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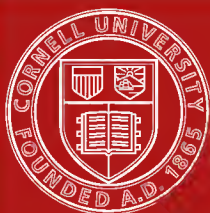


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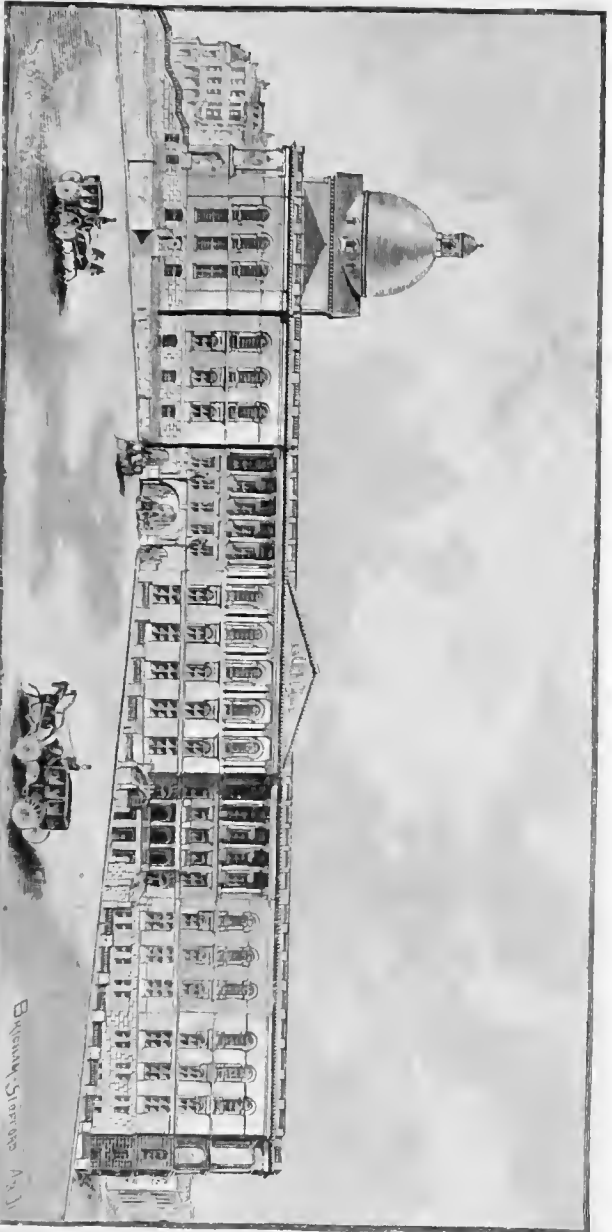
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ENLARGED ELEVATION FOR THE GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
H. H. BISSILL, PUBLISHER.

19 Milk Street, Boston.

A  
GAZETTEER  
OF THE  
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WITH  
*Numerous Illustrations.*

BY  
THE REV. ELIAS NASON, M. A.,  
AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF SIR CHARLES HENRY FRANKLAND," THE "LIFE OF THE HON. HENRY  
WILSON," ETC.; AND MEMBER OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,  
THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
AND OF OTHER LEARNED BODIES.

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY  
GEORGE J. VARNEY,  
AUTHOR OF "A GAZETTEER OF MAINE," ETC., ETC.

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*"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."*

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BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY B. B. RUSSELL, 57 CORNHILL.  
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TO

THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*This Work is Respectfully Dedicated*

BY

THE AUTHOR.





## PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to present in alphabetical order a clear and concise topographical description, together with a brief historical and statistical notice, of the several counties, cities, towns, and villages of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since any attempt of the kind was made the State has rapidly advanced, not only as to its population, but also in respect to its industrial and commercial enterprises, its literary, social, and religious institutions, and its intercommunications by the railroad and electric telegraph. New cities and towns have been organized; new branches of industry introduced; new methods of utilizing waste material, and new machines for lessening manual labor, adopted; and thus new sources of wealth and power disclosed.

Since the closing of the war, art, industry, education, aspiration, have received fresh impulse; and the Massachusetts of to-day is by no means the Massachusetts of 1860. Advancement everywhere is distinctly visible. Now, while we have many excellent town histories and directories, and innumerable special reports of industrial, educational, and civil interests, we have no work giving the topographical, geological, and general social, religious, literary, and business aspect of the entire Commonwealth with its several sections as it now presents itself; we have no compendium from which the public may obtain a just conception of the progress which the State of late has made, or of the attitude in which it is now standing.

To meet this want; to portray the varied local scenery, the genius, the spirit, the industrial and intellectual activities, of the people; to form a guide-book of the State adapted to the family, the student, the man of business, and the man of leisure, the editor and the literary institution, — has been, both as it regards the plan and the detail, the writer's constant aim. His material has been abundant; his chief difficulty has been in the selection and the condensation.

## PREFACE.

The notices of the Indian and other names of places, of the geological formations and peculiar minerals and plants, of eminent men the towns have given to the world, of soldiers sent to the late war, of memorials in honor of the lost, of town histories, libraries, and lyceums, as well as the illustrations of the artist, will, it is believed, be found to enhance in no small degree the value of this work. The census given is that of 1870; and the dates of the incorporation of the towns are generally those of the late George W. Chase, made under the direction of the Secretary of State, unless otherwise designated.

The valuation, rate of taxation, number of dwelling-houses and of legal voters, are from the official returns of 1872; and the educational statistics, from the Thirty-sixth Report of the Board of Education, made in January, 1873. The writer most gratefully acknowledges his obligations to nearly all the clerks of the cities and towns of the State for the prompt and valuable services they have rendered him by transmitting important information; to John Ward Dean, A.M., for assistance cordially and politely given; to S. N. Gifford, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, and to the Hon. Charles Adams, jun., Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for friendly aid and counsel.

Very essential help has been derived from the accurate and excellent "Dictionary of American Biography," by Mr. Francis S. Drake; from the carefully-prepared "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts," by Jeremiah Colburn, A.M.; and from an able "Essay on the Origin of the Names of the Towns in Massachusetts," by William Henry Whitmore, A.M.

As the materials for this work have been drawn from many different and sometimes conflicting sources, as the topics are so numerous and so varied, and as the social, industrial, educational, and religious condition of the cities, towns, and villages, is ever changing, it is altogether impossible that some inaccuracies should not occur. No one will regret them more sincerely than the writer; and, when made known to him, the earliest opportunity to correct them will be embraced.

NORTH BILLERICA, MASS.

ELIAS NASON.

## EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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IN this revision of the "Gazetteer of Massachusetts," it was not at first intended to change the original form of the work, but simply to bring it to greater completeness on Mr. Nason's plan,— by dropping obsolete portions, and substituting therefor matter supplied by subsequent occurrences, later investigations, and the latest statistics, — bringing every article up to date ; but on entering upon the work it was found that in the passage of time the conditions in nearly every town had so changed, sometimes by a reduction of population and business, oftener by increase, and frequently by a change of industries, that the account of every one had of necessity to be rewritten ; only rare paragraphs and occasional sentences having been adopted intact, except in the part relating to the State at large.

A new feature in the book is the addition of a heading for every village and post-office the name of which is not in part the same as that of the containing town ; also, for the principal mountains, ponds, rivers, capes and islands ; and still another is the grouping of the counties by themselves between the first division, relating to the State, and the towns. It will be evident that each of these several additions and changes renders the book more useful and valuable.

The statistics of this edition are from the State census for 1885 (the last volume of which was issued in June of the present year), or from later sources, as, in part, from the clerks of the towns and cities. The topographical survey of the State, now in progress, has opportunely furnished corrected figures for many elevations, areas and distances.

The Reviser here renders his thanks for valuable aid to Messrs. Wadlin and Pidgin, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics ; to Mr. Tillinghast, of the State Library ; to Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth ; to Samuel W. Abbott, M.D., Secretary of the State Board of Health ; to Mr. Henry B. Wood, Dr. J. F. Pratt, and others of the State Department ; to Mr. Edward A. McLaughlin, Clerk of the House of Representatives ; to Hon. Samuel A. Green, M.D., of the Massachusetts Historical Society ; to John Ward Dean, A.M., of the New England Historic Genealogical Society ; and to many others whose courtesy has facilitated the work of this revision.

The Editor's thanks are also due to the city and town clerks, who have so kindly contributed local facts and statistics for this work.

BOSTON, December 31, 1889.



# GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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# THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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## NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

THE State of Massachusetts is distinguished for its local scenery, its liberal institutions, and the enterprise and intelligence of its inhabitants. Its name is supposed to be derived from two Indian words, — *massa*, “great,” and *wachusett*, “mountain-place.” The Rev. John Cotton defines *Massachusetts* as “a hill in the form of an arrow-head;” and Roger Williams says, “The *Massachusetts* were so called from the Blue Hills.” In allusion to its broad and beautiful bay, it is often called the OLD BAY STATE. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean, in the north-eastern section of the United States, between the parallels of  $41^{\circ} 10'$  and  $42^{\circ} 53'$  north latitude, and between  $69^{\circ} 57'$  and  $73^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude. In form it is quite irregular, the south-eastern portion projecting far into the ocean, and in part enclosing Cape-Cod Bay. Its length is about a hundred and forty-five miles, and its breadth about ninety miles in the longitude of Boston, and about forty-eight in that of Springfield. It is bounded on the north by Vermont for the distance of forty miles to the Connecticut River, and thence by New Hampshire about ninety miles to the sea-coast; on the east, in a very circuitous line, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the same, together with Rhode Island and Connecticut; and on the west by New York. A part of the boundary-line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was settled in 1861 by an exchange of territory, in which the former received a section of Tiverton over which Fall River was extending, and the latter the whole of Pawtucket and about one-third of Seekonk. The superficial area of the State is about 8,040 square miles, or 5,145,600 acres, of which about 939,260 are cultivated.

## BAYS, HARBORS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS.

The coast is indented by three large bays, which lend a peculiar aspect to the littoral section of the State. Massachusetts Bay, having a breadth of about forty miles, is formed by Cape Ann, a rocky promontory on the north, and Cape Cod, a long incurvated

strip of low, sandy land upon the south. Its broad and deep waters wash, to a great extent, the eastern shore of the State. Of the harbors in this bay, that of Boston is the best; it being deep, capacious, and well protected. Its other important harbors, commencing at the north, are those of Gloucester, Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Provincetown. Cape-Cod Bay is included between the eastern point of Plymouth and Provincetown, and forms the south-east part of Massachusetts Bay. Buzzard's Bay, in the southern part of the State, extends thirty miles north-easterly from the ocean, between the Elizabeth Islands and Barnstable County on the east, and Bristol and Plymouth Counties on the west. Towards Cape-Cod Bay it contains the harbors of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Wareham, and Rochester. Between this bay and Cape-Cod Bay, a distance of only five miles, it is proposed to cut a ship canal. In addition to those enumerated, the State has important harbors at Newburyport, Ipswich, Rockport, Harwich, Falmouth, Fall River, Holmes's Holl, Edgartown, and Nantucket. Cape Ann extends about fifteen miles easterly into the sea, and its rocky headlands afford delightful maritime scenery. Cape-Cod—sometimes called, from the character of its people, "the strong right arm of the State"—projects from the mainland some forty miles easterly, forming the southern side of Massachusetts Bay, and then, turning like an elbow at right angles, runs northerly about thirty miles, and terminates, after making another sudden bend to the westward, at Provincetown. It varies in width from five to twenty miles, and resembles a man's arm turned inward, both at the elbow and the wrist. The land upon the ocean-side appears in some localities to be wearing away, the creeks and harbors to be changing their places; and an island of twenty acres off the eastern shore, once covered with trees, now lies six fathoms below the surface of the sea. Nahant, which lies nine miles north, and Nantasket on the south, of Boston Harbor, are noted peninsulas, having handsome beaches, to which many people resort in the summer season for boating, fishing, gaming, and sea-bathing.

Commencing at the north, we find a narrow strip of sandy land, called, from an edible fruit it bears, Plum Island. It extends from the mouth of the Merrimack River along the coast nine miles to Ipswich Harbor. The sand is drifted into fantastic forms; and the eastern shores is subject to continual changes from the action of the sea. A bridge connects the island with the mainland.

Thatcher's Island, on which there are two lighthouses, lies off



Cape Ann. Long Island, Deer Island, Castle, and other islands, beautify and protect Boston Harbor. Clark's Island, celebrated as the landing of the Pilgrims 1620, is a beautiful knoll in the southern part of Duxbury Bay. Monomoy, like Plum Island, is a long strip of low, sandy soil, extending southerly from the outer point of the elbow of Cape Cod. Nantucket lies in the form of an irregular crescent, some twelve miles south of Monomoy. It contains an area of about fifty square miles. The land is level, sandy, and almost entirely destitute of trees. The climate is very mild and healthful. South of this island lies a long and dangerous reef of sand, called the Nantucket Shoals, on which many vessels have been lost. Martha's Vineyard, about twenty miles long and ten miles broad, extends westward from the Island of Nantucket, and has a good soil and commodious harbors at Holmes's Holl and Edgartown. The Indians called the island *Capawock*. The Vineyard Sound separates Martha's Vineyard on the north-west from a chain of sixteen small islands, recently incorporated as the town of Gosnold. They are called the Elizabeth Islands, and will be described under the town to which they now belong. Noman's Land is a little solitary island, lying about six miles south-east of Gay-Head Light, containing two or three habitations, mostly used by fishermen, and pilots looking out for vessels bearing towards the coast.

#### GENERAL ASPECT OF THE STATE.

The surface of Massachusetts is greatly diversified: being, in the eastern and south-eastern parts, undulating or level; in the central section hilly and broken; and in the western, rugged and mountainous. The scenery along the seaboard, especially at Newburyport, Ipswich, Manchester, Nahant, Nantasket, Duxbury, Gay Head, and Fall River, is exceedingly beautiful; while from the highlands of Haverhill, Andover, Hopkinton, Bolton, Princeton, Ashby, and other elevated places east of the Connecticut River, the most varied and extensive prospects are enjoyed. The valley of the Connecticut abounds in picturesque views of alpine scenery, contrasting grandly with the winding glades and luxuriant intervals through which the majestic stream pursues its way. The view from the summit of Mount Holyoke, embracing the beautiful towns of Amherst, Hadley, and Northampton, the windings of the river, and the near and distant mountains, is one of the most charming in the country; and the romantic scenery of the Deerfield River, of the Housatonic River,

the broad panorama which the eye sweeps over from the summit of the Hoosac Mountain, and the magnificent range of vision gained from the top of Saddle Mountain, command the admiration of the lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature, and render Massachusetts worthy of the study of the landscape-painter and the poet.

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

A third of a century ago, it was the universal belief that the metamorphic rocks of the State were mostly of the primitive formation: but more recent investigations in geology seem to establish the fact, that granite, gneiss, schists, and other crystalline rocks have been transformed by fire from the original clays, sandstones, and limestones; and, although belonging to the eozoic age, are not, therefore, to be classified as primitive. According to Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, the sienite and porphyry, gneiss, granite, and hornblende schists of the eastern section of the State, the sienite flanking the sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River, and the gneiss of the Hoosac range of mountains, should be referred to the period in which the dawn of animal life appears, now called the eozoic. Such rocks, varying in form and inclination, constitute the geological structure, and mark the scenic features, of a large portion of the State. The Merrimack schists run along the valley of the Merrimack, Concord, and French Rivers, from Salisbury to Webster. Sienite underlies large sections of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties. A strip of granite extends across the State, from Duxbury to Fall River, and calcareous or ferruginous gneiss is the basis of the central section of the State. The alpine region also, from Munroe to Sandisfield, rests upon the same formation. Vast sienite quarries of excellent building-stone are found at Rockport, Westford, Quincy, and other places; and bog-iron ore appears in connection with gneissic rocks in various localities.

To the palæozoic rocks, or those which contain no form of plants or animals now living, may be referred the slates, conglomerate and carboniferous rocks, in the eastern part of the State; certain metamorphic strata appearing at various intervals as far west as the Hoosac Mountains, together with the rocks beyond that range. In one kind of this rock at Braintree there has been discovered a large fossil trilobite, called the *Paradoxides Harlani*, which Prof. Hitchcock thinks should be regarded with veneration, as "one of the oldest inhabitants of the State." The Levis and Potsdam limestones,

which occupy the valleys of the Hoosac and Housatonic Rivers, and the "coal measures" of Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth counties, in which ferns and fruits have been found, may be referred to the palæozoic group. The beautiful white marble at Lanesborough, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, and other towns in the Berkshire Valley, is represented in the buildings of almost every city in the Union.

To the mesozoic period belong the red and gray sandstone, the shales and greenstone of the valley of the Connecticut River. In these sandstones, at Turner's Falls and other places, have been discovered the footprints or *ichnites*, of more than one hundred and fifty species of birds and other animals of remarkable size, structure and habits, which have long since ceased to exist, and of which no other traces have in any place been found. It is supposed that this valley once formed an arm of the sea; and that the tracks, being made during the recession of the tide, were, in its rising, covered by a thin layer of mud, which, hardening beneath the rays of a tropical sun, held the footmarks distinct and clear for the examination of future ages.

In the "Hitchcock Ichnological Cabinet" at Amherst there are more than 20,000 of these fossil impressions. The largest footprint, twenty inches long, is that of the *Otozoum Moodii*, — a gigantic frog. The drift, or alluvium, consisting of sand and gravel, of which the whole of Cape Cod, Nantucket, and the western part of Martha's Vineyard are composed, together with the beds of peat and lignite found in various parts of the State, belonging to the cenozoic period, and contain fossilized leaves of plants, and bones of fish and animals still living. The bowlders which cover the surface of the State were deposited in the glacial period, marks of which may be distinctly traced in the scratching of the ledges from the shore of the ocean to the summit of the mountains.

(For a notice of the localities of mineralogical specimens, see description of the different towns.)

## MOUNTAINS.

The Green-Mountain range, divided into two parallel ridges, called, in general, the Taconic and the Hoosac mountains, runs from north to south across the western part of the State. The Taconic ridge divides the waters of the Housatonic from those of the Hudson; the Hoosac ridge, the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Hoosac and Housatonic. Between these ranges, in the north-western

part of the State, stands Greylock, 3,505 feet above sea level. The rocks of Greylock are a "shining schistus" of a light blue color; and the land is covered with forests of maple, beech, and birch, among which appears a luxuriant growth of lichens, mosses, and evergreens. In the extreme south-western part of the State, is Mount Everett, or Taconic Dome, 2,624 feet high.

The Hoosac is not as elevated as the Taconic range; the greatest eminences being Spruce Hill in Adams, 2,588 feet high, and Mount Hazen in Clarksburg, which has an altitude of 2,272 feet. Mount Tom on the right and Mount Holyoke on the left bank of the Connecticut River are peaks of the Greenstone range which extends across Connecticut. Mount Toby in Sunderland and Sugar Loaf in Deerfield are isolated peaks. Bear Hill in Wendell, and Mount Grace in Warwick, seem to constitute a part of the White-Mountain range. Wachusett Mountain, 2,018 feet above the sea, belongs, perhaps, to the same system. The most elevated points in the eastern section of the State do not, in any instance, reach an altitude of 1,000 feet. The most noted are Powwow Hill in Salisbury, 328 feet high; Prospect Hill in Waltham, 482 feet high; Blue Hill in Milton, 635 feet high; Mauomet Hill in Plymouth 394 feet high; and Nobscot Hill in Framingham, 602 feet high.

The mountains and hills of Massachusetts are mostly clothed with verdure, and many of them are cultivated even to the summit. The soil is generally strong, and excellent for grazing. From their sides many fresh and sparkling springs and streams flow forth to irrigate the land, and furnish hydraulic power for the manufactories.

#### THE RIVERS, LAKES, AND PONDS.

Of water-power this state has an abundant supply; and few towns, excepting those in the south-east, are destitute of valuable mill-privileges, and springs and rivulets for mechanical or domestic purposes. A large portion of this hydraulic power, especially in the western section of the State, is still unemployed.

The Hoosac River rises in Berkshire County, drains the northern part of the valley between the Hoosac and the Taconic Mountains, furnishes valuable motive power at Adams, and leaves the State by a north-west course at Williamstown. The interval through which it runs is very fertile; and the scenery on either hand magnificent. The Housatonic River, so called from the Indian word *Hooestennuc*, meaning "over the mountain," rises near the sources of the Hoosac

River, and pursuing a southerly direction, drains more than half the territory of Berkshire County, furnishes many valuable mill-sites in the towns through which it passes, and discharges its waters into Long-Island Sound. The valley of this river is celebrated for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its scenery. The Connecticut River, which receives its name from an Indian word signifying "long river," enters the State, a large and beautiful stream about thirty rods wide at Northfield, and flows in a meandering and southerly course through one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the country. It receives the waters of Deerfield and Westfield Rivers on the west, and Miller's and Chicopee River on the east; and thus drains a hydrographic basin of about sixty miles in width from east to west. It has a fall of about a hundred and thirty feet in passing through the State, and thus furnishes a vast amount of motive-power for manufacturing purposes. The most remarkable descent is at Turner's Falls, near which a busy manufacturing town is rising. Holyoke, on the next grand fall below, has grown to a city.

The Quinnebaug River enters the State from Connecticut at Holland; and after making a *détour* through Brimfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, and Dudley, to which towns it affords manufacturing power, it re-enters Connecticut, and unites with other streams to form the Thames at Norwich. The French River, so called from a company of Huguenots who settled near its left bank in Oxford, rises in Leicester, and, running southerly, joins the Quinnebaug at Thompson, Conn. Though but a narrow stream, it has a rapid current; and this, together with some large reservoirs which retain the surplus waters of the spring for summer use, gives hydraulic power for the extensive manufactories at Webster and other places in the valley through which it flows. The Blackstone River rises in the highlands of Worcester County, and, after furnishing motive power for the manufactories at Millbury, Blackstone, and other places, meets the tide-water in Providence River. The Nashua River and its tributaries drain the north-easterly part of Worcester County, and furnish important mill-sites at Fitchburg, Clinton, Shirley, Pepperell, and other places. It is a very beautiful stream, and enters the Merrimack at Nashua, N. H. The Concord, another tributary of the Merrimack, rises in Hopkinton, and, flowing centrally through Middlesex County, joins the larger stream at Lowell. It receives the waters of the Assabet, a valuable stream at Concord; and has motive-power at Ashland, Framingham, North Billerica, and Lowell.

The Merrimac, one of the principal rivers of New England, and

so called from a word signifying "sturgeon," enters the State, a broad and majestic stream, at Tyngsborough, and then, soon bending to the north-east, pursues that course to the ocean. By its immense power at Lowell and Lawrence the machines of the vast manufactories of those industrial cities are propelled. In its course, it probably turns more spindles than any other river in the world. It spreads out into a broad harbor at Newburyport, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Haverhill. The mouth is somewhat obstructed by a shifting sand-bar.

Charles River, called by the Indians *Quinohequin*, rises in Hopkinton, and after a very circuitous course, during which it sends a portion of its waters into Neponset River, enters Boston Harbor at Charlestown. It is navigable seven miles, — to Watertown. Neponset River, after turning many mills, meets the tide-water at Milton. Taunton River carries the waters of parts of Bristol and Plymouth Counties into Narragansett Bay. It is fed by many ponds, and noted for its alewife-fisheries. North River drains the eastern part of Plymouth County, and flows into the sea at Marshfield. To the water-power afforded by these streams, which flow towards every point of the compass, — though, in the mountainous regions, mainly towards the south, — the State is, to an eminent degree, indebted for its industrial activity and commercial growth. They compensate, in some measure, for the rich mineral and agricultural resources which some other States possess. Along the margin of these streams the railroad lines connecting the manufacturing towns and villages are generally extended; and the valleys through which they pass are the most fertile of the State.

Massachusetts has a very large number of lakes and ponds, which serve to enhance the beauty of the scenery, to purify the atmosphere, and ameliorate the climate. They are generally well-stocked with perch and pickerel, sometimes with black bass; and are often used as reservoirs to supply the mills upon the streams below, or the towns and cities near them. Almost every town, indeed, can boast of one or more beautiful sheets of clear and sparkling waters within its borders, as a favorite resort for boating, fishing, gunning, in the summer, and for skating in the winter. From many of these ponds large quantities of ice are cut and stored in houses for the Southern market. Among the most noted of these bodies of fresh water are Wenham Pond, remarkable for the clearness of its ice; Spot Pond in Stoneham, from which Melrose is supplied with water; Watuppa Pond, furnishing vast motive-power to Fall River; Billington Sea in

Plymouth; Sowampsett Pond, a favorite of King Philip, in Lakeville; Monponset Pond in Halifax; Punkapog Pond in Randolph; Cochituate Lake, from which Boston is in part supplied with water, in Natick; Walden Pond, beautifully described by Thoreau, in Concord; White-hall Pond in Hopkinton; Sandy Pond in Ayer; Quinsigamond Pond, a very charming expanse of water of 1,051 acres, dotted with islands, in Shrewsbury; Quaboag Pond in Brookfield; and last, though not least in name, Chaubunagungamaug Lake, whose waters swell the French River in Webster. The total area of the ponds in the State, containing over ten acres, is according to the estimate of the late Mr. H. F. Walling, topographer, 92,938 acres. They are of inestimable value in a sanitary point of view: and the purity of their waters should be carefully preserved; their depth, boundaries, inlets and outlets, increase or diminution, scientifically surveyed and noted. They are to be classed among the most important possessions of the State.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of the State is very changeable, but, in general, conducive to mental vigor, health, and longevity. On the seaboard, the easterly winds are disagreeable to those affected with pulmonary diseases. In the higher lands of the interior, and in the alpine regions, the air is bracing and salubrious.

Though subject to sudden and frequent changes in temperature, the summer season is dry and delightful. The atmosphere in August and September is remarkably clear and serene. The morning and evening breezes are pure, refreshing, and delicious.

There is in autumn a period of charming weather known as the "Indian Summer."

"In the month of October," says the Rev. James Freeman, "after the frosts which commonly take place at the end of September, the south-west wind frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent; and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors.

"This charming season is called the Indian Summer, — a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western God, — the God who is superior to all other beings, who sends them every bless-

ing which they enjoy, and to whom the souls of their fathers go after decease."

The winter season—which commences in December, and continues till March—is cold and rigorous, the ground being sometimes covered with snow through the entire period, and the mercury often falling below zero.

The temperature on the seaboard is so modified by the Gulf Stream as to be ten degrees higher in winter at Martha's Vineyard than at Williamstown, where it has an average of twenty-three degrees. The average annual rain and snow fall varies from thirty-nine inches at Nantucket to forty-five inches on the highlands of Worcester County.

The north-east winds, attended as they are with a high dew-point, and often with rain or sleet or snow, and the sudden changes in the temperature, sometimes falling forty degrees in half as many hours, are the most unpleasant features.

The record of observations on temperature and rainfall, kept at Amherst, cover a period of fifty years, commencing with 1836. The highest temperature was on July 20, 1854, when the mercury reached 97° f. The lowest temperature in that year was 9.60; the mean being 46.99. The lowest temperature in the entire period was 22.00 degrees below zero, in 1844, 1873, and on January 5, 1886,—the last of the fifty years in this series. The highest record for the same year was 93.60; the average being 45.23. The average temperature for the period from 1836 to 1862, (25 years), for the winter months,—December, January, and February, was 24.53; and for the summer months,—June, July, and August, 68.26. For the same seasons from 1862 to 1887, (25 years), it was 25.21 and 68.53. The largest rainfall of the fifty years under observation was that of 1863, which amounted to 56.19 inches; the smallest was that of 1861, amounting to only 31.44 inches. The attainable records of the snow-fall are so incomplete that they are of little value. The prevailing direction of the wind in 1887 was north-west; the currents of January, February, March, April, August, September, October, November and December being mainly from the north-west, while those of May and June were from the south.

The peach and apricot come into bloom about the middle of April, the cherry a little later, and the apple about the middle of May; at which period planting generally begins.



## SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The State presents almost every variety of soil, from the lightest and least productive to the strongest and most fertile. In the south-eastern part the land is level and sandy; yet there are many places which produce heavy crops of hay and grain. In the north-eastern part are many valuable salt marshes, which afford abundance of good hay to the farmers on the seaboard. In the central or hilly portions of the State the soil is generally good; it being a clayey or sandy loam, and well adapted to the growth of the cereals, the esculent roots, and fruit and forest trees. Here are found, especially in the well-watered towns, some of the best farms in the State. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility; and the mountainous lands beyond that river are excellent for grazing and the growth of timber. Extensive bogs of peat are found contiguous to the light and sandy sections, by the judicious use of which the soil is much improved.

In the vicinity of the metropolis and other cities the farms have been rendered very fertile, and often present the appearance of one continuous and highly-cultivated garden.

The principal agricultural productions are hay, potatoes, Indian corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat (to some extent), buckwheat, beans, broom-corn, hops, tobacco, garden vegetables, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, quinces, and small fruits. Much attention is given to the cultivation of the grape and cranberry. Large quantities of butter and cheese are made, especially in the midland counties; and many farms in the vicinity of cities are devoted to the production of milk for the market. Wool-growing occupies, though less than formerly, the attention of many of the farmers in the western and south-eastern sections.

The farms are generally owned in fee by their occupants, and are generally from forty to two hundred acres, divided into convenient lots of mowing, arable, pasture, wood land, and swale or meadow, and fenced with stone wall or wooden posts and rails or wire. Through the agency of fairs, farmers' clubs, agricultural papers, and the Board of Agriculture (established April 21, 1852), great improvement has been made in the cultivation of the soil during the last thirty-five years.

By the last returns of the agricultural condition of the State there were in 1885, 45,010 farms embracing 3,898,429 acres, valued at \$110,700,707, employing 77,661 persons, and producing to the aggregate value of \$47,756,033.

The following table, showing the value of the product by classes, is from Volume III of the Census of the State for 1885, prepared under the direction of Carroll D. Wright and published in 1887.

Animal products . . . . .	\$3,218,444
Clothing, needle work, etc. . . . .	84,141
Dairy products . . . . .	13,080,526
Food products . . . . .	632,537
Green-house products . . . . .	688,813
Hot-house and hotbed products . . . . .	73,983
Liquors and beverages . . . . .	395,173
Nursery products . . . . .	138,439
Poultry products . . . . .	2,227,799
Wool products . . . . .	2,924,574
Woollen goods . . . . .	33,948
Other products . . . . .	609,989
Cereals . . . . .	1,855,145
Fruits, berries, and nuts . . . . .	2,680,804
Hay, straw, and fodder . . . . .	11,631,776
Meats and game . . . . .	2,252,748
Vegetables . . . . .	5,227,194

#### TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

Of timber trees the State has between fifty and sixty kinds indigenous to its soil. Among these may be mentioned the graceful elms; the oaks, of which ten different kinds are found; the rock, the white, and the red-flowering maples; the chestnut, used extensively for railroad ties; the walnut, the hickory, the beech, the gray, white, black, and yellow birches; the poplar and basswood, now used for making paper; the willow, the sycamore, the savin, the white, pitch, and red pine; the spruces, the hemlock, the larch, the fir, the arborvita, the cedar, and the horn-beam.

The primeval forest which once covered the State has long since been felled; and such is the demand for timber, that few trees are now permitted to attain their natural growth. The forests, in general, seem young and thrifty; and it is hoped, that for the sake of the salubrity of the air, the supply of the water-fountains, as well as for the beauty of the scenery, they will be, so far as practicable, protected and extended. The laudable custom of planting forest-trees by the owners of the barren lands of Cape Cod might with profit be followed through the State. Were the song,

“Woodman, spare that tree.”

more frequently sung, and the spirit of the ditty heeded, the scenic beauty, sanitary condition, and water-power of the Commonwealth would be materially improved, and the revenues augmented.

The value of the wood products in the year 1885 was \$2,924,574; in which amount is included the lumber product, of \$740,102. There were destroyed by fire in the same year, forest trees to the estimated value of \$82,254.

The most valuable and common shrubs indigenous to the State are various kinds of blueberry and whortleberry; the raspberry, black and red; the barberry and bayberry (*myrica*); the sunac, used for tanning; the elder (*sambucus*); the high and low blackberry; the beach-plum (*Prunus maritima*); and the buckthorn. The laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), the azalea, the black alder, May-flower, wild rose, the aronia, mountain-raspberry, spiræa, pepper-bush (*Clethra alni-folia*), and other beautiful flowering-shrubs, decorate the margin of the streams and the pasture lands.

Some of the wild flowers of the spring are the ground-laurel, and trailing arbutus which often appear before the snows are gone; the windflower, or anemone; various species of the *ranunculus*; the dandelion; the *Houstonia cerulea*; the white, the blue, and yellow violet; the strawberry; the whiteweed, or gowan; the adder's-tongue; and the *Claytonia*, or spring beauty. As the season advances, the wild geranium, the iris, the cardinal-flower, the *Saracenia*, St. John's-wort, the beautiful pond and meadow lilies, the *campanula*, the lupine, the yarrow, the orchis, and the *asclepius* appear; and the autumn brings the *coreopsis*, various species of the aster, the golden-rod, the aquatic *sagittaria*, the *Linnea borealis*, and the blue gentian. The ferns, mosses, lichens, and trailing vines are very beautiful and abundant. The autumnal tints of the forests are, especially where the maple abounds, remarkably varied and brilliant. The forest bloom of the autumn has been styled "the peculiar glory of New England."

#### QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS AND FISHES.

In the early settlement of the State, the people were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the black and brown bear and the wolf, which ranged the deep forests, and often came by night to prey upon the cattle in the clearings. The catamount and wildcat were also formidable enemies. The moose, the red deer, and the beaver were quite numerous: the traces of the latter animal are frequently met with in the meadows, where it felled the trees to form a dam across

the streamlet. A few red deer still remain upon Cape Cod; but the other animals named above, if we perhaps except the wildcat, have long since disappeared.

The red fox (*Canis vulpes*) still ranges through the sparsely-settled portions of the State. The porcupine, the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and otter, now and then appear in some sequestered places. The mink and the muskrat are quite common on the margin of the streams; the woodchuck and the polecat (*Viverra mephitis*), in the fields; the striped, red, and gray squirrels, and the rabbit, in the forests. The flying-squirrel and the ferret are occasionally taken. The most mischievous of these denizens of the field and forest is the woodchuck, which is very prolific, and, by night as well as day, destroys the tender vegetables of the farm and garden.

Of birds of prey, the fish-hawk, the red-tailed hawk (*Falco borealis*), the red owl, cat-owl, and the snowy owl, are the most common. Occasionally the white-headed eagle, emblem of our country, of solemn cry and towering flight is seen in the mountainous and desolate regions. Of the omnivorous birds, the most frequent are the crow, the blue jay, and the chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), which spend the winter here; the meadow-lark; the Baltimore oriole, the red-winged, the cow and crow blackbirds; the rice-bunting, or bobolink; and the cedar-bird;—all of which destroy innumerable insects, and regale us with their varied songs.

The robin (*Turdus migratorius*), pewit, bluebird (one of our earliest spring visitants), the brown thrush and the wood-thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), both most beautiful singers, and the house-wren, are the most common of the insectivorous tribe; and of the passerine, the most abundant are the snow-bunting, blue snow-bird (*Fringilla hiemalis*), the song-sparrow, the confiding chipping-sparrow, and the American goldfinch. Of woodpeckers and swallows there are several varieties; and the humming-bird is not at all uncommon. The nighthawk and whippoorwill (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) may be heard in the country almost every evening in the summer season.

Formerly the wild turkey and the heath-hen (*Tetrao cupido*) were plentiful in the State; but the former is found only now and then among the mountains, and the latter only on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, where great pains are taken to preserve it.

The quail (*Perdix Virginiana*) is not as common as it used to be; but the partridge or properly, ruffed grouse, though much hunted, is still found in almost every forest. Woodcock (*Justiculus minor*) and

snipe (*Scolopax Wilsonii*) are plentiful; and, along our beaches, multitudes of plovers, curlews, herons, sandpipers, ducks, and other water-birds, are killed.

The ponds and streams of the State are generally well stored with fish: the most common are the trout, which sometimes attains the weight of three or four pounds; the pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*), which has been found to weigh as much as seven pounds; the common perch (*Perca flavescens*); the pond-perch (*Pomotis vulgaris*); and the beautiful leuciscus.

The salmon (*Solmo salar*), formerly abundant, is still caught in the Merrimack and Connecticut; and shad, in spring, ascend these and other rivers.

But the dams for manufactories are driving both the salmon and the shad from the waters of the State. The sturgeon is sometimes taken from the Merrimack; and by the Indian name of this fish the river has been called. The black bass and trout are now raised for profit, as well as pleasure, in many natural and artificial ponds; and goldfish has become quite common in several localities.

Immense numbers of alewives, smelts, and striped bass, ascend our tidal streams in the spring months, and furnish valuable fisheries to the people on the seaboard.

But the cod, the haddock, halibut, and mackerel, which frequent the waters off the coast in countless numbers, are an inexhaustible source of revenue to the State; and, in taking them, large numbers of its hardy citizens are engaged. In this business the city of Gloucester has the lead.

The following also, should be reckoned as Massachusetts' species, since they are found in her inland waters and along her shores:— the porgy, hake, pollock, cusk, bluefish, swordfish, turbot, scup, squateague, squid, tautog, eels, quahaug, crabs, oysters and clams.

In 1885, there were employed in the fisheries 866 vessels belonging in Massachusetts ports; while 15,435 persons were in some capacity engaged in this industry. The capital invested in fishing boats and vessels and appliances at this date was \$8,660,581. The value of the year's products \$6,462,692. Of this sum, \$1,270,543 was from whale and seal products.

#### CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND POPULATION.

The State is divided into fourteen counties, namely: Barnstable (containing 15 towns), Berkshire (32 towns), Bristol (20), Dukes (6), Essex (35), Franklin (20), Hampden (22), Hampshire (23),

Middlesex (54), Nantucket (1), Norfolk (27), Plymouth (27), Suffolk (4), and Worcester (59). There are 25 cities and 326 towns, all being classed as towns in the above distribution.

The cities in the order of population, are, — Boston (population, 390,406), Worcester (68,313), Lowell (64,051), Cambridge (59,660), Fall River (56,863), Lynn (45,861), Lawrence (38,845), Springfield (37,557), New Bedford (33,393), Somerville (29,992), Salem (28,084), Holyoke (27,894), Chelsea (25,709), Taunton (23,674), Haverhill (21,795), Gloucester (21,713), Brockton (20,783), Newton (19,759), Malden (16,407), Fitchburg (15,375), Waltham (16,409), Newburyport (13,716), Northampton (12,896), Quincy (12,145), Woburn (11,750).

The cities are governed by a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council, chosen by ballot, annually by the people. For convenience in public business, the cities are usually divided into wards.

The towns, also, choose annually their own officers, and raise and appropriate money for schools, roads, and various other public uses. The principal officers are the "selectmen" and a "town clerk." There are also usually chosen various other officers, or committees, for the supervision of schools, roads, indigent people, and other purposes. For the convenience of schools, and the care of the roads the towns are usually divided into districts.

This municipal system allows, probably, more freedom to the citizen than any other form of government in existence, and appears less liable to abuse than any other. The town is the unit in the civil system of all governments which can properly be called free; and in it are the springs of the political power of the State.

In 1630 there may have been in the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies an aggregate of 800 white people; and, ten years later the number had arisen to about 9,000. From the most reliable data, it is probable that the population in 1650 was about 16,000; in 1670 about 35,000; and in 1700, according to the annuals of Dr. Holmes, about 70,000. In 1750 the number of the inhabitants had arisen to about 220,000. Five years later, there were in the Commonwealth (including the District of Maine) 2,717 negroes. The first census taken officially was in 1765, when the population was 238,123. This had arisen, in 1770, to 262,680; in 1780, to 316,900; in 1790, to 378,787; in 1800, to 423,215; in 1810, to 472,040; in 1820, to 591,514; in 1830, to 610,408; in 1840, to 737,699; in 1850, to 991,511; in 1860, to 1,231,066; in 1870, to 1,448,055; in 1875, to 1,651,912; in 1880, to 1,783,085; in 1885, to 1,942,141.



\* *Births, Marriages and Deaths, with the Population and Rates, 1850-1887.*

YEARS.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Births to 1,000 Persons.	Persons Married to 1,000.	Deaths to 1,000 Persons.	Rate of Increase to 1,000 Persons.
1850,	904,514	27,664	10,345	16,006	11,058	27.82	23.80	16.70	11.12
1855,	1,132,364	32,845	12,329	20,768	12,047	29.01	21.77	18.37	10.44
1860,	1,231,067	36,051	12,404	23,068	13,983	26.28	20.15	18.74	10.54
1865,	1,267,031	30,249	13,651	26,152	4,097	23.87	20.60	20.64	3.23
1870,	1,457,451	38,259	14,721	27,329	10,930	26.25	20.20	18.75	7.50
1875,	1,651,912	43,906	13,663	34,978	9,018	26.63	16.54	21.17	5.46
1880,	1,783,085	44,217	15,538	35,292	8,925	24.80	17.42	19.79	5.01
1885,	1,942,141	48,790	17,052	38,094	10,696	25.12	17.56	19.61	5.51
1886,	1,976,264	50,788	18,018	37,244	13,544	25.69	18.33	18.85	6.84
1887,	2,010,388	53,174	19,533	40,763	12,411	26.45	19.63	20.28	6.17

\* In other than census year the populations and rates have been estimated, in order that an approximate comparison may be made.

### LEADING INDUSTRIES IN DETAIL.

MANUFACTURERS	MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Boots and Shoes,.....	48,013	14,390	62,403
Building,.....	48,808	19	48,827
Carriages and Wagons,.....	5,423	43	5,866
Clothing,.....	5,732	27,564	33,296
Cotton Goods,.....	26,844	31,521	58,365
Food Preparations,.....	6,400	738	7,138
Furniture,.....	7,841	606	8,447
Leather,.....	9,777	149	9,926
Machines and Machinery,.....	15,658	93	15,751
Metals and Metallic Goods,.....	27,555	1,766	29,321
Paper and Paper Goods,.....	4,680	3,781	8,461
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding,.....	6,475	2,319	8,824
Rubber and Elastic Goods,.....	3,029	2,147	5,176
Stone,.....	4,430	2	4,432
Straw and palm-leaf Goods,.....	1,388	3,311	4,699
Wooden Goods,.....	5,014	124	5,138
Woollen Goods,.....	14,108	9,150	23,258
Other Manufacturers,.....	40,547	15,009	55,556
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>281,822</b>	<b>112,762</b>	<b>394,584</b>



The following table shows the distribution of the chief portion of productive energy of the Commonwealth:—

. OCCUPATION OF PERSONS BY AGES.

Age Periods.	Agriculture.	Fisheries.	Manufactures.	Mining.	Laborers.	Apprentices
14 to 19 .....	9,548	583	67,958	147	2,333	4,644
20 to 29 .....	15,796	2,833	131,910	518	8,083	1,018
30 to 39 .....	11,415	1,921	82,788	387	6,466	12
40 to 49 .....	11,546	1,887	57,619	268	6,464	4
50 to 59 .....	11,829	762	34,419	163	5,096	—
60 to 79 .....	16,588	466	19,497	78	4,383	—
80 and over .....	926	8	365	1	105	—
Unknown .....	13	—	28	—	6	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>77,661</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>394,584</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>32,930</b>	<b>5,678</b>

In 1879 there were reported 75,136 aliens; in 1885 they were 99,131 in number. As to the total aliens, of the 99,131, 51,824 are engaged in the manufacturing industries of the Commonwealth, and 10,716, or 10.81 per cent. are laborers. There are also 6,510 in trades, 778 in transportation, and 9,139 in agriculture.

A distribution of the total aliens according to place of birth shows that 34.05 per cent were born in British America, 17.44 per cent. being of French-Canadian extraction, while those born in Nova Scotia number 8,703,— 8.78 per cent. The aliens born in Europe number 14,578 and constitute 14.71 per cent of the whole number. The aliens of English birth are 10,502, 10.59 per cent; and those born in Ireland, 35,600, or 35.91 per cent.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

This State has long been celebrated for the variety, extent and excellence of its manufactures. To the inventive genius, skill industry and sobriety of its artisans and mechanics, it is, to a large extent, indebted for its wealth and prosperity. From the introduction of the manufacture of iron in 1643, its furnaces have been kept in operation, and increasing in the amount of business done. The manufacture of shoes, early commenced in Lynn, has become a very extensive and important branch of industry; and since the invention and introduction of machinery into this department of labor, the former small towns of Natick, Milford, Marlborough, Hopkinton, Abington, North Bridgewater, Spencer, and North Brookfield, have sprung up into populous and flourishing communities, while small cities, as Brockton and Haverhill, have since 1875 about doubled their population. To the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods,

the industrial cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Holyoke, Waltham, the large towns of Webster, Clinton, Chicopee, Adams, and Blackstone, owe their advancement and prosperity; while by many and varied mechanical industries, Worcester, Springfield, Fitchburg, Taunton and other enterprising places, have attained the prominence which they now hold. Indeed there is hardly a village in the Commonwealth whose activities are not quickened, and whose well-being is not enhanced, by some establishment for the manufacture of some kind of goods calling forth the inventive energies, and improving the financial condition, of the people. By the last statistical report of the industry of the State, there were 165 cotton mills, turning out goods to the amount of \$61,425,097 yearly; 189 Woollen mills, making cloth amounting to \$31,748,278. The value of boots and shoes made was \$114,729,533; of straw and palm-leaf goods, \$6,265,287; metals and metallic goods, \$41,332,005; of machines and machinery, \$20,362,970; of paper, \$21,223,626; of musical instruments, \$6,145,008; of glass, \$1,091,949; of furniture, \$12,716,908; India rubber and elastic goods, \$12,638,741; clothing, \$32,659,837; food preparations, \$80,488,329; leather, \$28,008,851; printing, publishing and bookbinding, \$16,552,475; print and dye works and bleacheries, \$15,888,843; woollen goods, \$11,198,148; the total for manufactures for 1885 being \$674,634,269. The capital invested was \$500,591,377. The total value of the products of the State were as follows:—

INDUSTRY.	PERSONS.	VALUE OF PRODUCT.	AVERAGE TO PERSON.
Agriculture, . . .	77,661	\$ 47,756,033	\$ 614.93
Manufactures, . . .	394,584	674,634,269	1,709.74
Fisheries, . . .	7,980	6,462,692	809.86
<b>Total for the State,</b>	<b>480,225</b>	<b>728,852,994</b>	<b>1,517.73</b>

The exports from the ports of the Commonwealth, as shown by the Custom House returns for the same year, were \$55,533,650; imports, \$61,335,281. The capital invested in vessels engaged in our ocean and coastwise commerce was \$27,910,604. Of this, \$14,217,217 belong to foreign owners.\*

By the last report of the comptroller of the currency, it appears that there were in the Commonwealth on the 31st of October, 1888,

\* This statement does not include the coastwise trade, nor that by land with other States of the Union, — no provisions existing by which accurate data of these could be obtained.

253 national banks, having a paid in capital of \$96,440,500. They had, beside, in the aggregate, a handsome surplus, and held a considerable amount of unpaid dividends. [See, also, State corporations, in article, "Government, Finances, and Military Organizations.]"

#### RAILROADS, STEAMSHIPS AND TELEGRAPHIC LINES.

With the increase of settlement, from the scattered cabins of the pioneers, to their slow aggregation into equally scattered villages, and the growth of the best situated of these to small cities, there went on the improvement in the lines of communication, from Indian trail to bridle path, from paths to the rude cart-roads, and from these to the broad smooth stage-roads, which for the vehicles known to our forefathers, seemed to them the grand climax of locomotive convenience. On the great lines of travel from Boston to Hartford, to Providence and to Newburyport, stage-coaches drawn by four or six horses, commenced running about the time of the Revolution. From 1800 to 1825, many turnpike roads were constructed; and toll was taken at frequent stations for passing over them. A canal for boats from the Merrimack River to Boston, built at an expense of \$575,000, was opened in 1804. It was twenty-seven miles long, thirty feet wide and four feet deep.—having twenty locks and seven aqueduct bridges. In 1815 the tolls amounted to \$24,926. A similar canal from Worcester to Providence, R. I., forty miles in length, was finished in 1825. But these with other shorter lines of canal, have long since been abandoned for a swifter and more capacious means of transportation.

The system of railways, now spreading its complicated network of iron over the surface of the State, was organized by the opening of the Granite Railway Company's railroad from the stone quarries in Quincy to Neponset river, in 1827. This road is nearly three miles in length of main line, and was operated by horse-power only. Its first use was to transport the granite for the monument on Bunker Hill.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad was chartered next, on June 5, 1830; the Boston and Providence road on June 22, and Boston and Worcester on June 23, of the ensuing year. It was generally supposed at that time, that these roads must be operated by horse-power; and that, by paying toll, anyone might run his own car over them, as a coach upon a turnpike road. The success of Mr.

Stephenson in using steam on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in September, 1830, led to the adoption of that agent as the motive-power upon these roads. The engines first used on these railways were built in England, and weighed no more than eight or ten tons each; and the trains of passenger cars much resembled several stage-coach bodies set on platforms and linked together. Of these three roads, the Boston and Worcester was opened to Newton, April 18, 1834; the Boston and Providence, to Readville, (now in Hyde Park) on the 4th of June, in the same year; and the Boston and Lowell was opened, June 25, 1835. The Taunton Branch Railroad was opened in August, 1836; the Nashua and Lowell, to Nashua, October 8, 1838; the Western Railroad to Springfield, October 1, 1838, and to Albany December 1, 1841; The Eastern Railroad was opened to Salem August 28, 1838, and to Ipswich in 1839. At the close of 1840, 285 miles of railroad were in operation in the State. The Fitchburg railroad was opened to Fitchburg, March 5, 1845; the Hartford and Springfield to the latter place, in December, 1844; The Old Colony to Plymouth, November 10, 1845; the Connecticut River railroad, December 13, of the same year, to Northampton. The Providence and Worcester was completed October 20, 1847; the Worcester and Nashua, December 28, 1848; The Vermont and Massachusetts to Greenfield, in 1850. At the end of the year last mentioned, there were 1,057 miles of railroad operated in the State; and at the close of 1860, the number had risen to 1,221 miles. The Worcester and the Western railroads were consolidated December 1867, under the name of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The Lowell and Framingham Railroad was opened in 1872, and direct communication between Lowell and New Bedford was effected in 1873. The Cape Cod Railroad was extended to Provincetown in August, 1873.

By the report of the railroad commissioners, January, 1889, it appears that fifty-six railroad corporations made returns to the State for the previous railroad year; yet the roads of all these companies together with others which have lost their corporate existence, are now operated by only eighteen corporations. The names of these are as follows:—Boston and Albany, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, New York and New England, Old Colony, Cheshire, Connecticut River, Grafton and Upton, New Haven and Northampton, New London and Northern, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Providence and Worcester, Housatonic of Connecticut, Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn, Martha's Vineyard, Nantasket, Worcester and Shrewsbury, and the Union Freight.

The total length of operated railways in Massachusetts of the reporting companies is as follows:—

	1887.	1888.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
ROADWAY.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
Length of roads and branches in Massachusetts,	2,992,823 2,018,258	3,087,883 2,963,918	95,060 45,660	— —
Length of double track in Massachusetts,	1,036,717 740,389	1,027,587 743,469	— 3,080	9,130 —
Length of sidings in Massachusetts,	1,360,009 964,330	1,443,310 1,010,026	83,301 45,696	— —
Total length as single track in Massachusetts,	5,389,549 3,722,977	5,558,780 3,817,413	169,231 94,436	— —

The aggregate capital stock is \$151,076,704.02; an increase, since the last report, of \$607,290.00,—resulting in an increase of stock of ten of the corporations. Since the report was made, the General Court has authorized the Boston and Albany company to increase its capital stock to \$30,000,000,—a possible increase of \$10,000,000.

The rates per mile on Massachusetts railroads are comparatively shown in the following statement:—

Fares	{ Average on all roads in 1880-1, \$0.0220
	{ " " " " " 1887-8, 0.0190
Freights	{ In 1865 on 5 chief roads, \$0.04.396 per ton.
	{ " 1888 " 5 " " 0.01,936 " "

The average earnings per mile of nine principal roads in the State for the business year of 1887-8, was \$3,802.66.

The Meigs Elevated Railway Company, chartered in 1884, was formed to build and run the system of road and cars invented by Joe V. Meigs. An experimental road was completed in Cambridge, and a train run successfully in 1885. This was the first elevated road in Massachusetts. The charter was amended to make it practicable in 1888; and the company was organized and the charter accepted in April, 1889.

On the 23d of March, 1856, the first horse-car for passengers ever run in New England, made a trip from Pearl street, Cambridgeport, to Charles street, in Boston, over the tracks of the Cambridge Railroad. There were in the State, at the date of the last report of the Railroad Commissioners, forty-six companies,—seven having been added during the year, while five companies have lost their registry

from having been consolidated with, or purchased by some other company. The aggregate capital stock is given at \$10,894,850.00, —being an increase, since the previous report of \$798,050.00; while their gross debt has also increased \$1,121,542.86, and now amounts to \$7,569,250.76. The whole length of track, including branches and sidings and double track, amounts to 561.81 miles, being an increase of 54 miles during the year. The average cost was \$16,920.79 per mile for permanent way, \$7,317.25 for equipment, and \$9,449.67 for land and buildings, making a total cost of \$33,687.71 for each mile of road owned. The number of passengers carried was 134,478,319; which exceeds the number carried on the steam railroads by 44,791,907. The average amount received for each passenger was 5.10 cents. The whole number of horses was 11,391; and of cars, 2,588. The number of persons employed was 5,531.

Five lines of European steamers connect the Commonwealth with England, Scotland and France, from the port of Boston; while other lines run to German, Italian and Mediterranean ports, to Australia, and to distant China and Japan; so that there is an average of about one steamship a day sailing for some point on the eastern continents. Four lines run to foreign parts of the Western hemisphere; while we have ten lines, (some making daily trips) connecting Boston with other ports of our own country.

Massachusetts has an ocean cable terminus at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and another near at hand at Rye Beach in New Hampshire. Yet telegraph communications are so frequent, that our State offices have as ready communication with several other ocean lines, as with those mentioned. As to the land lines, they are so numerous in the State that it would be difficult to find a village that is without one. Every considerable section in North America is in easy communication with our chief towns by means of them; so that the son or daughter of Massachusetts, to whatever hamlet on the continent north of the Isthmus of Darien they may have wandered, need not be many hours without intelligence from the responsive family at home in the Old Bay State.

#### RELIGION.

The original settlers of this State were Puritans, opposed to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England. They held that the Bible was the only rule of faith and practice, and expressed their religious creed, and mode of church government, in a platform established by a convention assembled at Cambridge in 1648. The ministry was supported by assessment on the people of the towns where it

was instituted. Though coming to this country to escape intolerance at home, our forefathers were not themselves well grounded in the principles of religious freedom, and manifested an illiberal spirit towards Antinomians, Quakers, Baptists and Episcopalians. The clergy exercised a powerful influence over the magistrates as well as over the people: civil, political, and even military questions were usually submitted to their consideration. In the crisis of the Revolution, most of the clergy inclined to the popular side; and, in the changes effected in public sentiment by that bold assertion of civil rights, a more tolerant religious spirit came to prevail; so that when the State Constitution was formed, in 1780, the right of every man to worship God "in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience," provided he does not disturb the public peace thereby, is acknowledged. Under this equitable rule, together with other safeguards and provisions,—as that of 1811, relieving persons belonging to religious societies, corporate or incorporate, from the support of the Congregational minister settled in the place,—various religious denominations have greatly flourished in the State, and are now, for the most part, laboring together in peace and amity for the advancement of Christianity and the public good.

The largest number of religious societies is found in the Trinitarian Congregational order, there being of this faith at the beginning of 1889, 553 churches. The Baptists have 306, the Protestant Episcopal, 110, the Methodist Episcopal, 354, the Roman Catholics, 277, the Unitarians, 193, and the Universalists, 95. In addition to these there are societies of Presbyterians, Friends, Swedenborgians, (the Church of the New Jerusalem), Free Baptists, Lutherans, German Reformed Church, Christians, Adventists, Spiritualists, Christian Scientists, Judaists, Shakers, Latter Day Saints, and several others of small membership.

The clergy are generally well-educated, but not so far above the people as in former times, neither are they so permanently settled over the churches.

Many of the church-edifices, especially in the larger towns and cities, are elegant in structure, and well furnished with bells, organs, and vestries. In most of the churches there is congregational singing, together with the music of choirs for the more elaborate pieces. Sabbath schools, commenced in the State about the year 1817, engross much attention, and embrace within their fostering care almost all the children, and many of the adults of the Commonwealth.

Connected with the churches and religious societies are numerous

benevolent organizations,— as for the dissemination of the Bible, the work of missions, the publication of religious tracts and larger devotional treatises, the erection of church-edifices, and the education of young men for the ministry,— which are visibly pursuing the laudable ends for which they were formed.

#### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Alive to the interest, welfare and comfort of the unfortunate, and to the reformation of the criminal, the State has established, and liberally sustains several large and well-regulated benevolent institutions.

It has asylums for the insane at Taunton, Westborough, Bridgewater, Baldwinville, and very spacious ones at Worcester, Northampton, and Danvers. McLean Asylum at Somerville, opened in 1818, is a corporate institution, and though not supported by the State, is to a large extent public.

There are also ten or more private asylums in different parts of the Commonwealth where patients are treated for nervous disorders and insanity. The city of Boston has three asylums, intended for the milder forms of insanity, and for chronic cases.

A reform school for boys was established at Westborough in 1847, and an industrial school for girls, at Lancaster, in 1855. There are also incipient or temporary institutions of a similar kind at Lawrence, Salem, Baldwinville, Boston, and Dover.

The State has an eye and ear infirmary at Boston; also a School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth; and at South Boston is an Asylum for the blind. It has a School for the Education of Deaf-Mutes, founded by gifts and bequests of Mr. John Clarke, amounting to \$273,250, at Round Hill, Northampton. There is also an industrial School for Deaf-Mutes at Beverly, for New England, to the support of which Massachusetts contributes her proportion.

The State Almshouse located in Tewksbury, is practically a hospital, though it has a department for paupers. The State has also a workhouse and farm at Bridgewater, a Primary School at Monson, and an Infant Asylum at Brookline.

The State Prison was established at Charlestown in 1805, and has since been much enlarged. A Reformatory was established in Concord in 1884, and has been of great use for cases of lesser enormity. In 1877, a Reformatory for women was established at Sherborn, and has supplied the very important need of an entirely separate place of confinement for female offenders.



## THE GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, AND MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The government of the State consists of three departments,— the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive department embraces a governor and a lieutenant-governor, eight councilors, a secretary, treasurer, attorney-general, an auditor, chosen annually, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, by the people.

The legislative department consists of a Senate of forty members, and a house of Representatives of two hundred and forty members, which together constitute the General Court. They are chosen annually by the people at the time appointed for the choice of the executive department, and convene, for the purposes of legislation, at the State House on the first Wednesday in January of each year. The session usually continues till May or June. In order to become a law, a bill or resolve must pass both houses, and receive the signature of the governor; or, in the event of his veto, must be approved by two-thirds of the members of both branches of the legislature. The two United States senators to whom the State is entitled are chosen by this body.

The judicial department consists of a supreme judicial court having a chief justice and six associates. Each county has a probate court and a court of insolvency; and the cities and large towns have police and municipal courts. There are also twenty-nine district courts, each holding jurisdiction over several towns adjacent to each other. All the judges of the Commonwealth are appointed by the governor, and hold office during good behavior.

The State has twelve congressional districts, each of which sends a representative to the National congress; and it has fourteen electoral votes for the President of the United States.

The capitol was erected at Boston in 1795-6, and was remodeled in 1867, at an expense of \$170,000. The building fronts on Beacon street and the Common. It is 173 feet in length, and including the dome, 110 feet in height. Statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann have been erected in the grounds in front of the building, while within, are many important mementoes in State and National history, with busts and statues of eminent Americans; chief among them being the statue of Washington by Chantrey. This stands in a deep recess of the rotunda opposite the front entrance. About it, on sides and rear, are suspended 269 battle-flags belonging to the

several regiments and batteries, which served in the war of the slaveholders' rebellion.

The total assessed value of the State, May 1, 1888, was \$1,992,804,101; the number of voters was 442,616; of taxed dwelling houses, 330,541; of acres of land on which taxes were levied, 4,497,523.

The number of Savings Banks on October 31, 1888, was 176, — having deposits amounting to \$315,185,070.57. There were also 66 co-operative banks, with assets of \$5,505,072.19; 13 trust companies with assets of \$62,981,635.82; two Mortgaged Loan Companies, with assets of \$1,083,730.23; and two collateral loan companies, with assets of \$350,712.19.

The aggregate amount of the State debt, funded and unfunded, on January 1, 1889, was \$28,851,619.65. The total payments for revenue during the year ending January 1, 1889, were \$14,173,108.14. The cash in the treasury on that date was \$4,419,611.53, including the amounts in Sinking, Trust, and Miscellaneous Funds, and Trust Deposits.

The entire number of enrolled militia for 1888 was 312,438. Several new companies were accepted during the year for the uniformed militia, completing the authorized number. The strength of the militia now allowed by law is 390 officers, and 5,468 enlisted men, — a total of 5,858.

Annual tours of duty of several days are required of these, held at the State Camp Ground at Framingham, or at other points; also, annual drills of a shorter period, usually held in the autumn.

## SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

### GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620 John Carver.	1644 Edward Winslow.
1621 William Bradford.	1645 William Bradford.
1633 Edward Winslow.	1657 Thomas Prence.
1634 Thomas Prence.	1673 Josias Winslow.
1635 William Bradford.	1681 Thomas Hinckley, who held his
1636 Edward Winslow.	place, except during the inter-
1637 William Bradford.	ruption by Andros, till the union
1638 Thomas Prence.	with Massachusetts in 1692.
1639 William Bradford.	

### GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

1629 John Endicott.	1649 John Endicott.
1630 John Winthrop.	1650 Thomas Dudley.

1634 Thomas Dudley.	1651 John Endicott.
1635 John Haynes.	1654 Richard Bellingham.
1636 Henry Vane.	1655 John Endicott.
1637 John Winthrop.	1665 Richard Bellingham.
1640 Thomas Dudley.	1673 John Leverett.
1641 Richard Bellingham.	1679 Simon Bradstreet, who, with the
1642 John Winthrop.	exception of the administration
1644 John Endicott.	of Sir Edmund Andros, continued
1645 Thomas Dudley.	in office till 1692.
1646 John Winthrop.	

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTED BY THE KING  
UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

1692 May, Sir William Phips.	1730 June, William Tailor, A. G.
1694 Nov., Wm. Stoughton, Act. Gov.	1730 Aug., Jonathan Belcher.
1699 May, Earl of Bellomont.	1741 Aug., William Shirley.
1700 July, William Stoughton, A. G.	1749 Sept., Spencer Phips, A. G.
1701 July, The Council.	1753 Aug., William Shirley.
1702 June, Joseph Dudley.	1756 Sept., Spencer Phips, A. G.
1714-15 Feb., The Council.	1757 April, The Council.
1714-15 March, Joseph Dudley.	1757 Aug., Thomas Pownal.
1715 Nov., William Tailor, A. G.	1760 June, Thomas Hutchinson, A. G.
1716 Oct., Samuel Shute.	1760 Aug., Francis Bernard.
1722-23 Jan., William Dummer, A. G.	1769 Aug., Thomas Hutchinson, A. G.
1728 July, William Burnet.	1771 March Thomas Hutchinson.
1729 Sept., William Dummer, A. G.	1774 May, Thomas Gage.

DURING THE FIRST REVOLUTION.

1774 Oct., A Provincial Congress.	1775 July, The Council.
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GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

1780 John Hancock,	to 1785	1844 George N. Briggs,	" 1851
1785 James Bowdoin,	" 1787	1851 George S. Boutwell,	" 1853
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8	" 1793	1853 John H. Clifford,	" 1854
1794 Samuel Adams,	" 1797	1854 Emory Washburn,	" 1855
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7,	" 1799	1855 Henry J. Gardner,	" 1858
1800 Caleb Strong,	" 1807	1858 Nathaniel P. Banks,	" 1861
1807 James Sullivan, Dec. 10,	" 1808	1861 John A. Andrew,	" 1865
1809 Christopher Gore,	" 1810	1865 Alexander H. Bullock,	" 1869
1810 Elbridge Gerry,	" 1812	1869 William Claflin,	" 1872
1812 Caleb Strong,	" 1816	1872 Wm. B. Washburn, May 1,	1874
1816 John Brooks,	" 1823	1875 William Gaston,	" 1876
1823 William Eustis, Feb. 6,	" 1825	1876 Alexander H. Rice.	" 1879
1825 Levi Lincoln,	" 1835	1879 Thomas Talbot,	" 1880
1834 John Davis, March 1,	" 1836	1880 John Davis Long,	" 1883
1836 Edward Everett,	" 1840	1883 Benjamin F. Butler,	" 1884
1840 Marcus Morton,	" 1841	1884 George D. Robinson,	" 1887
1841 John Davis,	" 1843	1887 Oliver Ames,	" 1890
1843 Marcus Morton,	" 1844	1890 John Q. A. Brackett.	

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Massachusetts was settled by men of wisdom, who at once determined to lay the foundation of an intelligent as well as a religious commonwealth. Hardly had they fixed upon the territory for their habitations, ere they began to plant a college for the education of their sons. Harvard College, the oldest and best endowed institution in the country was incorporated in 1638; and in 1647 a bill was passed in the general court for the taxing of the people of the towns for the support of free public schools, to which every child might have access. This is supposed to be the first legislative act in the world affording free public instruction through a general taxation of all the people, to the children of all the people. The system of common school education then inaugurated has continued, with various modifications and improvements, to the present time; and to it the State is largely indebted for the general intelligence and intellectual vigor of its citizens. In 1744 it was made imperative that every town of fifty families should employ a schoolmaster capable of teaching all the English branches, and that every town of one hundred families or more should support a teacher having a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The towns were divided into school districts, buildings erected, male teachers employed; and, during several months in the year, the schools were kept in operation. Through the efficient labors of the late Rev. Charles Brooks, Horace Mann, and others, a State Board of Education was established April, 20, 1837; and under its direction, teacher's institutes, normal schools, a system of graded schools,—embracing primary intermediate, grammar, and high schools, all of which are free,—have been inaugurated. The Annual Reports of the Board of Education indicate steady improvement in the educational system, and in the condition of the schools.

By the report made January 1, 1889, it appears that the whole number of State common schools was 6,788, and of high schools, 230. The number of teachers was 9,897,—of whom 1,010 were males, and 8,887 were females. The number of pupils between 5 and 15 years was 359,504; the number in the public schools, 358,000. The total amount of taxes paid for the maintenance of the schools for the year of the report was \$5,114,402.41. The aggregate for maintenance, new school houses, repairs, supervision, state superintendence, reports, books, and other necessaries, was \$7,087,206.42,—being an average of \$19.11 to each child of school age in the State.

Normal schools were established by law in 1838; and the State now has six, conveniently situated for the attendance of those intending to become teachers. They are located at Framingham, Bridgewater, Westfield, Salem, and Boston, — the latter being the location also of the State Normal Art School.

“Though many of her sister States,” says a late writer, “are now rivalling Massachusetts in the excellence of their common schools and other educational institutions, yet to her belongs the undoubted honor of having first extended her care to the intellectual culture of her humblest citizens, the rich reward of which is seen, not only in the number of splendid names that adorn her literature, but in the distinguished sons she has sent out to form the legislators, professors, authors, and teachers of other States.”

The desire for a better education in the first two centuries of our country manifested itself chiefly in the establishment of academies, which served the double purpose of fitting schools for college, and of supplying an essential amount of learning for the higher grades of business. Between the years of 1785 and 1873, 114 of these had been incorporated in Massachusetts; of which some have since been merged in public high schools, and others have long since become extinct; while in the last State School report, 76 is the number mentioned as still having an independent existence. Several whose names are yet familiar were established earlier, — as Dummer Academy, Newbury, 1756, — Phillips Academy, Andover, 1778, — Leicester, 1784; while the latest reported is Thayer Academy, South Braintree, incorporated in 1873.

Following Harvard, Williams College, in Williamstown was founded in 1793: Amherst College, in Amherst, in 1821; the College of the Holy Cross, in Worcester, burned in 1852, since re-established; Tufts College, in Medford, instituted in 1852; Boston College, 1873; Smith College, Northampton, 1875; Wellesley College, in Wellesley, in 1875; Boston University, in 1869; and Clarke University, in Worcester, 1888. The Institute of Technology, in Boston, was incorporated in 1861, for the “purpose of instituting and maintaining a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science. In 1865, a school for a similar purpose, was established in Worcester principally for the use of Worcester county, — and now bears the name, “Worcester Polytechnic Institute.”

The Congregationalist Theological Seminary, at Andover, was established in 1807; the Baptist Theological Institution, at Newton, in 1825; and the Methodist Theological Seminary, in Boston, in

1847, — transferred to Boston University in 1871, and now known as the "Boston University School of Theology."

Including the colleges, seminaries, and academies, there are in the State, 348 private schools, — comprising kinder-garten, commercial, art, music, oratory, and the languages, together with those for deaf-mutes, the blind, and the feeble minded.

A further account of these institutions may be found under the head of the cities and towns in which they are located.

As further aids in education, most of our cities and larger towns have established one or more lyceums, or literary institutes, in which lectures on science, art, literature, or history are annually given; while numerous others have taken the form of debating societies, with essays on practical topics, and other literary exercises.

As a means of entertainment, intelligence and diffused refinement, not even the public schools are more useful than the public libraries and reading-rooms, as far as they are made use of. Massachusetts has 2,371 of these, containing 4,542,072 bound books, — an average of over six libraries to each town.

The newspapers, journals, and magazines form a perpetual circulating library, and their influence (for good nearly always) is not surpassed, except by the public school — which qualifies people to read them. The printing press set up by Stephen Day in Cambridge, in 1639, was the first in America, though it is not known to have issued any periodical sheet. The first newspaper printed in this country was a small quarto sheet issued by Benjamin Harris, in Boston, September 25, 1690. The first number of "The Boston News-Letter," edited by John Campbell, was published April 24, 1704; and the first number of "The Boston Gazette," appeared December 21, 1719. James Franklin started "The New England Courant," August 17, 1721. In editing and printing this paper he was assisted by his younger brother, Benjamin. The first number of "The New England Weekly Journal," by S. Kneeland, was issued March 20, 1727. "The Weekly Rehearsal," by J. Draper, made its appearance September 27, 1721, — and was changed to "The Boston Evening Post," in August, 1735. These were the earliest papers of the State. The first daily paper established in the State was "The Boston Daily Advertiser," commenced in 1813, by Horatio Bigelow and W. W. Clapp. Among the earliest of the magazines and quarterlies are "The North American Review," established in Boston in May, 1815; "The Atlantic Monthly," "The Living Age," "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," "The Boston Medical

and Surgical Journal," "Dwight's Journal of Music," "The Universalists Quarterly," "The Andover Review;" "Education," "Lend a Hand," "The Cottage Hearth," "Donahoe's Magazine," "The New Jerusalem Magazine," "The New England Magazine," with "Wide-Awake," and the still more juvenile magazines, are later comers.

The total number of periodicals published in Massachusetts at the commencement of 1889 was 650. Of these, 54 were dailies, 9 semi-weekly, 424 weekly, 9 bi-weekly, 8 semi-monthly, 137 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, and 8 quarterly.

### THE ABORIGINES.

The number of the Indians had been greatly diminished by a fatal disease some time anterior to the arrival of the Pilgrims; and there are no certain data for determining how many were then dwelling within the limits of the State. The four principal tribes, beginning at the north, were the Pawtuckets, living on the Merrimack River; the Massachusetts, on the bay of the same name; the Pokanokets, in the south-west section of the State; and the Narragansetts, in the vicinity of the Narragansett Bay

In these four tribes, perhaps, there might have been an aggregate of 40,000 people. They usually selected the most beautiful ponds, waterfalls, and valleys for their villages, and supported themselves by hunting, fishing, by raising a little Indian corn, a few beans and squashes, and by the nuts and berries which the wilderness spontaneously produced. Their implements were made of hard wood, stone, or bone, or sea-shells. They dwelt in wigwams rudely made, and used for money *wampum*, which consisted of shell-beads strung upon a belt. When kindly treated by the English, they, for the most part, exhibited a friendly spirit in return. In 1674, Daniel Gookin estimates the Narragansetts at 4,000 people, the Massachusetts at 1,200, and the Pawtuckets at 1,000. The Pokanokets were then nearly extinct. During the war of King Philip (1675-76), most of the hostile Indians were exterminated, and but few, except the Christian Indians remained. The number of these at the close of 1678 was 567 in the Massachusetts, and 1,919 in the Plymouth Colony. By the census of 1765, the number of Indians in the State was 1,569. In 1828 the number in the State was about 1,000, of whom about 600 were living at Mashpee, Gay Head, Christian-town, and Chippaquiddick. The present number is 410; but few of them are of pure Indian blood.

## CIVIL HISTORY.

Although Bartholomew Gosnold built a fort and storehouse on one of the Elizabeth Islands (Cuttyhunk) as early as 1602, and the enterprising Capt. John Smith visited and described the coast of Massachusetts in 1614, no permanent settlement was made here by Englishmen until the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in December, 1620. These people were *Puritans*, and zealous advocates of civil and religious liberty. They believed in a church without a bishop, if not a state without a king; and in order to escape the persecution of James the First (who said, that, unless they conformed, he would harry them out of the kingdom) sought refuge in Holland, where they resided — first at Amsterdam, and then at Leyden — from 1607 until their emigration to America. Their design in coming to this Western World was to relieve themselves from the immoralities of the Dutch, to plant Christianity in the distant wilderness, “better provide for their posterity, and live to be more refreshed by their labors.” Obtaining consent of the Plymouth Company to settle in North Virginia, they entered into partnership with some London merchants; and two ships — “The Speedwell” of sixty tons, and “The Mayflower” of a hundred and eighty tons — being furnished, they left, with many tears, their excellent pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, and their other friends, at Delfthaven, July 12, 1620; and, embarking in “The Speedwell,” they sailed for Southampton, where “The Mayflower,” which had been hired in London, soon united with them for the voyage across the Atlantic. On the 5th of August the two vessels sailed from Southampton but “The Speedwell,” being unseaworthy, soon returned to Plymouth, while “The Mayflower,” with 102 persons on board, proceeded on her way alone. After a perilous voyage, during which one person died and one was born, the vessel, on the 11th of November, came to anchorage in Provincetown Harbor, in Cape-Cod Bay.

The original intention of the Pilgrims was to settle at or near Manhattan: but the perilous shoals and breakers, and the lateness of the season, induced them to make the nearest port, and here commence their colony; and, inasmuch as they were then outside of any local government, it was deemed advisable to institute some rules and regulations for the guidance and good order of the company. Prior to disembarking, they therefore, in the cabin of “The Mayflower,” Nov. 11, 1620, entered into a solemn compact and agree-



ment, to which they set their several names. It is in these remarkable words, and is the "first written constitution of government ever subscribed by a whole people:" —

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc. haveing undertaken for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutuallly in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

"In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11. of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord, King James, of England, Franc, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth, Ano. Dom, 1620."

The names of the subscribers are as follows: Mr. John Carver, Mr. William Bradford, Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. William Brewster, Mr. Isaac Allerton, Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, Mr. Samuel Fuller, Mr. Christopher Martin, Mr. William Mullins, Mr. William White, Mr. Richard Warren, John Howland, Mr. Stephen Hopkins, Edward Tilly, John Tilly, Francis Cook, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Tinker, John Ridgdale, Edward Fuller, John Turner, Francis Eaton, James Chilton, John Crackston, John Billington, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, Edward Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Britterige, George Soule, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, John Allerton, Thomas English, Edward Dotey, and Edward Leister.

From this brief instrument, which embodies the principle that the will of the majority shall govern, has been derived the idea of our State and National constitutions; and well has it been said, that the cabin of "The Mayflower" was the cradle of American civil liberty. After signing the compact, they chose JOHN CARVER, a man of good judgment and of sterling integrity, governor for one year, and soon after sent out Miles Standish with sixteen armed men to make explorations on the shore. This party, on the 16th instant, went as far as Pamet River, and found Indian graves, a kettle, also some Indian corn, which was very serviceable to them for food and for

planting the next season. On the 6th of December, a third exploring-party, consisting of Gov. Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, and others, started in the shallop to sail around the bay in search of a convenient place for settlement. The next day, several of them went on shore at Eastham; and, early in the morning following, they had only time to cry out "Indians!" when a shower of arrows came flying in amongst them. The English immediately discharged their muskets, and the Indians fled. They called this meeting with the aborigines, who proved to be of the Nauset tribe, the "First Encounter." Rejoining their companions in the boat, they coasted along westerly, passing Barnstable in a heavy snow-storm, and, turning northerly, came in after dark, with mast and rudder broken, under the lee of Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor. Here they spent Saturday, the 9th, in refitting their boat, and the sabbath following in solemn worship. On Monday morning, Dec. 11 (which corresponds with Dec. 21, New Style), they landed on a rock upon the margin of the shore, and made an exploration into the interior. Finding clear springs, a running brook, and some land where corn had been planted, they judged it a place suitable for a settlement, and, the next day, returned with a favorable report to Provincetown. On the 16th of December (N. S. 26th) "The Mayflower" anchored in Plymouth Bay, and four days afterwards the Pilgrims decided to settle near what is now denominated the Town Brook. They soon began to build cabins underneath the cliff, on the left bank of the Town Brook; a common house for storage, worship, and defence; and on the 28th of January, 1620, the whole company was divided into nineteen families, to each of which a lot of land was given. On the 21st of the same month, they spent the day, it being the sabbath, in worshiping on shore; and called the name of the place *PLYMOUTH*, in memory of the English town from which they last set sail. Here, then, was the first town permanently founded by Europeans, not only in this State, but in New England.

The sufferings of the Pilgrims, from exposures by sea and land, were such, that one-half the number died before the full opening of the spring. Not unfrequently the hands and feet of the men, while fishing in the bay or hunting in the woods, were frozen; and it is said that the whole company was once reduced to a single pint of corn. Of this each person had five kernels, which were parched and eaten. The ruling elder, William Brewster, lived for months together without bread. "Of so great labor it was to found New

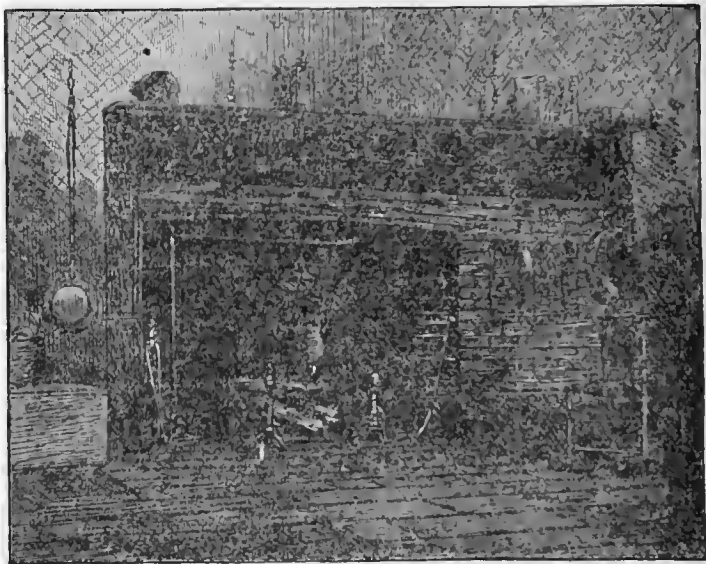
England." It was fortunate for the colony that the natives of that region had, a few years previous, been mostly swept away by a fatal disease, and thus the land was left open for possession. Yet they by no means neglected to hold themselves in readiness for defence. They chose the heroic Miles Standish, on the 17th of



STANDISH HOUSE, DUXBURY.

February, captain of their military force, and soon after mounted the great guns from "The Mayflower" on Burial Hill. On the 16th of March (O. S.) they were surprised by the sudden appearance of *Samoset*, a friendly Indian, who, stalking in amongst them, cried out, "Welcome, Englishmen!" which was the first word coming to them

from a native since arriving on the coast. Through the influence of this Indian, and *Squanto*, who had learned a little of our language while a captive in England, the colony, on the 22d of March, entered into a treaty of peace with *Massasoit*, the father of King Philip, which remained in force for half a century. On the 5th of April "The Mayflower" left for England. Gov. Carver died, William Bradford was chosen governor in his place, and Issac Allerton assistant; and on the 12th of May following, Edward Winslow and Mrs. Susanna White were married, which was the first marriage in the



FIREPLACE, STANDISH HOUSE.

colony. "The spring," says Gov. Bradford, "now approaching, it pleased God the mortalitie begane to cease amongst them, and ye sick and lame recovered apace, which put, as it were, new life into them, though they had borne their sadd afflictions with as much patience & contentedness as I thinke any people could doe."

Purchasing the interests of the London merchants in 1627, the Plymouth colonists became the sole proprietors of the land, and continued a distinct government until 1691, when, by the charter of William and Mary, it was united with the Colony of Massachusetts and Maine.

The civil basis of the other settlements of the State was a patent, signed by King James, Nov. 3, 1620, incorporating the Duke of Lenox and others as the Council of Plymouth, and granting to it that part of America which lies between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude. Two years afterwards a settlement was commenced, through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Weston, at Weymouth; and another, by the influence of the Rev. John White, at Gloucester, 1624. This colony, under the direction of Roger Conant, removed the next year to Naumkeag, which was subsequently called Salem. At the same time a plantation was begun by Capt. Wollaston at Merrymount, in Braintree.

On the 19th of March, 1628, the Council of Plymouth gave to Sir Henry Rosewell and others a patent of an immense tract of land included by two lines, — the one three miles north of the Merrimack, and the other three miles south of the Charles River, — and extending from the Atlantic westerly as far as the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. By the royal charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, granting this land, a corporation was created under the name of “the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.”

In the year following, seventeen ships, with more than fifteen hundred people, mostly Puritans or Nonconformists, and some of them persons of distinction, arrived at Salem, with Mr. John Winthrop as governor of the colony. They settled at Dorchester, Roxbury, Watertown, and Cambridge; and during the summer of that year, attracted by a fine spring of water at *Shawmut*, Mr. Winthrop and some other leading men erected there a few cottages, and thus laid the foundation of the metropolis of New England.

The ensuing winter was one of great severity. The houses of the colonists were uncomfortable, and their clothing and provisions scanty. Many perished by the cold, and others subsisted by shellfish, and the roots and acorns which the wilderness provided. As many as two hundred died before the closing of the year, among whom were the Rev. Francis Higginson of Salem, his colleague, Mr. Skelton, and, soon after their arrival, Mr. Isaac Johnson and his excellent lady Arbella, who, as one has said, “left an earthly paradise in the family of an earldom to encounter the sorrows of the wilderness, for the entertainments of a pure worship in the house of God, and then immediately left that wilderness for the heavenly paradise.”

On the 19th of October, 1630, the first General Court was held, in

which it was enacted that those only should be made freemen who belonged to some church in the colony, and that freemen alone should have power to elect the governor and his assistants. The former law was repealed in 1665. As emigration steadily increased, and as it was soon found that the freemen could not easily assemble to transact business in person, it was ordered, in 1654, that these should meet only for the election of magistrates, who, with the representatives chosen by the several towns, should have the power of enacting laws. And thus began the system of democratic representation in the colony. Ten years later the magistrates, or assistants, and the deputies, after much discussion, were organized into separate branches in the government.

Though escaping from intolerance in the mother-country, the colonists themselves, with all their virtues, had not learned from the gospel to be tolerant; and, near the close of 1635, the Rev. Roger Williams, Minister at Salem, and, two years later, Anne Hutchinson and the Rev. John Wheelwright, were, for heretical opinions, banished from the State.

In 1643 the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, entered into a confederation, which continued till 1686, for mutual defence against the Indians and the Dutch, but under the provision that each colony was to retain its own distinct and separate government.

The laws of the colony were, in 1648, collected, ratified and printed; and, in the same year, Margaret Jones of Charlestown was tried and executed as a witch. In 1652 a mint was established for coining money; and the Province of Maine was made a county of Massachusetts, under the name of Yorkshire.

By the year 1665 Massachusetts had settled many towns,—as Lynn, Marblehead, Ipswich, Newbury, on the seaboard; Andover, Haverhill then a (frontier settlement) Sudbury, Lancaster, Brookfield, in the interior; and Deerfield, Northampton, Hadley and Springfield, in the rich valley of the Connecticut River. The militia amounted to 1,000 foot-soldiers and 400 cavalry; and the shipping, to 132 vessels. By the labors of Thomas Mayhew, John Eliot, and others, ten Indian towns had been converted to Christianity.

The year 1675 is memorable for the breaking-out of King Philip's War, during which the united colonies lost as many as 600 men, and had as many as 600 dwelling-houses reduced to ashes. Philip, an able warrior, whose Indian name was *Metacomet*, ruled the *Wampanoags* and resided at Mount Hope, near Bristol, in Rhode Island. Observing

the encroachments of the English on the hunting-grounds, and instigated by the execution of three of his tribe for the murder of John Sassamon, he artfully secured the aid of other tribes, and commenced hostilities by an attack June 24, on the people of Swansey while returning from church, during which eight or nine of them were slain. In September, seventy young men, the flower of Essex County were massacred and buried in one grave at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield; and Northfield and Hadley were attacked. In an encounter with the *Narragansetts* in a swamp in Kingstown, R. I., in December, Gov. Winslow, with an army of 1,800 troops, killed and wounded about 1,000 Indians, burned 600 wigwams, and thus seriously weakened Philip's power who, nevertheless, continued during the winter his savage work, burning the towns of Lancaster, Medfield, Marlborough, Grotton, Sudbury, and murdering or carrying many of the people into merciless captivity. But, tribe after tribe deserting Philip, he returned to Mount Hope; and, his wife and son being soon after captured, he said, "Now my heart breaks: I am ready to die." On the 12th of August, 1676, Capt. Benjamin Church with a small body of men came upon him. An Indian of the party shot him through the heart; and thus fell the last king of the *Wampanoags*, and with him the power of the Indians in New England.

The towns in New Hampshire which in 1641 had been annexed to the State were in 1677 formed into a separate government; yet the divisional line was not settled until 1743.

By a decision in chancery, June 28, 1684, the charter of Massachusetts was abrogated; and, two years subsequent thereto, Sir Edmund Andros was sent over as governor of New England. His arbitrary administration gave great offence to the people; and, on the news of the accession of Prince William to the throne in 1689, the citizens of Boston threw the governor and fifty of his associates into prison, and restored the former magistrates. In 1692 King William granted a new charter by which the Plymouth Colony was united with that of Massachusetts, and under it Sir William Phips, a native of Woolwich, Me., was appointed governor. He arrived in Boston May 14, 1692; and among the earlier acts of his administration was the institution of a court for the trial of certain persons accused of witchcraft.

This strange delusion threw the colony into as much excitement as the war with King Philip had done in 1675; and the apology of the clergy who fell into it must be, that such men as Sir Matthew Hale, of the King's Bench, regarded witches as in league with evil spirits,

and amenable to the supreme penalty of the law. It commenced in February 1692, in the family of the Rev. Samuel Parris of Danvers. His daughter Elizabeth, and his niece Abigail Williams, began to act in a peculiar way, and accused his servant Tituba of bewitching them; while John, her husband, accused others, that he might save his wife. Commencing thus, the delusion spread from family to family, through Beverly Andover, Ipswich, Gloucester, and other places. Prosecutions were instituted, unreliable testimony against the accused accepted; and, before the end of September, nineteen persons were hung, and Giles Corey, who refused to be tried by jury, was pressed to death.

At first the accusations were brought only against those of humble rank; but when Mr. John Bradstreet, the lady of Sir William Phips, and others in high standing began to be mentioned as in fellowship with Satan, the opinion of the rulers changed. a special court was held, and nearly a hundred and fifty persons then in prison for witchcraft were set free.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, most of the learned men who colonized the State had passed away; and, on account of the labor the reduction of the wilderness demanded, but very few had risen to fill their places. The style and spirit of the pulpit had declined, and the people had almost lost the art of psalm-singing in the churches; yet the love of liberty, as evinced by the steady opposition to the tyranny of the royal governors, was year by year becoming stronger.

In what was called Queen Anne's War, a party of French and Indians, under Heptel de Rouville, attacked, in the spring of 1704, the town of Deerfield, reduced it to ashes, killed forty-seven of the inhabitants, and led one hundred, among whom was the Rev. John Williams and his family, into captivity. Port Royal was captured in 1610 by a force mostly from this State. The name of the place was changed to Annapolis, and Acadia was annexed to the British realm. This war, closed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was followed by a peace of nearly thirty years. During this period many new settlements were made in the interior of the State, and towns incorporated.

King George's War commenced in 1744; and, early in the following year, an army under the command of William Pepperell, to which this State contributed more than 3,250 men, laid siege to Louisburg, a French fortress of great strength on the Island of Cape Breton and, aided by an English fleet, under Sir Peter Warren, on the 16th of June effected a capture of the garrison. The expense of the expe-



dition was met by the British Government; and the money (\$612,330.41 in silver and copper) arrived in 1749 at Boston, where it was deposited in the State treasury. The war was terminated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and the acquisitions of territory made in the contest were mutually restored. The boundaries between the French and English colonies were, however, still undefined; and the struggles for territorial dominion along the frontiers broke out into open hostilities in 1754, and resulted in the capture of Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, and the establishment of the Saxon domination in America. During this war, about a thousand of the Acadians were, through the agency of Gen. John Winslow, transported to this State, but many of them subsequently returned to France.

In order to meet the expenses incurred in this war, it was proposed by the British ministry to lay a tax upon the colonies; and this was attempted by the Stamp Act, passed in 1765, requiring stamps to be put on bonds, deeds, and other printed matter.

This act of tyranny was denounced by the patriotic leaders of the State and country, who declared that taxation without representation was unconstitutional and iniquitous. The obnoxious act was repealed the following year: but in 1767 another bill for levying duties on paper, tea, and glass, became a law; to which and other measures the opposition was so strong, that several men-of-war and about four thousand British troops were sent the ensuing year to Boston to protect the authorities, and enforce the execution of obnoxious acts of Parliament. On the 5th of March, 1770, a collision occurred between the troops and some citizens, in which three of the latter were killed, and several wounded; and in December, 1773, a party of men disguised as Indians boarded some British ships laden with tea in Boston Harbor, and threw the contents into the sea.

On receiving an account of this, Parliament passed, March 31, 1774, the Boston Port Bill, which prohibited intercourse by water with the town, and removed the custom-house to Salem.

Gen. Thomas Gage the newly appointed governor, arrived in Boston, May 13, 1774, and occupied the town with four regiments of British soldiers. On the nineteenth of April, 1775, he sent a detachment to destroy some military stores at Concord; and on their way occurred the battle of Lexington, from which the opening of the drama of the Revolution may be dated.

“On the 10th of June,” says Mr. Lossing, “Gage issued a proclamation declaring all Americans in arms to be rebels and traitors, and offering a free pardon to all who should return to their allegiance, except those arch-

offenders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams. These he intended to seize, and send to England to be hanged. The vigilant patriots, aware of Gage's hostile intentions, strengthened their intrenchments on Boston Neck: and, on the evening of the 16th of June, Gen. Ward sent Col. Prescott, with a detachment of one thousand men, to take possession of and fortify Bunker's Hill, within cannon-shot of the city; and, laboring with pick and spade all that night, they had cast up a strong redoubt of earth on the summit of that eminence before the British were aware of their presence. Gage and his officers were greatly astonished at the apparition of this military work at the dawn of the 17th.

“The British generals perceived the necessity for driving the Americans from this commanding position before they should plant a heavy battery there; for, in that event, Boston must be evacuated. Before sunrise (June 17, 1775) a heavy cannonade was opened on the redoubt from a battery on Copp's Hill in Boston and from shipping in the Harbor, but with very little effect. Hour after hour, the patriots worked on in the erection of their fort; and at noonday their toil was finished, and they laid aside their implements of labor for knapsack and muskets. Gen. Howe, with Gen. Pigot and three thousand men, crossed the Charles River at the same time to Morton's Point, at the foot of the eastern slopes of Breed's Hill, formed his troops into two columns, and marched slowly to attack the redoubt. Although the British commenced firing cannons soon after they had begun to ascend the hill, and the great guns of the ships and the battery on Copp's Hill poured out an incessant storm upon the redoubt, the Americans kept perfect silence until they had approached within close musket-shot. Hardly an American could be seen by the slowly approaching enemy; yet behind those mounds of earth lay fifteen hundred determined men.

“When the British column was within ten rods of the redoubt, Prescott shouted ‘*Fire!*’ and instantly whole platoons of the assailants were prostrated by well-aimed bullets. The survivors fell back in great confusion, but were soon rallied for a second attack. They were again repulsed, with heavy loss; and, while scattering in all directions, Gen. Clinton arrived with a few followers, and joining Howe as a volunteer. The fugitives were rallied, and they rushed to the redoubt in the face of a galling fire. For ten minutes the battle raged fearfully; and, in the meanwhile, Charlestown, at the foot of the eminence, having been fired by a carcass from Copp's Hill, sent up dense columns of smoke, which completely enveloped the belligerents. The firing in the redoubt grew weaker; for the ammunition of the Americans became exhausted. It ceased; and then the British scaled the bank, and compelled the Americans to retreat, while they fought fiercely with clubbed muskets. They fled across Charlestown Neck, gallantly covered by Putnam and a few brave men; and, under that commander, took position on Prospect Hill, and fortified it. The British took possession of Bunker's Hill, and erected a fortification there. There was absolutely no victory in the case. The Americans had lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about four hundred and fifty men. The loss of the British, from like causes, was almost eleven hundred. This was the first real battle of the Revolution, and lasted almost two hours.”

On the second day following, Gen. Washington assumed the command of the American army then lying at Cambridge; and erecting a line of batteries from Winter Hill, near the Mystic river, through Cambridge, Brookline, and Roxbury, as far as Dorchester Heights, he held the British forces besieged in Boston until Mar. 17, 1776, when they set sail for Halifax, and the war was transferred from our soil to that of other States. From the beginning of this grand struggle for civil freedom until its close by a definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, Massachusetts continued, by her voice, in council, by her efforts in raising men and money, as well as by the valor of her sons upon the battle-field, to sustain the cause of liberty. Of the forty thousand soldiers in the American army in 1776, ten thousand were her sons; and, by her steady arm, one-fourth of the burden of the entire war was borne.

In 1780 the State framed and adopted a constitution, declaring that "all men are born equal;" and under this provision it was decided by the Supreme Court of the State that slavery was abolished. John Hancock was elected the first governor under the Constitution in 1780, and held his office until 1785, when he was succeeded by James Bowdoin.

In the ensuing year occurred an insurrection called "Shay's Rebellion," which agitated the people, and alarmed the government. It grew out of the scarcity of money, caused by the interruption in trade and the drain upon the finances of the country, by the war.

A convention of the disaffected met at Hatfield on the 22nd of August, 1786, and made known their grievances. Soon afterwards a body of about 1,500 insurgents, led by Daniel Shays, who had been a captain in the Revolution, assembled at Northampton, and prevented the sitting of the courts: they also, in December, took possession of the court-house in Springfield, and interrupted the proceedings. In January, 1787, an army of 4,000 men was raised by the State, to suppress the insurrection. Gen. William Shepard, with one part of this force, repelled the advance of the insurgents upon the arsenal at Springfield, Jan. 25; and Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with another part of the army, followed the retreating rebels to Petersham, where 150 were made prisoners, and the remainder fled. Fourteen of those taken were tried, and condemned to death, but afterwards set at liberty.

In convention, Feb. 6, 1789, by a vote of 187 to 168, the State ratified and adopted the Federal Constitution of the United States, and warmly sustained the administration of George Washington, the first president.

To the embargo laid upon the vessels of the country in 1808, to the policy of President Madison and the war of 1812, the State was generally opposed. The loss of commerce, revenue, and the expenses of the war, were seriously felt: and the news of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, Feb. 18, 1815, was received with acclamations and joy by all classes of the people. In 1820 a convention was held for the revision of the Constitution; and this year Maine, from 1692 till then a province of Massachusetts, became an independent State.

At the opening of the rebellion in 1861, the State responded promptly to the demand for men, during the continuance of that ensanguined contest, sent forth, under the lead of John Andrew, governor from 1861 to 1865, regiment after regiment, store after store, ship after ship, to meet the exigency. Wherever there was fighting to be done,—at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Winchester, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, Coal Harbor,—there was the old Bay State most nobly represented. The whole number of men furnished by the State during the war (being a surplus of 13,492 over every call) was 159,254. The whole number of colored troops was 6,039. Since the closing of the war of the Rebellion, which resulted in the liberation of the slave from bondage,—a long-cherished aspiration of the State,—it has enjoyed unexampled prosperity; and in its varied mechanical industries directed by intelligence, in its liberal appropriations for its well-conducted institutions of learning and benevolence, in its multiplied facilities for intercommunication, in its regard to health, temperance, and integrity, in its civil and social order, and in its steady aim for the good, the grand, the beautiful and the true, it gives assurance that it will still maintain its position as one of the leading States of the Federal Union.

Since the war, legislation has, in general, been more strenuously directed to securing closer conformity with ethical standards in politics, business and social relations. In this period there was much fluctation in the treatment of the liquor traffic until 1875, when the prohibitory law was repealed and a license law substituted, with local option in regard to issuing licenses. In 1869, the district school system was abolished, and town management by a school committee substituted,—by which more uniformly good instruction is secured, with a more economical expenditure of the public money. The notable event of the year was the "Peace Jubilee," in Boston, in June. In 1872 occurred the world's "Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival," also held in Boston. In October of the same year a great fire consumed the buildings from a tract of about sixty-five acres, in the chief business section of Boston. The

Mill River disaster, in which there was such destruction of property and life by the bursting of a dam, occurred in the same year. In 1874 came the death of Senator Sumner. In 1875 were celebrated the centennials of Lexington and Concord, of Bunker Hill, and of Washington's taking command of the army at Cambridge. In the autumn died Vice-President Wilson. In 1879 a law was enacted admitting women to vote for members of school committees,—the first decided triumph of the women suffragists in Massachusetts.



THE COUNTIES  
OF THE  
COMMONWEALTH.





## COUNTIES.

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THE reasons for the division of the territory of a State and the grouping of towns into counties are found in conditions which, on the one hand, render necessary a more extended authority and greater power than resides in a town; and, on the other hand, in those conditions which render necessary smaller divisions than the State. In the case of counties, the divisions serve to facilitate the administration of justice in civil and criminal matters, by assigning to officers in the various departments such an extent of territory as they can effectively serve, and whereby conflicts regarding their territorial jurisdiction may be prevented.

In Massachusetts each county has a Probate Court and a Court of Insolvency, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. The county officers are a Judge of Probate and Insolvency, a Register of Probate and Insolvency, a Sheriff (and deputies), Clerk of Courts, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Commissioners, Special Commissioners, Commissioners of Insolvency, and Trial Justices.

Over all these courts and officers, and over the documents and records of which they have charge, as a portion of its field, extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State; this court either initiating actions or court proceedings relating to them, or hearing appeals from the County Courts; holding one or more sessions annually at an appointed place within the county for this and other business.

The first counties in Massachusetts were Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk, — formed May 10, 1643. The next was Hampshire, formed in 1662; and it included all the territory of the State west of those previously formed. Then followed Dukes (1683), Barnstable, Bristol and Plymouth (1685), Nantucket (1695), Worcester (1731), Berkshire (1761), Norfolk (1793), Franklin (1811), and Hampden (1812), — fourteen in all.

In England this division was originally the territory belonging to an earl or count, — whence the term "county." The lord-proprie-

tor's representative officer was the *shire-reeve* (a corruption of the Saxon term corresponding to county, *scyre*, and *gerefa*, the deputy who assisted in its government) — whence our word "Sheriff." The earlier term for the division in England was shire; and it has remained in some use to the present day. The town where the courts for the shire or county are held are called "shire towns," as they are generally here,— designating the county capitals.

# THE COUNTIES,

## ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

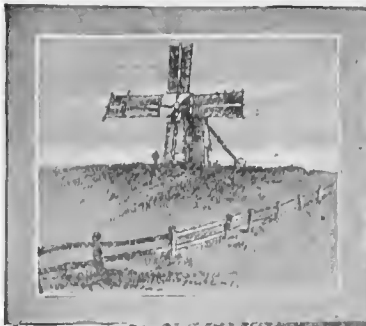
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**Barnstable County** was incorporated June 2, 1685; and was named probably from its chief town. It embraces the whole of Cape Cod, together with several contiguous islands. In form it resembles the human arm bent inward at the elbow and wrist, and enclosing Cape Cod Bay upon the north. The eastern and the southern shores are washed by the ocean; the western by the waters of Buzzard's Bay; and the County of Plymouth forms for about five miles the northwestern boundary. It extends in length some 65 miles, and has an average breadth of about five miles, embracing an area of nearly 290 square miles.

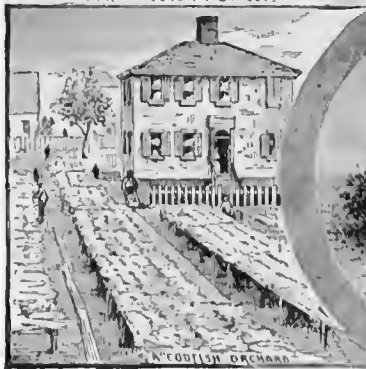
The Cape Cod division of the Old Colony Railroad passes medially through it, terminating at Provincetown, and having branches to Hyannis on the south shore, and to Chatham on the southeast.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium, in which extensive meadows of peat occur. Boulders are numerous upon the surface, which consists largely of plains, marshes, and sandy knolls. There are no rivers of importance, but in place of them many large and beautiful ponds diversify the scenery. Scrub oak is frequent. The principle timber growth is oak and yellow pine. Extensive tracts of land, in addition to the natural growth, have been planted from time to time for twenty or thirty years past, with the seed of the last-mentioned tree; so that there are now many thrifty young forests to be found in almost every part of the Cape.

The county contains fifteen towns,—which are as follows:—Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. The first of the list is the shire town. The population by the last census was 29,845, with 8,330 families. Its valuation in 1888 was \$17,574,222, and the number of dwelling-houses was 7,797; of horses, 3,161; of neat cattle, 3,909; of sheep, 435. The number of public school buildings in 1885 was 223; and there were twelve high schools. There was also one incorporated school, the Lawrence Academy, and the Sandwich Academy (under



A PROVINCETOWN STREET.



EASTHAM ORCHARD



OSTERVILLE LIBRARY

CAPE COD VIEWS.

trustees,) which included the town high school. Of the fifteen towns comprised in the county, Barnstable is the most important; though in recent years Provincetown has gained an excess in population. Being the seat of justice for the county, it contains a commodious court-house and other county buildings. The records of the court and of deeds, from the separation of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies down to September, 1827, were destroyed by the fire which destroyed the county offices. These were in a building separate from the court-house of that time, and the latter has been remodelled into a church for the Second Baptist Society. There were burned in this conflagration ninety folio volumes of the record of deeds, and several of the court-records.

The settlement of the county appears to have been made almost simultaneously in Sandwich, at the western extremity, and at Provincetown at the eastern; both towns having been incorporated on September 3d, 1639. The settlement of Sandwich was in 1637, but for the other town we have no record of original settlement, and it is quite possible that variable settlements of fishermen may have been the refor many years.

The agricultural products of the county are much below those of other counties, from the nature of the soil. In the western part there is considerable manufacturing, but the sea and shore fisheries are the great industry,—all parts being more or less engaged therein, or in coasting and foreign commerce. The people are noted for their hardihood, industry, daring deeds, and sturdy patriotism.

**Berkshire County**, originally a part of Hampshire County, was incorporated April 24, 1761, and named from Berkshire County in England. It occupies the western extremity of the State, and is bounded on the north by Vermont, on the east by Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden counties, on the south by Connecticut, and on the west by New York. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles,—not including water surfaces. Of this territory 104,225 acres is forest. The population, by the census of 1885, is 73,828; and the valuation of 1888 (which is the basis of State allotments for the present year) was \$41,732,690. There were assessed in the latter year, 13,519 dwelling houses, 30,604 neat cattle, 15,302 sheep, 3,048 swine, and 11,051 horses.

The Taconic and the Green Mountain ranges extend through the county from north to south, presenting many scenes of wild and picturesque beauty. The elevation in the northwest part, of which Graylock is the most eminent peak, is the highest land in the State. The county is drained by the Hoosac, Housatonic, Westfield and Deerfield rivers; which, with their various tributaries, afford a vast hydraulic power. The valleys through which these rivers run are very fertile, and present inducements and facilities for the construction of railroads in the various sections of the county. The principal lines already built are the Boston and Albany, and its adjuncts, the Pittsfield and North Adams Line, together with the Housatonic Railroad, and the Troy and Greenfield,—the latter now belonging

to the Fitchburg Railroad line. The latter road in the northern part of the county passes for upwards of four miles under the Hoosac Mountain through a tunnel constructed by the State at an expense of very near \$24,000,000; and by this a new and important route has been opened between Boston and the West.

The geological formation consists of calcareous gneiss, Levis limestone, Lanson schists, and Potsdam sandstone. The marble, iron, sand and limestone quarries constitute an inexhaustible source of revenue. The soil of the county is moist and strong, though better adapted to grazing than tillage; and much attention is given to raising neat cattle and sheep.

The county embraces 32 towns, which are Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor. Pittsfield, on the Housatonic River, is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a court-house and jail. In connection with Hampshire County and three towns of Hampden, this county is entitled to two State senators; and of itself it has nine representatives.

The following description of the natural scenery of this beautiful county is from the elegant pen of Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick:—

“Berkshire lies midway between the Connecticut and Hudson. After leaving the wide meadows of the Connecticut basking in their rich inheritance of alluvial soil and sunshine, you wind through the narrow valleys of the Westfield River, with masses of mountains before you, and woodland heights crowding in upon you; so that, at every puff of the engine, the passage visibly contracts. The alpine character of the river strikes you. The huge stones in its wide channel, which have been torn up, rolled down by the sweeping torrents of spring and autumn, lie bared and whitening in the summer's sun. You cross and recross it, as, in its deviations, it leaves space on one side or the other for a practicable road. At Chester Factories you begin an ascent of eighty feet in a mile for thirteen miles. The stream between you and the precipitous hillside, cramped into its rocky bed, is the Pontoosuc, a tributary of the Westfield. As you trace it to its home, it dashes along beside you with the recklessness of childhood; it leaps down precipices; runs forth laughing in the dimpling sunshine; and, shy as a mountain-nymph, it dodges behind a knotty copse of evergreen. In approaching the summit-level, you travel bridges built a hundred feet above other mountain-streams, tearing along their deep-worn beds: at the deep cut your passage is hewn through solid rocks, whose mighty walls frown over you. . . . We have entered Berkshire by a road far superior to the Appian Way. On every side are rich valleys and smiling hillsides; and, deep set in their hollows, lovely lakes sparkle like gems. From one of these, a modest sheet of water in Lanesborough, flows out the Housatonic, the minister of God's bounty, bringing to the meadows along its course a yearly renewal of fertility, and the ever-changing, ever-present beauty that marks God's choicest works. It is the most judicious of rivers. Like a discreet rural beauty, it bears its burdens and does its work out of sight. Its water-privileges for mills, furnaces and factories, are aside from the villages. When it comes near to them, as in Stockbridge, it lingers like a lover, turns, and returns, and, when fairly off, flies past rolling wheels and dinning factories, till, reaching the lovely meadows of Barrington, it again disports itself at leisure. The mere summer visitors to Berkshire know little

of the various beauties of the Housatonic: to them it is a mere chance acquaintance, seen, perchance admired, and forgotten; but we who have lived in its companionship feel, too, that

““ Loveliest there the spring-days come,  
With blossoms and birds and wild bees' hum:  
The flowers of summer are fairest there,  
And freshest the breath of the summer's air;  
And sweetest the golden autumn-day  
In silent sunshine glides away.””

By act of General Court in 1733, the Lower Housatonic Township, eight miles long on the river, and wide enough to make its extent equivalent to ten miles square, was incorporated as the town of Sheffield. The first town meeting — the first west of Connecticut valley — was held at the house of Obadiah Noble, January 16, 1734 (new style). In the summer of that year the people built a meeting-house; and the first church was organized October 22, 1735, — Jonathan Hubbard being ordained as pastor the same day.

This Berkshire region was the hunting-ground of the Mohegan Indians. John Konkapot, the principal among them, lived in the southern part of the present town of Stockbridge, and near a small brook which still bears his name. In 1724, he, together with about twenty heads of families in the tribe, conveyed to the Commissioners of Massachusetts the two townships of Stockbridge and Westfield, which contained what are now the towns of Sheffield, Great Barrington, Mount Washington, Egremont, and Alford, the larger part of Stockbridge and West Stockbridge, and a great portion of Lee, for £450 in money, three barrels of cider, and thirty quarts of rum. Sufficient of this land was reserved for their dwellings. Small villages existed at about this time in the present limits of Great Barrington, Sheffield, Stockbridge, New Marlborough, Tyringham, Pittsfield and Dalton.

In 1735, with the approval of the leading Indians, Mr. John Sargent, who had been a tutor in Yale College, but preferred this work, was ordained as missionary to the Housatonic Indians; and before the close of the year, forty of them, including two chiefs, had received the rite of baptism. Mr. David Dudley Field, in 1878, marked the spot of their first meeting-house, on what is now the village green in Stockbridge, by the erection of an ornamental stone tower 75 feet in height, with provision for a chime of bells. The remnant of these Indians, after various removes, found a residence in Minnesota.

**Bristol County** lies on the western side of the southeastern section of the State, and is bounded by Norfolk County on the north, Plymouth County on the east, Buzzard's Bay and the State of Rhode Island on the south, and by the latter on the west. It has an area of 530 square miles, and contains three cities, — New Bedford, Fall River, and Taunton, — and seventeen towns; these being Acushnet, Attleborough, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea and Westport.

The courts are held at New Bedford and Taunton. The county is entitled to three senators and eighteen representatives in the State legislature. The population, by the census of 1885, was 158,498, composed of 34,802 families, and sheltered in 23,992 dwellings,—increased to 24,953 in 1888. There were 6,021 farmers, 1606 fishermen, and 82,944 engaged in manufactures. The value of the farm product in 1885 was \$3,444,914; of fisheries, \$1,325,868; and of manufactures, \$52,670,730. The valuation in 1888 was \$121,855,171.

The numerous branches of the Old Colony Railroad cover the whole county, and especially at the north, as with network, so that scarcely a town is without one or more stations within or near its borders.

There are in the county 98,360 acres of woodland. The Taunton River with its tributaries and several others running southward, furnish many water-powers. Besides numerous ponds there are several large bodies of water within the county lines,—as New Bedford Harbor, about half of Mount Hope Bay, Watuppa Pond, the estuaries of Taunton and Acoaxet rivers, and others in the south and southwest. There are no great elevations of land in the county, the highest being Copicut Hill, in Fall River, whose summit is 355 feet above the level of the sea. Fall River Hill is 259 feet; Great Meadow Hill and Great Rock Hill, in Rehoboth, are respectively 266 and 248 feet; Falmouth Hill is 193 feet; German's Hill, Yarmouth, 138 feet; and Great Hill, in Marion, 127 feet. The geological formation is carboniferous, granitic, and felspathic gneiss. Bog-iron is of frequent occurrence, and bowlders have been scattered by glacial action liberally over the whole county.

The Indian name applied to this region was *Pauckunnuckutt*, or, by a later spelling, *Pokanuket*. The first colonists found the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, numbering about 3,000, in possession of the northern part of the county; the Narragansetts occupying to some extent the eastern shore of this bay, (though their home was on the western side); while the Wampanoag chief, the famous Massasoit, with 3,000 warriors, ruled over all the land from Cape Cod to Narragansett Bay. The first white people to explore this county were Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins; who in July, 1621, started from Plymouth for Mount Hope Bay, to make a treaty with Massasoit. They were guided by Tisquantum, and met with no opposition until they attempted to cross the Tetiquet (Taunton) River, when two Indians disputed their passage; but this ceased when the purpose of their journey was explained.

The first large proprietor in the county was Miss Elizabeth Pool, a lady of fortune and family, who first settled in Dorchester. She bought a tract (known as the First, or Tetiquet, Purchase), embracing the present towns of Raynham, Berkley, and Taunton; and, as then defined, the plantation of Cohannet was incorporated on the 3d of March, 1639. In 1668 was made the North Purchase, embracing the present territory of Norton, Mansfield and Easton. In 1672, the South Purchase, now Dighton, was admitted to the planta-



tion; and in 1680 Assonet Neck was annexed to the jurisdiction of Cohannet. The lady proprietor of the first purchase found before her as settlers, Richard and Joseph Williams, Henry Uxley, Benjamin Wilson, William Coy, George Hall, George Macy, Francis Doty, and some others. The first mentioned of these has been considered the father of Taunton. At an early period in the settlement, Nicholas Street, whose wife was a sister of Miss Pool, was installed as teacher.

The dealings of this lady as a settler were characterized by the strictest sense of honor and faithfulness. She died in Taunton in 1654, in the sixty-sixth year of her age; where, at a later day, in the burial ground known as "The Plain," a kinsman, John Boland, Esq., erected to her memory a stone bearing a long inscription written by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

**Dukes County** lies in the Atlantic Ocean, off the southeastern shore of Massachusetts, and embraces Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands, Noman's Land, and other smaller islands; the whole having an area of about 120 square miles.

These islands were discovered in 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold; and the name Elizabeth Islands was given by him to the northern group in honor of the reigning queen. All were included in the grant to the Duke of York, and in this way their connection with New York began. In 1683 they were constituted a county, and very naturally received the name of the "Duke's County." In 1692, by the charter of William and Mary, they were reannexed to Massachusetts. In 1695, Martha's Vineyard, the Elizabeth Islands, and Noman's Land, were separated from Nantucket and made a county by themselves, retaining the name given to the whole.

The first settlement in the county of which any record exists, was Thomas Mayhew's, at Edgartown, in 1642; but there is a tradition of a settlement much earlier. The colonial population was stated at 2,822; but this undoubtedly included the aborigines. During the Revolutionary War the shipping of these islands was almost entirely destroyed; while many of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, and suffered long confinement in the prison-ships of the enemy. In the war of 1812, the people, on account of their exposed condition, assumed a neutral attitude. The business interests of the county are not "chiefly centred in the fisheries, navigation, and salt manufacture," as formerly. There are several manufactured articles whose product reaches a larger value than that of salt; and the aggregate value of all manufactures in 1885 was \$149,071; the value of the entire fisheries product was \$112,103; while the farm product was \$211,320. There is also some return from investments in navigation; and a considerable income from summer residents. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,384,166. There were 1,276 voters; the entire number of permanent residents being 4,135. The families in 1885 numbered 1,218, while there were 2,012 dwelling-houses, — leaving a goodly number for the use of the summer sojourner.

The variation in population has not been large. In 1870 the number of inhabitants was 3,787; in 1875, it was 4,071; in 1880, 4,300; showing a slight falling off during the present decade,—young people and some families going away.

The county has nineteen school-houses, valued at \$18,565, and occupied by 585 pupils, constituting five primary, two grammar, and one high school. There are eighteen public libraries, containing about 10,000 volumes; two annual newspapers with weekly issue; and fifteen churches.

The towns embraced in this county—six in number—are Chilmack, Cottage City, Edgartown, Gay Head, and Tisbury, on Martha's Vineyard, and Gosnold, comprising the Elizabeth Islands. Edgartown is the county seat.

Dukes County is in the First Congressional District, and First Council District, has one representative in the General Court, and in conjunction with Barnstable and Nantucket counties, one State senator.

**Essex County** forms the extreme northeastern portion of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; extending from Revere on the south to the New Hampshire line, and from Cape Ann on the east to Lowell on the west. It is bound on the north and northwest by New Hampshire; on the northeast, east and southeast by the Atlantic ocean; at the southern angle by the county of Suffolk; and on the west and southwest by Middlesex County. Its area is about 500 square miles, or 300,000 acres. Of this, about 18,000 acres are water surfaces, and about 10,000 are occupied by the roads.

The county has six cities and twenty-nine towns; the first being Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Newburyport and Salem; and the towns, Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Bradford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Groveland, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury. Salem, Lawrence and Newburyport are the shire towns. The county constitutes the seventh and part of the eighth Congressional Districts, the fifth and part of the sixth Councillor Districts, and has 22 Representative Districts with 34 representatives.

The population in 1870 was 200,813; in 1880, 244,535; in 1885, 263,727. The gain has been principally in the cities and larger towns. The families numbered, in 1885, 59,263; and the dwelling-houses, 44,914. The Normal School and other public school buildings numbered 664. There were six incorporated academies; and five of the numerous unincorporated schools owned valuable buildings. Within the county were 299 libraries (including those of Sunday schools) conditionally open to the public, and containing 601,223 books. The farms numbered 3,609, and the manufacturing establishments 3,899. The working capital invested in vessels and other appliances for the fisheries by this county, in 1885, was \$4,-

239,493; and the aggregate value of the products was \$3,076,907. The valuation in 1888 was \$205,749,203.

The sea-shore of this county is very irregular, having numerous creeks, inlets and harbors, separated by many jagged capes and headlands. The geological formation is sienite, calcareous gneiss, Merrimack schists, drift and alluvium. The surface of the county is uneven, and in many parts, rocky; but by the energy and skill of the people, good crops of the usual New England varieties are generally obtained. The principal rivers are the majestic Merrimack, which enters the county between Andover and Methuen, furnishing vast hydraulic power at Lawrence, and meeting the ocean at Newburyport; the beautiful Shawshine, which unites with the Merrimack at South Lawrence; the Parker River, on which was established the first woollen-mill of the country; the Ipswich River, navigable to Ipswich; and the Bass River, navigable to Danvers Port. The most conspicuous eminences are Powow Hill in Salisbury, Ayer's Hill in Haverhill, Hall's Hill in Andover, Turkey Hill in Ipswich, Bald Pate in Georgetown, and Prospect Hill in Rowley. The flora of the county is unusually varied. The Boston and Maine Railroad, with its subordinate systems, the Eastern and the Lowell railroads, and by numerous branches, and the Boston, Revere and Lynn Railroad, with the street railroad adjacent, connecting towns and cities, afford excellent transportation facilities.

This region was discovered by Europeans in 1602; the first who are known to have set foot in the county were Edward Harlie and Nicholas Hobson, who landed at Ipswich in 1611. The earliest settlers were the Cape Ann colonists, led by Roger Conant, in 1624. Endicott's colony arrived September 6, 1628. On May 10, 1643, eight towns — Salem, Lynn, Wenham, Ipswich, Rowley, Newbury, Gloucester, and Andover — were set apart and incorporated as Essex County.

Indian disturbances affected the inhabitants but little until the breaking out of King Philip's War; in which brave soldiers and good leaders from Essex County distinguished themselves at various points. Theirs were the troops so mercilessly slaughtered at "Bloody Brook," in Deerfield, — a body of ninety picked, well-disciplined, courageous soldiers known as "the Flower of Essex," under Captain Lothrop, — where they were surprised by a large body of Philip's savage warriors.

The history of this county is disfigured by the woful delusion of witchcraft which raged here in the latter part of the 17th century; and which, originating in that part of Salem which is now included in Danvers, extended to neighboring towns, until not less than 20 persons had actually been executed, while 8 more had been condemned, 150 were in prison awaiting trial, and 200 others had been accused. It is acknowledged that most of those who suffered and many others of the accused were persons of excellent character. In consequence of the trials and the expenses, the rapacious confiscations, and the universal alarm, business was utterly prostrated, and hundreds impoverished. Long years of toil and sorrow elapsed

before the county recovered fully from this terrible blow. During the Revolution Essex County effectively sustained her part on the side of freedom and nationality.

**Franklin County** lies on the northern side of the state, entirely west of its middle longitude, having both Vermont and New Hampshire on the north, Worcester County on the east, Hampshire County on the south, and Berkshire County on the west. Its greatest measurement east and west is about 40 miles; and north and south some 25 miles. Its area is near 680 square miles, the assessed area being 405,583 acres. The aggregate of forest lands is 142,806 acres.

It is divided at nearly right angles through each axis by the Connecticut River, running from north to south, Deerfield River from the west, and Miller's River from the east, discharging into the first. Along the two latter rivers, entirely across the county, runs the Fitchburg Railroad; while parallel to the larger river, on its eastern side, runs the New London and Northern Railroad, and on the west, the Connecticut River Railroad. Though very hilly, this country contains few lofty peaks. — Pocumtuck Mountain in Charlemont (1888 feet), Mount Grace, in Warwick (1628 feet), Bear Mountain in Wendell (1281 feet), Packard's Mountain in New Salem (1278 feet), and Mount Esther in Whately (995 feet), being the highest. The elevations are generally covered with a heavy growth of timber to the very summit. The geological formations are calcareous gneiss, sienite, calciferous mica-schist, lower sandstones, middle shales and sandstone, Quebec group, clay-slate and the Devonian. The soil is various. The meadows along the larger streams are remarkably fertile; and the hill regions afford excellent pasture and often good tillage land. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, grass, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, broom-corn and tobacco. Whortle-berries are very numerous in the uplands in some parts.

This county was taken from Hampshire County and incorporated June 24, 1811. It was named in honor of Dr. Franklin. It embraces 26 towns, namely: Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Colway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately. Greenfield is the capital town. These are all in the 11th Congressional District, and in the 8th Council District. The county has five representatives in the General Court; and, with three towns of Worcester County, has one State senator. Its population is 37,419. It has 9,518 voters, 8,807 families, 7,757 dwellings, 3,775 farms and 489 manufactories. The number of neat cattle in 1885 was 21,602; of horses, 6,830; and there were 270,295 fruit trees. The valuation in 1888 was \$19,330,992. There are 228 public school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$261,560; and 25 private school buildings valued at \$321,700. There are 90 public libraries containing 81,422 bound volumes; the town public libraries numbering 16, and having 34,257 volumes. There are 89 religious societies having church edifices.

A writer of wide observation has well said of Franklin County:—

“Its hills are beautiful, its valleys are beautiful; and within my knowledge it would be difficult to find a county of no larger extent, combining more of what is attractive in the natural world, and presenting more objects to please the sight and imagination. The man of refined sentiment and cultivated mind, with a taste for rural scenery, might pass a month in this county with continually new and rich gratification in exploring its many agreeable rides and varied objects of curiosity.”

**Hampden County** is the southern county of the State, on Connecticut River, which divides it into about equal eastern and western sections. Through it to this river from the northwest comes Westfield River; and a few miles northward on the opposite side of the Connecticut comes in Chicopee River from a westerly course through the eastern section of the county. It is bounded on the north by Hampshire County, east by Worcester, west by Berkshire and south by the entire northern range of Connecticut counties. With the exception of a southern projection of Southwick and a slighter one of a corner of Longmeadow, the southern boundary is a straight line, but the other sides are very irregular. Its length east and west is near 45 miles; north and south, 15 miles. Its area is stated as 670 square miles. The assessed land is 345,888, including 104,224 acres of woodland and excepting highways and water surfaces.

The extreme eastern and western portions are quite hilly, as well as some smaller sections in other parts. The greatest elevations are Jackson Hill in Blandford (1717 feet high), Peaked Mountain in Monson (1,239 feet), Hitchcock's Mountain in Wales (1,190 feet), Rattlesnake Hill in Hampden (1,077 feet), and Proven's Mountain in Agawam (665 feet). The geological formation is principally mesozoic, with the Quebec group, calciferous mica-schists, and sienite. The soil is generally rich, strong and deep. The intervals bordering upon the rivers are of superior richness; and here may be seen some of the finest farms in the State. The severe droughts which so often visit the more easterly part seldom affect the crops here, and farmers plant with greater confidence of full crops.

The principal domestic animals according to the census of 1885, consisted of 21,016 neat cattle, 4,503 sheep, 9,226 swine, 4,908 horses and 1,108 dogs. The value of the product of the 3,423 farms reported was \$3,510,429. The manufacturing interests of the county are extensive; a large amount of capital is invested, and a great variety of goods are made. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1885, was 1,311; and the value of their product, \$42,609,234. The population was 116,754 persons, forming 25,005 families, and sheltered by 18,322 dwellings. There were 231 public school buildings worth \$1,197,738; and 24 private schools, owning buildings and appurtenances valued at \$397,615. The libraries accessible to the public numbered 125 (28 secular, 97 religious), containing 175,465 books. There were 124 church edifices, distributed among most of the older denominations.

This county was taken from Hampshire County and incorporated February 20, 1812, being named in honor of the distinguished English patriot John Hampden. It contains two cities and twenty towns. The first are Springfield and Holyoke; and the latter Agawam, Blandford, Brimfield, Chester, Granville, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Montgomery, Palmer, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Wales, Westfield, West Springfield and Wilbraham. Springfield is the county seat; and this and Holyoke, Chicopee and Westfield are the largest towns.

Most of the towns are on some railroad line. The Boston and Albany passes through the county east and west; the New Haven and Northampton, the Connecticut River, also the New London and Northern, pass through north and south; and the Ware River Railroad, commencing in the eastern section, runs northeast. The junctions of the north and south roads and the Ware River Railroad with the Boston and Albany are at Palmer, Springfield and Westfield.

The first English settlement was in 1635, at Springfield — at first included in the town of Agawam. The principal disturbances here have been the several Indian wars and Shays' Rebellion, — the operation of whose forces were chiefly within the county.

The first railroad was the Western, a continuation of the Boston and Worcester line to Springfield, opened to Springfield in 1839, and to the Hudson River in 1842; the Hartford and Springfield was opened in 1841; the Connecticut River Railroad, completed to Northampton in 1845, and to Greenfield in 1846; the New London and Northern Railroad, opened to Palmer in 1850, and to Amherst in 1853; and the Ware River Railroad, opened in 1870. A canal was constructed from New Haven to Westfield in 1830, and to Northampton in 1834; but it proved unprofitable, and the owners built a railroad to take its place, which was opened in 1856.

**Hampshire County** is the middle one of the three Massachusetts counties lying on the Connecticut River; its eastern line being a few miles west of a medial line of the State. The Connecticut River pursues a general southerly course through it, dividing it into nearly equal eastern and western sections. It measures east and west nearly 45 miles; and north and south an average of about 13 miles.

The area is stated as 610 square miles, or 409,600 acres. The assessed area is 336,103 acres. There are about 88,900 acres of woodland. The county is bounded on the north by Franklin, on the east by Worcester, on the south by Hampden, and on the west by Berkshire counties. The inhabitants in 1875 numbered 44,821; in 1885, 48,172. At the last date there were 9,195 dwelling-houses.

The Massachusetts Central Railroad runs medially through the eastern section to the Connecticut River; the Ware River Railroad crosses the southeast corner; the New London and Northern Railroad passes northwestward through the midst of the eastern section; the Connecticut River Railroad follows the course of that river;

and the New Haven and Northampton Railroad runs through the southeastern and northern parts of the western section. The first of these and the last two intersect at Northampton.

The surface of the county is uneven, and in the western part, mountainous. The highest elevations are More's Hill in Goshen, 1,713 feet; High Ridge in Williamsburgh, 1,480 feet; Mount Lincoln in Pelham, 1,246 feet; Mount Tom on the west side of the Connecticut, 1,214 feet; and on the east side, the long ridge of Mount Holyoke extends from the east side,—its most elevated peak being Hilliard's Knob, on the line of Amherst and Granby, 1,120 feet high.

The Connecticut has no large tributaries within the county. The Westfield River—here running directly south—drains the western part; Manhan River drains the southeast portion of the western section; Mill River, the northeast part of the same; a smaller river of the same name drains the territory opposite on the east side of the Connecticut; Fort River and Bachelor's Brook are considerable streams further south on the same side; while the eastern part of the county is drained by Swift River, running southward to Ware River, which runs through the southeastern corner.

The geological formation of the county is cozoic, mesozoic, and calciferous mica-schist. The soil has much variety. Along the alluvial basin of the Connecticut it is very rich and fertile, and is well cultivated. Most of the hilly ridges afford fine grazing ground.

The farms number 3,472; with 22,680 neat cattle, 5,101 horses, 6,791 sheep, 11,246 swine, and 912 dogs. The total value of farm products, as given in the last census (1885), was \$3,794,173. The manufacturing establishments number 603, and their product was valued at \$12,138,065. There were 208 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$367,623; 20 private schools, (4 being colleges), with 65 buildings, etc., valued at \$1,616,483; 87 libraries entirely or partially public, containing 153,748 bound volumes; 9 newspapers and journals; and 75 church edifices. The valuation in 1888 was \$28,360,236.

Hampshire County was incorporated May 7, 1662, taking the name from a county in the south of England. It was the first county in the western part of the State, and the largest of all. In 1761 a portion was set off to form Berkshire County, another portion in 1811 to form Franklin, and a third portion in 1812 to form Hampden. It now embraces one city (Northampton—also the county seat) and 22 towns. The latter are as follows: Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, Southampton, South Hadley, Ware, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington. This county is in the 11th Congressional District, the 7th and 8th Council districts, and has one State senator in connection with Worcester County and one with Berkshire County, and is entitled to six representatives in the Legislature.

The first settlement within the present territory of the county was at Northampton in 1654; the first on the river having been at Springfield nearly nineteen years earlier. The new settlement was known as Nonotuck, and included the present towns of Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, Westhampton, and portions of Hatfield and Montgomery. According to the custom of the early settlers of New England, the Indian title was extinguished by formal purchase. The deed was given in 1658, by Wanhillona, Nenesahakunt, Nassicoehee, and four other Indians, to John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin, — commissioners from Springfield. The price paid for the entire territory of Nonotuck was "one hundred fathoms of wampum, ten coats, some small gifts, and plowing up 16 acres of land on the east side of the river." Other sections were purchased at various dates. The inhabitants lived in peace with the red men for nearly forty years after the settlement on this river. The first military company in the county was formed in 1661, — seven years after settlement. In the autumn of 1675, the hostilities of King Philip's War reached these settlements; the first attack being made on Hatfield by several hundred Indians. Hadley was made the headquarters of the defensive forces. Conflicts occurred later at Northampton, Turner's Falls and Hadley.

The first great disaster of its kind in this county was the flooding of Mill River valley by the bursting of a reservoir in Williamsburgh in 1874. The damage was chiefly in that town and in Northampton. Of the \$150,000 appropriated by the legislature for the rebuilding of roads, only \$92,000 were used. The villages which suffered most severely, in a few years regained their former prosperity.

**Middlesex County** is situated mainly in the north-eastern part of the State, extending from the New Hampshire line southward four-fifths of the distance to Rhode Island. Its outline is the most irregular possible, on all sides except the north, which is a straight line running from the western side slightly south of east, but terminating in an angular northward projection. Its general form is triangular, with the angles east, west and south. Its greatest extension north and south is about 38 miles, and east and west (middle and northerly part) about 33 miles. Essex lies on the northeast and east, Suffolk on the east, Norfolk on the southeast, and Worcester on the west, — but southward of the long northwest extension. Its area is about 830 square miles; the assessed land being 488,120. A large rock in Charles River, called "County Rock," marks a corner in the boundary of Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and a corner of three towns, — Newton, Weston and Wellesley.

The surface is uneven, and the northwestern part is generally hilly, but with no great elevation. In the southeastern part the highest are Nobscot Hill in Framingham (602 feet), Prospect Hill in Waltham (482 feet), Goodman Hill in Sudbury (415 feet), Reeves Hill in Wayland (410 feet), and Regan Hill in Natick (408 feet). The Merrimac River runs through the northeastern corner, receiving



at Lowell the Concord River, which receives in the town of Concord, near the centre of the county, the Sulbury, drawing its waters from the extreme southern towns, and the Assabet, which flows in from the south-southwest. The northwestern part is drained by the Nashua and its tributaries, which also swells the volume of the Merrimac while yet in the borders of New Hampshire; and the Shawsheen, in the northeastern section, finds the same noble stream. Along the middle of the eastern part flows the Mystic River, and with the Charles, which winds through the southwestern part, laves the shores of three cities about Boston Harbor. Within the county are 152,075 acres of forest, consisting of all the New England varieties of trees. There is an almost wilderness tract of about 4,000 acres lying within the confines of the towns, Stoneham, Medford, Winchester, Melrose and Malden, which it is proposed to make into a public park, under the auspices of the Commonwealth. The geological structure of this county is mainly calcareous gneiss, sienite, Merrimack schists and the St. John's group. Beds of peat and brick-clay are found in many localities.

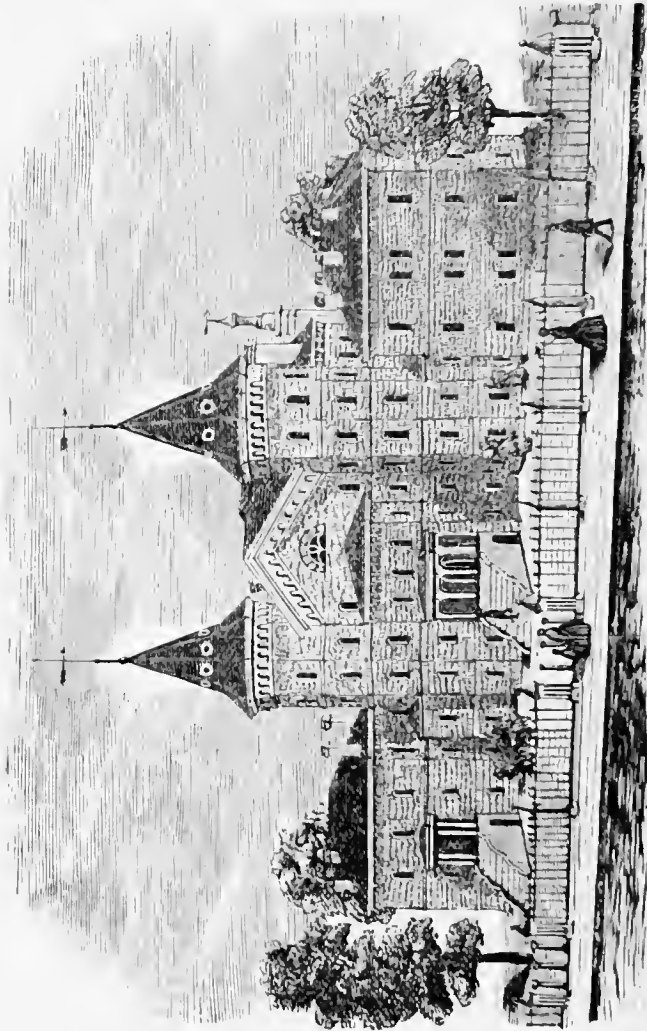
The Fitchburg, the Boston and Maine, the Massachusetts Central, the Boston and Albany, and the Old Colony railroads cover the county as with a network: so that scarcely a town is without one or more roads passing through it, or close at its borders. The farms number 6,428, with a product in 1885 valued at \$8,030,965. Of this the greenhouse product was \$256,682, — exceeding that of any other county. There were 3,504 manufacturing establishments whose product was valued at \$128,599,892. The dwelling-houses numbered 67,921, with 357,311 inhabitants divided into 75,968 families; the legal voters numbering 79,430. The density of population is only exceeded by Suffolk and Essex counties.

This county is one of the three existent original counties of Massachusetts; having been incorporated at the same date with Suffolk and Essex, May 10, 1643. It was named from the ancient metropolitan county in England.

Middlesex County contains seven cities — Cambridge, Lowell, Malden, Newton, Somerville, Waltham and Woburn. There are forty-seven towns, viz.: Acton, Arlington, Ashby, Ashland, Ayer, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Boxborough, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Framingham, Groton, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lexington, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Natick, North Reading, Pepperell, Reading, Sherborn, Shirley, Stoneham, Stowe, Sudbury, Tewksbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Watertown, Wayland, Westford, Weston, Wilmington and Winchester. The shire towns are Cambridge and Lowell. Portions of the county are included in the 5th Congressional District with certain wards of Boston; in the 6th with Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, and certain wards of Boston; in the 8th with four towns of Essex county, and four of Worcester County; in the 9th with several towns of Worcester and Norfolk counties. It is in the 3d Council District with parts of Suffolk County and in the 6th with parts of Essex County. It consti-

utes a State Senate District, excluding ward 3 of Cambridge; and it has 43 representatives in the House.

This county has 528 public-school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$3,232,781. There are also 30 private schools, including



THE COUNTY JAIL, LOWELL.

one university, three theological schools, one college, several each of classical schools, academies and young ladies' seminaries, and two large commercial schools. There are 346 churches, and 429 public and association libraries, containing 901,505 bound volumes. Of

periodicals, there are 7 daily newspapers, 1 semi-weekly, 33 weeklies, 2 bi-weeklies, and 2 monthlies, — a total of 45.

Perhaps no single county in the State contains more points of interest to the historian and scholar. Here are Concord and Lexington, and the classic and patriotic Cambridge, with her ancient, noble and far-famed university. The list of notable scholars, scientists, inventors, divines, statesmen and soldiers which this county has given to the world is long and admirable.

The first settlement was at Watertown early in 1630, by one of the three divisions of the company, whose other two made the first settlements in Roxbury and Dorchester. In 1631 a grant of land was made to Governor Winthrop near the Mystic River; and there he erected a house, and laid out a farm. He also built here a small vessel, "The Blessing of the Bay," which was the beginning of shipbuilding at Medford; an interest that afterward was of primary importance in building up the town. The year 1640 saw two new settlements made in this county, one at Reading, the other at Woburn. One other distinct settlement of this period deserves mention, since it was the first inland settlement, — the ancient town of Concord.

The courage and ability of the people here were amply shown in many a bloody conflict with the savages. In King Philip's War the rage of these enemies fell upon Sudbury, Marlborough, Chelmsford, and upon some other points with less destruction. Companies from this settlement rallied to the aid of the assaulted settlements in Worcester county, and made long excursions against the foe in New Hampshire and Maine.

Sixteen of the towns at present in this county were incorporated during the seventeenth century, and all but twelve of those in existence in 1880, during the next hundred years. The first conflict of military bodies in the Revolution was in this county, — at Lexington and Concord. In 1786, also, it suffered some disturbance from Shays' Rebellion. In 1792, the "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Merrimac River" was incorporated, and then began the development of the cotton manufacture in Lowell. In 1805 the Middlesex canal, connecting the Merrimac River at Lowell with Boston Harbor, was opened. In 1830, the Boston and Lowell Railroad was chartered.

The jurisdiction of the County Commissioners of Middlesex extends over Revere and Winthrop, in the County of Suffolk.

**Nantucket County** embraces the islands of Nantucket, Tuckanuck, Muskegat, and the Gravelly Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, thirty miles south of the outer shore of Cape Cod, and about fifteen miles (from landing to landing) in a southeasterly direction from Martha's Vineyard Island.

Nantucket, the principal island, is about 15 miles in length from east to west, with an average breadth of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; being wide at the eastern end, and narrowing to a point at the western extremity, where lie the other islands mentioned. It has a level surface in the

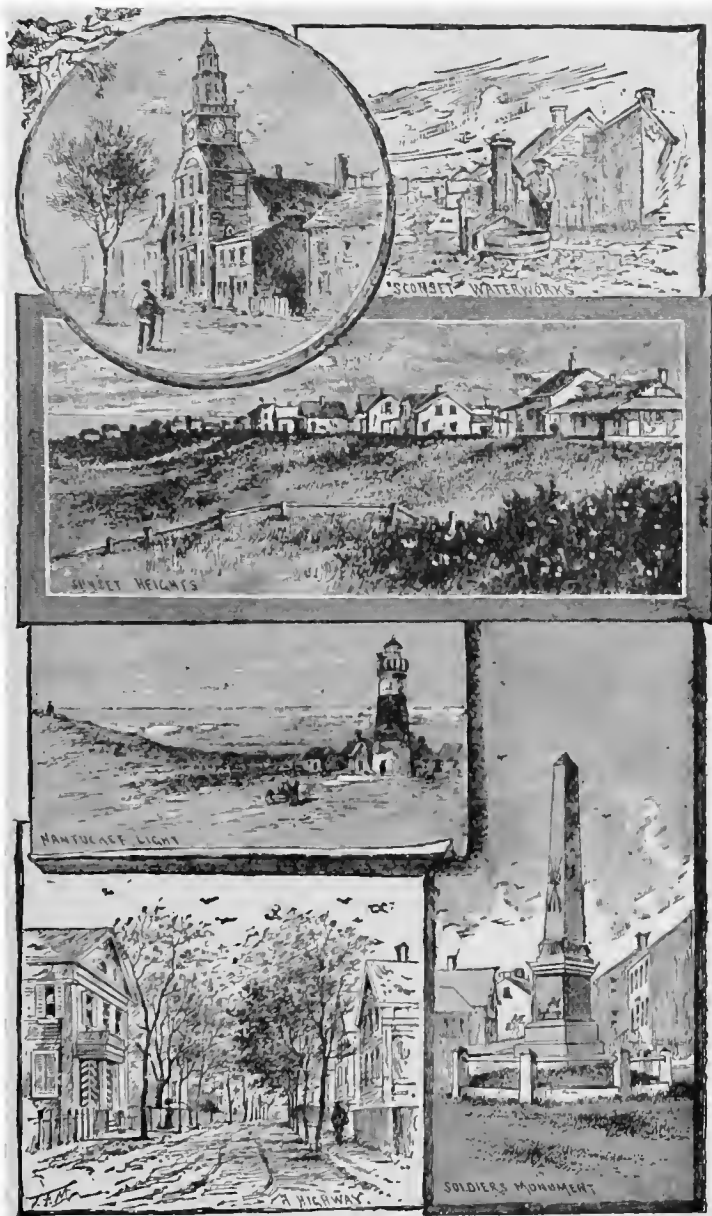
southern part, with some hilliness northward; the land nowhere rising more than 100 feet above the sea. The harbor in the north-eastern part is extensive. There are several villages; and a railroad extends across the midst of the island from north to south, thence to the eastern extremity. Outside connections are by steamboats to Martha's Vineyard, thence to Woods Holl, New Bedford and Boston. The land surface of this island is about 60 square miles, or 38,000 acres in extent. Of this, little more than 1,500 acres are cultivated; and there are some 160 acres of woodland. Instead of forests, there are extensive peat bogs, which supply abundance of fuel.

The population in 1875 was 3,201; in 1880 it was 3,727; and in 1885 it had fallen off again to 3,142, — when there were 812 legal voters. The families numbered 1,026; the dwelling-houses, 1,201, — about 20 to a square mile. There were 129 persons engaged in agriculture; and the value of the products in the last census year was \$83,501. The number of persons engaged in manufactures was 72; and the value of the product, \$126,619. There were also 225 persons employed in the fisheries (shore), — of whom 35 were foreigners; the value of the product being \$35,389. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,960,538. There are six public school-houses, valued at some \$13,000; and a private incorporated school with buildings and other property worth about \$11,000. There are seven public libraries (including four Sunday-School libraries) containing 13,414 books. There are two weekly newspapers.

Nantucket is also the name of the only town this county contains, and is also the name of the village in which the courts are held and the county jail located. Nantucket County is in the First Congressional District; in the Cape section of the First Council District; and in conjunction with Barnstable and Dukes counties, has one State senator; and by itself, one representative in the General Court. The record of probate proceedings dates from 1706. The first register of probate was Peter Folger. He was succeeded in 1707 by Eleazer Folger, who remained in office until 1754; to be succeeded by another Folger (Frederic), who served 36 years. The first judge of probate was James Coffin; the last (from 1873), Thaddeus C. Defriez. The judge longest in office was Jeremiah Gardner, who served from 1744 to 1767; his immediate successor, Grafton Gardner, serving from the latter date to 1789. The county was, in its earlier occupation by the English, a part of Dukes County, and belonged to the State of New York. It was annexed to Massachusetts in 1692; and on June 20th, 1695, it was taken from Dukes and incorporated as a distinct county.

The origin of its name is obscure, but appears to be of Indian derivation, — whose name for the island is said to have been *Nautican*. The native population, at the period of settlement by the English, had been depleted by a war between the eastern and the western tribes about the year 1630; but four sachems with a few followers still held possession of the territory now included in the county; their respective domains being distinctly defined.

This island was described by Gosnold, who discovered it in 1602.



NANTUCKET VIEWS.

It was deeded by Lord Sterling to the Mayhews in 1641; who, in 1659, sold it for thirty English pounds and two beaver hats to the ten original purchasers and settlers, — the Mayhews retaining one tenth of the island, together with Maisquatuck or Quaise, a peninsula of red land midway of the harbor on the south side. Later, piece by piece, the same land was bought of the Indians, by the settlers. Thomas Macy and his family, with Edward Starbuck, appear to have been the original settlers, in 1659; bringing in a colony of ten families a year later. All of these appear to have been Friends or Quakers in sentiment, if not of the communion, — who sought and found here a refuge from persecution. In 1663 there were about 1600 Indians on the island. In 1761, the white population was 3,220; and the Indian, 358.

The island early became largely devoted to sheep-raising; but from the year 1673 whaling increased to be a vast business; and this, too, came to an end about 1870.

It is stated that during the Revolutionary war and on account of it 1,600 Nantucketers lost their lives: while the island's fleet of whalers was reduced from 150 to a lonely pair. At the last of the contest, and to save themselves from utter destruction in their solitary and undefended position, they were forced to proclaim themselves neutral. In the war of 1812 they were again obliged to take the same step; yet as it was they lost twenty out of the forty whalers they then had afloat.

For further details, consult the article on the town

**Norfolk County** was one of the original four counties (Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk) into which the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was divided on May 10th, 1643. It comprised the towns of Haverhill, Salisbury, Hampton, Exeter, Dover, and Portsmouth. The four towns last mentioned being included in New Hampshire by the separation of the latter from Massachusetts in 1680, the two remaining were, on February 4, 1680, annexed to Essex County; and the original Norfolk County thereby became extinct.

An act incorporating a new Norfolk County in a new location was signed by Governor Hancock, March 26, 1793. By this act Suffolk County lost 22 towns and a district, taken to constitute Norfolk County. These were Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Cohasset, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover (then a district), Foxborough, Franklin, Hingham, Hull, Medfield, Medway, Milton, Needham, Quincy, Randolph, Roxbury, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Weymouth and Wrentham. At the June session of the legislature of the same year, the towns of Hingham and Hull were set back to Suffolk County, where they remained until their incorporation into Plymouth County. Weymouth was the oldest of these towns, having been settled in 1622; being the second settlement of white men in New England of which there exists any distinct record.

Since the year of its incorporation the following important changes have taken place within the county: Canton set off from

Stoughton in 1797; part of Dorchester annexed to Boston, 1804; part of Dorchester annexed to Quincy, 1814; Thompson's Island set off from Dorchester and annexed to Boston, 1834; Dover (previously a district) incorporated as a town, 1836; Roxbury chartered as a city, 1846; West Roxbury set off from the city of Roxbury, 1851; part of Dorchester annexed to Boston, 1855; Roxbury annexed to Boston, 1868; Dorchester annexed to Boston, 1870; Norfolk set off from Wrentham, Franklin, Medway and Walpole, 1870; part of Brookline annexed to Boston, 1870; Norwood set off from Dedham and Walpole, 1872; Holbrook set off from Randolph, 1872; West Roxbury annexed to Boston, 1874; part of Needham set off to form Wellesley, 1881; part of Medway set off to form Millis, 1885; and part of Stoughton set off to form Avon, 1888. The county, as now constituted, contains one city—Quincy—and twenty-three towns,—whose names are as follows: Avon, Bellingham, Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Holbrook, Hyde Park, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Milton, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley, Weymouth and Wrentham. Dedham is the shire town.

Norfolk County is divided between the 2nd, 3rd, and 9th Congressional districts; it is in the 1st and 2nd Council districts, has two State senators,—excluding Cohasset, which is included in the 1st Plymouth Senatorial District; and it is entitled to 13 representatives in the General Court, aside from Cohasset, which is classed with Hingham and Hull, of Plymouth County.

Norfolk County is bounded on the northwest by Middlesex, on the northeast by Suffolk, by Worcester County on the west, by Plymouth and Bristol counties on the southeast, and by the State of Rhode Island on the southwest. It is some 33 miles from northeast to southwest, and an average of about 16 miles in width, northwest to southeast. The northwestern side is extremely irregular, but the southern is a straight line for nearly its entire length. The area is nearly 526 square miles; the assessed land is 231,880 acres; and there are 66,667 acres of woodland. The number of dwelling-houses is 20,523. The farms number 2,648, and their aggregate product in the last census year was valued at \$2,639,313. There were 1,172 manufacturing establishments, the aggregate of whose product was \$28,824,100. The valuation of the county in 1888 was \$120,473,309. The population in 1860 was 100,950; in 1865 it had increased to 116,306; in 1870 it had fallen off to 80,443; in 1875 it had taken an upward turn to 88,321; in 1880, it was 96,507; in 1885, it had reached 102,142; when the number of legal voters was 24,086.

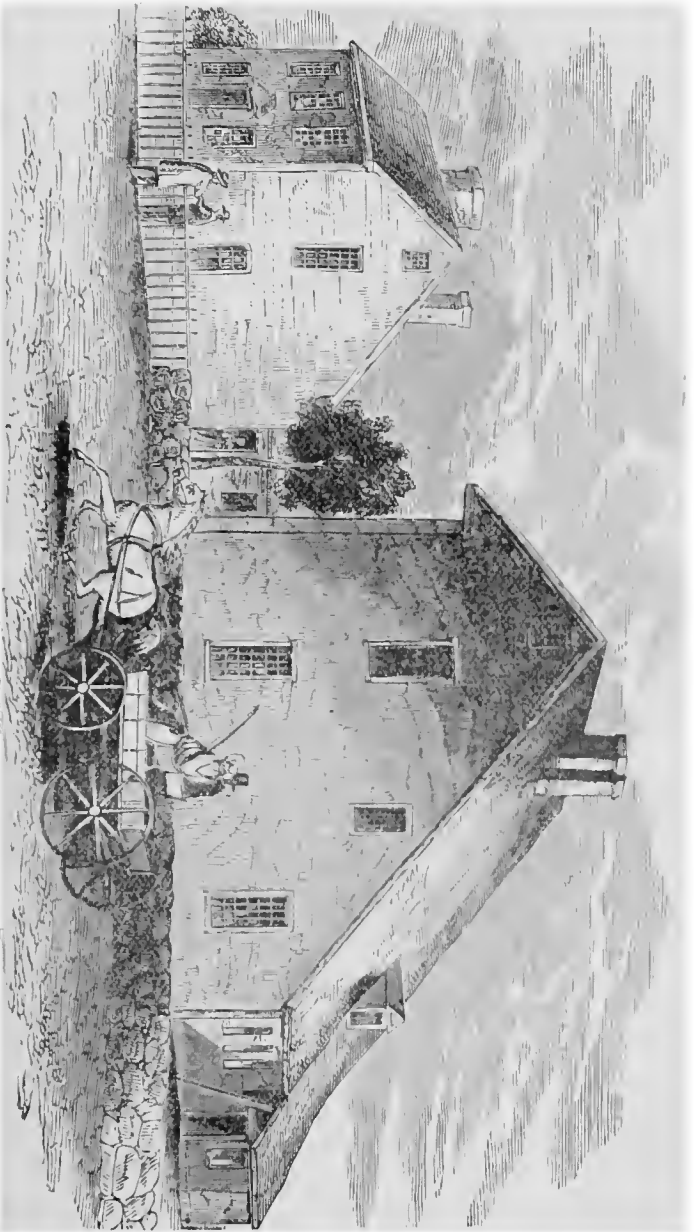
This county has 201 public school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$1,151,216. There are also 14 private schools, having 18 buildings and other school property to the value of \$901,218. Included in this number are one female college and five academies. There are 28 weekly newspapers; 38 secular libraries containing 197,313 books, and 104 religious (church and Sunday school) libraries containing 47,687 books. The various denominations are divided into 139 churches.

The Boston and Albany Railroad passes through an angle at the north; while the Old Colony Railroad traverses every town but one in the county. The principal streams are the Charles and Neponset rivers; the first of which winds through the entire length of the county, and the last drains the central section,—both emptying into Boston Harbor. The county has about twelve miles of sea-coast. The land-surface is uneven, but with no elevations of remarkable height. The highest are the Blue Hills, in the eastern part of the county, one peak of which has an altitude of 635 feet above the sea. The geological structure of the county is sienite and conglomerate, together with much undetermined rock. The soil in some parts is very fertile, and yields large returns to the husbandman. Although extensively engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes, woollen, cotton, straw, paper, and iron goods, the majority of the inhabitants are devoted to agriculture.

The first actual outrage of King Philip's War is said to have been the shooting of a white man in Dedham woods, in this county. Medfield, Weymouth, Milton, Medway and Wrentham suffered severely, either by attacks within their borders, or by loss of soldiers sent out against the savage foe. A large number of men from this county were in the Canadian expedition of 1690, in the attack on the Spanish West Indian settlement in 1741, in the Louisburg expedition in 1745, and in subsequent French wars. On the 10th of August, 1774, "a county congress" met at the Doty Tavern, in Canton (a building recently standing at the base of Blue Hill), in which Joseph Warren participated. On the 6th of September, 1774, the county convention assembled at the house of Richard Woodward, in Dedham,—every town and district in the county being represented. By adjournment, the convention again met on Friday, September 9th, at the house of Daniel Vose (recently standing) in Milton, where the famous Suffolk Resolves were unanimously adopted,—said to contain a complete declaration of war against Great Britain. Men from Dedham and other towns of this county participated in the discomfiture of the British expedition against Lexington and Concord, and rendered effective and important service throughout the war; and in the war of 1812, and also in the war of the Rebellion, the county was proportionately and honorably represented.

The first canal in this country was cut at Dedham in 1639; and the first railroad in America was constructed in Quincy in 1826. The first water-mill in New England (and probably in the country) was built on the Neponset River, at the Lower Mills in Dorchester, in 1634; and the first powder-mill was built at the same place, in 1675. Also in Milton, were built the first slitting-mill, in 1710; the first paper-mill, in 1728; and the first chocolate mill, in 1765. The first iron-forge was erected at Quincy in 1643. The manufacture of glass and quarrying of granite were both commenced in the same town in 1752; and here, too, in 1789 was launched the ship "Massachusetts,"—then the largest vessel ever constructed in the country. At Canton, in 1801, Paul Revere established the first copper works in New England, if not in America.





THE ORIGINAL JOHN ADAMS AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS HOMESTEADS, QUINCY.

**Plymouth County** lies in the southeast section of the State, having a sea-coast on Massachusetts Bay on the east, and another on Buzzard's Bay at the south, with a smaller extent on Boston Harbor. Its extreme length of land area is about 47 miles, north and south; with an average breadth of 20 miles. Its assessed area is 370,038 acres. It is bounded by Norfolk County and Boston Bay on the north, Massa-



TREATY OF MASSASOIT WITH GOVERNOR CARVER.

-achusetts Bay on the east, Barnstable County and Buzzard's Bay on the south, and Bristol County on the west.

The Old Colony Railroad, with its divergent and connecting lines, penetrates every town in the county, except Carver in the centre of the southern section. The sea-coasts which constitute so large a proportion of its boundary afford numerous and ample harbors. The surface of the county is mostly level, and the scenery is

generally monotonous; yet there are some spaces of great beauty, and elevations presenting widely extended and interesting prospects. The views of shore and sea from Coleman's Hill in Scituate, from Prospect Hill in Hingham, from Captain's Hill in Duxbury, from Burial Hill and Manomet Hill in Plymouth, are unique and fine; while Alden's Hill in Lakeville affords a charming scene of lake, meadow and forest. The geological structure is of granite, sienite, carboniferous rock, and drift and alluvium. Extensive beds of bog-iron ore occur; but this material has in many localities been exhausted, and most of the iron works are now supplied from a distance. The Taunton River and several of its affluents drain the western section of the county; while the middle southern section has the Weweantit River, flowing into Buzzard's Bay; and in the northern part the North River, a circuitous stream, flows easterly, and finds the sea between Scituate and Marshfield by the same mouth as South River, a smaller stream coming up through the eastern section. There are many broad and beautiful lakes in the county, numerous visited by waterfowl. The most important sheets are those in Middleborough and Lakeville — Assawampset, Long, Poeksha, and Great and Little Quiticas ponds, — all connected, and forming the largest collection of fresh water in the State, — about 5,000 acres. Other ponds of some note are Billington Sea in Plymouth, Monponset in Halifax, Snipatuit in Rochester, Lispaquin in Middleborough, and Silver Lake in Plympton. The forests of this county are extensive, aggregating about 150,000 acres; oak and pine being the predominating growth. Extensive areas of these spread across the southwestern section of the county as an almost unbroken belt to the great forest in Bourne and Sandwich; and all through this wild tract numerous red deer still range.

The soil of this county is generally light and sandy, and inferior to that of most other parts of New England. The product of the 2,779 farms, in 1885, aggregated in value \$2,343,878. Cranberries and the smaller fruits are extensively raised. The fisheries yielded \$169,343; and there were owned in the county 20 vessels engaged in commerce, with a tonnage of 13,892, and a value of \$367,700. There were 1,101 manufacturing establishments; some 200 of these producing machinery, artisan's tools, and other metallic goods, and about the same number being shoe factories. The value of the aggregate product was \$27,819,116. The dwelling-houses numbered about 20,000. The valuation in 1888 was \$56,203,997. There were 274 school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$663,840. Here also is a State Normal School. There are in the county several academies and private schools, having school property valued at about \$160,000. Of libraries accessible to the public, 43 are secular, having 85,000 volumes; and 105 religious (church and Sunday-school), having nearly 50,000. In the county are 132 churches, comprising all the New England denominations. Further means of intelligence and culture are afforded by one daily newspaper, thirteen weeklies, and one semi-weekly.

Plymouth County being a part of the original Plymouth Colony,

its history dates from the landing of the Pilgrims, in 1620. The old Colony embraced the territory now included in the three counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol, formed in 1685. The union of the Plymouth Colony with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1692, terminated its independent existence, which had continued for 71 years. For the first ten years of its settlement the colonists were confined almost wholly to the town of Plymouth, and at the end of that period numbered only three hundred. Ten years later there were eight towns in the colony, — of which four only were within the limits of the present county. These were Plymouth, Scituate (incorporated 1636), Duxbury (inc. 1637), Marshfield (1640), Bridgewater (1656), and Middleborough (1669). At the incorporation of the county, in 1685, it consisted of the above-mentioned towns, with Accord Pond Shares and Ford's Farm Plantations, embracing parts of Scituate and Hanover, and the whole of (old) Abington. The northwest boundary of the county is nearly the original line between the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, the only difference arising from the annexation from the latter of Hingham and Hull, which occurred at the formation of Norfolk County in 1793. The population just previous to this accession was, by estimate, slightly over 4,000, — many having gone to multiply settlements outside of the county.

The prosperity of the colony had been greatly impaired by the war with King Philip; the loss of men and money being a heavy strain upon their limited resources, so that many promising enterprises were broken up and many fair fields abandoned. Middleborough, Scituate, Bridgewater, Halifax and Plymouth itself were invaded by the savage enemy. In the later French and Indian wars, though unharmed in their homes, they joined heartily in maintaining the honor and integrity of the English nation. The town of Pembroke was the first in the Colonies to rebel against the British crown; having in 1740 adopted a resolution to adhere to their rights and privileges, "any royal instructions of his Majesty to the contrary notwithstanding." In May, 1776, Plympton voted unanimously in favor of independence of Great Britain; thus preceding the National Congress in their proclamation of liberty to the world. Shays' rebellion found here so little support that the courts were not interrupted as in other parts of the State. In the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, the record of Plymouth County is a brilliant one.

From time to time new towns were formed from the common territory and by the division of towns, until there are now 26 towns and one city, — Brockton. The towns are Abington, Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plympton, Plympton, Rochester, Rockland, Scituate, Wareham, West Bridgewater and Whitman. The shire town is Plymouth.

The population in 1860 was 61,768; in 1865, it was 63,107; in 1875, it was 69,362; in 1880, it had reached 74,018; and the last census (1885) gives the increased figures of 81,680. The number of legal voters is now 22,163.

Plymouth County is divided between the 1st and 2nd Congressional districts. It is in the 1st Council District; with Cohasset, from Norfolk County, it constitutes a State senatorial district; and, together with Cohasset, it has 12 representatives in the General Court.

**Suffolk County** lies on the northern part of Massachusetts Bay, being the eastern middle section of the State. It includes the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop, — the first mentioned city being the capital of the county and of the State. It is the largest portion of the county as to territory, and its treasurer and auditor fulfil the same offices for the county, while its board of aldermen are the county commissioners, though Revere and Winthrop are placed in the jurisdiction of the commissioners of Middlesex County. Yet all the county expenses are paid by the city of Boston.

The county is in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Congressional districts; in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Councillor districts; and together with Ward Three of Cambridge, has 9 State senators, and, of itself, has 52 representatives in the General Court.

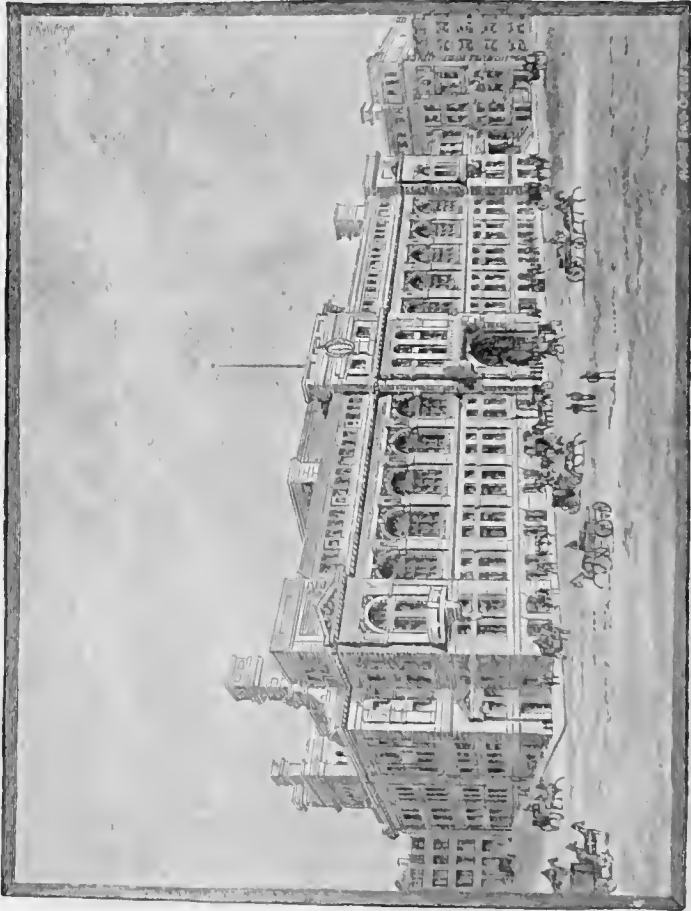
At the first United States census in 1790, Suffolk County had a population of 18,792; in 1860, it had 192,700; in 1865, 208,212; in 1870, 270,802; in 1875, 364,886; in 1880, 387,927; and in 1885, it was 421,109; the legal voters then numbering 95,154.

The original division of the Massachusetts Bay Colony \* into counties was on May 10, 1643; when Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk were formed, — all being named from shires, or counties, of the same name in England. Suffolk, as then constituted, contained Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham and Nantasket (Hull). The county contains at present (as before stated) only the cities of Boston and Chelsea and the towns of Revere and Winthrop; but Boston — the court-town — now embraces South Boston, East Boston, Roxbury, Boston Highlands, West Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton and Charlestown.

The greatest length of the county is — northeast and southwest — about 16 miles; and the greatest width of land surface some 8½ miles; or, including harbor and islands, upwards of 13 miles. The area of the land surface is 44 sq. miles, — about 28,160 acres. There are 24,235 acres of assessed land. It has above 650 acres of forest, the largest part of which is in public parks. The highest eminence is Bellevue Hill in the West Roxbury district, whose altitude is 334 feet. Other elevations are Pomeroy Hill in the Brighton district, Mount Washington in South Boston, Orient Heights in East Boston, Powder-Horn Hill in Chelsea, Winthrop Head, Mount Bowdoin in the Dorchester district, Bunker Hill in the Charlestown district, and Beacon Hill, marking nearly the corporate centre of Boston and of the county. The Charles and the Mystic rivers flow through its

\* For statement of the form and changes of the government of the Massachusetts Colony, consult the article entitled "Civil History," in the section devoted to the State, in the first part of this volume.

territory to the sea, while the Neponset River forms its boundary line on the southeast. The county also includes Boston Harbor and Revere Beach. The geological formation is the St. John's group, sienite and trap, with an area of conglomerate (Roxbury pudding-stone) in the southern section, and ledges of slate in the harbor. Beds of clay and peat are found in several localities. The north-



NEW COURT HOUSE.

eastern part is marshy, but the surface deposit in the higher portions is chiefly drift.

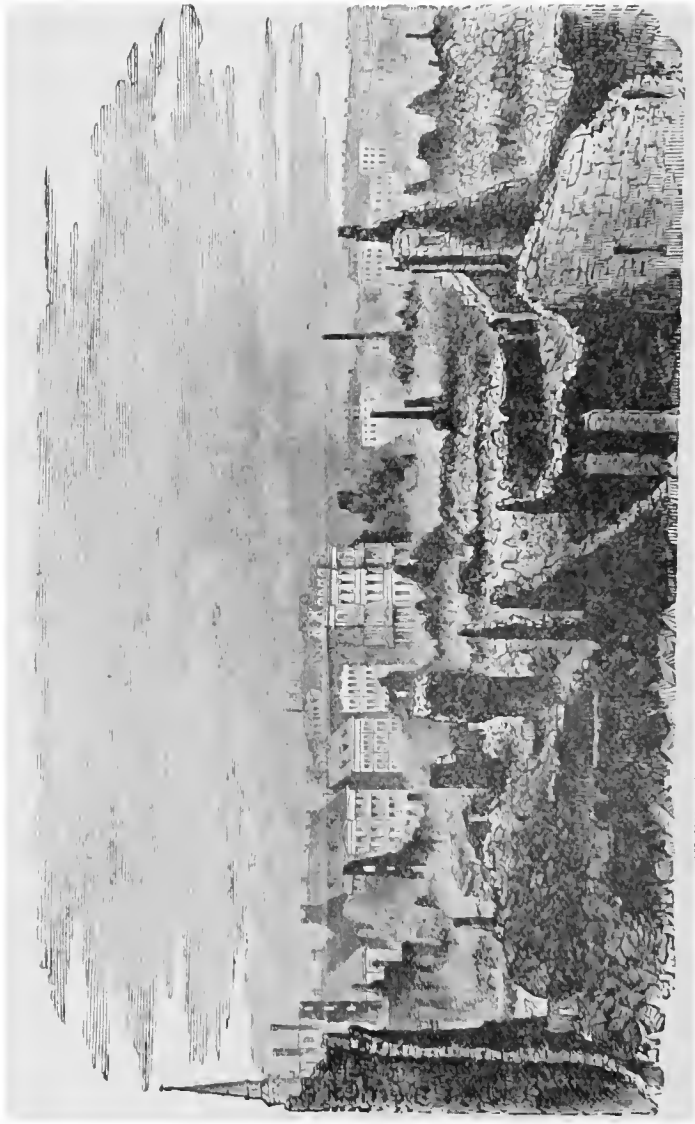
The number of farms in the county is 204, embracing about 4,500 acres. The green-house product shows the most marked variation from other counties, being in 1885, 148,767. The total product was \$608,985. There were 5,172 manufacturing establishments, produc-

ing a great variety of goods; whose aggregate value is given in the last census report as \$149,281,727. There is also a considerable fishery interest, whose product, in 1885, was valued at \$466,074. There were engaged in this industry 51 schooners, 1 brig, 317 dories, and 36 seine boats. The merchant marine consisted of 67 barks, 19 barkentines, 20 brigs, 201 schooners, 33 ships, 12 sloops, 130 steam-vessels. These had a total tonnage of 811,617. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 54,433. The valuation of the county in 1888 was \$791,944,763.

The public schools were provided for in 182 buildings (besides several hired), valued, with appurtenances, at \$8,878,010. There are 89 private schools, — including one university, two colleges, eleven schools of the grade of academies, and twenty-three professional schools, having 110 buildings, valued with the school property at \$2,956,518. There were, in 1885, 90 newspapers and journals (11 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 75 weekly, 2 bi-weekly), and 81 journals and magazines (66 monthly, 13 quarterly, and 2 annual). The number of libraries (more or less public) was 329, having 1,276,411 volumes. Of these, 130 were secular, having 1,083,957 volumes; and 199 were religious (church and Sunday-school and association) having 192,454 volumes. The churches in the county were 220 in number.

The county of Suffolk was more fortunate than others in the Indian troubles, being surrounded by a broad belt of settlements, so that no savage incursion ever distressed its borders. Its men and money, however, were furnished in due proportion for the public good. The events of the Revolution in this county, and most other occurrences, are perhaps sufficiently detailed in the article on Boston and in that under the head of "Civil History" in the first part of this volume. There remain to be mentioned the several destructive fires with which the chief town has been visited, the depressing effects of which were felt even beyond the limits of the county.

The first fire of much magnitude occurred at the early date of March 16, 1631, and though the absolute loss was not large, it was a serious set-back in the progress of the settlement. The next was in the autumn of 1675, when forty-five dwellings, a meeting-house, and many other buildings were consumed. There was not a fire-engine in Boston up to this time; but this disaster induced the authorities to procure one from England. It did not arrive until the spring of 1679, — in time for use in the great fire which occurred in August following. This conflagration laid waste the commercial part of the town, in the vicinity of the dock; consuming vessels, warehouses, and dwellings, and causing a loss of £200,000. This fire was believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The procuring of more engines and the starting of a rudely organized fire department were among the immediate results of this fire. Again, in October, 1711, another scourge of fire destroyed about 100 dwelling-houses, rendering 110 families homeless. Many stores stocked with goods, the town-house, and the meeting-house of the first church, were con-



VIEW OF THE RUINS, BOSTON FIRE, FROM SUMMER STREET.



sumed. The space from School Street to Dock Square was swept clean. The colony held a general fast on account of this affliction, taking up contributions for the sufferers to the amount of about £700. In 1760 another great fire visited Boston. It commenced on Washington Street, not far from Water Street, burning east between State and Milk Streets to Long Wharf, clearing what was then a large section of the town. Three hundred and forty-nine buildings—dwelling-houses, stores, and mechanics' shops—were destroyed, and about one thousand people bereft of their homes. The loss was estimated at £500,000. New York, Pennsylvania, and Nova Scotia promptly sent relief; a London merchant gave £100; and George Whitefield collected and sent £250. After this fire a larger proportion of the new buildings were of brick. The last great catastrophe of this kind, and far the most disastrous we have to record, is the great fire of November 9, 1872. It consumed the buildings—chiefly business houses and shops, and constructed of brick—extending from near the corner of Milk and Washington Streets southeast and covering 63 acres, to a mass of smouldering ruins. The value of the property consumed was about \$100,000,000.

The post-office for the Bay Colony was virtually established in Boston in November, 1639; when the house of Richard Fairbanks was fixed upon as the place where all letters from foreign countries should be sent for delivery.

The place of holding the Suffolk County courts in the earlier period is obscure. Possibly they may have been held in the Province House, or in some tavern. It is probable that the town-house of Boston was used for the purpose after one was built.—which was not until later than 1657. The first building was of wood, and was burned in the great fire of 1711. A new one of brick was erected the next year; and it is recorded that, in 1733, the courts were still held in the "very handsome town-house." This, too, was burned in 1747. The building fronting on Washington Street, at the junction of State and Court (formerly King and Queen streets), and well known as the Old State House, was erected in 1748, as a town-house, on the site of the former ones. Its east end, roof, and interior have at various times been changed from the original form. Drake (in his "History of Boston") says: "In this building were accommodated the General Court of the Commonwealth, clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court, and Court of Common Pleas." Early in 1769 a new stone court-house on Queen (Court) Street was completed, in which the first session was held in April, 1769. The committee of construction reported in 1770 that the new building cost £2373 17s. 10½d. lawful money. The committee received in addition the sum of £45 for their services. A stone jail had been begun near by in 1766 and was completed in the following year, at a cost of £3,466 13s. 9½d.

The lower floor of the new court-house (called also the town-house) was used for a Probate Office, and a room adjoining it was prepared later for the grand jury. This floor was used later for United States district offices, and by a provident association.

In 1810 the county courts were removed to a new, or second and

newer, court-house on School Street, where they remained until 1841, and were then removed to the present stone court-house on State Street. This edifice was commenced in 1836, and the cost when completed was \$98,817.16. Willard was the designer. It is a gloomy granite structure presenting a Doric front with ponderous fluted columns of granite weighing 25 tons each. There was a similar portico at the rear, — removed later to make room for an extension of the main building. This edifice is the least adapted to the comfort and convenience of the court, counsel, parties and witnesses of any court-house in the Commonwealth. In the basement are the tombs. It was here that the Anthony Burns riot occurred, May, 1854. In 1888 a new county court-house and jail were commenced on Pemberton Square, a description of which may be found in the article on Boston.

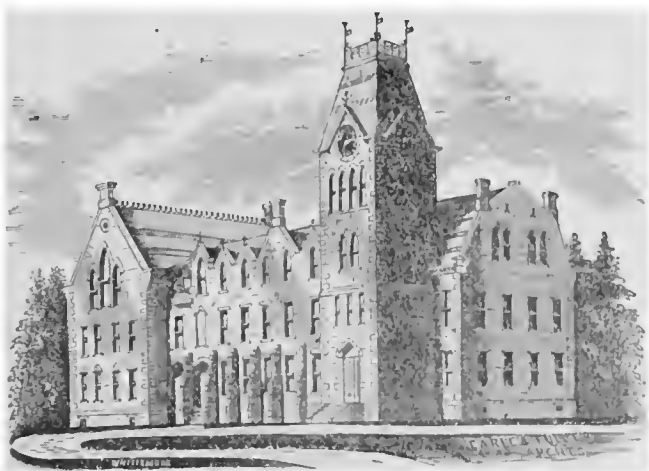
**Worcester County** occupies the middle section of the State, extending quite across it from north to south, a distance of about  $47\frac{1}{2}$  miles; while its average measurement east and west is about 33 miles. In general form it is nearly a square; but its eastern and western lines are very irregular. The States of Vermont and New Hampshire bound it on the north, and Connecticut on the south. On the east are Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and on the west the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden. It is the largest county in the State. The area of the land surface is stated as 1,550 square miles, equal to 992,000 acres; and of this 284,887 acres are woodland. The assessed area is 914,956 acres.

The surface of the land is generally undulating, and in most parts broken and hilly. The mountains are rounded in form, generally isolated, but not lofty. The most noticeable of them are Wachusett Mountain in Princeton, having an altitude of 2,018 feet above sea-level; Watatic Mountain in Ashburnham, rising to the height of 1,847 feet; Asnyhasket Hill in Paxton, 1,407 feet; Hawes' Hill in Barre, 1,285 feet; Tults' Hill in New Braintree, 1,179 feet; Hatchett Hill in Southbridge, 1,016 feet; and Muggett Hill in Charlton, 1,012 feet.

The Nashua River flows southeasterly and northeasterly to the Merrimack in the northeastern part; its drainage basin being about one-fourth of the area of the county. The southeastern fourth is drained by the Blackstone and its tributaries; the French and the Quinnebaug, flowing into the Thames in Connecticut, and the Chicopee, flowing southwestward into the Connecticut River, occupy the southwestern and western central regions; while Miller's River, also flowing southwest into the Connecticut, drains the northwestern section. These streams with their numerous tributaries furnish a vast amount of motive power, which is used for propelling the machinery of a great number of manufactories along their courses. The lakes with which the county abounds are now generally made to serve as reservoirs for holding back the water-flow until the times of need. The largest of these lakes are in Worcester and Shrewsbury (the Quinsigamond), Webster, Leicester and Brookfield.

The geological formation is usually found to be calcareous and ferruginous gneiss, Merrimack schist and the St. John's group. In these metamorphic rocks occurs a great variety of curious and valuable minerals. The soil — generally a mixture of loam with clay or with sand or gravel — is for the most part strong and moist, and well adapted to the agriculture of New England. The timber growth consists mainly of oak, chestnut, walnut, maple, birch, ash, poplar, pine, spruce and hemlock.

The number of farms in the county is 9,813; their products being divided in very nearly the average proportion among the various articles derived from agriculture, and amounting in 1885 to the sum of \$9,385,744. The number of manufactories was 2,755; and their product, very proportionately divided among leading articles, was \$83,209,746. The number of dwelling-houses in the county was 40,531. The valuation in 1888 was \$164,828,026.



THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE, WORCESTER.

At the last census this county had 612 school buildings, whose value, with appurtenances, was \$2,595,314. There were also 34 private schools, including one college, seven schools of the grade of academies, one scientific and industrial school, and two business schools; these having in all 53 buildings, and other school property to the value of \$652,356. There has since been created the Clarke University at Worcester. The libraries more or less accessible to the public were 341 in number and contained 614,317 volumes. Of these 106 were secular libraries, with 500,564 volumes; and 235 were religious (church, Sunday-school, and association), having 113,753 volumes. From the county presses issued 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, and 30 weekly newspapers and journals, 4 monthly magazines and 1 bi-monthly.

The county of Worcester was taken from parts of Middlesex, Suf-

folk and Hampshire counties, and incorporated April 2, 1731. It took the name of the town which became its capital, this having been named for the town of Worcester in England. Its territory was found in the possession of the Nipmuck and Nashaway Indians; the first owning the lands along the Nipmuck (later, the Blackstone) River, and the last holding the territory about the Nashua River and its branches. As early as 1613 these tribes, represented by Nashoan, put themselves under the protection of the colony of Massachusetts. Again, in 1614, two sachems, Nashacowarn and Wassamgin, from the region of the great hill *Wachusett*, came with others into the General Court, and desired to be received under the protection of the government. Having learned from the court the "Articles" and the Ten Commandments, they presented to that body 26 fathoms of wampum, when in return it "gave each of them a coat of two yards of cloth and their dinner; and to them and their men, every one of them, a cup of sac at their departure; so they took leave and went away very joyful." In 1674 the Rev. John Eliot had several Indian "praying towns" within the limits of what is now Worcester County; but during Philip's War some of the Nipmucks joined his forces. Savage attacks were made in Brookfield, Lancaster, and about Wickaboag Pond, and other places, with great destruction in those mentioned.

By the act incorporating the county, it was ordered "that the towns and places hereafter named & expressed, That is to say, Worcester, Lancaster, Westborough, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Leicester, Rutland, & Lunenburg, all in the county of Middlesex; Mendon, Woodstock, Oxford, Sutton, Uxbridge, & the Land lately granted to several Petitioners of Medfield, all in the County of Suffolk; Brookfield in the County of Hampshire, & the South Town, laid out to the Narragansett Soldiers, & all other Lying within the said Townships, with the Inhabitants thereon, shall from & after the tenth Day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord 1731, be & remain one entire and distinct County, by the name of Worcester, of which Worcester to be the County or Shire Town." Of the fourteen towns comprised in the county of Worcester at the time of its organization, Lancaster was the oldest, Mendon next, then Worcester. Division after division has been made in the original towns, until there are now 57, and two cities, — Worcester and Fitchburg; the first being the capital. The names of the towns are Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Berlin, Blackstone, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana, Douglas, Dudley, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Hubbardston, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, New Braintree, Northborough, Northbridge, North Brookfield, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, West Brookfield, Westminster and Winchendon.

In 1765, the population was 32,827; in 1776, 46,437; in 1810,

64,910; in 1820, 73,925; in 1860, 159,650; in 1865, 162,912; in 1875, 210,295; in 1880, 226,897; and in 1885, 244,039.

Worcester County is, with portions of neighboring counties, in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Congressional Districts; with a small section of Hampshire County it constitutes the 7th Councillor District; and together with the western counties it has 10 State senators; and is entitled to 29 representatives in the General Court.

The courts were first held in the meeting-house; the first session of the Court of Probate being on July 13, 1731; of the Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, August 10th; and of the Superior Court of Judicature, September 22d, following. A court-house, 36 feet by 26, was finished and opened in 1734, when an address was delivered by Chief Justice John Chandler, in which he styles it "a beautiful house." This building soon proved too limited, and another, 40 feet by 36, was erected in 1751; and this was followed by another costing about \$20,000, opened September 27, 1803. The present court-house, built of Quincy granite, and costing about \$100,000, was erected in 1845. A jail was erected in 1733; prisoners, prior to this, having been confined in private houses. A second jail of wood was constructed in 1753; but this proving insecure, a prison of stone, the second in importance of that material in the State, was erected in 1788, and demolished in 1835. The county House of Correction was first occupied in 1819, and subsequently used as a jail.

In all the wars in which the nation has been engaged, the citizens of Worcester county have shown a patriotic spirit, always furnishing promptly their due proportion of men and means. During Shays' rebellion, in 1796-7, this county was the scene of much excitement and disorder. In September, 1786, about 200 of the insurgents took possession of the court-house. At the time for opening the session of the Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice Artemas Ward, at the head of the members of the court and bar, and attended by the sheriff, bravely advanced in front of a line of levelled muskets to the seat of justice, and, addressing the rebels, said: "I do not regard your bayonets. You may plunge them into my heart, but while that heart beats I will do my duty." The insurgents then advancing pressed their bayonets against his breast; yet he stood as immovable as a statue, and continued his harangue. Awed by his conduct, the insurgents committed no act of personal violence at this time. The court then adjourned; and, moving through the rebel files, repaired to the United States Arms Tavern. Finding that there were no local troops to rely upon, the court soon adjourned to next term. The insurgents took possession of the court-house again on November 21st and 22d, to prevent the sitting of the Court of Sessions; and a third time in the first week in December, when they were met by two Worcester regiments, and prudently retired. On the 6th instant Daniel Shays, the leader, arrived with 350 men; raising the number of insurgents to nearly 1,000. The town had the appearance of a military camp, and the rebels were billeted on the different families; by whom in general they were kindly treated, — being regarded rather as objects of pity than of fear. The leaders issued a declaration of their grievances;

then hearing of the approach of General Shepard with 4,000 State troops, they hurried westward into Hampden County.

As the manufacturing interests increasingly engaged the attention of the people, efforts were made to facilitate communication between the towns and the metropolis of the county and that of the Commonwealth. The common roads were greatly improved; and in 1806, the Worcester Turnpike, leading over Lake Quinsigamond into Boston, was incorporated. The Blackstone Canal, extending 45 miles from Worcester to Providence, was commenced in this State in 1826, and was completed in 1828; the cost being about \$750,000. It had 48 locks; the fall from Worcester to tide-water at Providence being about 451 feet. The Providence and Worcester Railroad, completed October 20, 1847, diverted the traffic from the canal, and it soon ceased to be operated. The Boston and Worcester Railroad was incorporated in 1831, being now a section of the Boston and Albany Railroad; the Norwich and Worcester Railroad and the Western Railroad, another section of the present Boston and Albany, in 1833; the Worcester and Nashua Railroad in 1845; the Worcester and Fitchburg Railroad in 1846; then followed the Springfield and Athol, the Fitchburg Railroad, connecting Fitchburg with Boston; the Troy, Fitchburg, and Greenfield, connecting the Boston line with the Hudson River; also the Ware River Railroad, and the Fitchburg Division of the Old Colony Railroad. These, with several branches and extensions, penetrate, it is believed, every town in the county; so that facilities of travel, transportation, and communication by steam roads are unsurpassed by those of any other county in the State, except Suffolk.

THE  
CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,  
ALSO, THE PRINCIPAL  
MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, PONDS, BAYS, CAPES AND ISLANDS  
OF  
MASSACHUSETTS.  
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.\*

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Abbot Village, in Andover, — which consult.

**Abington** is an important and thrifty manufacturing town in the northwesterly part of Plymouth County, having an area of 6,000 acres. Holbrook and Weymouth lie on the north, Rockland on the east, Whitman on the south, and Brockton on the west. It is twenty miles southeast of Boston, on the Cape Cod line of the Old Colony Railroad, which has stations at Abington, and North Abington; each of which also have post-offices. The population in 1885 was 3,699; when there were about 70 farms and 759 dwellings. On May 1st, 1888, the latter had increased to 812.

The geological formation is sienite, and carboniferous. In some localities blue slate, bog-iron ore, and peat are found. The land is somewhat elevated, and forms the water-shed between the North and Taunton rivers. The pond, with its groves, at the southern village is a charming place, and much frequented by pleasure parties.

The soil is in some parts very good, and the farms are fairly fertile, — the dairies, in 1885, yielding \$15,740, and the aggregate product being \$46,046. About 2,300 acres are woodland; the principal growth of which is oak, maple, birch and pine. The chief manufactures are shoes, and the material and machinery requisite. The aggregate value of all goods made during the year of the last state census was \$2,053,538. Other manufactures are clothing, furniture, lumber and wooden goods, — the last item amounting to

\* For a list of the cities, see article on Civil Divisions, etc., on page 26. Shire towns and cities are indicated by capitals for the entire name.

about \$75,000. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,080,926, with a taxation of \$17.80 on \$1,000. The Abington National Bank, by the last statement of the comptroller, had resources to the amount of \$278,414. The Abington Savings Bank, on January 1, 1889, had deposits and undivided earnings to the sum of \$1,394,357. There is here a good weekly newspaper — the “Plymouth County Journal,” seven libraries aggregating some 10,000 volumes; of which number, the town public library has about 6,000 volumes, the Young Ladies’ Sodality Library nearly 700, and the four Sunday schools have the remainder. The town has graded schools with seven school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$50,000. The first Congregational church here was organized in 1712; the fourth at North Abington in 1839. The New Jerusalem church was organized in 1835, and the Universalist in 1863. There is also a Roman Catholic church, bearing the name of St. Bridget’s.

Abington (including the southern section, now the town of Whitman) sent about 1,100 men into the armies of the Union in the late war; of whom about 100 were lost. Among its men were thirty-three commissioned officers. The town had, in 1885, twenty-seven citizens over 80 years of age.

The Indian name of Abington was *Monomauskeagin*, — “many beavers.” The first grant of land was made in 1648 to Nathaniel Souther. Grants were also made to Peregrine White (the first man born in the Plymouth Colony) and others anterior to 1660. The first saw-mill was built at South Abington, then called “Little Comfort,” in 1698. The town was formed from part of Bridgewater and certain lands adjoining, and established in 1712 as “Abington,” — from the town of that name in Berkshire County, England. At that time it contained about 300 inhabitants. In 1827 a part of its territory was taken to form Hanover. In 1874 the eastern side of the town was set apart and established as Rockland. In 1875 the southern part was taken to form South Abington, which has since been re-named Whitman.

The first minister here was the Rev. Samuel Brown, ordained December 8, 1711. The house in which he preached had neither steeple, bell, nor pews. The second edifice was erected in 1751; the third in 1819; and the present one in 1849. The Rev. Mr. Brown had five negro slaves, some of whom attained a remarkable longevity. Church bells were cast in the town as early as 1769; and cannon were made here for the State during the Revolution. The celebrated frigate “Constitution” was built, in part, from white oak timber furnished by the Abington woods.

One of the eminent men of a generation now passed away was Aaron Holart, a leading lawyer, author, state senator and member of Congress, who was born in this place, June 26, 1787.

**Acoaxet**, a village in Westport.

**Acre**, a village in Clinton.



**Acton** is a thriving town situated slightly west of the centre of Middlesex County, 25 miles west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad. It is bounded by Littleton and Westford on the north, Carlisle and Concord on the east, Maynard and Stow on the south, and Boxborough and Littleton on the west. Its villages are Acton (centre), North Acton, South Acton, West Acton and Ellsworth (East Acton P. O.), all of which are post-offices. The Fitchburg Railroad has stations at South and at West Acton; the Nashua and Lowell branches of the Old Colony Railroad intersect the eastern part of the town (the latter having a station at Ellsworth) and connect it with the roads of southern Massachusetts. The area of taxable surface is 11,942 acres; of which 3,650 are woodland. The population, in 1885, was 1,785; and there were 413 dwelling-houses. The town is liberally supplied with streams; having the Nashoba Brook, which enters the town from the north and leaves it on the southeast, shortly emptying into the Assabet River near its junction with the Concord; the Ford Brook, in the southeast, drawing its supply from the Heathen-meadow Brook, coming from Stow and from Grassy Pond (33 acres) in the north-western part of Acton; and the Assabet River, just touching the town at the southeastern corner. On the northwestern line is Nagog Pond, a large and beautiful sheet of water having a depth of 47 feet in a large part of its area; its outlet entering Nashoba Brook. Both this and Ford Brook furnish several powers suitable for small mills.

The principal stone is calcareous gneiss, from which good building material is obtained. There is also a valuable bed of limestone. The surface of the town is uneven, somewhat rocky and hard to cultivate; yet the farms are generally remunerative. Their number is about 190; and the product, in 1885, was \$209,633; of which the dairies yielded \$77,065; hay, straw and fodder, \$50,132; vegetables, \$19,417. There were 29,756 fruit trees, 1,467 neat cattle of all ages and 240 horses. There are lumber mills, pail and tub factories, a powder mill, a woollen mill, pencil works, soapstone works, and others. The aggregate of goods made in 1885, is \$332,345. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,310,947; and the rate of taxation, \$9.60 on \$1,000.

Acton village, at the centre, with its neat public buildings and private residences, its well-shaded streets and common, presents an air of quiet beauty and repose. South Acton is the chief manufacturing part of the town, and a lively village, having several fine buildings and residences.

Acton has both graded and mixed schools including a high school, with six school buildings and property valued at \$22,600. There are, in the town, five libraries, aggregating about 3,000 volumes. Two of these, having about 2,000 volumes, are association libraries; the others belong to Sunday schools. There are two weekly papers published here, the "Advance" and the "Patriot."

This town was settled by the Shepherd, Law and other families, as early as 1656. There were leased for twenty years to Captain Thomas Wheeler in 1688, a tract of 200 acres of upland near the Silas Holden place, and one of 60 acres of meadow on Nashoba

Brook, on condition that he should keep for the inhabitants, "except twelve Sabbath days yearly," a herd of fifty cattle for one shilling per head, to be paid "one third part in wheat, one third part in rie or pease, and the other third part in Indian corn." He was to protect them in a yard at night from the wild beasts. He also agreed to build a house 40 feet by 18, with a "pair of chimneys," and a barn 40 feet by 24, to be left to the town on the expiration of the lease.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1736; and the first minister, Rev. John Swift, was ordained November 8, 1738. His successors were the Revs. Moses Adams, ordained in 1778, and Marshall Shedd, in 1820. There are now four church edifices in the town; but the oldest existing society is the Congregational, organized in



1832; while the Baptist society, at West Acton, was organized in 1846, and the Universalist in the same village in 1876. The records of the Universalist society at South Acton extend back to 1866.

This town was incorporated on July 3, 1735; having been formed of a part of Concord called "The Village," or "New Grant," with "Willards Farms." In 1780, parts of Acton and neighboring towns were taken to form Carlisle. The town had, in 1885, twenty-six inhabitants over eighty years of age. At the centre stands a granite monument in memory of Captain Isaac Davis, killed in the Concord fight, April 19, 1775. Rev. William G. T. Shedd, D.D., an eminent divine and prolific author, was born here, June 21, 1820.

**Acushnet** is a very pleasant town in the southeasterly part of Bristol County, with a population in 1885, of 1,071. It is bounded by Freetown and Rochester on the north, the latter and Mattapoisett on the east, Fairhaven on the south, and New Bedford on the west. It contains 8,945 acres, — of which 4,575 acres are woodland. Nearly one-third of the original area was annexed to New Bedford in 1875. It was formerly included in the town of Fairhaven, having been incorporated on February 13, 1860. Its name is from the beautiful river which flows southward along the western side to the bay. Another pretty stream flows along Mattapoisett River in the southeast. New Bedford Reservoir, of 280 acres, is a very attractive sheet of water. Acushnet, on the New Bedford branch of the Old Colony Railroad, is the nearest station. The post-offices are Long Plain, on the eastern side of the town and Acushnet Village at the southwest. Belleville is another small village. The land is generally even, and the soil — principally loam — quite fertile. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss and granite. Mendal's Hill, 146 feet high, in the easterly part of the town, was one of the stations in the trigonometrical survey. The view from the heights is spoken of as truly magnificent, including sea and land. There are various small manufactures. The product of sawed lumber in 1885 was valued at \$3,140. The principal employment is farming; and the aggregate product of the 145 farms in 1885 was valued at \$130,277. At that date the town contained 241 dwelling-houses, and a total of 611 buildings. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$620,050, and the rate of taxation was \$10 on \$1,000.

The town has five public school-houses valued at \$6,000. Three libraries connected with Sunday schools have 1,200 volumes. The Methodists, Baptists, Christian Baptists, Adventists and the Friends, each have a church edifice. Hon. Walter Spooner, Ansel White, Col. A. P. Robinson, S. B. Hamlin and Pardon Taber, junior, were eminent citizens.

**Adams** (so named in honor of the patriot Samuel Adams) is an important and flourishing agricultural and manufacturing town on the Hoosac River, in the northern part of Berkshire County, about 140 miles northwest of Boston. It is connected with the Fitchburg Railroad at the village of North Adams, and with the Boston and Albany at Pittsfield by a direct line between those two places; the principal stations in the town being Adams and Maple Grove. Its postal villages are Adams and Zylonite. Other villages are Arnoldsville, Howland and Renfrew. North Adams (formerly a part of this town) bounds it on the north; Savoy, on the east; Cheshire, on the south; and New Ashford on the west. Its area is 11,900 acres, aside from highways and water surfaces. Of this, there are 5,203 acres of woodland.

The surface is hilly, rising at the southwest to the eminence known as Saddle Ball, and at the northwest, to the noted and lofty summit of Graylock, 3,505 feet above the sea; being the highest

peak in the Saddleback range and in the State. The sides of this mountain are covered with a growth of maple, beech, birch and cherry, over which the observer at the summit looks upon a most magnificent prospect. "Down at his feet," says Rev. W. Gladden, "lies the valley of the Hoosac, nearly three thousand feet below, Pittsfield with its beautiful lakes, and many smaller villages are seen in the valleys and many of the adjacent slopes. Southwestward the eye sweeps over the tops of the Taconics, away to the Catskills beyond the Hudson; northwestward, the peaks of the Adirondacks, in Northern New York, are plainly visible; in the north the sturdy ridges of the Green Mountains file away in grand outline; on the east Monadnock and Wachusett renew their stately greeting, and Tom and Holyoke look up from their beautiful valley; southward Mount Everett (the Taconic Dome) stands sentinel at the portal of Berkshire, through which the Housatonic flows. And all this grand circuit is filled with mountains; range beyond range, peak above peak, they stretch away on every side, a boundless expanse of mountain summits."

The Hoosac River, entering the town at the middle of its southern border, continues the same course, flowing through a valley of great fertility, flanked on either side by lofty hills. The underlying rock is Lauzon schist, Potsdam and Lewis limestone. Beautiful marble has been quarried for the market in the town. The number of farms in 1885 was 111; and their total product was \$154,017, — the dairies contributing \$49,902 of this amount. The manufactures consist of cotton goods chiefly; but there are large products of food preparations, woollen cloths, lumber, paper, stone, machinery and metallic and zylonite goods, and others to the number of 48 establishments. Textile goods brought the sum of \$1,948,461; building materials and stone, \$108,598; food preparations, \$51,530; the aggregate reaching the amount of \$3,702,943. The valuation of estates in 1888 was \$3,458,104; with a tax of \$16.50 on \$1,000. The First National Bank, on December 1st, 1888, had assets to the value of \$437,836; and the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank on January 1st, 1889, was \$572,254.

In 1885 there were 1,387 dwelling-houses, 8,283 inhabitants, and 1,234 legal voters. The town has graded and mixed schools, with seven school buildings, which, with appurtenances, were valued at \$88,150. There were four libraries having about 5,000 volumes, — of which the town public library had about 3,500, and church and Sunday schools the remainder. There are two papers issued weekly, the Freeman and the Zeitgeist, — the latter in German. Adams has seven churches; of whose edifices two or three are quite superior. The Baptist church here was organized in 1826; the Congregational, in 1840; and the Universalist, in 1872. St. Mark's is the Protestant Episcopal church, while the Roman Catholics have two churches, — both at South Adams.

The territory of Adams, formerly called East Hoosac, was purchased in 1762 by Nathan Jones for the sum of £2,300. The first meeting-house was built of logs. The Rev. Samuel Todd, settled

here in 1780, was the first minister. Fort Massachusetts, one of a cordon of defences raised for the protection of the people eastward against the French and Indians, stood at the north of Saddle Mountain, on the western side of the present North Adams. The town was incorporated on October 15th, 1778; in 1780 the plantation called New Providence was annexed; but in 1793 parts of Adams and neighboring towns were annexed to Cheshire. On April 16th, 1878, the larger part of the town was detached and established as North Adams.

In 1885 there were in this town thirty-five people who were over 80 years of age. Among the eminent persons of whom Adams was the native place, are Caleb Atwater (1778-1867), Stephen William Taylor, LL.D.; George Nixon Briggs, LL.D., governor of the Commonwealth from 1844 to 1851; and Susan B. Anthony (1820), the well-known pioneer advocate of suffrage for women.

Adam's Corners, in Northbridge.

Adamsdale, in Attleborough.

Adamsville, a village in Colrain.

Ætna Mills, a village in Watertown.

**Agawam** is a very beautiful town having two postal villages. — Agawam (centre) and Feeding Hills. In 1885, it had a population of 2,357, and a territorial area of 13,775 acres, of which 2,884 are woodland. There are 280 farms, 482 dwelling-houses, and a total of 1,346 buildings. On the north, and separated by the Agawam or Westfield River, is West Springfield from which it was taken; on the east is Longmeadow, separated by the Connecticut River; Southwick and Westfield bound it on the west, and Suffield in Connecticut on the south. It lies in the southern part of Hampden County, and about 100 miles southwest of Boston, by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs along the north bank of the Westfield River. The railroad stations are Springfield, West Springfield and Thompsonville. A fine iron bridge spans the Connecticut River at the southeast, and two the Agawam River. There is an excellent bridge connecting the town with Springfield. Trap, with the middle shales and sandstones, constitutes the geological formation. The land in the eastern part is in level, and undulations; in the western part it is hilly and broken. Proven's Hill, in the western section, rising to the height of 665 feet, affords a magnificent view of the valley of the Westfield River, of the city of Springfield, and of the towns adjoining. An affluent of the Conne-

ticut River running through the central village furnishes valuable motive power. From the waters of these streams many shad and other valuable fish are taken.

The soil is sandy, in parts, but mostly a rich loam, and easy of cultivation. English hay, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco are the most valuable crops. Fruit trees abound, there being reported in 1885, 13,520 apple trees, 1,881 pear trees, and others in proportion. Milk to the amount of 624,257 gallons was sold in the same year; when the entire dairy product was valued at \$89,556. The principal manufactures are paper and woollen goods, whose annual value is estimated at about \$94,724. The establishments are the Agawam Company Woollen Mill, the Worthy Paper Mill and gin distillery. The entire product of the town in 1885 was \$345,294. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,218,530. The tax was \$12.50 on \$1,000.

There are two town-halls and seven school-houses, — the school property being valued at \$23,725. The four Sunday-school libraries aggregate above 1,500 volumes. At the pleasant village of Feeding Hills is a church edifice of the Congregationalists, who also have another at Agawam Centre. Besides these, the Baptists, Methodists, and the French Catholics each have a church in town.

Thomas Cooper, Abel Leonard and Thomas Merrick settled in this place about 1660. It was incorporated as the "Sixth Parish of Springfield," in 1757, — containing then about 75 families. In 1773, it became the "Second Parish in West Springfield." The first church was formed November 19, 1762, and the Rev. Sylvanus Griswold was appointed pastor. The second Congregational church was organized September 5, 1819. The town was incorporated May 17, 1855, taking its name from the beautiful river which washes its northern border, then known only as the "Agawam."

**Albeeville**, a village in Mendon.

**Alford** is a small, mountainous farming town in the southwestern part of Berkshire County, 150 miles west of Boston, on the extreme western border of the State. It is bounded on the northeast by West Stockbridge, on the east by the same and Great Barrington, on the south by Egremont, and on the west by Hillsdale and Austerlitz, in New York. It lies on the easterly declivity of the Taconic range of mountains, and has a range of hills along its eastern and northern line, and through its western side. The geological formation is Lazon schist and Levis limestone. Galena and iron pyrites occur; slate is found in several parts, and in the northeast corner of the town there are quarries from which variegated marble to the value of \$2,600 has been taken in a year. The New York city hall was for the most part constructed of the marble from this quarry. The scenery of the western part of the town is wild and romantic. A noted feature in the northeast section is an eminence named "Tom Ball," from which a vast expanse of broken land is visible.

Seekonk River flows medially and southerly through the town, and furnishes power at several points. Burnham Brook enters it from the west. Green River, a very beautiful stream, rises in the highlands in the southwest section of the town, flows through a charming valley, and then, winding through Egremont and Great Barrington, enters the Housatonic. Across this stream the town has placed an iron bridge, 75 feet in length. Bryant wrote a fine descriptive poem on Green River, of which the following are the first lines:—

“When breezes are soft, and skies are fair,  
I steal an hour from study and care,  
And hie me away to the woodland scene,  
Where wanders the stream with waters of green,  
As if the bright fringe of herbs on its brink  
Had given their stain to the wave they drink.  
And they whose meadows it murmurs through  
Have named the stream from its own fair hue.”

The valley of Seekonk Brook is fertile; and the principal village of Alford is built upon the margin of the stream in the southwest part of the town. The highlands afford good grazing for cattle and sheep,—of which the town had in 1865, of all grades, 1,062. In 1872 the number had fallen to 275, but in 1885 it had increased to 700. The area of the town is 7,752½ acres, of which 1,746 are woodland, consisting of maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, and gray birch. The population at the date mentioned was 341. There were then 63 farms and 92 dwellings, the total number of buildings being 293. The dairy product is the largest item in value, being, in 1885, \$20,521. The value of the various manufactures was \$13,074: of the entire product of the town, \$68,907. The total value of property was \$326,192. The rate of taxation in 1888 was \$12 on \$1,000. The nearest railway stations are Williamsville, Van Dusen-ville, and Great Barrington on the Housatonic Railroad, running parallel to the town some two miles distant on the east side.

Alford has three school-houses, valued at \$3,700; there is a Sunday-school library having some 300 volumes. The Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists each have a church edifice, and there is a small Union Church. The number of men furnished to the Union forces in the late war was 26,—of whom five were lost.

Among the early settlers of the place were Eleazer Barrett, Robert Johnson and Simeon Hurlburt. They came about the middle of the 18th century. The southwestern part of the town was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians in 1756. It was incorporated February 16, 1773; being named, it is supposed, in honor of John Alford, founder of the Alford professorship in Harvard University. The Rev. Joseph Avery was settled as minister about 1780, but was dismissed in 1787, on account of difficulties growing out of Shays' Rebellion. The most eminent names of the town are Dr. John Hulbert, Hon. John W. Hurlbert, Captain Sylvanus Wilcox of the Continental army; and Judge Justin Dawes, who was a native.

**Allendale**, a village in Pittsfield.

**Allerton, Point**, the northeastern extremity of Hull.

**Allston**, a railroad station and village in the Brighton District, Boston.

**Amesbury** is a prosperous manufacturing town lying on the northern border of Essex County, between the Merrimack River and the New Hampshire line, and about 41 miles north of Boston, with which it is connected at Salisbury Point by a branch from the shore line of the Boston and Maine (formerly Eastern) Railroad. It is connected with Newburyport by the same line, and also by a street railroad. New Hampshire bounds it on the north; on the northeast is Salisbury (separated by Powow River); on the south are Newburyport and Newbury, on the opposite side of the Merrimack; and on the west is Merrimack. The area is 7,332 acres, of which 862 are woodland.

The villages are Salisbury Point and Amesbury, which are also post-offices; and the first is a railway station. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, but without any extremities in elevation. Kimball's Pond, at the northwest corner of the town, is a fine sheet of water 408 acres in extent, and 90 feet above the sea. It has an outlet into Powow River, by a canal constructed in the latter part of the last century. This river, which rises among the hills of New Hampshire, furnishes the principal hydraulic power for the villages along its course. It is a very constant and rapid stream, the aggregate fall in a distance of 50 rods at Amesbury mills being about 70 feet. The Merrimack River is navigable for large schooners to this place, and, in its deep and steady flow, presents a scene of panoromic beauty seldom equalled.

The geological formation of the town is that known to geologists as Merrimack schist. Amesbury has about 80 farms, which, in 1885, yielded 72,624 as the aggregate product. The proceeds from dairying were \$18,363; vegetables, \$8,296, with other crops in proportion. The leading business is manufacturing. There are several cotton mills, 13 carriage factories, 11 factories for undertakers' goods, 13 clothing establishments, and one or more shoe factories. The aggregate value of their product in 1885 was \$1,876,190. The Amesbury carriage-makers enjoy a wide and enviable reputation from their goods. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,965,600; and the tax was \$18.10 on \$1,000. There are two national banks, whose assets, as shown by the last report of the comptroller, were together \$1,013,563. On January 1, 1889, the Provident Institution for Savings for Amesbury and Salisbury held deposits to the amount of \$1,767,248, with \$79,863 in undivided earnings. The number of dwellings is 1,007; the population 4,403; and the legal voters 949. The town has graded schools, with 10 school buildings, valued, with property attached, at \$17,900. There are six



libraries with about 10,000 volumes: the town public library having 5,000; a private circulating library about 2,500; the remainder being church and Sunday-school libraries.

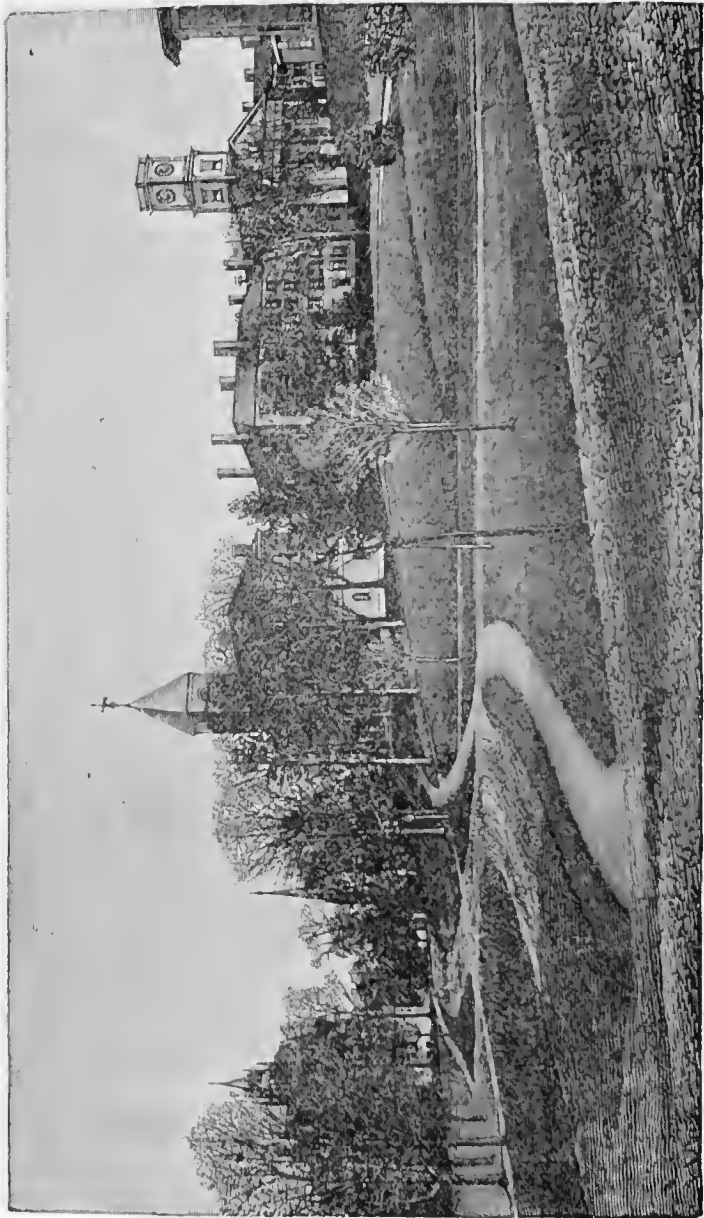
Amesbury has two newspapers, the "News" and the "Villager," both of which possess a good number of admiring patrons. There are six religious societies; of which the Congregationalist was organized in 1831, and the Friends in 1701. The others are the Methodist Episcopal, the Protestant Episcopal (St. James'), the Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), and the Universalist.

This place, once a parish of Salisbury, and called "Salisbury New Town," was incorporated May 23, 1666, and named from an English town seven miles from Salisbury in England. In the Massachusetts Records the reference to the name is this: "Salisbury new town . . . may be named Emesbury;" but the spelling in the margin of the records is "Amsbury." In 1844 a part of Salisbury called "Little Salisbury" was annexed to Amesbury; and in 1886 Salisbury Point was annexed. In 1886 the western part of Amesbury was established as the town of Merrimac. Manufacturing was early introduced. The machine of Mr. Jacob Perkins for cutting and heading nails, invented about 1796, was first set in operation on Powow River; and the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$200,000, was incorporated in 1822. The first church established here was organized in 1672; the first minister being Rev. Thomas Wells, who died in 1734 at the age of 87 years. That Amesbury has a salubrious climate is clearly indicated by the fact that in 1885 there were forty residents over 80 years of age. The records of the town from its organization to the present time have been well kept, —affording the basis of the excellent history of Amesbury and Merrimack by Joseph Merrill, published in 1880.

This town is the residence of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet who, more than any other, probably, represents New England. Of earlier worthies, there are Josiah Bartlett, M.D., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was born here November 21, 1729, and died May 19, 1795; and Paine Wingate, a member of Congress and a judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, was born in the town May 23, 1729.

**Amherst**, territorially, is a long narrow township in the northern part of Hampshire County, 84 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Sunderland and Leverett, east by Shutesbury, Pelham and Belchertown, south by Granby and west by Hadley; being 9 miles in length by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in width. The area in acres is stated at 16,865, of which 2,656 are woodland. The geological formation consists of lower sandstone, middle shales and sandstones and calcareous gneiss. Steatite, or soapstone, appears in one or two localities. There are several medicinal springs in the easterly part of the town, of which practical use is made by one or more local sanitariums.

The scenic aspect of the town is very beautiful, it being diversified by valleys, plains and swelling eminences. Forests of oak and



AMHERST COLLEGE, ENTRANCE TO GROUNDS.

maple constitute about a twentieth of the area, and the town has nearly 25,000 fruit trees. From College Hill, as well as other points, extensive and enchanting prospects are obtained. Pulpit Hill is an elevation in the northern section of the town. Hilliard's Knob, at the southern border, rises to a height of 1,120 feet above sea-level, commanding a wide view of the Connecticut River, valley, and outflanking mountains. Mill River, in the northwestern part of the town, runs through a beautiful glen, and has, in its course, two or three paper mills. Fort River, gathering its branches in the central part of the town, also affords mill sites. The New London and Northern Railroad of the Vermont Central system of railroads, by connection with the Fitchburg and the Boston and Albany railroads, affords ample means for travel and transportation. The carriage roads here are excellent, and an iron bridge 50 feet in length spans one of the streams. The number of inhabitants in 1885 was 4,199; of dwelling houses, 878; and of farms 311. Of the agricultural products the dairy yields a larger sum than any other; being for the year mentioned \$144,407. The butter and cheese made here are considered of superior quality. The total farm product was \$400,820. The principal manufactures are paper, coaches, boots and shoes, palm-leaf hats, corn-brooms, and cabinet ware. Large items are clothing and straw-goods, \$335,530; food preparations, \$173,112, with a total of \$718,524 for manufactured goods. The post-offices are Amherst (centre), North and South Amherst. There are a national bank and a savings bank; the latter having deposits, on January 1, 1889, to the amount of \$1,119,395. The assessed valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,027,072, and the rate of taxation \$15.25 per \$1,000. The town has a graded school system, including a high school; with thirteen school-houses, etc., valued at \$65,000. There are, beside, about twenty private schools, having buildings and other property to the value of \$647,355. Of these are Amherst College, incorporated in 1825; Massachusetts Agricultural College, incorporated in 1863; Mount Pleasant Institute, incorporated in 1846. Home schools and kindergartens make up a large proportion of the remainder. The buildings of Amherst College occupy a commanding site in the central part of the town, and consist of halls, lecture-rooms, dormitories, and a handsome granite church edifice. Walker Hall and Williston Hall, devoted to science, the Woods Cabinet of Geology, the Appleton Cabinet of Zoölogy, and the Lawrence Observatory (one of the finest view-points in the State), are principal buildings; to which has been added an excellent gymnasium.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is situated on elevated ground about a mile north of the central village. The buildings are of brick, and the grounds spacious, there being a farm attached. The work of the college, especially in the experiment department, is of great value to the agricultural interests of the State. In the town there are not less than twelve public and institution libraries, having an aggregate of upwards of 55,500 volumes. The two colleges have above 48,000 volumes.

Amherst, originally known as "Hadley Third Precinct," was

incorporated February 13, 1759; being named in honor of General Jeffrey Amherst. The first church was organized, and the Rev. David Parsons, D.D., was settled as first minister, on the 7th of November, 1739. The second parish was incorporated in 1783, and Rev. Ichabod Draper, the first minister, ordained in 1785. He was followed in 1710 by the Rev. Nathan Perkins. The south parish was incorporated in 1824, and the north in 1826. In 1746 it was voted "to give John Nash forty shillings to sound ye kunk [conch shell] for this year," — for the purpose of calling the people to church. In 1793, a bell weighing 932 pounds took the place of the primitive instrument for this purpose. The Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Catholics also have church edifices.

General Ebenezer Mattoon, a Revolutionary officer and a member of Congress, born in this town in 1755, died here in 1843. Silas Wright, a member of Congress in 1827-29, and 1833-44, was born in Amherst in 1795, and died in Canton, N. Y., in 1847.

**Andover** is a flourishing and delightful town of 5,711 inhabitants, 202 farms, 1,014 dwellings, and a valuation, in 1888, of \$4,952,750. The rate of taxation was \$11 on \$1,000. It is situated in the northwestern part of Essex County, about 23 miles from Boston. On the north is Draent, Methuen and Lawrence; North Andover is on the northeast, North Reading and Wilmington on the south, and Tewksbury on the southwest. The territorial area is about 20,000 acres; of which about 6,000 acres are woodland. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, with an intervening bed of granite and steatite, or soapstone. The most conspicuous eminences are Prospect Hill, — just south of the centre of the town, — 420 feet, and Wood Hill, 320 feet above sea-level. The view from Seminary Hill, also, embracing the valley of the Shawsheen, is very beautiful and extensive. The Merrimack River forms the western half of the town's north line, and at the northeast receives the Shawsheen, which comes through the midst of the town from the south. In the southeast part is the little Skug River, flowing southwesterly; while west of it Foster's Pond sends its waters to the Shawsheen; and, near the northwest, at the feet of the hills, Haggett's Pond, with an area of 224 acres, gathers the waters which it discharges into the Merrimack through Fish Brook. The forests contain much white pine, white and red oak, white maple, white birch and hickory. There are, besides, great numbers of trees along the highways, — American elm, rock-maple, chestnut and linden, — some of which are more than seventy years old and very large. On the farms and village grounds are, in the aggregate, about 22,000 fruit trees. The soil, for the most part, is a rich sandy loam. The dairy products in 1885 were valued at \$75,481; the vegetables, \$52,140; and the aggregate product of the farms and market gardens \$300,957. The principal manufacturing establishments are the flax and hemp mills, — having four large buildings, three of which are of stone and brick; the woollen mills, — one establishment having four brick factories, and the other having one of brick and one of

wood. These mills employ, the first about 300, the second 200, and the third 190. There are also shoe-shops, and other small factories, making up a total number of 57. The largest products were shoes, \$67,860; clothing and straw goods, \$28,185; iron and other metallic goods, \$226,996; paints, chemicals, etc., \$20,000; linen and woollen goods, \$1,208,146; total manufactured goods, \$1,780,916.

But the chief glory of the town is her educational institutions. Beside the public schools, which are creditable, there are twenty-four buildings devoted to private schools. The principal of these are the Theological Seminary, established in 1807; Phillips Academy, incorporated in 1829; and Abbot Academy for girls in 1829. Phillips was the second academy in the State, and the seminary was the first of the kind in the country. All are well endowed, the seminary having had donations to upwards of half a million dollars. Twelve libraries furnish ample intellectual food to the people; there being two public libraries, while each school has its own, — the Theological School library numbering about 50,000 volumes.

The principal public buildings of interest at this time are the Soldiers' Memorial Hall (a costly and noble building containing also a public library), the new grammar school-house, and the bank building (Andover National Bank) whose estimated cost is \$40,000. The savings bank, on January 1, 1889, held deposits to the amount of \$1,810,000, — and a large surplus from profits.

Andover (centre) and Ballardvale are the post-offices; and these, with Frye Village and West Centre, are railroad stations on the Boston and Maine and the Lowell and Lawrence railroads.

Among other natural objects of interest is Red Spring, whose waters, tinged with iron, issue from beneath a vast glacial deposit. The unsurpassed views from the summits of the northern highlands make them worthy of the attention of other than inhabitants of the region. The vision extends over the valleys of the Merrimack and Shawsheen, the wooded hills and the glimmering ponds, and the city of Lawrence,

“ Pure and still. . . . Its shuttles ply,  
 Its looms are busy — but the crystal sky  
 Above it like a mother bends, until  
 The pictured city seems with peace to fill,”—

and many another village there, indicated by the spires, rising oft above “cathedral elms.”

In Andover there are many churches, — the Congregationalists having five; while the Baptist, Episcopal and Methodist each have one, and the Roman Catholics two. Of these three are of stone, and others still of attractive architecture.

The region is certainly favorable to length of days, for the last State census shows that there were 82 persons over 80 years, and one over 100 years of age.

About 400 men from Andover entered the Union army during the late war, of whom 40 were lost.

The Indian name of this town was *Cochickawick*. Its present



THE CHAPEL.

PHILLIPS HALL.    BARTLETT CHAPEL.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. — GENERAL VIEW.

PHILLIPS HALL.    BARTLETT CHAPEL.    THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. — GENERAL VIEW.

name was from Andover, Hants County, England, from which several of the early settlers came. The land was purchased by Rev. John Woodbridge of the sagamore Cutsnamache for the sum of six English pounds cash and a coat. It was incorporated as a town, May 6, 1646. In the year 1676 depredations were committed by the Indians: Joseph Abbot was killed; his brother Timothy taken prisoner, but afterwards restored; Mr. Edward Faulkner's house was burned, Roger Marks was wounded, and Mr. Haggett and two of his sons were captured. In 1698 Assacumbuit led about forty Indians into Andover, burned two dwellings, killed Simon Wade, Nathaniel Brown, Penelope Johnson, Captain Pascoe Chubb, his wife Hannah, and a daughter of Edmund Faulkner. During the witchcraft delusion in 1692, more than fifty complaints were made against persons in the town for bewitching or afflicting their neighbors or companions; and three persons—Samuel Wardell, Martha Carrier, and Mary Parker—were tried, found guilty, and promptly hung for witchcraft.

The following are mentioned as eminent people of the town: Col. James Frye (1709-1776), Gen. Joseph Frye (1711-1794), John Phillips, LL.D. (1719-1795), Jedediah Foster (1726-1779), Samuel Abbot (1732-1812), Abiel Foster (1735-1806), Enoch Poor (1736-1780), Thomas Kittredge, M.D. (1746-1818), David Osgood, D.D. (1747-1822), Samuel Osgood, A.A.S. (1748-1813), Samuel Phillips, LL.D. (1752-1802), Benjamin Abbot, LL.D. (1762-1849), Abiel Abbot, D.D. (1770-1828), Thomas Abbot Merrill, D.D. (1780-1855), Stephen Foster (1798-1835), John Alfred Poor (1808-1871), Elizabeth (Stuart) Phelps (1815-1852), Harriette Newell (Woods) Baker (1815), Gen. Isaac Ingalls Stevens (1818-1862).

**Angier's Corner**, a village in Newton.

**Annisquam**, a harbor and a village in Gloucester.

**Annurnsack Hill**, in Concord, 370 feet in height.

**Apponegansett**, a village in Dartmouth.

**Aquashenet**, a village in Mashpee.

**Argilla**, a village in Ipswich.

**Arlington** is a pleasant suburban town in the southeastern part of Middlesex County, five miles northwest of Boston,—to which it is easily accessible by street railroads and by the steam cars of the Boston and Lowell system. On the north of it is Winchester; on the opposite side of the beautiful Mystic Pond of 232 acres is Medford,—which, with Somerville and Cam-

bridge, forms a crescent boundary on the east; while on the southwest is Belmont, and on the west, Lexington. Arlington and Arlington Heights are the post-offices, also villages and railway stations with Brattle Station and Lake Street.

Siensite is the principal underlying rock coming into view. The land is level in the southeastern part, but rises from the middle of the town northeast and southwest to an elevation of about 360 feet above sea-level, about which is the village of Arlington Heights (formerly Circle Hill). There are a pretty church, good public schools, and upwards of 80 dwellings, with several societies or associations. It is a most convenient health resort. These heights are remarkable and delightful for the magnificent sweep of view, embracing the city of Boston with its familiar landmarks, the forests of Middlesex Fells, the mass of buildings forming the Danvers Asylum; the dim line of the beaches, the more distant Boston and Minot's Ledge lighthouses, the Blue Hills at the southeast, the high hills of Waltham four miles distant at the southwest. Westward thirty miles is Mount Wachusett; northwest forty miles away is the haystack form of Watatic Mountain; more to the north Monadnock lifts higher still the dim line between the earth and the sky. Next come a succession of the northward hills of Massachusetts, and the minor and nearer New Hampshire mountains; then the gaze comes back to the winding Charles, to Fresh Pond in Belmont and Cambridge, and to Spy Pond at our feet in Arlington. This pretty sheet of water, of 150 acres, formerly furnished some water-power on its outlet, but is now drawn upon too heavily by the waterworks for such use. There are, however, some manufactures in the town, as musical instruments, cordage and twine, leather, metallic and wooden goods, carriages, food preparations, and others. The last named yield the largest return, the figures for 1885 being \$118,575; wooden goods coming next, at \$57,188; building and stonework, \$54,793; wood and metal products, including carriages, \$84,200; making in the aggregate, \$419,298. The population in 1885 was 4,673; when there were 898 dwelling-houses in the town, but only seventy-nine farms. These contain scarcely half the assessed area, which is 2,853 acres, embracing 196 acres of woodland. Much of the agricultural area is used for market gardens, to supply the Boston market. The largest crop is vegetables, which in 1885 was \$285,427; the total farm product being \$334,470. The valuation, in 1888, was \$5,133,554, with a tax of \$16.25 on \$1,000. The Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank had, on January 1, 1889, deposits to the amount of \$975,772. There is a good town hall. The water-works have cost about a third of a million, and the fire department is fully equipped.

A large proportion of its inhabitants are occupied through the day in or about the business centre of the region, and are an active, social and kindly people. The town has graded schools, with six excellent buildings and other school property to the value of \$79,875. There are seven libraries, containing nearly 15,000 volumes, — of which the town public library has in its fine building about 10,000; the public schools nearly 1,000; the balance being made up by the



Sunday-school libraries. The "Arlington Advocate," with its office, has a good patronage considering its nearness to a large city.

There are churches of six religious denominations here: the Baptist, organized in 1781; the Congregationalist, in 1842; the Protestant Episcopal (St. John's), in 1875; the First Congregational Parish (Unitarian), in 1733; the Universalist, in 1842; and there is also a numerous Roman Catholic congregation, under the name of Saint Malachi.

The locality now bearing the name of Arlington was originally known as Menotomy, from Menotomy River (now known as Alewife Brook), which, for a number of years, was the boundary line between the first and second parishes in Cambridge. This western parish was, in 1807, incorporated as the town of West Cambridge, the name being changed to Arlington in 1867. Part of Charlestown was annexed to it in 1842; in 1850 a part of it was taken with other territory to form Winchester; in 1859 another portion was taken to form Belmont; and in 1862 it received an addition from the parent town of Cambridge. The first church was organized here in 1733.

Arlington sent 295 men into the army and navy of the Union in the last war. There were, in 1885, 38 residents who were over 80 years of age, which is further confirmation of the wholesomeness of the place. The summer house of the late Hon. Edward Everett is in this town, below the bluffs on the western shore of Mystic Lake; and the popular author Mr. John T. Trowbridge has a residence near by. It is also the residence of Governor John, Q. A. Brackett. Ebenezer Smith Thomas, an able journalist and author, was born here in 1775; and Convers Francis, D.D., was born here in 1795, and died in Cambridge in 1863.

**Arlington District**, a village in Lawrence.

**Arnoldsville**, in Adams.

**Arrowhead**, a village in Pittsfield.

**Arsenal Village**, in Watertown.

**Artichoke**, a village in Newburyport.

**Asbury Grove**, a village in Hamilton.

**Ashburnham** is a thriving town in the northern part of Worcester County, on the water-shed between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, and sixty miles northwest of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad. Its stations on this road are Ashburnham — the central village — on a short branch, and Ashburnham Junction, where it connects with the Cheshire Railroad;

the last having a station here and at Burrageville (Ashburnham station) in the western part of the town. Its post-offices are Ashburnham, North Ashburnham, and Ashburnham Depot. These, with Lane Village and South Ashburnham, constitute the villages. The population in 1885 was 2,058; and in 1888 there were 467 dwelling-houses. The town is bounded on the north by Rindge, in New Hampshire, east by Ashby, south by Westminster and Gardner, and west by Winchendon. From precipitous and rocky Watatic Mountain, in the northeast, 1,847 feet above sea-level, is obtained a most splendid view of Monadnock, Wachusett, and other more distant mountains, together with a vast panorama dotted with lakes, woods, and villages. At the northwest is Rocky Hill; Mount Hunger, central on the east side, commands beautiful views of the large ponds on either side of it; and Brown Hill overlooks the central village. Meeting-house Hill, where the first house of worship was placed, is 1,280 feet high. The average elevation of the town is about 1,000 feet above sea-level. The railroad station at Ashburnham Junction is said to be the highest point on the railroad line between Boston and the Rocky Mountains.

The numerous streams afford many small powers, and their flow is regulated by the storage afforded by not less than ten ponds, mostly beautiful. The largest is Naukeag, containing 302 acres, and varied with many charming islands. Phillip's Brook runs through the centre of the town, furnishing motive power for extensive chair and other factories. Another branch of the Nashua enlivens Ashburnham Depot and South Ashburnham; while Bluefield Brook, and other tributaries of Miller's River, furnish water-power in the north and west. The largest product of the factories is furniture — mostly rattan chairs, amounting in 1885 to \$349,576; food preparations were \$32,201; wood and metal goods, \$6,000; and there are made, also, shoes, cotton goods, clothing, carriages, leather, children's toys and games; and in the northerly part of the town are still several lumber mills. The aggregate of manufactures was \$418,815.

The assessed area of the town is 23,336 acres, of which 7,275 acres is woodland. The land is broken and rocky, but the soil is strong. There are 176 farms, yielding a product valued in 1885 at \$111,454; the dairy furnishing \$30,303 of this sum; other farm items being in proportion. The valuation in 1888 was \$992,400, with a taxation of \$17.50 on \$1,000. The First National Bank of this place, on December 31, 1888, had assets to the value of \$145,373, of which \$50,000 was paid-up capital. The schools are both graded and mixed. There are ten school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at upwards of \$7,000. There is also a well-endowed private school — Cushing Academy, — which has a fine building, and is unusually furnished with a library of upwards of 2,000 volumes. The town public library contains nearly 1,500 volumes; and there is a private circulating library and Sunday-school libraries.

The churches are the First Congregational, the Methodist, the Roman Catholic and the Second Congregational at North Ashburnham.

This place was originally called "Dorchester Canada," because the land was granted to Thomas Tileston and other soldiers of Dorchester for services in the expedition to Canada in 1690. It was incorporated February 22, 1765; being named in honor of John Ashburnham, second Earl of Ashburnham. In 1815, part of Gardner was annexed; and in 1824, part of Winchester. The first church (Congregational) was organized here in 1760, having Rev. John Winchester for its first pastor. He was succeeded in 1768 by the Rev. John Cushing, D.D., who died in 1823, and was followed by the Rev. George Perkins. The town, in 1885, had thirty residents who were over 80 years of age.

Thomas Parkman Cushing, a public-spirited merchant of Boston, was born here in 1787, and died in Boston in 1854. He bequeathed a large sum to establish a school in the town of his birth; and Cushing Academy (previously mentioned) is a noble monument to his memory.

**Ashby**, distinguished for its beautiful hills, clear streams, and valleys, occupies the northwest extremity of Middlesex County; having for its bounds, New Hampshire on the north, Townsend on the east, Fitchburg on the south, and Ashburnham on the west. It was taken from the three above-mentioned towns; named, perhaps, in honor of the tenth Earl of Huntington, whose family seat was Ashby, in England; incorporated March 5, 1767. It contained, in 1885, 214 dwellings and 871 inhabitants. In it are Mill Village and South Village. The post-office is Ashby, simply. The nearest railroad station is at West Townsend, on the east, four miles distant.

Prospect Mountain is the highest elevation within the borders of Ashby, unless it includes a spur of Watatic Mountain, whose summit (1847 feet high) is just within the line of Ashburnham. The surface rocks are chiefly granite, found in nearly cubical blocks. The land is generally elevated, the soil strong, and the air healthful. From the bases of these mountains flow Trapfall, Willard and other brooks, through pleasant valleys, easterly into the Squannacook, which meets the Nashua River at Groton. Wright, Watatic, and Neejeepojesne ponds adorn the town in its several quarters. There are saw mills and two tub factories in the town; the various manufactures aggregating, in 1885, \$74,698. The number of farms is near 200; and they are generally well managed and productive. The largest product is that of the dairy, which was \$36,384. Fruits, berries and nuts yielded \$14,155; the aggregate value of farm products being \$138,604. The total valuation of property is about \$600,000. The area of the township is stated at 23,040 acres, of which upwards of 4,000 acres are woodland, mostly elm and rock maple. There are nine public schools, with property valued at upwards of \$4,500. There are a public library and three Sunday-school libraries, aggregating above 2500 volumes. The Congregationalists and Unitarians have church edifices. The first church was organized June 12, 1776; and the first minister was Rev.

Samuel Whitman, who settled here in 1778. Ashby was patriotic in the Revolution, and has a monument to her sons who then fell. In the last war 97 of her citizens went into the Union service, of whom 17 were lost. Her most eminent names are Cushing Burr, Levi Burr, Luke Wellington, Hobert Spencer, Stephen Wyman, Howard Gates and Martin Howard.

**Ashdod**, a village in Duxbury.

**Ashfield** is an uneven and hilly grazing town in the southwestern part of Franklin County, having Hawley and Buckland on the north, Conway on the east, Goshen on the south, and Plainfield and Hawley on the west. It lies at an elevation of about 1,200 feet, on the highlands midway between Deerfield and Westfield rivers, sending to the former, as tributaries, Clesson's Brook, Bear and South rivers; and to the latter, Stone's Brook and Swift River. Peter's Hill, Ridge Hill, Mill Hill, and Mount Owen are prominent elevations. Great Pond, near the centre of the town, covering sixty acres, is enclosed as a beautiful gem between them. From it runs romantic South River, flowing through the central village on the plain, then winding southward about the base of the hills, to South Village on the eastern side of the town; whence it turns northward again to meet Deerfield River. Ground laurel and bay are common here. Calcareous mica-schist forms the geological structure.

The town has 24,097 acres of assessed land, of which 6,517 acres are woodland. The population in 1885 was 1,097, with 259 dwellings. The 245 farms yielded in that year \$231,894; the dairies contributing \$93,122; wood products \$19,885, meats and game \$13,857, vegetables \$7,856, and hay, straw and fodder \$55,621. The town had 1,728 neat cattle (all kinds and ages), 1,135 sheep and lambs, 786 hogs, 254 horses, 4,290 hens and chickens and 61 swarms of bees. Tobacco, also, has been cultivated with profit.

The principal manufacture is wooden ware; for which the ash, birch, and maple of the forests furnish ample material. There were by the last census 18 manufactories, consisting of lumber, carriage, clothing, straw, and others. Building materials and stone yielded \$1,197; food preparations, \$32,666; metals and metallic goods, \$2,424; and wooden ware, 11,396. The aggregate of manufactured goods was \$51,592. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$472,034, with a tax of \$20 on \$1,000. The post-offices are Ashfield and South Ashfield. Bardwell's Ferry, about three miles eastward of the town, and Shelburne Falls, about the same distance north, and both on the Fitchburg Railroad, are the nearest railway stations.

Ashfield has thirteen school buildings, valued with appurtenances at \$3,500. The Sanderson Academy, established in 1820, is located here. There are four libraries having upwards of 3,500 volumes; of which the Ashfield Library Association, established in 1866, has nearly 1,000 volumes; and the balance is possessed by the Sunday

schools. The Congregational church here was organized in 1763, and a Baptist church in 1761; but the present Baptist society was established in 1867. The Protestant Episcopal church at the centre (St. John's) was formed in 1820.

This place was granted to a company, or the heirs of a company, commanded by Captain Ephraim Hunt of Weymouth, for services in an expedition to Canada in 1690; and, to honor him, was called Hunt's-town. The first settler was an Irishman named Richard Ellis, who came here about 1745. Thomas Phillips, his brother-in-law, soon followed. The town was incorporated under its present name in 1765, and was probably so named in reference to Lord Thurlow, of Ashfield, in England, of the king's council. It took an active part in the war of the Revolution; one vote being to give twenty calves, by way of encouragement, to any one that should enlist for three years, and to keep them at the town's expense until the time should expire.

In 1885 there were thirty residents of this town over 80 years of age. W. R. Curtis and Professor Norton have residences here.

Alvan Clark, who, as a maker of telescope glasses, has a world-wide fame, was born in Ashfield, March 8, 1804.

**Ashland** is a brisk and beautiful town in the southwest of Middlesex County, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, about midway between Boston and Worcester. Southboro lies on the northwest and Sudbury on the southeast; on the north and northeast is Framingham, and on the south, Hopkinton and Holliston. From the last three towns its territory was taken. It was incorporated March 16, 1846. Its area is near 7,832 acres (about 14 square miles, including highways); of which 1,774 acres are woodland. The inhabitants number 2,633, having 447 dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,340,107; and the rate of taxation, \$14 on \$1,000.

The Sudbury River runs through the town from west to east, affording seats for several factories. Indian, Wiremill and Cold-Spring brooks, its tributaries, are noted for trout. There are a woollen, a cotton, and several boot and shoe factories in the town, affording employment to about 600 persons, and having a yearly product (1885) of \$1,261,358. The largest item is boots, shoes, and slippers, \$1,026,370. The emery mills here have for many years prepared more than one half the emery used in the country. The largest agricultural product is that of the dairy, \$16,841; the total product being \$80,604, from about 100 farms. The soil is chiefly loam, and the surface rock is granite. Wildeat Hill in the northwest part of the town, and Bullard's Hill in the north, are the principal eminences. A wooded eminence on the west of Ashland centre bears the Indian name of *Magunco*, where John Eliot once had an Indian church, and where eleven Indian families resided. The name is said to signify "place of great trees," and an old chestnut here a few years ago, 22 feet in circumference, seems to justify the application. On the southwest declivity of this hill, now crowned by a fine growth of chestnut, is "The Frankland Place," described by Dr. O. W. Holmes in his fine poem of "Agnes," and by Mrs. H. B. Stowe in her "Old-Town Folks,"

and also in the "Life of Sir Charles Frankland" by Rev. Elias Nason. The railroad to Hopkinton passes eastward of this hill, and through the Valentine and Frankland farms. The tract of land included between the Wiremill Brook, Indian Brook and Sudbury River, was granted to Hon. William Crowne in 1662 for services rendered by him in England. It was conveyed to Saville Simpson, a cordwainer in Boston, July 4, 1687. The Indian title was relinquished June 20, 1693; and it was set off to Hopkinton December 13, 1717.

The post-office is Ashland (centre), which is also the railroad station and the principal village. Other villages are Chattanooga, Lincolnville and Oregon. The centre village was formerly called Unionville. The town has eight public school buildings, valued at about \$18,000. The schools are graded, and include a high school. There are five public and society libraries; the town public library containing about 2,000 volumes. The papers are the "Ashland Advertiser" and the "Ashland Advocate," both weekly.

A Congregational church was organized here January 21, 1835, and the edifice dedicated just one year later; when also Rev. James McIntire was ordained pastor. The succession was Rev. Joseph Haven (ordained 1839), Rev. Charles L. Mills (ordained 1847), Rev. William M. Thayer (ordained 1849). There are also a Baptist (organized in 1843), a Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church, each having substantial edifices.

Wildwood Cemetery, occupying a beautiful grove on the right bank of the Sudbury River, and commanding a fine prospect of the village, streams and surrounding hills, was dedicated June 24, 1870. There is an old Indian burial place upon a sandy knoll intersected by the main road from Ashland to Hopkinton, near the Valentine Place, from which several skeletons have been exhumed.

This town seems a wholesome one, as there were reported, in 1885, 25 persons over 80, 16 over 85, and 2 over 90 years of age. Among the eminent citizens of Ashland should be mentioned Benjamin Horner, William F. Ellis, Charles Alden, Adriaux Foote, S. W. Wiggin, Charles H. Tilton and Albert Leland.

**Ashley Falls**, a village in Sheffield.

**Ashleyville**, a village in West Springfield.

**Asnybumsket Hill**, in Paxton, 1407 feet in height.

**Asnyconic Pond**, in Hubbardston.

**Assabet River**, in the western part of Middlesex County, joins the Concord River in the town of Concord.

**Assinippi Village**, in Hanover; also one in South Scituate.

Assonet, a village in Freetown.

Assonet River, in Freetown.

Assowampset Pond, in Lakeville and Middleborough.

Asylum Station, a village in Danvers.

Atherton, a village in Tewksbury.

**Athol** is a very active and flourishing town of 4,758 inhabitants and 1,116 dwelling-houses, lying in the north-westerly section of Worcester County, 83 miles from Boston by rail. The Fitchburg Railroad passes through Athol village; where is also the terminus of the Springfield and Athol Railroad, connecting with southern towns. It is bounded on the north by Royalston, on the east by the same and Phillipston, on the southeast by Petersham, and on the west by New Salem and Orange. The post-offices are Athol (depot), Athol Centre and South Athol. The villages are these and Eaglesville, Partridgeville, Riceville and Wheelerville. The area is 20,411 acres, or about 36 square miles, including highways and water surfaces. About 7,523 acres are forest, mostly of pine, chestnut and oak. There are some old maple and elm trees along the highways; and the town reports 11,606 fruit trees. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss, in which occur specimens of allanite, fibrolite, epidote and babingtonite. The principal elevations are Chestnut Hill, a long eminence in the north; Round Gap, an abrupt hill in the east; Pierce Hill, northwest of this; and High Knob, near the centre. Miller's River and its tributaries reach well over the town. Local mention is made of Setin Lake, Lake Ellis and Eagle Mill Pond; the names given on the county map are White Pond, in the southwest part of the town (containing about 100 acres), and Babcock Pond, in the northwest (containing 44 acres).

The soil is rocky, but, being sandy loam, is easy to work, and is strong and productive. The product of the 225 farms reported in the census of 1885 was \$143,653,—of which the dairy products formed the largest item, being valued at \$43,252. But the prosperity of the town is owing largely to its manufactures, of which the largest were textiles (woollen, cotton and silk) \$228,884; wooden goods, \$204,310; metallic, and wood and metal goods, \$122,929; straw goods and clothing, \$35,225; shoes, \$388,819; the total product of that year being \$1,323,948. Smaller products which go to make up this aggregate are hollow ware, scythes and other agricultural implements, paper, cabinet ware, palm-leaf hats, pocket-books, boxes, lumber and builders' furnishings. There are two national banks, and a savings bank having deposits and undivided

earnings, on January 1, 1889, to the amount of \$1,348,650. The town's valuation in 1888 was \$2,773,692, with a tax of \$16 on \$1,000.

Athol has eight churches. The Unitarians and the Methodists have two each, one of the latter being located at South Athol. The Baptist Society was organized in 1813, the Congregationalist (Trinitarian) in 1750, the First Congregational (Unitarian) in 1750, and the Second Unitarian society in 1877. The new and beautiful church edifice of this society was dedicated September 7, 1881. There is also a Second Advent society, which has a church edifice. Athol has graded schools, and six school buildings valued, in 1885, at \$13,000. Eight or more libraries furnish entertainment and instruction to inhabitants. The aggregate is about 7,000 volumes; of which the town public library has about 2,500. There are two printing offices, and two weekly papers,—the "Athol Transcript" and the "Worcester West Chronicle."

The Indian and the plantation name of this place was *Payquage*, or *Poquaig*. The territory was granted by the General Court to sixty persons anterior to 1734. The first settlers were Richard Morton, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Morton, John Smeed and Joseph Lord; who with their families first kindled their camp fires here September 17, 1735. Most of their provisions, for the first year, had to be brought through the unoccupied wilderness from Hatfield, thirty miles away. Their location was at the point now called "The Street." Being a frontier settlement, the planters lived in garrison houses, much of the time holding themselves in constant readiness to receive the savage enemy. In August, 1746, Mr. Ezekiel Wallingford was killed by the Indians while running to the garrison; and in the earlier part of the ensuing year, Mr. Jason Babcock was taken captive. The town was probably named in honor of James Murray, the second Duke of Athol, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland. It was incorporated March 6, 1762. There have since been an unusual number of changes in its territory. In 1783, parts of Athol, Royalston, Warwick, together with Erving's Grant, were established as the district of Orange. In 1786, parts of Athol and Templeton were established as Gerry. In 1799, parts of Athol and Gerry were annexed to Royalston. In 1806, part of Gerry was annexed to Athol. In 1816, part of Orange was annexed to Athol. In 1829, certain common lands were annexed to Athol. In 1830, and again in 1837, parts of New Salem were annexed to Athol. It is to be hoped that the boundaries of the town are now permanently settled.

**Atlantic**, a village in Quincy.

**Attleborough** is a town of many villages, devoted to a great variety of manufactures. It is situated in the northwestern part of Bristol County, having North Attleborough on the north, Norton on the east, Rehoboth and Seekonk on the south, and the town of Cumberland, in Rhode Island, on

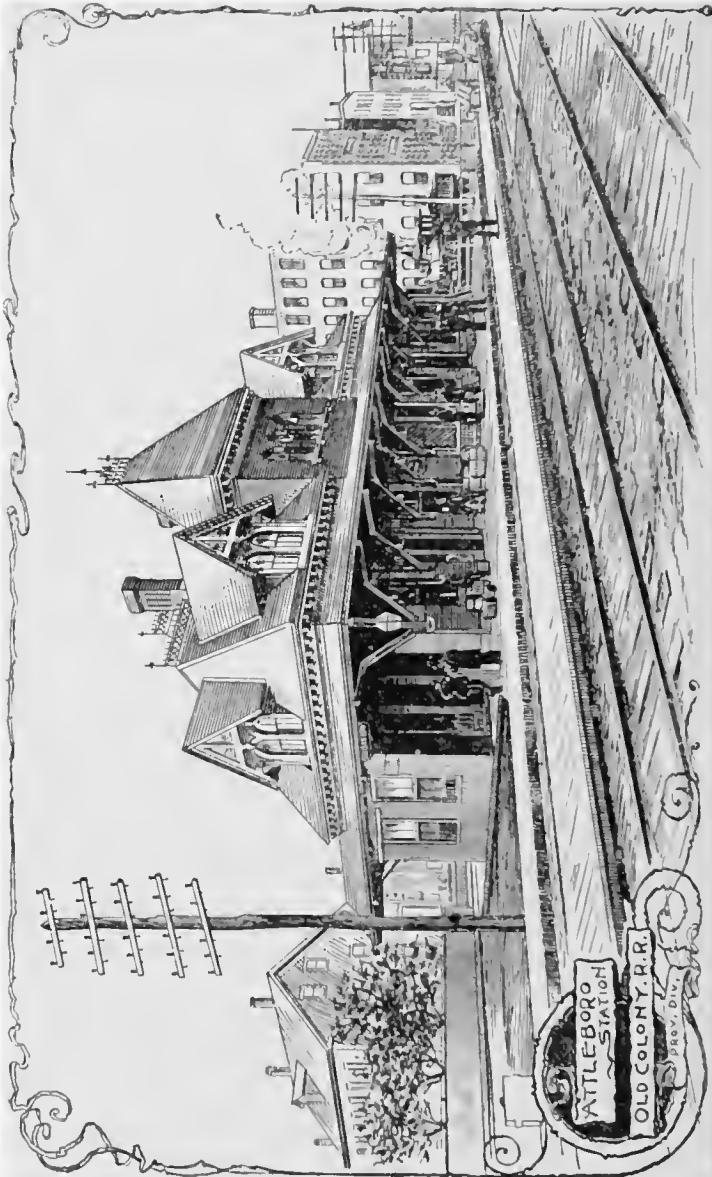


the west. Its assessed area is 14,809 acres, of which about one-third is woodland, consisting of oak, maple, chestnut and elm. The population by the last census (1885) of the undivided town was 13,175. The returns of the assessors, in 1888, give the present town of Attleborough 1,858 assessed polls, and 1,190 assessed dwelling-houses; and, to the new town, North Attleborough, 1,691 assessed polls, and 1,111 assessed dwelling-houses. The census returns in 1885 gave the towns (undivided) 2,469 dwellings. The post-offices are Attleborough, South Attleborough, Hebronville, Dodgeville and Brigg's Corner. Attleborough, Hebronville and Dodgeville are stations on the Old Colony Railroad system, the first being 32 miles from Boston on the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad. A branch railroad connects with North Attleborough on the northwest and with Taunton on the east.

The underlying rock in this town is carboniferous. The surface is in parts quite level and in others undulating. In the southeast portions are several swamps, but the central and western parts have four or five pleasant ponds,—one containing about 100 acres, another 40, the others being still smaller. The streams are Ten Mile River—with the Bungay River as a branch,—Seven Mile River, Four Mile Brook, Thatcher Brook, Abbot's Run and Chartley Brook; all except the last flowing in southerly courses, and affording water-power. Ten Mile River, rising in Wrentham, runs centrally through the town into Seekonk Cove, and is the most valuable stream. Attleborough has long been celebrated for its jewelry, and by the last State census (1885) had 282 manufactories of this and other kinds of goods. In addition to all articles of jewelry there were made clocks, watches, silver ware, braid, and cotton, woollen and worsted goods, buttons, hats, undertakers' trimmings, various machines, carriages and small vessels. The articles produced in largest value were iron, and wood and metal goods, \$38,325; clothing, \$49,749; food preparations, \$65,455; leather, \$141,339; building materials and stone work, \$321,824; textiles, \$786,159; metallie goods (chiefly jewelry) \$4,629,199; giving in the aggregate the sum of \$6,241,757. At the same time the 254 farms (containing 16,808 acres, of which 7,604 were woodland) yielded \$309,331. The dairies are credited with \$107,751; wood products, \$32,584; poultry, \$24,606; and cereals, \$7,257. There were 15,827 fruit trees. These statistics of production relate to the town just previous to its division, no complete returns having since been made.

The valuation of Attleborough (since the division) in 1888 was \$3,779,212; the rate of taxation being \$15 on \$1,000. The First National Bank had, by the last report of the comptroller, assets to the value of \$486,283,—of which \$100,000 was paid-in capital. With so many kinds of manufactories, and all active, every one living in the town readily finds work, generally at a liberal rate; so that poverty to the degree of want is rarely known.

There is a graded system of public schools; having, in 1885, 23 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$153,900. There were also two private schools. The ten libraries contained about



ATTLEBORO  
STATION  
OLD COLONY R.R.  
PROV. DIV.

10,000 volumes. The town public library (free) had nearly 3,000; an association about the same number; a private circulating library about 1,000; and the Sunday schools the remainder. The weekly paper, "The Attleborough Chronicle Advocate," has a valuable patronage.

There are several fine public association and church buildings. The churches in 1885 were the First Congregational, at West Attleborough (organized in 1712), the Second Congregational, at Attleborough (1748), the Methodist Episcopal, Attleborough (1866) and the same at Hebronville, where is also a Union church; the Universalist, at Attleborough (1874); the African Methodist, at the same place (1873); and the Roman Catholic, St. John's (1883), at East Attleborough.

The town (undivided) sent 469 men into the late war, of whom 37 were lost. In 1885, there were living in the town seventy-eight persons over 80 years, and five persons over 90 years of age.

The settlement of this place was commenced by Mr. John Woodcock and his sons in 1669; and the same persons built the public house on the Bay Road. His house was licensed, and also occupied by a garrison, in 1670. He was a bitter enemy to the Indians, and they reciprocated in kind, seven bullet holes being found in his body after his death. His garrison was one in the line of fortifications from Boston to Newport. The old garrison, whose timbers bore the marks of many a bullet, was destroyed in 1806. This town formerly included Cumberland in Rhode Island. It was called "North Purchase," and incorporated October 19, 1694. Its name is the same as that of a market-town in Norfolk County, England. Eminent names of this town are Naphtali Daggett, D.D. (1727-1780), David Cobb (1748-1830), David Daggett, LL.D. (1764-1851), Jonathan Maxcy, D.D. (1768-1820), Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, D.D., LL.D. (1815).

## Atwood's Corner, a village in Newburyport.

**Auburn** is a pleasant little town near the centre of the southern half of Worcester County, 50 miles southwest of Boston. It is connected with Worcester and towns south of it by the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, which runs through the whole length of the town. The Boston and Albany Railroad passes along its northwestern side, having a station (Rochdale) near the line in Leicester. Leicester and Worcester bound it on the north; the last and Millbury on the east; Oxford on the south and southwest; and Leicester on the west. The villages are Larnedville and Stoneville; the post-offices, Auburn and West Auburn.

The largest of the six ponds lies in the northern part of the town, and contains about 175 acres. Eddy Pond, in the southern section, covers 40 acres. Dark Brook, Kettle Brook and Stone Brook run northerly through the town, furnishing valuable power, and with

other tributaries forming Blackstone River. The rock formation of the town is Merrimaek schist and gneiss, in which good specimens of masonite occur. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and valley; an eminence in the western section, bearing the name of "Crowl Hill" (from an early settler), being the highest point.

The assessed area of the town is 9,129 acres; and in 1888 there were 230 assessed dwelling-houses. There were 2,486 acres of woodland, and about 8,000 fruit trees. The farms numbered 82; and their product in 1885 was valued at \$132,032. The dairies gave \$47,164, and vegetables, \$19,391 of this aggregate. There were also reported six manufactories; one, of woollen; one, worsted; one, leather; one, building material; and two of food preparations; with an aggregate product valued at \$115,965. The valuation, in 1888, was \$482,919; and the rate of taxation, \$14 on \$1,000.

The six public school-houses were estimated to be worth, with appurtenances, \$7,500. There were two libraries; of which one was the town public library, and contained about 1,700 volumes; the other belonged to a Sunday school, and contained some 1,400 books. The Congregational church here was organized in 1776, and has a substantial house of worship. At Stoneville is the Roman Catholic church — St. Joseph's.

There were in 1885 twelve residents over 80 years of age. Auburn furnished seventy men for the late war, of whom seven were lost; and to whose memory a monument has been erected.

The territory of this town was taken from Leicester, Oxford, Sutton and Worcester, and incorporated, April 10, 1778, under the name of "Ward,"—in honor of the Revolutionary general, Artemas Ward. In 1837 the name was changed to Auburn.

Jacob Whitman Bailey, an eminent naturalist and inventor, was born in this town, April 29, 1811, and died at West Point in 1857.

**Auburndale**, a village in Newton.

**Auburnville**, a village in Whitman.

**Avon** is a young, enterprising town in the southeastern part of Norfolk County, 17 miles south of Boston on the Old Colony Railroad, Fall River Branch,—which forms a part of the line of the town on the northwest side. The main line to Cape Cod crosses the southeast corner of the town,—where there is also a station. Stoughton forms the west and northwest boundaries; Holbrook the northeast and east, and Brockton the south.

The assessed area is 2,428 acres,—about one fourth being woodland,—chiefly maple, with some pine. The highways are excellent, and throughout the town are much ornamented by elms and other trees, many of large size. The surface is pleasantly diversified by hill and valley, and drained by affluents of Taunton River. Mine Hill, about 250 feet high, on the boundary line between Avon and

Stoughton, marks the water-shed between Boston and the South shore. The rock is sienite, in which beds of iron ore occur. The soil is a black loam, rocky and hard to work.

The population is about 1,500, with some 300 dwellings. Farming is carried on to the usual extent and profit, but the chief business is manufactures, — mostly boots and shoes. There are two large factories and a small one of this kind. Avon's proportion of the aggregate value of manufactured goods in Stoughton (of which at the last census it formed a part) is about \$375,000, — estimated on the basis of assessed persons and valuation on May 1, 1888. The number of assessed persons was 404, while the valuation was \$527,375.

Of the village of Avon (then East Stoughton), a writer in the "Boston Traveller" said several years ago: —

"This brisk and wide-awake village is making boots for the million; and, by the good old honest way of hard work and fair dealing, is accumulating greenbacks, and keeping pace with the general run of things in this Commonwealth. The people are too busy to trouble each other, and too well off to move away; and so a peaceful, industrious, contented, and increasing population crowds the place. Wages are good; living is low; and those willing to labor — and there are but few who are not — find enough to do, and come to plenty. This the snug and tasteful cottages, the pleasant gardens, the well-dressed and fine-looking children, amply manifest.

"What a change has well-directed industry effected in this village in the last three decades of years! Thirty summers ago, a dull, drinking, droning 'corner,' a few old houses, and a country store retailing, on long credits, cod-fish, mackerel, molasses and New England rum; now a thriving town, with busy manufactories, noble private dwellings, churches, school-houses, handsome streets adorned with shade-trees, and the elements of 'health, peace, and competence' (which Pope puts down as the grand trio of the graces which make up the happy life) distinctly visible on every hand. Every breeze that sweeps along brings 'health;' no meddling and story-telling neighbors mar the 'peace;' and as to 'competence,' one has but to stay, and stick closely to the *last*, and he is sure of it." The region is undoubtedly salubrious; and the census of 1885 shows that there were then 56 residents of the two towns who were over 80 years of age.

The Indian name of Avon (formerly Stoughton) was *Punkapoag*, meaning "a spring that bubbles up from red soil;" and here the Rev. John Eliot had a village of praying Indians." It is probably this same noted spring which the citizens of the village propose to make the fountain of supply for their water-works. On Salisbury Brook, which runs through the western part of the town, is a pond containing upwards of 100 acres, which has recently been purchased by Brockton to supply the water-works of that city. A street railroad now connects Avon village with Brockton.

Avon has a good building which affords a hall, and shelters her steam fire-engine and other apparatus. The schools are graded, and occupy two large buildings, valued at \$18,000. There are also two or more Sunday schools. The Baptists and the Roman Catholics have each a church in the village, — fine edifices of wood.

Stoughton was formerly a part of Dorchester, and was incorporated in 1726. Avon embraces the easterly section of the former, from which it was set off and incorporated February 21, 1888.

**Ayer** is a progressive railroad town in the northwestern part of Middlesex County, 35 miles from Boston. Groton lies upon the north, Westford and Littleton on the east, and the latter also upon the southeast, Harvard on the south, and Shirley on the west. The land is uneven, and in the north quite hilly. Rocky Hill in the northeastern, and Brown Loaf Hill in the southwestern part, are the most notable eminences. Several beautiful ponds, together with Cold-Spring Brook, James Brook, and Nashua River, diversify the scenery. The population in 1885 was 2,190; the area of the town, as returned by the assessors, is 4,983 acres; of which 2,582 acres are woodland. There were 48 farms, yielding, in 1885, the aggregate sum of \$46,664. The chief income, however, is from the railroad business, and its manufactures. In the year just mentioned there were 106 steam-railroad employees residing here. Thirty-one manufactories were reported. The chief of these made "wooden goods" (furniture and agricultural implements) to the value of \$122,778; iron and other metallic work (largely for agricultural implements), \$45,240; clothing, \$7,400; building material (wood and stone), \$16,053; food preparations, \$17,242. Some others are leather, straw goods, carriages, paper goods, candles and soap. The aggregate value of manufactures for that year was given at \$244,617. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,258,300; and the rate of taxation, \$15.50 on \$1,000. The First National Bank of this place at the last of the same year had assets to the value of \$234,453; \$75,000 of which was capital stock paid in. The deposits in the savings bank at the close of the same year amounted to \$111,637. The town has a graded system of schools, with four school buildings, valued, with their appurtenances, at \$15,175. There are five public libraries; the town public library having about 2,200 volumes, and the Sunday schools nearly as many. There are two lively newspapers published here,—the "Ayer Express," and "Turner's Public Spirit." The Baptist church in this place was organized in 1851; the Congregational in 1861; the First Unitarian in 1864; the Methodist and the Roman Catholic (Saint Mary's) dates of establishment are not definitely ascertained.

This town was formed from parts of Groton and Shirley, its principal village — Ayer Junction — having formerly been Groton Junction. It was incorporated February 14, 1871; being named in honor of James C. Ayer, a Lowell manufacturer. The growth of the town, though rapid, was very much checked by a fire on April 13, 1872, which swept away the Unitarian church and a long line of stores and shops. It has now long outgrown the blow, and filled the vacant spaces with better, and in some instances very handsome, edifices.

Ayer's Village, in Haverhill.

Babbatasset Village, in Pepperell.

Back River Harbor, in Bourne.

Back Row, a village in North Reading.

Baker's Island, off Beverly shore, bearing two lights.

Bakerville, a village in Dartmouth.

Bald Hill, in Douglass, 711 feet in height.

Bald Pate Hill, in Newton, 312 feet in height.

Baldwinsville, a village in Templeton.

Ballardvale, a village in Andover.

Bancroft, a village in Middlefield.

Bardwell's Ferry, a village in Shelburne.

Bare Hill, in Stoneham, 320 feet in height.

Bare Hill Pond, in Harvard.

Barkersville, a village in Pittsfield.

Barleyneck, a village in Orleans.

Barnard'sville, a village in Worcester.

Barney's Joy Point, south of Dartmouth.

**BARNSTABLE** extends across the western portion of Cape Cod from shore to shore. It has Yarmouth on the east and Mashpee and Sandwich on the west, and contains about a dozen villages. It is 73 miles from Boston on the Old Colony Railroad, which has stations at West Barnstable, Barnstable and Hyannis. These are also post-offices, together with Hyannisport, Centreville, Marston's Mills, Cotuit, Osterville, Craigville and Wianno; other villages are East Barnstable, Newtown and Old Cotuit. The harbors are Barnstable, Hyannis Harbor, New Harbor and Cotuit Harbor.

A narrow peninsula called Sandy Neck extends from the northwest corner of the town several miles easterly, forming Barnstable Harbor, which admits vessels drawing seven or eight feet of water. Bordering on this harbor are great salt marshes, from which many tons of hay are annually cut. Hyannis Harbor, on the southern side of the cape, is protected by a breakwater, and admits the largest coasting vessels. Cotuit Harbor is formed by Oyster Island and a peninsula projecting from the southwest corner of the town.

Hyannis Hill, though but 81 feet high, is a marked feature for a long distance. A range of low hills, or knolls, somewhat rocky, extends from Sandwich, parallel with or near the coast, as far as Yarmouth, affording beautiful views from sea to sea. South of this line of hills the land is level, and covered to a great extent with a growth of oak and yellow pine. The scenery is, however, varied with a large number of fresh-water ponds, of which Great Pond, near the centre of the town, and containing 750 acres, is the most noted. Further west are a group of ponds whose outlets, uniting, flow southward and furnish a considerable power at Marston's Mills. In one of these ponds the pink water-lily is found. The area of the town is upwards of 27,650 acres; and of this there are 4,253 acres of woodland. This



COTCHUSET HOUSE, OSTERVILLE.

town and Falmouth have, probably, a better soil than any others on the Cape. The number of farms is 217; and their aggregate product, in 1885, was \$177,262. To this the dairies contributed \$36,312; fruits and cranberries, \$52,075; vegetables, \$11,797. There were 2,899 neat cattle (of all ages), and 5,012 fruit trees. Neither is the manufacturing product a small item; for the last census gives 63 establishments, and an aggregate product of \$103,305. The manufactures consisted of brick, drain pipe, building materials, carriages and wagons, clothing, fertilizers, food preparations, leather, wooden goods, and others. The town has also a large income from its fisheries; in which numerous vessels and a large number of its citizens



are engaged. The product from food fish, in 1885, reached the value of \$27,893; from shell-fish, \$9,246; which, with the various fish products, gives an aggregate of \$38,289. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$2,927,345; with the low tax-rate of \$9 on \$1,000.

Barnstable is the shire town of the county of Barnstable, and has a handsome court-house and jail at the village, together with a town-hall. The schools are graded, and occupy 26 buildings; which with other school property are valued at upwards of \$30,000. The inhabitants are well supplied with libraries, having fifteen of these, containing nearly 20,000 volumes. The town public library has about 10,000 books; another public library about 1,200; and the Sunday schools add largely to the literary supply. The churches number thirteen. The Congregational church at West Barnstable was organized by the colonists while in England; re-established in Scituate in 1634; at Barnstable village, in 1639; and in West Barnstable in 1716. The Congregational church at Centreville was organized in 1840; that at Hyannis in 1854. The Baptist was organized in Hyannis in 1771, in Osterville in 1835, and in Barnstable village in 1842. The Unitarian society at Hyannis was originally gathered in 1639 in England, by Rev. John Lothrop. The Universalist society at Hyannis was organized in 1880. The Methodists also have churches at Barnstable village, Centreville, Marston's Mills and Osterville. The Roman Catholics have a church at Hyannis.

The "Barnstable County Journal" is a well-established and valuable publication; and another weekly, "The Cape Cod Bee," is a characteristic and flourishing sheet.

The Indian names of Barnstable (which anciently embraced Sandwich) are *Chequocket*, *Coatuit*, *Mattacheese* and *Cummaquid*. The Pilgrims landed here November 11, 1620, and had an interview with the Indians. The first white settlers were the Rev. John Lothrop and a part of his church, who came here from Scituate, October 11, 1639. They worshipped at a great rock about two miles west of Barnstable court-house. (See J. G. Palfrey's "Address at the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Cape Cod," September 3, 1839). It is



OSTERVILLE LIBRARY.

said that this West Barnstable church, organized in England in 1616, is the "first independent Congregational church of that name in the world." The southern part of the territory of the town was purchased from the sachem *Iymnough*, or *Wianno*, in 1650, the year of the incorporation. In 1652 the bounds between this town

and Sandwich were established; and in 1658 an agreement was made with Yarmouth in regard to bounds. In 1662, new lands were granted to Barnstable, and the line with Sandwich revised.

Hyannis, a variation of the name of the sachem just mentioned, has become a fashionable summering place for the dwellers in great cities; and houses, fine or fantastic, are numerous and striking. Osterville, also, is undergoing a similar rehabilitation; and its natural pleasantness is constantly being increased. In May, 1885, the town had 80 residents who had passed the 80th year of their age.

Barnstable sent 233 men into the late war, and lost 32 of them. A monument has been erected in Centreville to their memory. Barnstable has produced many eminent men, some of whose names follow: John Walley (1644-1712), judge of the Supreme Court; Col. James Otis, a statesman; James Otis (1725-1783), a distinguished orator and patriot; Mrs. Mercy (Otis) Warren (1728-1814), a sister of the last, and an esteemed author; Samuel Alleyne Otis (1740-1814), a member of Congress; James Thacher, M.D. (1754-1844), author of a noted military journal; Daniel Davis (1762-1835), an able lawyer; John Allyn, D.D. (1762-1833), an eloquent divine; John Percival (1779-1862), a captain in the United States navy, and called by the sailors "Mad Jack;" Samuel Shaw, LL.D. (1781-1861), an eminent jurist and writer; Benj. F. Hallett (1797-1862), a distinguished politician; Otho M. Coleman (1817), the inventor of the æolian attachment of the piano; Timothy Alden (1819-1858), inventor of a type-setting machine.

**Barre** is an old town near the geographical centre of the State, which had thrifty days in the stage-coach times; and since the railroad (Massachusetts Central and Ware River railroads, Boston and Albany system) has entered and established stations at Barre (central village) and Barre Plains, the place has taken a fresh start. Worcester lies at the southwest, about 21 miles away, and Boston is 60 miles eastward. The town lies in the western part of the middle belt of Worcester County; having Hubbardston on the northeast, Rutland and Oakham on the southeast, New Braintree and Hardwick on the southwest, and Dana and Petersham on the northwest. Its form is nearly square, with angles at the cardinal points of the compass. The area is 26,442 acres; or, adding the highways and water surfaces, upwards of 42 square miles. Prince River rises in the north, where there is a pretty pond, runs southward to Barre Plains, in the southern part of the town, where it joins Ware River; this being formed in the eastern part of the town by the confluence of Causto, Burnt-shirt and other brooks; and in the westerly part are Moose and Pine Hill brooks. All these streams have falls which afford serviceable powers. The land is elevated and hilly, with many forests of oak, pine, maple and chestnut. Hawes Hill, in the northern part of the town, has an elevation of 1,285 feet. Other eminences in the town are Mount Pleasant in the northeast, Stonehouse Hill in the southeast, Prospect, Allen, and Farrow hills in the central part, with Ridge and Bas-

com in the northwest. Barre, the central village, is situated near the summit of a broad hill, being in its highest point about 1,200 feet above the sea, — making it very conspicuous, and at the same time securing a dry, invigorating atmosphere. The wholesomeness of the town is evinced by the fact that in 1885 there were 41 residents over 80 years, and 21 who were over 85 years of age. The town is notable for its fine roads, miles of which are shaded by elm, maple and ash trees, many being very large. A huge boulder, called the "Rocking Stone," in the northwestern part of the town, interests the curious. The principal rock formation that crops out in the town is calcareous gneiss, in which occur specimens of rutile, pyrites, beryl and garnet. The soil is deep and strong, being loam with a clay subsoil, except in the west, where it is sandy. The town has long been noted for the quantity and quality of its dairy products, — which, in 1885, were valued at \$75,967. The value of the cereals was \$15,057; of fruits, berries, and nuts, \$13,157; vegetables, \$13,199; and of hay, etc., \$92,569. There were 2,269 neat cattle and 21,972 fruit trees. The farms numbered 246, and their aggregate product was \$289,738. The manufactures also were quite extensive. The town has a cotton factory, a straw hat factory, a machine shop and foundry, a planing mill and saw mills. The aggregate value of goods made in 1885, when some of the factories were not so fully employed as at present, was \$163,831. The population, by the last census, was 2,093. The valuation, in 1888, was \$1,385,375; with a tax of \$18 on \$1,000. The town has a fine hall of brick (known as the Woods Memorial Library Building), which is supplied with a free public library of about four thousand volumes. Another institution in which the town has pride for its good repute and its spacious and attractive buildings and grounds, is the Brown School for feeble-minded children. A new and excellent hotel is also thought to be a valuable addition to the place. Barre has graded and mixed schools, with twelve buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$12,500. The public schools have a library of more than 500 volumes, and the Sabbath-school libraries are furnished in proportion. The "Barre Gazette" is a good weekly journal, and worthy of its patronage. The several villages in the town are Barre (centre), Barre Plains and Smithville, — which are the post-offices; and South Barre, Heald's Village and Mill Village. Many of the village dwellings are of brick. The First National Bank has a capital of \$150,000. At the close of last year the Barre Savings Bank held \$316,723 in deposits.

The Roman Catholics have here a small brick church; that of the Unitarians is of wood in a pretty Gothic style. The Congregational church affords sittings for 450 people; the Methodist, for 300; and the Baptist, for 280.

This place was incorporated as Rutland district in 1753, and was incorporated as a town in 1774, being named in honor of Governor Hutchinson. The events of the early days of the Revolution rendered this name extremely unpopular, and in 1776 it was changed to honor that friend of America, Col. Isaac Barre, a member of the

British parliament. In 1884 the woollen mill was burned, which was an interruption to the best prosperity of the town for a time. A church was first organized here in 1753, when the Rev. Thomas Frink became its pastor.

The Rev. David Oliver Allen, D.D. (1804-1863), Gen. Joseph B. Plummer (1820-1862), were natives of Barre. Other valued citizens were Col. William Buckminster, Harding P. Woods, Henry Woods, Charles Rice, David Lee, John Smith, Edward Denny, Luke Adams, Henry E. Rice, Luke Houghton, Stephen Heald.

**Barrett's Junction**, a village in Belchertown.

**Barrowsville**, a village in Norton.

**Barry's Corner**, a village in Boston.

**Bass Point Rocks**, a village in Gloucester.

**Basset's Island**, southeast of Bourne.

**Bay State Village**, in Northampton.

**Bay View**, a village in Boston; also one in Gloucester.

**Beach Bluff**, a village in Swampscott.

**Beachmont**, a village in Revere.

**Bearcroft**, a village in Attleborough.

**Bear Mountain**, in Wendell, 1,281 feet in height.

**Beaver**, a village in East Bridgewater; also, one in North Adams.

**Beaver Brook**, a village in Danvers.

**Becket** is a fine grazing town on the Hoosac branch of the Green Mountain range, on the easterly side of Berkshire County, 118 miles west from Boston. Its boundaries are Washington and Middlefield on the north, Chester on the east, Otis on the south, and Tynningham, Lee and Washington on the west.

Much of the surface is broken, and not available for cultivation. Benton Hill, in the north, is a commanding eminence; and Becket Mountain, in the west, a station in the Trigonometrical Survey, has an elevation of 2,194 feet above sea-level. Wadsworth Hill, in the centre, is the water-shed of Westfield and Farmington rivers; while a tributary of the Housatonic River rises in the western part of the

town. The scenery is further diversified by several beautiful sheets of clear water, — Centre Lake, of 163 acres; Rudd Pond, 96 acres; Yokum Pond, 118 acres, and the smaller Shaw and Ward ponds. The climate is cool and bracing, and the people are noted for longevity; there being in 1885, out of a population of 938, 19 persons over 80 years, and two over 90 years of age.

The surface rocks are chiefly granite. The soil is variously sand, loam and clay. There are about 150 farms and 245 dwellings. The dairies yielded, in 1885, \$21,917; the crop of cereals was valued at \$2,662; fruits, berries, and nuts at \$4,010; vegetables, \$8,388; meat and game, \$7,481; wood products, \$9,784; liquors and beverages, \$1,016; the aggregate being \$98,095. The number of neat cattle was 1,249, sheep 1,058, and of fruit trees, 6,470. At the same time the manufactured goods amounted to \$109,877 in value; consisting of lumber, wooden braid and baskets, paper, woollen goods, boots and shoes, quarried stone, liquors, and several other articles. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$401,285, with \$18 on \$1,000 as the rate of taxation. The area is 26,975 acres, exclusive of highways and water surfaces; with 8,447 acres of woodland, consisting of beech, birch, maple, spruce and hemlock. A noticeable feature is the size and variety of the trees along the public ways, — many being 50 and 60 years old. The Boston and Albany Railroad runs along the northeastern border, the stations being Becket and Middlefield. The villages are Becket, West Becket and Becket Centre. All are post-offices. Becket has a high school and a graded system, with nine public school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$5,000. There is also a private school — the Clafin School, established in 1866. There are three Sunday-school libraries, having about 1,000 volumes in the aggregate. The public library — Becket Atheneum — was established early in 1889. Becket was patriotic in the Revolution; and she also sent 110 soldiers into the late war, of whom nine deaths are recorded.

This town, called in its early period "Number Four," was originally settled in 1755, and was incorporated June 21, 1765. Jabez Wadsworth was the first white person born here. The first church was organized December 28, 1758; and the Rev. Ebenezer Martin was ordained pastor on February 23 of the following year. The Baptist church was formed in September, 1764; Rev. Robert Nesbit was the first pastor. The church at North Becket (Congregational) was organized September 25, 1849, and the meeting-house dedicated November 21, 1850. There is also a Roman Catholic congregation in the town, and a mission of the New Church (Swedenborgian).

**Bedford** is a beautiful agricultural town in the central part of Middlesex County, fourteen miles northwest of Boston; having Billerica on the north, the same with Burlington and Lexington on the east, the latter with Lincoln and Concord on the south, and the last, with Carlisle, on the west. Its general form is nearly a circle. It has an assessed area of 8,147, — of which 3,200 acres are woodland. The population in 1885 was 930,

with 208 dwelling-houses. The villages are Bedford and West Bedford; the post-offices, the former and Bedford Springs. The three are stations on the Middlesex Central and the Boston and Lowell system of railroads. The Concord River marks the boundary on the northwest for several miles. Farley's Brook enters from the south, and, receiving several other brooks, unites with Fine Brook in the eastern part of the town, and they become the Shawsheen, which has falls with power sufficient for small mills.

The views from the elevated land in the vicinity of Fawn Lake are very attractive. The geological formation of the town is calcareous gneiss and sienite, in which are good specimens of garnet. There is a mineral spring of some celebrity on elevated ground about a mile and a half north of the central village, known as Bedford Springs.

The land is very good; and the 113 farms yielded in 1885 products to the value of \$139,023. The dairy item was \$44,623; vegetables, \$17,766. There were 934 neat cattle and 11,689 fruit trees. The manufactures of the town consisted of boots and shoes, carriages, leather, wooden goods, and food products, and had the aggregate value of \$51,980. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$816,689; the tax rate being \$13 on \$1,000.

There were, in 1885, five school buildings, valued, with land, at \$5,600. A town public library having nearly 2,000 volumes, and the Sunday-school libraries, are the public provision for the literary appetite; while the "Bedford Bulletin" furnishes weekly the news of the region. The Unitarian church is an ancient landmark, but has received additions for adornment and for the comfort of the congregation. The Congregational church is very attractive and well furnished. The Roman Catholics also have a neat chapel; and there are flourishing Sunday schools.

The town was named for Bedford in England. Its territory came from Billerica and Concord, and its incorporation occurred September 23, 1729. A mill was built on the Shawsheen River before King Philip's War, in 1675, owned by Michael Bacon, who was allowed to have two soldiers from the garrison stationed there for its protection. The first church was organized July 15, 1730, when Rev. Nicholas Bowes was ordained pastor. The first meeting-house was built in the same year, and "seated" according to the pay of the people.

Some of Bedford's eminent names are Nathaniel D. Gould, a musical composer and publisher; Rev. Samuel H. Stearns (1801-1837), an able divine; William A. Stearns, D.D. (1805), chosen president of Amherst College in 1854.

Beechdale, a village in Williamstown.

Beech Plain, a village in Sandisfield.

Beechwood, a village in Cohasset.

Bel Air, a village in Pittsfield.

## Belcher's Corner, a village in Stoughton.

**Belchertown** lies in the easterly part of Hampshire County, about 75 miles west of Boston. Pelham bounds it on the north, Enfield, Ware and Palmer on the east, the latter and Ludlow on the south, and the last, with Granby and Amherst, on the west. It extends north and south about 12 miles, by 8 miles from east to west; having a taxable area of 31,680 acres, excluding highways and water surfaces. About 8,000 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of butternut and oak; but the numerous trees along the highways are principally maple and elm.

Swift River (named from the rapidity of its current) washes two-thirds of the eastern border of the town; Jabish River flows from the centre southward; Broad Brook occupies the southwestern part; and Bachelor's Brook the western, and Hoop Brook the northwestern sections. The largest of the several ponds are Lower Pond, containing about 96 acres, and Middle Pond, about 40. The surface in most parts is hilly, having some commanding eminences. The geological structure is ferruginous gneiss, and middle shales and sandstones. Specimens of allanite and other minerals occur. The soil, though rocky, is productive, and the 320 (or thereabout) farms are usually well managed and remunerative. The town had, in 1885, 2,291 neat cattle, young and old, and 32,667 fruit trees. The dairy yielded the largest product—\$79,978. The manufactures were chiefly lumber and carriages, the aggregate value of goods made being \$63,546. The valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$825,127; rate of taxation, \$18.40 on \$1,000. The population in 1885 was 2,307; and the number of dwellings, 501. The New London and Northern and the Central Massachusetts railroads intersect at nearly right angles near the centre of the town. The post-offices are Belchertown, Dwight and Barrett. The other villages are Federal Street Village and Tylertown.

The villages have graded schools; the rural districts, mixed schools. The school buildings number eighteen,—valued at about \$9,500. The three Sunday-school libraries have together about 1,000 volumes. There is a very handsome public library, provided for by a gift of \$45,000 by Francis Clapp, late of Brooklyn, N. Y. The central village is situated on an elevated plateau, from which charming prospects in every direction may be enjoyed. The main street is broad and well ornamented with maple, elm and ash trees. On the Common stands a monument in memory of the men who fell of those who went into the late war. The patriotism of the town during the Revolutionary war is also still borne in remembrance. Around this park are placed the library, high school, two churches, and some handsome residences. The Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists each have church edifices.

The place originally bore the name of "Cold Spring," from a noted fountain in the eastern part of the town, but was incorporated.

June 30, 1761, as Belcher's Town, in honor of Governor Jonathan Belcher, who was a principal proprietor. On June 22, 1771, a part of its territory was annexed to Greenwich; on June 16, 1788, part of the town was annexed to Pelham; February 15, 1816, parts of Belchertown and Greenwich were established as Enfield; and there still remains enough territory to make two good towns. Samuel Bascom, Benjamin Stebbins, Aaron Lyman and others, commenced the settlement at Cold Spring in July, 1731; and in 1840 about twenty families were residing here. A church was organized in 1837, and a house of worship erected the ensuing year. The Rev. Edward Billings was ordained, probably, in 1739; and in 1741 it was voted that money should be raised to pay the expenses of his wedding. In 1752 there were fifty families; and Mr. Billings was that year dismissed for his views in regard to "the half-way covenant." Rev. Justus Forward was ordained his successor in 1756. The Baptist church was organized in 1795. This town was the birthplace of the following distinguished persons: Ethan Smith (1762-1849), Erastus Worthington (1779-1812), Samuel Stillman Greene (1810), Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland (Timothy Titcomb), born 1819.

**Bellerica Heights**, a village in Tisbury.

**Belleville**, a village in Acushnet; also, one in Newburyport.

**Bellevue Hill**, in West Roxbury district, Boston, 334 feet in height.

**Bellingham** occupies the southwestern extremity of Norfolk County, and is bounded on the north by Medway and Milford, east by Wrentham and Franklin, south by Cumberland and Woonsocket in Rhode Island, and west by Blackstone and Mendon. It is about 31 miles from Boston; and is accommodated by the main line, and the Woonsocket and Milford branches, of the New York and New England Railroad.—the last two having their junction at Bellingham Centre; the other stations being North Bellingham, South Bellingham and Caryville. The form is nearly a parallelogram, whose length north and south is about three times its width. The assessed area is 10,950 acres,—of which 3,292 acres are woodland. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss. Mica slate has also been found, of which whetstones have been made to some extent. The land is level for the most part, although there are pleasant eminences at the north, the centre, and the southeast. Beaver Pond, near the Milford line, is a beautiful sheet of about 108 acres. Through it flows Charles River, in a southeasterly direction, to the central village; then, turning abruptly, it leaves the town at the northwest corner. Jencke's Reservoir, containing about 42 acres, has its outlet by Peter's River; which, with Bungay Brook, drains the southern sections of the town. The soil is light and sandy, yet there is some good farming land in the lower parts. The



131 farms, in 1885, yielded an aggregate product of \$91,445. There are in the town two woollen mills, a boot and shoe and a straw factory, two factories for putting up food, and others to the number of ten. The total product, in 1885, was \$419,412. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$613,200, with a tax of \$13.20 on \$1,000. The population is 1,198, and the number of legal voters, 241. There were eight school buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$10,500. There was a public-school library of about 400 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries with about 1,000 volumes. The Baptist church at Bellingham was organized in 1737; the one at North Bellingham in 1867. The territory was taken from the towns of Dedham, Mendon and Wrentham, and incorporated in 1719 under its present name, in honor of Governor Richard Bellingham. General John Milton Thayer, United States senator from Nebraska in 1867-71, was born in this town in 1820.

**Belmont** is a beautiful suburban town in the southeasterly part of Middlesex County, about six miles northwest of Boston. Lexington adjoins it on the northwest, Arlington on the northeast, Cambridge on the east, Watertown on the south, and Waltham, separated in part by Beaver Brook, on the west. Its area is about 3,000 acres, not including highways. The population, in 1885, was 1,639, with 308 dwelling-houses. Its geological basis consists of sienite, dolorite and the St. John's group. The surface is finely diversified, and is embellished with many ornamental trees in great variety, well-cultivated orchards, farms and gardens. The number of fruit trees will exceed 20,000; and the hundred or so acres of natural woodland is reinforced by several groves and many groups, marshalled into relations of exceeding beauty by the landscape-gardener. Along the highways are numerous shade trees, chiefly elm, maple and horse-chestnut, of all ages up to a hundred years. The "Waverly Oaks" are noted objects of admiration from their size and picturesqueness. Wellington Hill, a handsome eminence, commands an extensive view of the environs of Boston, including Fresh Pond, and several smaller ones within its own limits, and Spy Pond just outside its line in Arlington. Fresh Pond is a charming little lake, and largely supplies the city of Cambridge with water. Its overflow still finds its way to the ocean through Alewife Brook and Mystic River.

The situation of the town also renders it a specially attractive one for residence; and many who transact their daily business in Boston have their homes here. Its post-offices are Belmont and Waverly,—the latter being the most of a village. The Fitchburg Railroad, by main line and loop, affords convenient transportation facilities from several stations,—Hill's Crossing, Belmont, Waverly, Clematis Brook, Beaver Brook, Mount Auburn and Fresh Pond.

The town has 57 farms and market gardens, with an area of 1,957 acres more or less under cultivation for crops. The largest one of these is the vegetables, whose value, in 1885, was given as \$141,314; fruits, berries and nuts gave \$34,351; the dairy, \$19,014; green-

house and hothouse products, \$9,287; and the aggregate reached the sum of \$243,156.

Brickmaking is the principal manufacture; and the total of manufactured goods was \$31,450. The valuation, in 1888, was \$2,852,835; and the rate of taxation was \$12 on \$1,000. Belmont Savings Bank had deposits, on January 1, 1889, of \$23,354. The cities of Cambridge and Boston are equally convenient to the inhabitants of Belmont, and almost the entire banking business is done in those places.

The town has excellent graded schools, with four school buildings,—valued, in 1885, at \$10,000. There is also a Select Home School, established in 1865. Beside the Sunday-school libraries there is a town public library containing about 5,000 volumes. The town-hall, of brick and stone, is a fine building. It was erected in 1881, dedicated in June, 1882, and cost \$45,000. The Congregational society at Waverly was organized in 1865; the other Congregational society is older, dating from 1856. The Unitarian society, organized in 1882, has an excellent stone church edifice. There is also a Roman Catholic congregation here. Belmont furnished 38 men for the late war, ten of whom were lost. In 1885 there were fifteen persons in town over 80 years of age, and one person who had passed 101 years.

Belmont was formed from parts of Waltham, Watertown and West Cambridge, and was incorporated March 18, 1859. In 1862 part of Cambridge was annexed to Belmont, and in 1881 the reverse was accomplished. This town appears to have been named from its own natural features.

## Belvidere, a village in Lowell.

**Berkley** is a small agricultural town situated in the easterly part of Bristol County, about 40 miles south of Boston, and bounded on the north and northeast by Taunton, on the south and southeast by Freetown (from which it is in part separated by Assonet Bay), and on the west by Dighton and Taunton,—from the last of which it is divided by Taunton River, here a navigable, broad and beautiful stream. It is watered in the east by Cotley and Quaker brooks, and in the west by several affluents of Taunton River. The villages and post-offices are Berkley (centre) and Myricksville; and the railway stations are the latter, in the southeast part of the town, on the New Bedford and Taunton line, and Berkley, on the Fall River Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. The termination of the town southerly is a long point of land called Assonet Neck. A little south of it lies Conspiracy Island, probably so named from its connection with King Philip's conspiracy against the English, which resulted in the Indian war known by his name.

On Assonet Neck, just by the margin of the Taunton River, is situated the famous Dighton Rock, covered with very curious inscriptions, which have greatly puzzled the antiquaries of both the

old and the new world. The rock is eleven feet in length by four and one-half feet in height, and consists of a mass of gray granite lying on the sides of the river, which partially covers it at every tide. On the water side the face of the rock is nearly smooth, and is inclined sixty degrees. The figures are rudely carved, and partially obliterated near the base by the action of the water. They consist of rude outlines of human heads and bodies, crosses, misshapen letters, broken lines, and other singular forms and combinations. The first record of these inscriptions was given by Rev. Mr. Danforth in 1680, who refers to an Indian tradition "that there came a wooden house, and men of another country, swimming on the River Assonet." General Washington expressed the opinion that these sculptures were made by the Indians; he having in early life seen such writings, which were evidently done by them. Many savans believed that some of the inscriptions were made by the aborigines, and some of them by the Northmen; and it is asserted that the name "Thorfin," cut in Latin letters, can be clearly read. Many drawings have been made of these curious figures,



DIGHTON ROCK. BERKLEY.

and many theories of their origin proposed; but the one most probable seems to be Washington's. Originally Assonet belonged to Dighton, and hence the name "Dighton Rock;" but, since 1735, it has been a part of Berkley.

Many boulders, varying in dimension, form and mineral, are scattered over the surface. On two of the larger ones deep cellars have been excavated, and dwelling-houses erected over them. The underlying rock is carboniferous. The land upon the border of the Taunton River is fertile; and, in the southern section of the town, the salt-meadows yield a valuable crop. The aggregate farm product was \$116,209. There are four factories, — of carriages and wagons, building, lumber, and food preparations, — whose product in the aggregate was \$21,810. The assessed area of the town is 9,875 acres, of which 2,650 acres are woodland. The valuation, in 1888, was \$401,330; with a tax of \$10 on \$1,000. The population, in 1885, was 941, with 239 dwelling-houses.

Eight school-houses, valued at \$7,725, accommodate the school children; and the two Sunday schools have collections of books

numbering about 1,000 volumes. There is one Congregational church and the Methodists have one at Berkley and another at Myrickville.

This town, whose territory was formerly parts of Dighton and Taunton, was incorporated in 1735; being named in honor of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne. Another portion of territory at the southwest of Berkeley was annexed from Dighton in 1799; and in 1810, 1842 and 1879 annexations were made from Taunton,—the last embracing about 2,000 acres at the southeast, including what is called Myrick's District, now the most enterprising part of the town.

Bishop Berkeley was pleased at the mark of esteem in the name of the town, and sent the people a church organ. The instrument arrived safely at New York, where it was held as security for freight; and after a time there was an added charge for storage; and finally it was placed in Trinity church, in that city, where, at last accounts, it was still in use. Opposition to instrumental music in religious service was long afterwards manifested in this town. The first minister here was Rev. Samuel Tobey, who was settled in 1737, and died in 1781. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Andros, who had been a soldier and a captive in the Revolution. His sufferings are related in a book bearing the name "The Old Jersey Captive." Rev. William Mason Cornell, M.D., D.D., LL.D., was born here October 16, 1802.

**Berkshire**, a village in Lanesborough.

**Berlin** is one of those steady, quiet, farming towns whose people own the estates they occupy, and live independently and without fear of molestation. It lies in the easterly section of Worcester County, 40 miles northwest of Boston. On the north is Bolton, on the east Hudson and Marlborough; Northboro is on the south, and Boylston and Clinton on the west. Beside highways and water surfaces, its area is 7,627 acres,—of which 2,596 acres are woodland. The forest consists of oak, walnut, maple, pine and chestnut. Along the highways also are numerous, well-grown maples and elms.

A good iron bridge spans the Assabet River, which runs through the southeastern angle of the town. An affluent of this river is North Brook, which, with its tributaries, drains the central part of the town. Grant Pond, in the eastern part—about one mile in length by one half mile in width—is well stored with fish. The land is uneven, but without high hills; the largest being Barne's Hill in the southwest corner, and Wheeler Hill towards the north. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist. There is a valuable quarry of building stone in the northerly part of the town. Iron ore is also found. There is much variety of soil, but loam has the largest area.

The town has 121 farms, 224 dwelling-houses, and 899 inhabitants. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was \$120,881. One or more

saw mills and a shoe factory constitute the manufactories; wooden goods were also made to the value of \$1,508. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$488,777; and its rate of taxation \$8.50 on \$1,000. The Boston and Maine Railroad (Mass. Central) has a station at Berlin (village); and the Old Colony road has one at the same place and at West Berlin. These are also the post-offices. Other villages are South Berlin, Berlin Centre and Carterville. At the centre is an elegant Memorial Hall.

The town, in 1885, had five school-houses, valued at \$6,500. The principal library contains nearly 1,000 volumes, and there are three Sunday-school libraries containing about the same number additional. There is a newspaper—the "Berlin Reporter"—issued weekly. The Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians each have a church edifice here. The first society was organized in 1779. Rev. Reuben Puffer, D.D., was the first pastor, ordained in 1781, Berlin sent 122 men into the war for the Union, of whom 23 were lost.

In 1794 parts of Bolton and Marlborough were established as the district of Berlin; in 1791, part of Lancaster was annexed; in 1812 the district was incorporated as a town. Indian arrowheads, mortars and stone axes are occasionally exhumed here, especially about Washacum Pond.

Toward the east side of the town is Sawyer's Hill, a long ridge running north and south, on the west slope of which is the residence of Madame Rudersdorf, a musician and teacher of wide repute.

Among the eminent citizens of the past are Hon. William Bassett, Rev. William A. Haughton, Dr. E. Hartshorn, John B. Gough, and Hon. S. H. Howe.

## Bernardston

lies midway of the northern border of Franklin County, 96 miles northwest of Boston. It has Vernon and Guilford, in Vermont, on the north; on the east is Northfield; on the south, Gill and Greenfield; and on the west, Leyden. The town is quite near six miles long by four wide, containing 13,994 acres, beside water surfaces and highways. Of this, about 5,000 acres is forest, consisting chiefly of chestnut and oak. In the village portions there are many maples and elms along the streets. The town is finely watered by Fall River, which runs through the midst of it from north to south; Dry Brook on the east, and Mill Brook on its west, flow in the same direction. Couches and Shattuck brooks, coming in from the west and northwest, are the largest tributaries of the main stream.

The surface of the town is elevated and hilly, the principal settlements being in the beautiful valley of Fall River, which is flanked by mountains on east and west. Of these eminences, Bald Mountain, 630 feet above the Connecticut River, and West Mountain, are the most conspicuous. The principal rocks are clay slate, calcareous gneiss, lower and Devonian sandstones. Specimens of magnetic oxide of iron are found. Limestone has been profitably quarried; and there are springs containing sulphur and magnesia.

Handsome crops of grain, hay, apples, potatoes, hops, and tobacco are produced. The number of farms is 139; and their aggregate product, in 1885, was \$132,981. The largest item was the dairy product, while the value of cereals was large in proportion, at this period being \$9,455. The largest item of manufacture is farm implements. The cutlery factory employs about fifteen persons. The aggregate value of manufactured goods, in 1885, was \$47,890. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$400,210, with \$13 on \$1,000 as the rate of taxation. The population is 930. There are two villages, Bernardston and North Bernardston. The Connecticut River Railroad passes through the southeastern section of the town, having a station at Bernardston village. The town has graded schools, with seven school-houses, valued at \$6,500. There is also here a free academy named "Power's Institute," established in 1855. The public library now contains 5,000 volumes, and has a fund of \$2,500 for additions. The Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Baptists and Universalists each have a church edifice. The town sent 76 men into the late war, of whom 15 were lost.

The territory was granted in 1735 to the heirs of the men engaged in the "Fall Fight," which occurred at Turner's Falls in May, 1676; and hence for many years it bore the name of Falltown; whence also is the name of its principal stream. Major John Burke, Samuel Connable, Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon and Deacon Sheldon, built the first four houses here, in 1738. They were of hewn logs, with port-holes in the walls for defence against the Indians. During the French and Indian War of 1755, the people suffered greatly from the incursions of the savages. Even the women bore arms for the defence of their homes and children.

The Rev. John Norton, ordained in 1741, was the first minister. The society is now Unitarian. The second Congregational was organized in 1824, and the Baptist in 1808. The first money raised for schools was six English pounds, in December, 1770; and the first school-house was built in 1783. The town was incorporated March 6, 1762, under its present name, which was given in honor of Governor Francis Bernard. Samuel Clesson Allen (1772-1842) was a native of this town, and Henry Wyles Cushman, lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth 1851-2, was born here in 1805, and died here in 1863.

**Bethlehem** was incorporated as a district, June 24, 1789; and united with Loudon to form the town of Otis, on June 19, 1809.

**Beverly** is an old agricultural, nautical and manufacturing town, beautifully situated on rising ground on the southern shore of Essex County. It is bounded on the north by Wenham, east by Manchester, south by Salem Harbor, and west by Danvers. A bridge 1,500 feet long connects Beverly village on the southwestern point with Salem, across the inner harbor, called Beverly Harbor. It is 18 miles northeast of Boston by the Eastern

Railroad, which has stations at Beverly and North Beverly; and on the Gloucester branch road, following Beverly station, are Montserrat, Pride's Crossing and Beverly Farms. The post-offices are Beverly and Beverly Farms; and the villages are these and North Beverly, Centerville, Cove and Ryall's Side. The streams are East (or Bass) River, in the western part of the town, and Chubb's Creek, which partially separates it from Manchester, on the eastern side. The most elevated points are Bald Hill in the northeast, and Cherry and Brown hills in the northwest. Near the last is Wenham Lake, of 225 acres, lying across the line between Beverly and Wenham, and about equally in each. From this, by means of an aqueduct, Beverly village and Salem are supplied with water. About half-way between the lake and Beverly Farms is Beaver Pond, containing about 20 acres. Another feature of note is Beverly Rock, which may be considered the half-way mark between Beaver Pond and Beverly Farms. The scenery in most parts of the town is picturesque and charming, both for sylvan and sea views. The portion directly opposite Salem is the most populous, and has many well-shaded streets and handsome public and private buildings. The number of dwellings in the town in 1888 was 1741. North Beverly is a pleasant village between East River and Wenham Pond. Beverly Farms, romantically situated in the easterly section of the town, has a very beautiful street overlooking the islands of the bay. Elegant mansions extend along the shore on either hand, and press back upon the agricultural domain of the interior; and there is a general look of finish throughout the town. The area of Beverly, aside from highways and water surfaces, is 8,601 acres; and of this 1,235 acres are woodland. The geological structure is sienite; in which are found, here and there, specimens of polymignite, tin ore, green felspar and columbite. The farms number upwards of 160; and the product of the dairies, in 1885, was valued at \$57,729; the poultry product at \$12,291; vegetables, \$57,917; the aggregate product being \$206,111. Beverly Harbor admits vessels of considerable size, and both shipbuilding and fisheries are prosecuted with regularity. The catch of food fish alone by the fishermen of this port in 1885 was \$35,436. The chief income of the people, however, is from the manufactures. Food preparations, in the year mentioned, yielded \$72,998; metallic and wood work, 30,526; clothing, \$67,393; building, \$302,638; leather, \$225,000; boots and shoes, \$3,567,743. The latter manufacture employed 31 establishments; and the total number of all kinds in the town was 123; the value of the aggregate product being \$4,415,069. The valuation, in 1888, was \$13,859,225; with a tax of \$14 on \$1,000. The Beverly National Bank, by the last report of the Comptroller, had assets to the value of \$684,139, including the paid-in capital of \$200,000; and the savings bank held deposits to the amount of \$1,038,044. The public schools were accommodated by nine school buildings, valued at \$100,000. A private kindergarten school is also sustained here. The New England Industrial School for Deaf-mutes, having buildings valued at \$5,000, is located in this town. There are twelve libraries accessible

to the public, having in the aggregate about 20,000 volumes. The town public library has some 12,000; a private circulating library 1,000 or more; and the remainder are Sunday-school attachments. There are two valuable weekly papers published here, the "Citizen" and the "Times." There are ten churches — belonging to the first and second Baptist; the Dane Street Congregational, the Second Congregational (North Beverly) and the Washington Street Congregational; the Methodist Episcopal; the Protestant Episcopal (Saint Peter's); the Roman Catholic (Star of the Sea); the First Parish (Unitarian); and the Universalist.

The territory of this town was originally a part of Salem, and bore the name of Bass River; which was incorporated in 1668 as Beverly, probably in reference to the town of that name in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. In 1753 another tract was annexed from Salem; and in 1857 part of Beverly was annexed to Danvers. In 1671 Roger Conant and thirty-four others petitioned to have the name changed, "because," he averred, "we being but a small place, it has caused us a constant nickname of 'beggary.'" He desired to have the place called Budleigh, in honor of the town from which he came; but his petition was not granted. The first meeting-house was erected in 1656; and on the 20th of September, 1767, Rev. John Hale was ordained the first minister. It was the duty of the sexton, in 1665 and later, to "ring the bell at nine o'clock every night a sufficient space of time," and to "keep and turn the glass," which was to guide the minister during his services; it being understood that his sermon would occupy just one hour. Capt. Thomas Lothrop, commander of a company called "The Flower of Essex," most of whom, with their leader, fell at Bloody Brook in Deerfield, in 1675, was from this town. The number of enlistments in Beverly for the late war was 988; and about 100 of these lost their lives in the service of their country. There are now 80 residents of the town who are over 80 years of age; 35 who are past 85; and five who are over 90.

Distinguished men having Beverly for their birthplace are Col. Robert Hale (1703-1767), a brave soldier, physician and legislator; William Balch (1704-1792), an able divine and author; Israel Thorndike (1759-1832), an eminent merchant; Sidney Willard (1780-1856), author, and professor of Hebrew in Harvard University; William Bingham Tappan, an excellent poet, author of the familiar lyric, commencing, "There is an hour of peaceful rest;" Robert Rantoul (1805-1852), a distinguished lawyer and politician; Isaac Ray, M. D. (1807), an eminent physician; Andrew Preston Peabody, D. D. (1811), an able and elegant scholar, Plummer professor in Harvard University.

**Billerica** is an ancient and pleasant town in the northeasterly part of Middlesex County. Its boundaries are Chelmsford on the northwest, Tewksbury on the northeast, Wilmington and Burlington on the east, Bedford on the south, and Carlisle on the southwest. It is twenty miles from Boston on the Boston



and Lowell Railroad; the main line of which passes through the northeast side of the town, having stations at East Billerica and North Billerica; while the Bedford Branch, passing through the length of the town, north and south, has stations at South Billerica and Billerica village, at the centre. The last, and North, East and South Billerica, are the post-offices. The other villages are West Billerica, Pattenville and Rutland.

The area of the town is 15,307 acres, aside from the highways and water-surfaces; and of this, 6,375 acres are woodland. The land is elevated in the centre of the town, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country, with the summits of Wachusett and the New Ipswich Mountains in the distance. Gilson Hill in the northwest and Fox Hill in the northeast are noted elevations. Winning's Pond of ten acres in the southwesterly, and Nutting's Pond of ninety acres in the southerly, part are handsome sheets of water, from which many pickerel, bream and perch are taken. The Concord and the Shawsheen rivers enter the town from Bedford on the southwest, and, pursuing parallel courses, leave it, the one at its northern and the other at its northeastern angle. The Concord is here a deep and sluggish stream, with excellent hay and cranberry meadows on its borders. Fox Brook is a tributary of the Shawsheen. The timber growth is chiefly oak, ash, walnut, maple, gray birch, and white and yellow pine. The blue gentian (*Gentiana Andrewsii*), the cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), the lady's slipper (*Cypripedium spectabile*), and other beautiful specimens of the floral kingdom, decorate the meadows.

The geological structure of this town is, in the main, calcareous gneiss. On the summits of the ledges many marks of glacial action are observed. The soil is various; in some parts light and sandy, in others strong and deep, repaying well the labors of the husbandman.

In 1885 there were 212 farms cultivated in the town. The dairy products were valued at \$53,906; hay, etc., \$55,337; fruits, berries and nuts, \$21,036; vegetables, \$28,745; and wood products \$11,008. There were 1,384 neat cattle, and 21,219 fruit trees. The value of the aggregate product was \$201,737. The number of manufactories operated in the same year was 18, the leading articles made being boots and shoes, woollen goods, dyestuffs, leather, wood and metal goods, including machines, and carriages and wagons, lumber, and furniture,—whose aggregate value was \$964,547. The more notable establishments are the two extensive woollen factories and a logwood mill on the Concord River at North Billerica; and in addition the town has two saw mills, one machine shop, one large chemical, one cabinet, and one soap factory. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,654,513; with a tax of \$10 on \$1,000. The schools are graded, and occupy ten buildings, whose value is placed at upwards of \$21,000. Mitchell's School for Boys (a private institution) has a wide reputation and is largely attended. The Howe School is a well-endowed academy, incorporated in 1852. There are seven libraries accessible to the public, containing nearly 10,000 volumes. The public library building, a memento of the public spirit of the Bennet family, is a

handsome structure in the Gothic style, and contains upwards of 2,000 well-chosen volumes. There is also an association library, and a church and several Sunday-school libraries. The town has the credit of a good weekly newspaper, the "Billerica Tribune."

The Unitarian church edifice at the centre is about a century old, and a fine example of Colonial architecture. The Congregationalists and Baptists also have pleasant, well-furnished churches. At North Billerica are the Roman Catholic church (Saint Andrew's), and the Baptist society, whose neat edifice was a gift from ex-Governor Talbot.

The territory now embraced in the town was granted to Cambridge in 1641, "provided they would make it a village to have ten families settled there within ten years." The first settlement was made, about the year 1653, by John Parker, John Kittredge, John Rogers, Jonathan Danforth, Rev. Samuel Whiting, Simon Crosby, Edward Farmer, Thomas Richardson, and others. The town was surveyed, and divided into what were denominated ten and five acre lots, by Jonathan Danforth. A ten-acre lot contained 113 acres of upland, and twelve of meadow; a five-acre lot, half that quantity. The place was called *Shawsheen* by the Indians, a name which is perpetuated by the pretty stream in the eastern part of the town. Billericay, in England, from which some of the settlers came, furnished the new name, under which it was incorporated May 29, 1655. The first house of worship was covered with thatch, instead of shingles, and completed about 1660; and the Rev. Samuel Whiting, the first minister, was ordained over the church at its formation in 1663. He died in 1713, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Ruggles. During Philip's War, in 1675-76, this town suffered no important injury; but during the French and Indian War, in 1695, an attack was made upon the people, and several were slain. On the 5th of August of that year, the Indians entered the house of John Rogers, in the northerly part of the town, and discharged an arrow at him while asleep, which entered his neck, and severed the main artery. "Awakened by this sudden and unexpected attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman, being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and, though severely wounded, made her escape by concealing herself among some flags. A young woman was scalped, and left for dead, but survived the painful operation and lived for many years. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were made prisoners. The family of John Levistone suffered most severely. His mother-in-law and five young children were killed, and his oldest daughter captured. Capt. Thomas Rogers and his oldest son were killed. Mary, the wife of Dr. Roger Toothaker, and Margaret, his youngest daughter, with four other persons, were slain. Though the Indians were immediately pursued by the inhabitants of the centre of the town, yet so effectually had they taken precautions in their flight, that all efforts to find them proved unavailing. It is said that they even tied up the mouths of their dogs with wampum, from an apprehension that their barking would discover the

direction they had taken. The shock given to the inhabitants by this melancholy event was long had in painful remembrance."

The first patriot who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill was a young man by the name of Asa Pollard, belonging to Billerica. The manner of his death is thus related by Col. Prescott: "The first man who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill was killed by a cannon-ball, which struck his head. He was so near me that my clothes were besmeared with his blood and brains, which I wiped off, in some degree, with a handful of fresh earth. The sight was so shocking to many of the men, that they left their posts, and ran to view him. I ordered them back, but in vain. I then ordered him to be buried instantly. A subaltern officer expressed surprise that I should allow him to be buried without having prayers said. I replied, 'This is the first man that has been killed, and the only one that will be buried to-day. I put him out of sight, that the men may be kept in their places. God only knows who or how many of us will fall before it is over. To your post, my good fellow, and let each man do his duty.' He was struck by a cannon-ball thrown from the line-of-battle ship 'Somerset.'"

On October 8, 1873, the town consecrated a fine granite monument in honor of its soldiers lost in the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

There were living in Billerica, in 1885, 44 persons who were over 80 years of age, 16 who were over 85, and four who were over 90.

William Crosby, an eminent jurist, was born here June 3, 1770, and died March 31, 1852. The late Hon. Thomas Talbot, a governor of the Commonwealth, was a citizen of this town for thirty years. Here, too, at "Brightside," was the residence of the late Rev. Elias Nason. Hon. Onslow Stearns, a governor of New Hampshire; Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, the author and philanthropist; and Miss Harriet Rogers, the founder of the system of teaching deaf-mutes to read the lips in speech, were natives of this place.

**Billingsgate**, a village in Wellfleet.

**Billingsgate Island**, at entrance of Wellfleet Harbor.

**Billington Sea**, a pond in Plymouth.

**Birchdale**, a village in Merrimack.

**Blackinton**, a village in North Adams; also one in Williamstown.

**Blackstone** is a young, enterprising and growing town in the extreme southeastern corner of Worcester County, 36 miles from Boston on the New York and New England Railroad. Blackstone village is the station on the main line of this road, while the Woonsocket Division has also a station at East Black-

stone. The Providence and Worcester Railroad has stations at Blackstone village and Millville. The post-offices are the places mentioned and Waterford; and the villages include these and Chestnut Hill. The town is square in form, having an assessed area of 9,330 acres; and of this, 3,880 acres are woodland. It is bounded on the north by Mendon, east by Bellingham, south by Woonsocket and North Smithfield in Rhode Island, and west by Uxbridge. Mill River, coursing from north to south along the eastern line of the town, and the Blackstone traversing the southwest corner to the principal village, furnish power for propelling the machinery of extensive manufactories. The place has a large cotton mill, a large woolen mill, a worsted mill, one for mixed textiles, a large rubber factory, and several other establishments of smaller size; and the value of their aggregate product in 1885 was \$3,422,552. The town is handsomely varied in its surface. A lone hill at the centre is very conspicuous; while Pickering and Candlewood hills in the northeast, and Chestnut Hill rising up from the village in the northwest, enhance the beauty of those sections. Hop Brook, in the northeast, contributes its waters to Mill River; Fox Brook meanders centrally through the town, reaching the Blackstone below the falls. A beautiful and romantic scene, extending from the "rolling dam" to the confluence of the streams, is presented to the lovers of the picturesque. The stream rushes madly along over a rough rocky bed; and, shooting from the fissures in the rocks, large trees — pine and cedar — overshadow the impetuous current, altogether forming a delightful wood and water view. On Hop Brook, an immense elm, which has breasted the storms of more than a hundred and fifty winters, still spreads its grateful shade for the people of the neighborhood. The soil of the town is generally light and sandy, but many of the farms are excellent. Altogether, their number is 117; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$115,381. The valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$2,453,235; and the rate of taxation \$18.10 on \$1,000. The population, in 1885, was 5,436, with 897 dwelling-houses. The schools are both graded and mixed, with eight school buildings, valued at \$31,900. The Blackstone Atheneum is an object of regard to the citizens; the Blackstone Library Association has done a good work for the literary culture of the inhabitants; the Melville Agricultural Library, though small, has been of much service; the Sunday schools also have their libraries; so that the entire number is ten, containing in the aggregate about 10,000 volumes. The "Valley Chronicle" is a valuable weekly visitant, with its miscellany of news.

The churches are the Congregational, the Free Baptist, and Roman Catholic (Saint Paul's) at Blackstone village; a Methodist Episcopal at East Blackstone, and another at Millville; a Protestant Episcopal (St. John's), and a Roman Catholic (Saint Augustine's) at Millville.

There were, in 1885, 49 residents of Blackstone who were over 80 years of age, 20 who were over 85, and three over 90.

The territory of this town was taken from Mendon, and incorporated in 1845. The town had its name from Rev. William Blackstone, the first white settler of Boston; who removed about 1635 to

the wilderness in what is now Cumberland, R. I., where his grave and a well which he dug are still to be seen on the east bank of the beautiful river which perpetuates his name.

**Blanchardville**, a village in Palmer.

**Blandford** is a large and geologically interesting town in the westerly part of Hampden County. In form it is nearly square, with an area of 30,457 acres, beside highways and water surfaces. There are 9,975 acres of woodland. Blandford is bounded by Chester and Huntington on the north, Russell on the east, Granville and Tolland on the south, and Otis and Becket on the west. The nearest railroad station is at the northeast and just across the line, at Huntington, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, 119 miles from Boston.

Dug Hill, a little north of the centre of the town, rises to the height of 1,622 feet, and Jackson's Hill, in the southwest, to 1,717 feet above the level of the sea. Other prominent elevations are Green Mountain in the north (at the base of which there is a sulphur spring), Tarrot Hill in the east, and Beach Hill in the south. In the northwest corner of the town, a singular depression in an elevated tract has the appearance of having been a volcanic crater. The town is rich in minerals: marmolite, actinolite, schiller-spar, serpentine, chromic iron, rose-quartz in boulders, and other interesting specimens occur. North-meadow Pond, 80 acres in extent, Long Pond, 150, and Blair Pond, of 125 acres, are fine sheets of water lying in the westerly section. From the latter issues Pond Brook, whose waters, uniting with streams from two other ponds, form Pebble Brook; which, after curving about a hill containing a soapstone quarry, leaves the town at its southeastern angle, and helps to swell the Westfield River.

The town has two tanneries, a grist mill, and six saw mills. There are manufactories of wagons, bedsteads, carboards, whip-butts and several others. The aggregate product, in 1885, was 23,918. The chief employment, however, is agriculture. The butter and cheese here made, from the milk of cows fed on the rich grazing lands of the hill-sides, are of superior quality. The growing of wool also receives much attention. The aggregate product, in 1885, of the 183 farms was valued at \$156,059. The number of neat cattle kept in the town at that time was 1,543. The valuation in 1888 was \$368,651, and the tax-rate \$19.50 on \$1,000. The population, by the last census, was 954, with 222 dwelling-houses.

There are thirteen school-houses, valued at about \$4,500. The four Sunday schools have libraries containing in the aggregate about 1,500 volumes. There are a Congregational church and a Methodist church at the centre, and another of the Methodists at North Blandford. The central Congregational church edifice stands on the summit of the local elevation, and commands a most enchanting prospect.

This town was settled by a company of Scotch-Irish; who, becoming dissatisfied with the Rev. Samuel Barrett, of Hopkinton, removed

hither. They at first called the place New Glasgow, from the city of Glasgow, in Scotland. Among the family names of the first settlers are Hamilton, Blair, Stewart, Montgomery, Campbell, Wilson, Sennett, Young, Knox and Gibbs. The first team which reached the place was that owned by Israel Gibbs and driven by Widow Moses Carr. The first white child born in the town was Israel Gibbs, junior. The first money appropriated for education was "three pounds, to be laid out to hire a schoolmaster." This was in September, 1756. The school was taught by a sea-captain in the house of Robert Black, who also had come from Hopkinton. Their first minister was Rev. Mr. McClenathan. The church (Congregational) was organized in 1735 in Hopkinton, before the emigrants started on their journey. The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., was settled here in 1823, and continued as pastor until 1835. The town was incorporated April 10, 1741; deriving its name from the title, Marquis of Blandford, the second of the honors belonging to the Duke of Marlborough. Governor William Shirley, who succeeded to the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth a few months later (August 17th) came to Boston in a ship called "The Blandford," which may have suggested this name.

There were, in 1885, twenty residents of the town who were over 80 years of age, and four over 90. Blandford has given to the country the Hon. Eli P. Ashmun (1770-1819), an able lawyer, and United States senator; John H. Ashmun (1800-1833), a legal scholar of distinction; and Rufus P. Ranney (1813), an able jurist.

**Blaneyville**, a village in Attleborough.

**Bleachery**, a village in Lowell; also one in Waltham.

**Blissville**, a village in Orange.

**Blithewood**, a village in Worcester.

**Bloomingdale**, a village in Worcester.

**Blue Hill**, a village in the south part of Milton; also a range of hills, viz.: Great Blue Hill, in the north part of Canton (655 feet in height); Little Blue Hill, also in Canton (335 feet); Hancock Hill, in Milton (507 feet); and the following in Quincy: Bugbee Hill (439 feet), Bear Hill (495 feet), Glover's Hill (430 feet), Chickatanbut Hill (518 feet), Wampatuck Hill (357 feet), Rattlesnake Hill (314 feet).

**Bobtown**, a village in Pittsfield.

**Bolton** is an agricultural town, situated on elevated land of remarkable scenic beauty, in the easterly part of Worcester County, 30 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the

north by Harvard, east by Stow, south by Hudson and Berlin, and on the west by Clinton and Lancaster. Its railroad connections are at the southeast (Hudson), on the Central Massachusetts Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Marlboro branch of the Fitchburg Railroad; and at the west centre (Bolton), on the Clinton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad.

The underlying rocks in this town are calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schists, in which occur fine specimens of scapolite, Boltonite, magnesite, allanite, sphene, nuttallite, radiated, fibrous and brown hornblende, and other curious minerals. There are also limestone ledges in which excavations have been made. From the quarry at Rattlesnake Mountain, half a century ago, there were annually sent fifteen to twenty thousand bushels of lime. The rock, however, is largely magnesian, and so fetid under the hammer as to produce nausea. The land is high, and forms the water-shed between the Nashua and Assabet rivers. Long Hill, Pine Hill and Spectacle Hill are beautiful eminences in the southeast section. Vaughan's Hill is conspicuous in the northwest; while Wattoquottuc Hill rises to a height of about 300 feet, and forms a remarkable feature in the southwest section of the town. It is the highest eminence between Wachusett Mountain and the city of Boston, and from its summit, in clear weather, the State House may be seen. The old mansion on this hill, occupied by Jonathan Forbush for a generation, is very spacious and sightly. Seventy years ago it was owned and occupied by the father of Colonel T. W. Higginson. He was succeeded by Solomon Wilder, who entertained with princely hospitality. Lafayette, during his tour of the country in 1824, made a visit here. The late Hon. S. H. Howe also had his residence on this eminence. George B. Emerson has described the view from one of these hills, as follows: "Many travellers are familiar with a hill in Bolton, on the road to Lancaster, which opens a prospect of surpassing beauty in the wide area of many miles circuit spread out to the view, comprehending the charming village of Lancaster, through which the quiet Nashua marks out its winding channel, and presenting in the distant prospect some of the highest hills of Massachusetts and some lofty mountains of New Hampshire. The magnificent elms which proudly spread their wide branching tops upon the meadows; the groves, here and there, which the axe has spared; the frequent orchards, which indicate the wise care of the cultivator; and the extensive forests in the distance, with their mingled shades of green, from the most sombre to the brightest tint, conspire to present a landscape which fixes the attention of the most careless, and which, in its varied forms of light and shade, of forest and cultivation, of valley and mountain, of crops and trees, with here and there a beautiful village, with its spires pointing to heaven from among the trees, can never fail to charm the eye and to touch the heart."

Little and West's ponds in the southeast part of the town contain about twenty acres each; Welch's Pond, about half-way up the side of Wottoquottuc Hill, is a little gem. The beautiful Nashua River

runs across the northern angle of the town; and further in, Still River, on which there are rich intervalles, pursues a parallel course,—beginning and ending in the former, and marking, perhaps, its ancient bed. The soil of the town is of superior quality, consisting of clayey loam and gravel; and the farmers are, in general, thrifty, independent and progressive. The area of the town is about 12,000 acres, exclusive of highways; of this, about 4,000 acres is forest, consisting of chestnut, oak and pine. The farms number 118, and the dwellings 221. The farm product, in 1885, was \$175,523; the largest item (\$60,276) being the dairy product. The manufactures consist of lumber, vehicles, vinegar; whose value, with others, in the same year, was \$27,240. The valuation in 1888 was \$177,607; rate of taxation, \$10 on \$1,000. The population is 876.

There is a pleasant village called Fryville in the southern part of the town; and the centre, lying between the rounded hills, has an air of neatness and of quiet beauty. The roads are excellent, and beside them are many maple trees of large size. The Old Powder House is a noted object of interest. There is an admirable public library, containing nearly 3,000 volumes. The three Sunday-school libraries in the town contain about 1,200 additional. There are mixed schools, and a grammar and a high school, with seven buildings, valued at about \$10,000. The Baptists, Unitarians and Friends have church edifices here; that of the first being largest, and a pretty Gothic structure. The first Congregational society (Unitarian) was organized in 1740; the Friends in 1799; and the Baptist in 1833. Rev. Thomas Goss, settled in 1741, was the first minister.

The territory of this town was taken from Lancaster and incorporated in 1738,—being named in honor of the third Duke of Bolton (Charles Powlet), long a member of the British Colonial Council. In 1784 parts of Bolton and Marlboro were established as the district of Berlin; in 1829 part of Marlboro was annexed to Bolton; and in 1868 the southeast corner of Bolton was annexed to Hudson.

The town sent about 155 soldiers into the late war, of whom 23 were lost. In memory of these it has placed mural tablets in the town hall. Among eminent citizens mention is made of General Amory Holman, Jonathan Forbush, Solomon H. Howe and S. V. S. Wilder.

**BOSTON**, the metropolis of New England, the capital of Massachusetts, and seat of justice for the county of Suffolk, lies at the western extremity, or head, of Massachusetts Bay, — 464 miles by rail northeast of Washington, 236 northeast of New York, and 105 southwest of Portland. The latitude of the State House is 42° 21' 30" north; and the longitude, 71° 3' 51" west.

It has Needham, Newton, Brookline, Watertown, Cambridge and Somerville on the west; Everett, Chelsea and Revere on the north; Winthrop, Massachusetts Bay, and Hull on the east; Hingham, Quincy, Milton, Hyde Park and Brookline on the south. Its area is 19,100½ acres.



The city of Boston, as it now exists, has been made up of numerous aggregations. The nucleus was, of course, the present North End. The settlement grew southward, expanding about Dock Square, thence extending around Fort Hill and the sides of Beacon Hill, then from the North End along the shore to the West End, with a lively little village at the South End, advancing farther and farther southward to intercept the country business coming over what was then Boston Neck. These constituted old Boston, whose territory consisted of the peninsula extending from the mainland northeasterly, about two miles in length by one in breadth.

South Boston was annexed in 1804; East Boston (known as Noddle's Island) in 1836; Roxbury, in 1867; Dorchester, in 1869; Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton, in 1873. Although the spaces between the settlements have filled up, the old village names still attach to the localities; and while the old town names designate their limit as districts, there are also still existing in name the old and new village localities of the North End, Dock Square, Meeting House Hill, Harrison Square, Commercial Point, Neponset, Lower Mills, Mattapan, Jamaica Plains, Dorchester (village), West Roxbury (village), Brighton (village) Allston, Back Bay, and others. Old "Cornhill" has contracted to a street, and Fort Hill has been dug down until there remains of it nothing but Fort Hill Square.

Boston Harbor is, to a large extent, bordered with rivers, creeks, bays and inlets, and hence is remarkably irregular in its outline. The harbor is deep and capacious, and is studded with as many as forty picturesque islands, of which the most noted are Deer Island, of 184 acres, conveyed to the town March 4, 1634-5; Thompson's Island, annexed to the city from Dorchester March 15, 1834; Great Brewster Island, of 16 acres; Gallop's Island, of the same size; Lovell's Island; Long Island, on which is a lighthouse; Apple Island; Rainsford Island; Peddocks Island; Spectacle Islands; Governor's Island, on which is Fort Winthrop; Castle Island containing Fort Independence; and Georges Island, occupied by Fort Warren, the outermost and strongest fortification of the harbor. The outer limits of the harbor are marked on the north by Point Shirley, the southern extremity of the town of Winthrop, and on the south by Point Allerton, the northeastern extremity of the peninsular town of Hull. The intervening square of about four miles is largely occupied by islands, affording additional protection to the waters within. The main ship channel is between Point Allerton on the south and Boston Light on the north, with Fort Warren farther in on the south and the Bug Light on the north. The inner harbor is capable of holding 500 ships at anchor between Fort Winthrop and Fort Independence. It embraces about seventy-five square miles, and is considered, in respect to its freedom from sandbars, depth, capacity and defences (natural as well as artificial), one of the finest in the world. It receives the waters of the Mystic River (navigable to Medford), of the Charles River (navigable to Watertown), and of the Neponset River (navigable to Milton). About 240 wharves extend into the harbor, most of them strongly constructed.

The city is divided into 25 wards, containing, May 1, 1888, 120,499 assessed male polls, 48,331 dwelling-houses, and a total assessed valuation of \$761,452,548, with \$1.31 per \$100 as the rate of taxation. In addition to this amount there was exempt property, consisting of church and benevolent institutions, to the estimated value of \$26,257,706. The school-houses, in 1880, were valued at \$7,996,500; the municipal buildings, \$6,531,361; while those belonging to the county were estimated at \$2,000,000. The cost of the new county building, a noble, fire-proof structure of bricks, granite and iron, occupying the entire western side of Pemberton Square, has been estimated at \$2,500,000. There were in 1880, 3,319 stores and 4,258 miscellaneous buildings, in addition to dwellings.

The population in 1800 was 30,049; in 1820, 51,117; in 1840, 107,317; in 1860, 212,746; 1875, 341,919; 1880, 362,839; in 1885, 390,393, of whom 132,975 were born in foreign countries. In the years from 1860 to 1875, annexation added largely to the population. The valuation in 1840 was \$91,581,600; in 1860, \$278,861,000; in 1870, \$581,089,400; in 1880, \$639,462,495; in 1886, \$723,707,148.

The government is invested in a city council, chosen annually on the second Monday in December, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen and 72 common councilmen.

The geological formation of the territory is sienite, conglomerate, trap, slate, drift, and indetermined rock. There are ledges of slate in the harbor, and beds of clay and of peat are found in several localities. Ledges of pudding-stone occur extensively in the Highlands, from which substantial and handsome walls for buildings are constructed.

The surface of the city is beautifully diversified by upland, hill and valley, affording charming sites for building, and presenting altogether a scenic aspect remarkable for its freshness and variety. The highlands of East Boston overlook the harbor with its numerous islands, and constitute a prominent feature in the general landscape. The lights of Dorchester, and the romantic eminences of Roxbury, as well as the noted elevations, Savin Hill, Meeting-house hill, Dorchester Heights (or Telegraph Hill, also called Mount Washington), in South Boston, Mount Bowdoin, in Old Dorchester, and Bellevue Hill (330 feet), in West Roxbury, afford enchanting land and water views; while at Beacon Hill, about 110 feet above low tide, we may ascend to the cupola of the State House, about 110 feet higher, and gaze on a panorama unequalled elsewhere on our seaboard. Built upon so many picturesque eminences, Boston, viewed from the sea or from the land, appears alike magnificent.

Until after the Revolution, what was then Boston was merely an irregular expanse of land connected to the mainland by a narrow strip between Back and South Bays, which at the highest tides was overflowed by the sea. As the years have rolled on and house-lots have advanced in price more and more nearly to that of the buildings placed upon them, the "Neck" has been raised by laboriously transported soil and waste material; while South Bay has steadily grown narrower, and Back Bay has been wholly filled up, except about 30

acres, reserved for the salt-water pond in Back Bay Park. Five or six elegant avenues, instead of the poor and primitive one, now afford communication with the Highlands; and the section, still having the name of "South End," is wider and more beautiful than the original town itself. Other parts of the city also have been thus extended; and handsome private dwellings, railroad depots, stores and churches occupy many broad acres which were covered with water and with shipping less than half a century ago.

East Boston has communication with the other portions of the city by two steam ferries, and the ferry of the Boston, Revere and Lynn Railroad, and by a roundabout land route through the Charlestown district and the city of Chelsea; Congress Street, Mount Washington Avenue, Federal Street, Broadway and Dover Street bridges afford ready access with South Boston; Charles River Bridge (1,503 feet long, opened June 17, 1786) and Warren Bridge connect the Charlestown district with the main section; Canal or Craigie's Bridge (opened in 1809), West Boston Bridge, and the new Harvard Bridge, near Back Bay Park, put Cambridge in direct and pleasant communication with all parts of Boston; while Western Avenue, or the "Mill-Dam," Huntington Avenue, Longwood Avenue, Francis, Perkins, Pond, Church, Arnold and half a dozen other streets, bind the town of Brookline closely to the side of the expanding city.

The steam railroads radiating from the city have each one or more bridges, carrying numerous tracks. Of these, the Fitchburg, Boston and Maine, Eastern, and Boston and Lowell, all have spacious depots on or near Causeway Street; the Boston and Albany road and the Old Colony have spacious depots on Kneeland



LOWELL-RAILROAD DEPÔT.

Street; the New York and New England Railroad has its depot at the foot of Summer Street, with ample freight houses and docks on the filled flats a little eastward; the Old Colony, while occupying its old-time position and lines, has recently added to its system the Boston and Providence line, the depot of which is at Park Square. Street railroads, also, operated by horses or by electricity, connect the depots, the different parts of the city, and the various suburbs by frequent trips, to which are added several lines of coaches, and numerous rapid herdies, and the more elegant and easy coaches.

Several lines of ocean steamers connect the city with Europe, — the Cunard, the Warren, the Allan, the Furness, the Leyland, the Guion and others; so that one may sail on one or more days of the week for England, Scotland, France and Germany; and, less frequently, for some Mediterranean port, Australia, and far-off China.

The lines running to South America, the Gulf of Mexico, the West Indies and ports along our own coast and the British Provinces, are numerous, and their trips frequent. The railroads generally have special lines of telegraph along their roads, while the public lines are so numerous that almost instantaneous communication may be held with every part of the country, and, by means of the ocean cables, with Europe.



PARK SQUARE STATION, BOSTON.

The hotel accommodations of Boston are ample and admirable. The number receiving transient guests is nearly 100. The Revere and Tremont hotels have been the longest familiar to the travelling public, but do not excel Parker's, Young's, the Adams, the Quiney, the United States. The Crawford House and the American House are favorites with village merchants; the Back Bay houses, handsome in appearance and sumptuous in appointments,— the Brunswick, Vendome, Victoria, and, latest, the Thorndike,— find profitable

patronage. Space does not allow of further individual mention of the more than 200 respectable public houses of the city.

From its peculiar configuration, the streets and lanes of the city proper were laid out originally with very little regard to regularity or order, and they are consequently somewhat confusing to the stranger. Since the great fire in November, 1872, there has been much improvement in them by widening and straightening.

The total number of streets in 1880 was 616; and these, with the bridges, squares and alleys, are lighted by 10,177 gas lights, 2,805 oil and fluid lamps, and 601 electric lights; the total number of lights being 3,583. The principal avenue is Washington Street; which, commencing on the western side of the northern section, runs medially through the city, southeasterly to State Street, thence southwesterly, quite into Dedham, some five miles from its starting point. Nearly parallel with this, in its middle section, then radiating, are Dorchester Avenue, Albany Street and Harrison and Blue Hill avenues on the east, with Shawmut Avenue, Tremont Street and Columbus and Huntington avenues on the west. These are intersected at all angles by shorter streets, as Hanover, noted for its retail stores; State Street, for its banking institutions; Franklin and Summer streets, reconstructed on the ruins of the great fire, and Congress Street, noted for their wholesale business; Devonshire Street, for its wholesale trade and business offices, among which is the magnificent post-office building. Beacon Street extends from Tremont Street over the southern brow of Beacon Hill, past the Common and the Public Garden, thence over what was formerly a mill dam, into Brookline, acquiring in its course the more sounding name of Western Avenue; to which in truth, however, it is entitled, being one of the fashionable and frequented carriage ways of the city. The extended canopy formed by the overhanging branches of the majestic elms along the Common and Public Garden, with the noble vista of the avenue losing itself among the Brookline hills, give it a beauty not surpassed in America. Here, Commonwealth Avenue alone rivals it; being 250 feet in width, and having between its two roadways, for its whole length, a grassy park, with a broad promenade flanked on either side by a double row of handsome trees. This avenue extends from the middle of the western side of the Public Garden, through the Driving Park, and ends at Brookline Avenue. Its narrow park measures ten acres. At intervals along the middle line, statues are set,—General Glover, Alexander Hamilton, William Lloyd Garrison, and near the entrance of the Driving Park the striking and beautiful one of Lief Ericson, the Norwegian explorer of A.D. 1000. At the eastern end, just within the Public Garden, is the equestrian statue of Washington. Other marked features of this avenue are the lofty white marble front of the Hotel Vendome, the noble tower of the First Baptist Society's church, the Algonquin Club House, and the handsome residences. On the south side of the Common and Public Garden is Boylston Street, starting from Washington Street and ending at the Driving Park. Upon this street, at the intersection of Huntington Avenue

and Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, is Copley Square,—from its area and surrounding edifices the finest square in the city.

The principal thoroughfares in East Boston are Chelsea Street, running longitudinally with the island, and Meridian Street, so called from its running north and south. The first connects with Chelsea at the north, the latter at the south,—meeting at a sharp angle near the centre of the southern section. Other streets cross these, usually running in direct lines across the island. Webster Street commands a fine view of Boston Harbor and the city proper, and is adorned with many beautiful residences. The street system of South Boston is, for the most part, regular; the avenues generally crossing each other at right angles. Dorchester Avenue runs directly south, by South Bay, from Federal Street in the city proper to Milton Lower Mills; while Broadway, the principal thoroughfare, ornamented with trees, runs centrally through the territory to City Point. Warren Street and Walnut Avenue are the principal carriage ways through Boston Highlands; and Washington Street (east) and Dorchester Avenue, Bowdoin, Hancock and Boston streets, through Dorchester.

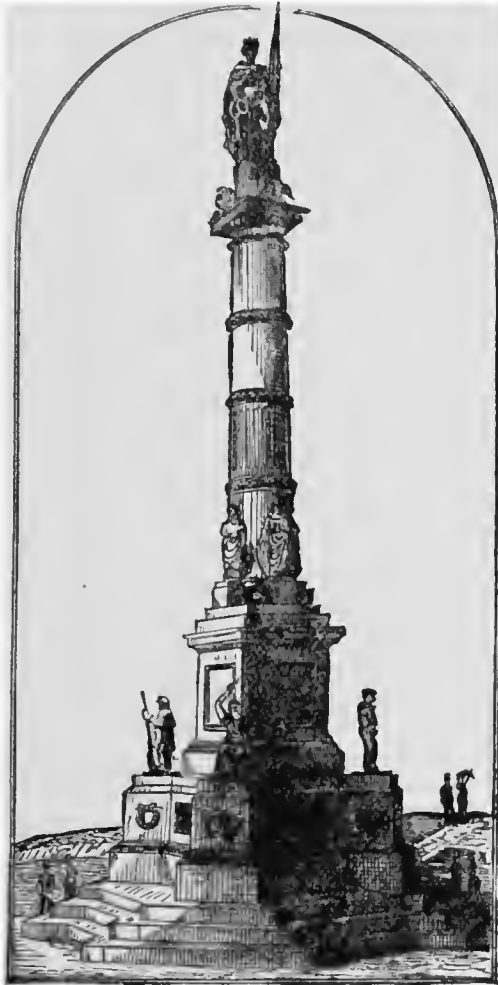
The principal avenues of Charlestown are Chelsea Street, passing along the land side of the Navy Yard, and connecting Warren and Chelsea bridges; Bunker Hill, Main and Medford streets, running from Chelsea Street through the whole length of the peninsula, and at Charlestown Neck uniting in Broadway, which stretches over Winter Hill in Somerville quite to Medford. Monument Square, the largest public park, has an area of about six acres. Market Square is a handsome space in the southern section. City Square, at the extremity of the peninsula, is the point whence radiate most of the principal streets, and is flanked on the south by the huge building called the Waverly House, built by Moses Dow from the profits of the "Waverly Magazine." Another fine building is what was Charlestown's "City Hall," now a branch of Boston Public Library.

Brighton is the chief cattle market of New England. Its chief objects of note are the Abattoir (the place of slaughter of food animals); the Cattle-fair Hotel; Allston—a pleasant modern village where terminates the "Mile-ground;" Bigelow Hill, whence are fine views of sea, villages and vistas of hills; and the Chestnut Hill Reservoir with its driveway, at the south, near the line of Newton.

Boston Common is a public park, containing about 48 acres, on the southwesterly slope of Beacon Hill. It is beautifully diversified with knolls, avenues, parterres and fountains; and delightfully sheltered by great trees,—English and American elms, lindens, several varieties of maple, English oak, cottonwood and other kinds.

Near the centre is an iron fence surrounding a thrifty young tree, on the spot where stood the Old Elm, so noted from its size and for the tragic events which have occurred in its vicinity. In 1776, as many as thirty Indians, concerned in massacres, were hung upon the branches of this and other trees around it. Here, in early days,

Quakers were hung for conscience' sake ; and here, later, Whitefield preached to an audience, it is said, of 20,000. This tree was destroyed in the great gale in 1876. Near by, on the north side, is the



ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT,

Frog Pond (without a frog), a pretty little lake, and within it a fountain throwing a huge jet of water to a great height. Rising from the margin of the pond is the central and highest elevation of

the Common, on the summit of which stands a lofty column of white granite surmounted by the bronze figure of Liberty; its base surrounded by allegorical figures of stone in half relief; while lower, on the four angles of the pedestal, are bronze statues of a soldier, a sailor, the muse of history and the genius of peace. The monument is by Milman, and commemorates the sons of Boston lost in the war of the Rebellion. On the Park Street side of the Common is the noble fountain presented by Gardner Brewer. About midway on the Tremont Street side are the Cogswell fountain, mostly of granite, and the interesting monument to Liberty, erected in 1888. The design is by Robert Kraus. It is a round column of granite on a pedestal of the same material, on the front projection of which stands a beautiful bronze figure of Liberty, with an eagle just alighting at her feet. It is popularly known as the Crispus Attucks monument, because his name stands first on the list of those who fell in the Boston Massacre, in 1770, which this monument commemorates. In the southern part of the Common is the Old Central Burying Ground, long unused, and now deeply shaded by a variety of thrifty trees. In this cemetery were buried many British soldiers. In the early days of the Revolution the Common was the principal camp ground of the British. The Charles Street side was then the western water front, and along its line were pits for the musketmen; while batteries occupied the eminences in the rear.

The Public Garden, separated from the Common by Charles Street, was laid out in 1803. It comprises about 24 acres, recovered from the tide, and lying in the form of a parallelogram, with an artificial lake of about four acres in the centre. A fountain in its northern part is the source of supply. Clumps of trees and shrubs about the margin and the rocky island, give variety to the scenery; which is further increased by a bridge thrown across the lake at a narrow place midway of its length. The latter also affords an excellent standing place to see the movements of the numerous boats with which the lake is supplied. Clumps of shrubs, trees singly and in groups, beds of flowers varied weekly through the season, meet the eye of the visitor in every direction. The garden is further decorated by the elegant monumental fountain of marble with carved base, and surmounted by a sculptured group consisting of surgeon and his patient, erected in honor of the discoverer of anaesthetics; by the beautiful marble fountain representing Venus standing in a shell rising from the sea; by the bronze figures of Edward Everett and Charles Sumner, near the north and south sides of the garden; and last and most impressive of all, the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball. The figures are of heroic proportions, and are set on a granite pedestal 16 feet in height.

The Driving Park, situated in the Back Bay district, on Charles River, and near Brookline, has an area of about 106 acres, including some 35 acres of water in stream and pond; and consists of a fine, broad road running along the higher portions of the park in a laby-



rinthian manner, making a driveway of several miles in length. Slender-shafted trees line the road, thickets of shrubs occupy the steeper banks, while beds of hardy flowers fill vacant plats of ground on terrace and slope. Another attractive place for small parties to stroll and lunch is Franklin Park, in the Roxbury district,—a half-wild tract of forest and field, large enough to contain the Common and Public Garden seven times over. Near by, on the west, is the Arnold Arboretum, in West Roxbury, about one-third as large. It is a scientific botanical garden under the direction of Harvard College. There are in the city, belonging to it, about 40 minor parks, turfed, and planted with trees and shrubs, and having an average area of about an acre. Eleven of these are in the city proper (or Old Boston), three in South Boston, five in East Boston, ten in Roxbury, three in Dorchester, four in Charlestown, two in West Roxbury, and two in Brighton. There is throughout the city a remarkable number of streets shaded by colonnades of fine trees, often of great size. The Charles River Embankment, 200 feet in width, extending along the south bank of the river from Leverett Street, near Craigie's Bridge, to Cottage Farm Bridge, near the Riding Park in Brighton, will contain about 69 acres. The Chestnut Hill Reservoir, at the borders of Brighton and the city of Newton (where Beacon Street terminates) has a broad marginal park, making an agreeable driveway. Altogether, the park system of Boston now contains about 1,133 acres; and there is a project to add a marine park at South Boston, and a large park for Charlestown. There are also three or four private "gardens," where entertainments are given, and the public admitted for a fee.

The climate of the city, though variable, is generally favorable to health, and usually for a large portion of the year affords most delightful weather. The east and northeast winds in the latter part of the winter and early spring, and the sudden great changes of temperature at all seasons, are severely felt by people of weak constitutions or enfeebled conditions of the body; but the intense heats of summer are agreeably tempered by the same ocean breezes, which bring an atmosphere filled with the salty vapors of the sea. The temperature for six months of the year is within the range most comfortable for all; while January and July give extremes which cause discomfort at times, these periods are not often so prolonged as to depress the health. The average temperature of the hottest and coldest months for the ten years including 1871 and 1880 was, for January, 27.3°, and for July, 71.8°. The death-rate of the city in 1886 (not a specially favorable period) was 23.40 per cent.; there having been 9,265 deaths from an estimated population of 395,924.

Boston has 35 public and private cemeteries. Of these, Copp's Hill, at the north end of the city, and the King's Chapel and the Granary cemeteries, are the oldest. The largest are Forest Hills Cemetery, containing 228 acres, and Mount Hope Cemetery, 105 acres, in Roxbury. The other large ones are Evergreen Cemetery, in Brighton; Cedar Grove Cemetery, in Dorchester; Mount Calvary Cemetery, in Rox-

bury; St. Benedict's, in West Roxbury. The noted Mount Auburn Cemetery, just outside of Boston, is made use of by many of its families.

Attractive points, as affording the best views, are the old Dorchester Heights, fortified by General Washington, now called, also, "Telegraph Hill" and "Mount Washington," in what is now the South Boston district; Parker Hill, and West Roxbury Fort (the



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON.

site marked by the handsome standpipe of the Boston Water Works), the cupola of the State House; Bunker Hill Monument; and, in the near suburbs, Corey Hill, in Brookline, and Mount Auburn Observatory. Of antiquarian interest, there are the Copp's Hill Cemetery and the Granary Burying Ground; Christ Church; Fanenil Hall; the Massachusetts Historical Society's and the New England Genealogical Society's collections; the old South Church, and the Old State House and its contents. Of scientific interest are the collections



MECHANICS' FAIR BUILDING, BOSTON.

of the Boston Natural History Society; the Bussey Institution and Arnold Arboretum, in West Roxbury; the United States Arsenal at Watertown; and the Navy Yard in Charlestown. Lovers of literature and art will be interested by the Boston Public Library, the Boston Atheneum, and delighted at the Museum of Fine Arts. Lovers

of musical science will visit the New England Conservatory of Music, at Franklin Square Park, and the Boston Conservatory, on Tremont Street, overlooking the Common. For an outing, the visitor will perhaps follow the example of the resident, and picnic in Franklin Park, or try the sea breezes at Revere Beach or Nantasket.

Among the most conspicuous public buildings in the city are the State House, Post-office, Custom House, City Hall, the new County Court-house and the new Public Library, Faneuil Hall, Quincy and Washington markets, and the jail on Charles Street.

Buildings of important benevolent uses are the Massachusetts General Hospital, the City Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, the Car-

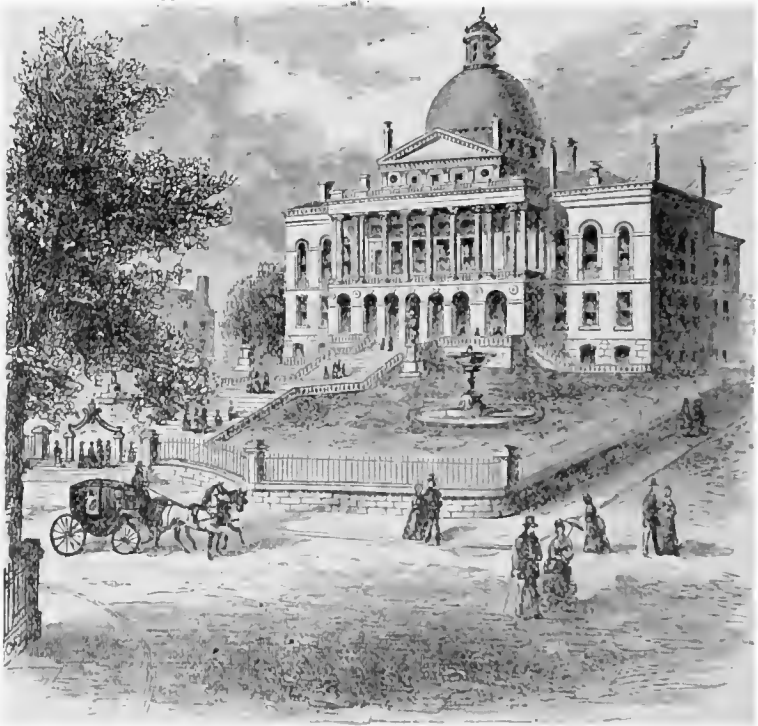


MASONIC TEMPLE, BOSTON.

ney Hospital, Children's Hospital, New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Homeopathic Hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and several of lesser note. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association building, and Horticultural Hall, are interesting, and serve important public uses. The Masonic Temple is of much interest from its architecture, exterior and interior, and from its being the seat of the highest Masonic authority in New England.

The older section of the State House, situate on the east side of Mount Vernon Street and fronting on Beacon Street, is a substantial and symmetrical structure 173 feet in length, 61 feet in depth, and 120 in height, crowning the summit of Beacon Hill. The top of the dome is about 230 feet above tide-water. It was built upon land

formerly owned and occupied by John Hancock, and was opened for legislative use on January 11, 1798. The bronze statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann decorate the grounds in front. In Dorie Hall within, which will continue to serve as the elegant vestibule of the vast edifice, are marble statues of President Washington and Governor John A. Andrew, together with the battle flags of the Massachusetts regiments in the war of the Rebellion, and other interesting memorials. The new State House includes the old one which bears the gilded dome, now so familiar to all who have looked upon the city from far or near. The new portion joins solidly on the



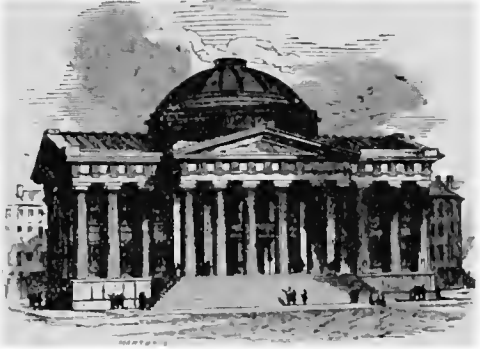
STATE HOUSE — BEACON STREET FRONT.

rear, and extends, by an arch over Mount Vernon Street, to about the same distance beyond it as the older part extends on the Beacon Street side. The new portion is of the same height, but the long sky-line is broken at the middle by a projecting section surmounted by a pediment somewhat in the style of a Greek temple. On this projection, and an equal distance at each side, is a colonnade, similar to the one on the front of the dome section. This fronts on the broad eastern avenue made by the removal of the Temple Street

buildings as far as Derne Street. Old Doric Hall, in the remodelled edifice, serves as an entrance, through a broad arch that replaces its back wall, to the great Memorial Hall, five steps higher, and occupying the space above the Mount Vernon Street arch. The building is modest yet impressive and beautiful in its exterior, while its interior is thought to be formed perfectly to the purposes of the General Court and the other departments of the State government.

The Custom House, on State Street, is built entirely of granite, — exterior and interior walls and dome-like roof. It is of the Doric order of architecture; its ground plan being the form of a Greek cross. Its cost was over a million dollars.

The Post Office has a façade of more than 200 feet on Devonshire Street, but its front is on Liberty Square, and is much loftier. It is



THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON.



CITY HALL, BOSTON.

built of white Rockport granite, and its cost considerably exceeded two millions of dollars.

City Hall, in Court Square, and fronting on School Street, is built

of Concord granite, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, — costing more than half a million dollars. In front of it stand admirable bronze statues of Benjamin Franklin, and of Josiah Quincy, an eminent mayor of the earlier period of the city.

The new County Court-house occupies the entire western side of old Pemberton Square, and covers an area of 85,688 square feet. Its length is quite near 450 feet; width 200 feet; height of walls from the square, 90 feet; top of dome, 200 feet. The building is fire-proof throughout, its exterior being of white granite, and the interior walls of brick. In architectural style it is of German character on a basis



FANEUIL HALL AND QUINCY MARKET.

of the Early Roman style, with special modifications by the architect. It presents great variety of ornament with nobleness and solidity. Its interior is remarkably adapted for light and air.

Large and handsome private buildings, both dwellings and business houses, are becoming very numerous; while the architecture is constantly becoming more definite and artistic.

Faneuil Hall, which, from the meeting held in it by the early advocates of American freedom, came to be called "The Cradle of Liberty," was erected in 1742 and presented to the city by Mr. Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant. The street floor and basement are wholly occupied by markets for the sale of meats, fish, dairy products and vegetables; while the second story contains a hall 76 feet square, decorated with large portraits in oil colors of Washington, Samuel Adams, Daniel Webster and others, which is still much used by popular assemblies. On the east side of this building stands the Quincy building or market, of granite, much larger than the

other, and used for the same purpose. It was opened in 1827. Nearly all the section about Faneuil Hall, including part or all of several streets, is devoted to the same kind of merchandise; the section extending quite to Atlantic Avenue.

Boylston Market, for many years a landmark at the corner of Washington and Boylston streets, has given place to a more modern building of stone, of greater size and more varied uses. Washington Market, on the corner of Washington and Lenox streets, is the third building in size devoted to the provision trade.

The great bell in Faneuil Hall is the only one in the city proper which now gives general notice of fires; the alarm being communicated to the engine houses by electricity, from upwards of 400 boxes placed in every part of the city. The fire department has 33 steam fire engines, 8 chemical, and one hand engine, with necessary apparatus and carriages, with nearly 150 horses. The harbor, also, is supplied with two fire-engine boats. There are 238 fire reservoirs, and about 5,000 hydrants connected with the street mains of the city water-works. The latter also furnish an ample supply of water in all parts of the city, the pipes delivering freely at even the most elevated points.

Boston has an extensive and excellent sewerage system, which drains it thoroughly. In its front is the illimitable sea; and at its back are hundreds of miles of grassy and forest-clad hills and valleys. Owing to its situation, the air is constantly changing, and is of a high degree of purity; consequently the city proves a very wholesome place of residence.

In her varied industries Boston manifests remarkable skill and activity. Her sons are engaged in almost every art, manufacture, trade, calling and profession. Her merchants, manufacturers and seamen are known over all the world. Her capitalists are builders and operators of railroads all over the country, and her capital has aided, in large proportion, in opening the mines of precious metals in the mountainous West, and in developing manufactures in remote sections of the Union. Among home industries, shipbuilding holds a fair proportion. She is noted for small craft built for speed,—from the carsman's shell to the swift-sailing schooner; while steam vessels up to 1,200 or 1,500 tons are occasionally sent out from her yards. The annual value of this manufacture is about \$1,000,000.

The annual catch of her fishermen, including fish products and shell fish, reaches a value of about half a million dollars. In addition to this, a large part of the catch of other Massachusetts ports and of Maine and New Hampshire is handled by the fish dealers of Boston.

The dutiable value of imports for the year ending June 30, 1888, was \$63,897,778; the export of domestic merchandise for the same period being \$55,482,664. There were also some exports of foreign goods, from the quantity imported. These aggregates have been exceeded in several recent years. The foregoing statement does not include coastwise traffic, nor that by land conveyance, whose figures would vastly exceed those of the foreign trade; but no means exists

by which accurate data can be obtained regarding domestic commerce, excepting in the receipts of breadstuffs. Those of flour for the year ending September 30, 1888, were 2,899,294 barrels; of corn, 6,167,333 bushels; of oats, 6,234,316; of wheat, 1,703,888. The number of vessels entering the customs district of Boston during the year ending June 30, 1880, was 2,874; and the number of clearances for foreign ports was 2,827.



The last report of the Comptroller of the Currency (1888) gives the aggregate returns of 55 Boston national banks, as follows:—

	Capital Stock.	Surplus Fund.
Returns from two private banks	\$51,100,000	\$13,293,256.20
	420,000	166,544.00

A later statement shows 60 national banks in active business in the city. There were also, at the close of the year 1888, 15 savings institutions, the aggregate of whose deposits, undivided earnings, guaranty fund, premium, suspense and rent accounts was \$101,808,-



793.75; eight trust companies, whose capital stock, deposits, etc., aggregated \$58,523,896.07; two loan companies, whose assets amounted to \$280,752.19; two mortgage loan and investment companies, whose resources aggregated \$1,083,730.23; twelve co-operative banks, with assets amounting to \$1,232,312.19.

The penal and reformatory institutions in the city are the prison in Charlestown, belonging to the State, the county jail on Charles Street, the House of Correction at South Boston, the House of Industry and the House of Reformation, on Deer Island. There is also a House for Neglected Children in Roxbury, and almshouses on Deer Island, Rainsford Island, and the Austin Farm. The South End Industrial School for boys and girls was established six years ago by a few philanthropic and practical persons; and the number of its pupils, together with its results within their homes and in their later career, has already shown the utility of this class of institutions. The same may be said concerning the Farm School for Boys during a longer period; for this institution was organized in 1832. It is intended for those of less favored condition than the former. There are in the city upwards of 87 private schools, having school buildings and other property to the value of nearly \$4,000,000. This number includes the collegiate institutions of Boston University, with its law, medical, theological, musical and general departments; Boston College; Boston Academy of Notre Dame; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the professional schools, — the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston Dental College, the New England and the Boston Conservatories of Music, the Petersilea Academy, and the School of Drawing and Painting (Museum of Fine Arts). The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, the Boston School for the Deaf, are partially of the public school system. The public special schools consist of 19 kindergartens, 1 manual training school, 5 schools of cookery, and 21 evening schools, — 5 of the latter giving instruction in drawing.

The city has a normal school of the highest class, associated with which is a training school having grammar and primary departments; a Normal Art School, two Latin schools (the Boys' and the Girls'), an English High School, a Girls' High School, and six general high schools. With these are a large number of the lower graded schools, in suitable proportion in the city system. The number of public school buildings in Boston, as given in the State census of 1885, was 164, having an estimated value of \$8,601,410. The number on May 1, 1889, had increased to about 180. Boston's system of public instruction is a very excellent one, and at the World's Exposition in Vienna, in 1873, it received the award of honor.

By the census of 1885, it appears that there are in Boston 233 public libraries, possessing 2,177,318 books. These consist of the State (reference), city public, association, private circulating, public and private school, professional, church and Sunday-school libraries. The oldest of these is that of the Massachusetts Historical Society, established in 1791. The New England Historic and Genealogical

Society is a younger institution occupying a kindred field,—both having valuable reference libraries. The Boston Atheneum, established in 1849, has a handsome building and a large library. The largest collection of books is that of the Public Library. Ten years ago the number of volumes in this library was 345,734; the number of persons employed was 141; and the city appropriation for the current expenses of the year \$121,000. There are now 505,410 volumes, with twelve branches and three delivery stations, in as many remote sections of the city. The library has outgrown its old building on Boylston Street, a spacious and elegant structure, and has made necessary the new and capacious building on Copley Square. This has a frontage of 225 feet on each of the three streets that bound it; and its cornice is 70 feet above the street, while Bates Hall, 40 feet deep, and occupying the entire Dartmouth Street front, rises to a height of 80 feet,—receiving a part of its light from the roof. The architecture is Roman, with slight modifications.



NEW ENGLAND GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

Other sources of entertainment and intelligence are the excellent lectures of all kinds frequently given in the numerous halls and the vestry-rooms of the churches and of the Christian associations. Many of these are free, though of equal value with those which require an admission fee. The Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations and the Young Men's Christian Union (especially the last) are well known for their liberality in this respect. The most valuable free lectures, however, are those given in courses, and from two to four a week, through all the colder third of the year, at the expense and under the direction of the Lowell Institute; this was endowed by John Lowell, junior, by a legacy of \$250,000, its opening course of lectures having been given in 1848.

The issues of the Boston printing press are characteristic of New England, and a credit to the city as an intellectual centre. There are about 150 book publishers, some of whom send out editions of several hundred different books each year; and several add to these monthly magazines, weekly journals, or quarterlies. Including newspapers, daily and weekly, there are published in the city nearly 250 periodicals,—of which some 45 are religious, 14 scientific, 3 relate to law, 3 to medicine, 4 to music, 2 to health, 11 or more are theological, 9 are commercial, 10 educational, 7 relate to schools, 15 are

juveniles of which 11 are religious; about a dozen are distinctively political, 3 are in German and 2 in French. The ethical standard of journalism in Boston is high, and its literary quality superior.

The number of churches in the city is 234. Two of these are Advent churches; 29, Baptist; 2, Christian; 36, Trinitarian Congregational; 26, Unitarian; 2, Congregational; 24, Episcopal; 1, Reformed Episcopal; 27, Methodist Episcopal; 3, Methodist; 1, Friends; 8, Jewish; 7, Lutheran 2, New Church (Swedenborgian); 9, Presbyterian; 1, Reformed Church (German); 32, Roman Catholic; 2, Spiritualist; 7, Universalist; and 13 of various denominations. The estimated present value of the church buildings (not



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOSTON.

including the land) is \$3,963,000. Christ Church (Episcopal), on Salem Street, erected in 1723, is the oldest church edifice in the city. From its tower (in which there is now a chime of eight bells) Paul Revere sent out his lantern signal, and General Burgoyne witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. The Old South Church, on Washington Street, was first occupied for public worship on the 26th of April, 1730. It is preserved as a relic of the early period of the nation, and is used for the display of lesser relics, and for lectures on historical and sociological subjects. King's Chapel, on Tremont Street, was first used for divine service on August 21, 1754. It contains several beautiful memorial tablets. Adjoining it is the

oldest burial place in the city. This church is a plain and solid edifice of dark granite, with a massive square tower surrounded below the entablature by wooden Ionic columns. It is valued at \$25,000; while the lot in which it stands is estimated to be worth \$514,000. Park Street Church, occupying a commanding site on Tremont Street, was consecrated January 10, 1810. It has seats for about 1,200 persons. Its spire rises 218 feet above the pavement, forming a conspicuous feature in the distant view. St Paul's Church, on Tremont Street, consecrated June 20, 1820, is constructed of fine gray granite, in the Grecian Ionic style. The Beacon Hill Church, though secluded, is perhaps the most unique in its appearance of any in the city. It is a union church, and a common resort of the patrons



KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.

of the benevolent and religious institutions of which Dr. Charles Cullis has been the chief promoter. Tremont Temple is the home of a Baptist society; but it has a business-like front, and its several halls are used for secular meetings and entertainments, as well as for religious purposes. The Methodist Church on Tremont Street was dedicated January 1, 1862. It is built of Roxbury stone, in simple Gothic style, and is remarkable for its fine proportions.

The Central Church on the corner of Berkeley and Newbury streets (Trinitarian Congregational) was dedicated in 1867. It is constructed of Roxbury stone with sandstone trimmings, in a characteristic Gothic style. Its steeple is 236 feet in height, the tallest in Boston. The First Church in Boston (Unitarian), near by on the same street, was used for the first time in December, 1868. It is a beautiful edifice, especially noticeable for its fine carriage porch. The Arlington Street Church (Unitarian) is a charming building of brown freestone in the English style at the Wren period. It has a striking interior after the Corinthian order. In its tower is a chime of bells. One of the principal landmarks of Commonwealth Avenue is the "Brattle-square Church," now occupied by the First Baptist society. It is a fine building of cream-colored sandstone, and remarkable for its noble tower. Trinity Church (Episcopal) on Copley Square, was consecrated February 9, 1877. It is of dark Dedham granite, with brown freestone trimmings. Its central tower is 211 feet in height. The edifice is a fine example of French Romanesque, and is valued



PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.

at \$500,000. There is little more land in its lot than is occupied by the building, yet it is valued at \$320,000. The New Old South Church, on the same square, is one of the most conspicuous edifices in the city. Its architecture is North Italian Gothic, and its abundant ornament gives it a somewhat oriental effect. The tall and rather striking tower (218 feet in height) has the appearance of leaning slightly away from the main edifice. The building alone is valued at \$368,000. The Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Harrison Avenue, was dedicated in 1861. It is built of granite, and has a brilliant interior finish with a combination of Ionic and Corinthian forms. The Boston College is connected with this church. The buildings of the church and college cost about \$350,000. The



TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

Cathedral of the Holy Cross, commenced in 1867, is one of the most spacious and splendid church edifices in the metropolis. It will contain about 5,000 people. The material is Roxbury stone. One of the towers, if completed according to design, will have an altitude of 300 feet; but there is some doubt regarding the safety of the foundation. The First Spiritual Temple, on the corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, is a handsome but somewhat curious structure. It is built of brownstone, and is largely Romanesque in its architecture. Its value is estimated at \$200,000.

The various sections of the present city of Boston have a history of their own. Soon after its annexation in 1804, South Boston was connected with the city proper by a bridge across the channel at the "Neck" at Dover Street. It was opened in March of the same year with a military display and great civic "pomp and circumstance." The bridge was 1,550 feet long and its cost \$50,000. Later a substantial iron bridge took its place. A second bridge at the foot of Federal Street was built in 1828. The magnificent iron bridges erected still more recently, extending from Harrison Avenue and Congress and Swett streets to South Boston, seem to furnish all necessary connection between the inner and the seaward sections. At the time of the annexation, South Boston (earlier a part of Dorchester) possessed but ten families; but each successive bridge added largely to its population. Its most rapid growth, however, followed the establishment of the street railroad system in 1854. About the margin is much "made" land. Near the centre is the abrupt eminence known variously as Telegraph Hill, from its having been used as a marine signal station; and Mount Washington, from its having been fortified by General Washington when he invested the British army; and as Dorchester Heights, under which name it was known until a comparatively recent date. Two squares northeasterly, on a lower eminence, is the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Four streets farther in the same direction, on another elevation, is Independence Square, a pretty park occupying about two squares. Across the east end of the island is laid out the Marine Park, which, it is hoped, may be extended to Castle Island. On the north side of the island are the House of Correction and the Insane Hospital. A large portion of the space between these and the foreign docks connected with the New York and New England Railroad is occupied by various manufactories, and by the Alger iron works. Here have been produced the largest cannon ever made in America.

East Boston is noted for its ship-yards, founderies and sugar refineries. Here is the landing place of the Atlantic steamships, and the terminus of the Grand Junction Railway. It formerly bore the name of "Noddle's Island," from the first known resident. Mr. Maverick (who, later, became the owner) had a fort mounting four guns, on the high ground here in 1630. In 1814, Fort Strong was erected on the spot now occupied by Belmont Square. At the outbreak of the Revolution Mr. Thomas Williams was the sole resident; and the British, descending upon the island, carried off his flocks and herds and burned his farmhouse. The island at this period contained about 660 acres of land, not reckoning the flats (since filled up), and was separated from Boston (Shawmut) by 132 rods of water. The first ferry boat was authorized in 1637. As late as 1833, the entire population comprised only eight persons. In 1836 the Eastern Railroad built its road and a depot on the island, and in 1839 the Cunard line of ocean steamships made East Boston their landing; and the place grew rapidly, so that in 1879 there were 17 miles of streets. These, from the first, have uniformly been named for our own country towns and eminent men.

The higher portions afford pleasing views of the harbor, and have many fine residences. Maverick Square is the most important business centre.

Charlestown was the capital and the earlier place of residence of Governor Winthrop and his associates. The Indians called the place *Mishawum*. At the time of the battle with the British, there, Charlestown had some 300 dwellings and 150 to 200 other buildings. The land at the southern part rises from the water into an eminence formerly called Breed's Hill, where the battle was fought; the position being taken instead of Bunker Hill; and here, too, stands Bunker Hill Monument commemorating it. The real Bunker Hill is a little northward and considerably higher. It is now occupied by a handsome Roman Catholic church. Bunker Hill Monument was begun in 1825, and completed in 1843. The base of the structure is 30 feet square, tapering to 15½ feet, where the angle of the summit begins. Its entire height is 221½ feet. The shaft is hollow, and contains a spiral staircase of 295 steps, ascending to a chamber at the top, where are four windows from whence beautiful views may be obtained. The cost was \$150,000. On the south-east side of the peninsula is the United States Navy Yard, occupying 83½ acres of land.

Roxbury is mentioned by William Wood, the first historian of New England, in 1633. He says: "It is something rocky, which it has the name of Rocksberry." None will dispute its being rocky in parts; for "Roxbury pudding-stone" is familiar to the eyes, as the term is to the ears, of all Bostonians, not only in its native bed, but in many of the finest buildings of the city. What is now Washington Street, in this district, was formerly "The Street" of Roxbury, where the business was concentrated. Roxbury was the native place of Generals Warren, Heath and Greaton, the residence of General Dearborn, and of many wealthy people, a few of the fine old houses yet remaining. As a place of residence, the Roxbury district is found to have great attractions, and is rapidly filling with attractive dwellings.

The Dorchester district is generally elevated, good views of the bay and of the surrounding localities being attainable from the upper rooms of many of the dwellings. When, in June, 1630, the company of the "Mary and John," including two clergymen, Revs. Meverick and Wareham, came to this place, the Indians called it "Mattapan;" but the company quickly named it Dorchester, after the town of this name in England. They set up a church soon after, but its site is now unknown. It is stated that the first water-mill in America was set up in Dorchester, and that its citizens were the first to engage in the cod fishery. The quaint town-hall still remains. Other and admirable features are the ancient meeting-house and the magnificent soldiers' monument on Meeting-House Hill; the Lyman Fountain, on Eaton Square; its noble trees and fine gardens; its quaint old burial place; Grove Hall and its benevolent institutions (Dr. Cullis').

West Roxbury was detached from Roxbury and incorporated as a



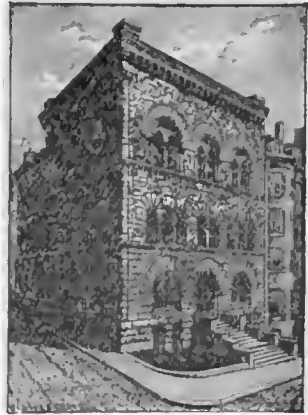
town in 1851, and a part of Dedham was annexed in the following year. Brook Farm Phalanx was established on picturesque ground in the western part, in 1841. This establishment is now the German Orphan Asylum. Jamaica Pond, a beautiful sheet of water about 56 acres in extent, is a principal feature of this district. Overlooking it and the towns for miles about is Bellevue Hill, 334 feet above sea-level, and the highest point in the city. Handsome public and private buildings and abundant ornamental vegetation, with rows of great trees along the streets, make this one of Boston's most agreeable purlieus.

Brighton is now, as it has been since the Revolution, the chief cattle market of New England. Its chief objects of note are the Abattoir,—the place of the slaughter of food animals; the Cattle-fair Hotel; the Old Mansion of Peter Faneuil, its enormous horsechestnut tree in front; and beautiful Evergreen Cemetery, with its soldiers' monument. Allston is a pleasant modern village, where terminates the "Mile-ground;" Bigelow Hill affords fine views of sea and neighboring villages; and Chestnut Hill Reservoir, where Beacon Street fairly ends has an attractive marginal driveway. Originally this section of Boston was called "Little Cambridge." It was incorporated in 1807; and annexed to Boston in 1873, being now Ward 25.

Boston (the city proper) was called by the Indians *Shawmut*, which is supposed to have signified "a spring of water;" but the early white settlers called it "Trimountaine," from its three hills. It was purchased of William Blackstone, the sole inhabitant; and a

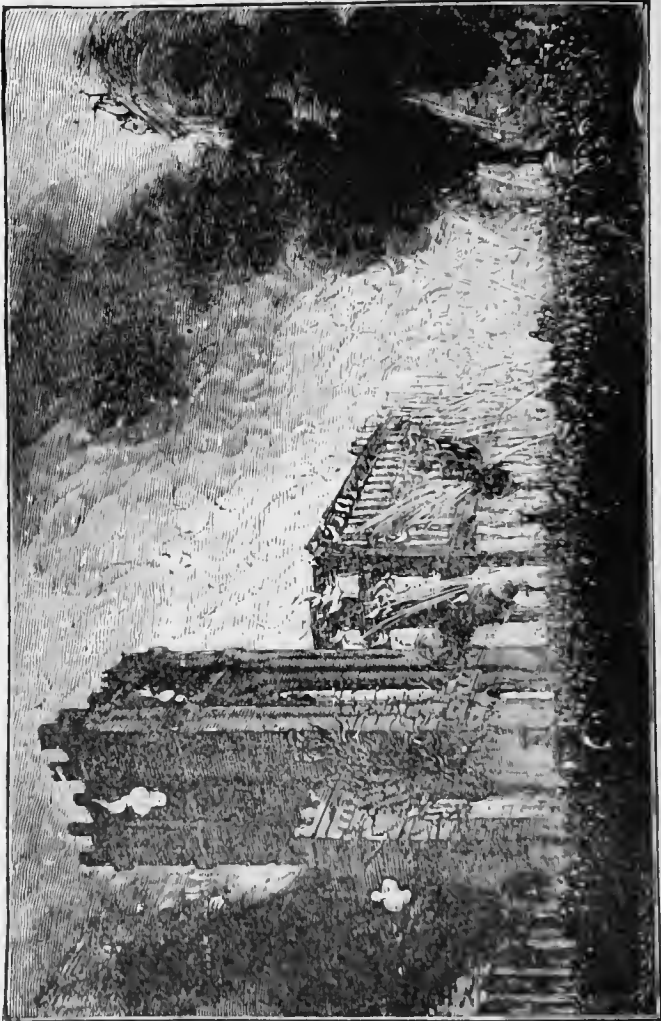
settlement was commenced by some colonists from Charlestown on the 17th day of September, 1630. They called their settlement Boston, from the old town in England from which some of them had come. This company organized under a large tree in Charlestown under the name, "First Church of Christ in Boston." The Rev. John Wilson was the first minister, and the first meeting-house was erected in 1632. The society (now Unitarian) occupies a very elegant church on the corner of Marlborough and Berkeley streets. The second church was organized June 5, 1650; and the Rev. John Mayo (or Mayhew) was settled over it November 9, 1665. He was succeeded by

Rev. Increase Mather, D.D., May 27, 1664. The first house of this society, called the "Old North," was burned by the British, January 16, 1776. After several removes and various fortunes the society, in 1874, dedicated a new and elegant edifice of freestone, situated on Boylston Street, near Dartmouth, and is now Unitarian.



UNITARIAN BUILDING,  
Corner Beacon and Bowdoin Streets.

The succession of pastors in this society, following Increase Mather, is Cotton Mather (1635-1728), Joshua Gee (1723-48), Samuel Mather (1732-41), Samuel Checkley, Jun. (1747-68), John Lathrop



Old Trinity Church, Summer Street.

SCENE IN THE GREAT FIRE, 1872.

(1768-1816), Henry Ware, Jun. (1817-30), Ralph Waldo Emerson (1829-32), Chandler Robbins (1833-74) Robert Laird Collier (1876-78), Rev. Edward A. Horton (1880). The third church was organized May 12, 1669, and its building, known as the Old South, was

first occupied for religious services on April 26, 1730. The society now has, instead, a beautiful church edifice on the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, known as the New Old South.

The first Baptist church was organized in Charlestown May 28, 1665, when Rev. Thomas Gould was chosen pastor. After various locations it erected a fine house of worship on Somerset Street, Beacon Hill, whose tall spire was a landmark for many years. The Jacob Sleeper Hall of Boston University occupies its site, the society having, in 1877, united with the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, which was organized in 1856.

The first Episcopal church in Boston was organized in 1686; and at the time of the Revolution King's Chapel was its house of worship. The officers of the British army in Boston, and their families, formed the larger part of the congregation; and on the evacuation, in 1776, the services were discontinued. In 1786, the remnant of the society resumed religious services, with James Freeman as "reader." He was the first American Unitarian, known as Rev. James Freeman, D.D.; and under his ministry the society became Unitarian. The second Episcopal church is that which still worships at Christ's Church on Salem Street at the North End; which settled its first rector, Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., December 29, 1723. The third Episcopal church (Trinity) had its beginning in April, 1728, laid the corner stone of its first church edifice at the corner of Summer and Hawley streets April 15, 1734, which was opened for worship on August 15, 1735.

The first Universalist church was organized in 1785; and the Rev. John Murray was settled over it October 24, 1793.

The first Roman Catholic was established in 1788, and the mass was first celebrated on November 22 of that year.

A Methodist society was formed in 1792, and in 1795 erected a chapel in the north part of the city.

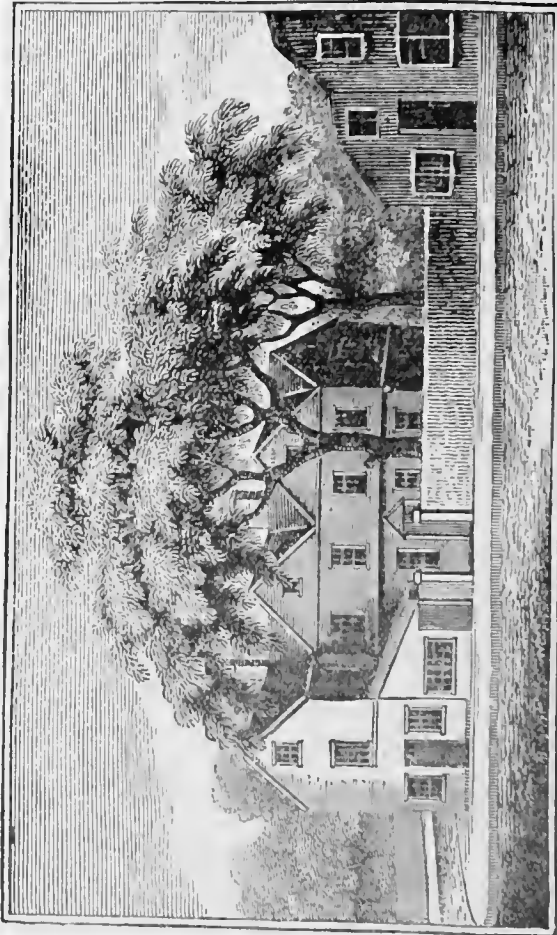
The first Christian church was organized in 1804, and Elder Abner Jones became the first minister in the same year.

The African Baptist church was organized in 1805. The Freewill Baptist church became such in 1834. The German Evangelical church was organized in 1840; the Lutheran, in 1841; the first Presbyterian in September, 1846; and the New Jerusalem church was organized on August 15, 1818.

The first public school was established in 1635; and the first town-house was completed in 1659.

Incensed by the arbitrary measures of Sir Edmund Andros, the royal governor, the people, on the 8th of April, 1689, rose in arms, and seizing him and a part of his council, put them into prison, and restored the former magistrates to their offices. This was the commencement of that resistance to kingly authority which eventually resulted in the establishment of civil liberty throughout the country. The population of the town in 1700 was about 7,000; and the English style of dress and living generally prevailed. It was probably then the richest town in America. The celebrated George Whitefield visited the place in 1740; and it is said that as many as 23,000

persons were present at his farewell sermon on the Common. He was bitterly opposed by many of the Boston clergymen. The Old Town Hall was burned in 1747, and the building at the head of State Street, and now called "The Old State House," was soon after built. During the same year the town was thrown into great excite-



LIBERTY TREE

ment by the impressment of some of its mechanics by the squadron of Commodore Knowles, then lying in the harbor. The military companies were called out; and, after various demonstrations, the commodore threatening to bombard the town, the men were finally restored. During the ten years prior to 1776, Boston was the principal theatre of those eventful scenes which preceded and

opened the Revolution. The passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 threw the people into great excitement; and the appointment of Andrew Oliver as distributor of stamps caused the first popular outbreak. The British troops arrived to maintain order on September 30, 1768; and the place was changed into a garrison.

Collisions between the people and the British soldiers became more and more frequent. A boy named Christopher Snyder was killed in one of these encounters February 23, 1770; and over the head of his coffin were inscribed the words, "*Innocentia nusquam tuta.*" On the 5th of March occurred the Boston Massacre, in which five unarmed citizens were killed by the British soldiery on State Street. In December, 1773, was formed the Boston Tea-Party, — and some thirty men, disguised as Indians, went on board of some ships laden with tea on which there was a heavy duty, and emptied 240 chests and 100 half-chests into the dock. In January, 1775, General Thomas Gage had in Boston eleven British regiments and four companies of artillery; and after the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, the town was brought into a state of siege, when the inhabitants experienced great hardship and suffering. On the morning of March 5, 1776, General Washington appeared with his well-protected batteries on Dorchester Heights, commanding alike the town and the harbor; and then, with the evacuation of the place by the circumvented and outgeneralled Howe, which followed on the 17th, expired the last vestige of British authority in Boston.

Boston was incorporated as a city in 1822; and Hon. John Phillips was the first mayor. The first building erected in Boston as a place of amusement was built in 1756. It was named Concert Hall, and is still standing. The next was the Federal Street Theatre, completed and opened in 1794.

The system of steam railroads, first coming into practical operation in Boston in 1834, furnished the needed means of growth in her commerce and wealth; and notwithstanding the business depression of 1837 and 1857, she has made wise and successful use of her advantages.

When the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion came, Boston took a very active part, furnishing men and money in unstinted measure. No less than 26,119 men, of whom 685 were commissioned officers, were sent by this city alone into the service of the army or the navy; and the splendid monument in the central part of the Common witnesses to their noble service.

The growth of the city was for a time retarded by the immense conflagration of November 9 and 10, 1872. This commenced in a large building on the southwesterly side of Summer and Kingston streets, continuing with unabated fury until about 65 acres of the business portion of the city, comprising 776 buildings, were laid in ruins, and property in buildings and merchandise to the amount of \$73,500,000 was destroyed. The fire extended northerly, sweeping everything before it, as far as the new post-office, and easterly to the wharves. The scene of the conflagration was grand and fearful beyond description.

This check to the growth of the city was brief; and larger and finer buildings of brick, iron, or stone have taken the places of those swept away; streets and avenues are, in many instances, widened; and the reconstructed section of the city under many points of view surpasses the old. The commercial area has been greatly enlarged southward and westward. The outward movement of residences, and the occupation of suburbs as residences by merchants, lawyers and many in other pursuits, has been made possible by the rapid transit afforded by the numerous lines of steam railroads and street cars.

The number of eminent people whom Boston may claim for her own by birth and education, or by their early and prolonged residence, would fill a biographical dictionary of respectable size; of whom only a few can be mentioned in these pages:—

- John Hale, Charlestown, born in 1636, Rev. Increase Mather, D.D., born 1639.  
 John Cotton, 1640,  
 Joseph Dudley, Roxbury, 1647,  
 Cotton Mather, D.D., 1663,  
 John Alford, Charlestown, 1686,  
 William Cooper, 1694,  
 Mather Byles, D.D., 1706,  
 Joseph Green, 1706,  
 Benjamin Franklin, LL.D., 1706.  
 Andrew Crosswell, 1709,  
 Jonathan Belcher, 1710,  
 Thomas Hutchinson, 1711,  
 Daniel Fowle, 1715,  
 Samuel Adams, 1722,  
 Thomas Prince, 1722,  
 Samuel Cooper, D.D., 1725,  
 Stephen Badger, Charlestown, 1726.  
 James Bowdoin, LL.D., 1727.  
 Thomas Pemberton, 1728,  
 Robert Treat Paine, LL.D., 1731,  
 Benjamin Edes, 1732,  
 John Singleton Copley, 1737,  
 Nathaniel Gorham, Charlestown, 1743,  
 Isaac Rand, Charlestown, 1743,  
 Francis Dana, LL.D., Charlestown, 1743.  
 Jeremy Belknap, D.D., 1744,  
 William Billings, 1746,  
 Col. Richard Carey, Charlestown, 1747,  
 Col. David Henley, Charlestown, 1748,  
 Isaiah Thomas, J.L.D., 1749,  
 General Henry Knox, 1750,  
 Theophilus Parsons, 1750,  
 Jonathan Mason, 1752,  
 Benjamin Austin, 1752,  
 Sir Thomas Astor Coffin, 1754,  
 Gilbert Stuart, 1755,  
 Royal Tyler, 1757,  
 Samuel Sewall, 1757,  
 Thomas Dawes, 1758,  
 William Bentley, D.D., 1759,  
 James Freeman, D.D., Charlestown, 1759,  
 Samuel Dexter, LL.D., 1761,  
 Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, 1763,  
 Col. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, 1764,  
 Harrison Gray Otis, 1765,  
 Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., Charlestown, 1768,  
 John Phillips, 1770,  
 Josiah Quincy, LL.D., 1772,  
 John Pierce, D.D., 1773,  
 Benjamin Gorham, Charlestown, 1775,  
 William Tudor, 1779,  
 Washington Allston, 1779,  
 Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, Dorchester, 1780,  
 Nathaniel Bowditch, 1773-1838,  
 Samuel F. B. Morse, 1791,  
 George Ticknor, 1791,  
 Edward Everett, 1794-1865,  
 T. W. Harris, M.D., 1795-1856,  
 Horace Mann, 1796,  
 Winslow Lewis, M.D., 1799,  
 Rufus Choate, 1799-1859,  
 James Gridley Howe, M.D., 1801,  
 Lydia Maria Child, 1802-1880,  
 William E. Channing, D.D., 1803,  
 Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803,  
 Horatio Greenough, 1805-1852,  
 William Lloyd Garrison, 1805,  
 Theodore Parker, 1810,  
 Charles Sumner, 1811,  
 Wendell Phillips, 1811,  
 Samuel Osgood, D.D., 1814,  
 George L. Brown, 1814-1879,  
 Edward L. Davenport, 1814-1877,  
 John T. Andrew, 1815,  
 Charlotte S. Cushman, 1816-1876,  
 John Gilbert, 1810,  
 Thomas Ball, 1810,  
 William M. Hunt, 1824,  
 Laura Bridgman, 1829-1889,  
 Daniel Webster, d. 1852,

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, d. 1876,  
 Dr. William Rimmer, d. 1879,  
 The Lawrences,  
 Bishop E. O. Haven,

George Ripley,  
 E. P. Whipple,  
 John A. Andrew, and  
 James Freeman Clarke.

**Boston Corner** was incorporated as a district, April 14, 1838. It then occupied the extreme southwest corner of the State; but being separated from the town of Mount Washington, which was the extreme southwestern town, by a lofty ridge, was physically inconvenient for jurisdiction by the State; and it consequently became the theatre of prize-fighting and other illegal practices. In order to bring it under proper restraint, it was ceded to the State of New York, to which it naturally belonged, May 14, 1853. It contained about 940 acres of land and 75 inhabitants. It was first settled by Daniel Porter, in 1763, or earlier.

**Boston Harbor** has its outer limits marked on the south by Point Allerton, the northeast extremity of the peninsular town of Hull, and on the north by Point Shirley, the southeastern extremity of the town of Winthrop, the two points being about four miles apart. The intermediate space is largely occupied by islands, which afford additional protection to the waters within. The harbor embraces an area of about 75 square



BOSTON LIGHT.

miles. The main ship entrance is by Point Allerton and Fort Warren to the inner harbor, which is deep, and sufficiently capacious to hold 500 ships at anchor between Forts Winthrop and Independence.

The first of these defences is situated nearly in the centre of the inner expanse of the harbor, with the latter on the south, equally distant from it and from the outer point of South Boston on its



CASTLE ISLAND AND FORT INDEPENDENCE.



westward side. The other and stronger fortification, Fort Warren, is on Georges Island, directly facing Lighthouse Channel, which is the main entrance of the harbor, before mentioned. About one and a half miles distant, a few points north of east, is Boston Light, with the Brewsters (islands) on the north and Point Allerton on the south. The tower of this light is 80 feet high, and is connected by a covered way 80 feet long with the keeper's dwelling. There are also two fog-signal buildings. The lantern gives a flashing white light, visible  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles. About one half mile northeast from Fort Warren, in the direction of Great Brewster, is The Narrows Light Station, popularly known as the "Bug Light," being a low structure set upon seven iron pillars, or piles. Between this and Fort Warren is the main ship channel; which passes, further in, between Lovell's and Gallop's islands.

South of Fort Warren are Nantasket Roads. About one and a half miles west of this fort is Long Island, about whose southern extremity are the waters of Back or Western Bay. Directly west of this, behind Thompson's Island, is Dorchester Bay; and north of the latter is Old Harbor Bay, washing the southern shore of South Boston. West of this place, and separating it from Roxbury district, is South Bay with its bridge-locked entrance from the north.

Close on the southeast of Point Shirley is Deer Island; and between this and Long Island, directly south, is Broad Sound, the main northern entrance of the harbor, marked by a light on the northern end of the latter island. Directly west of Broad Sound, and on a line with South Boston, is the clear expanse of water known as President's Roads. At the northwest is the entrance to Mystic River and Charles River basins, both crossed by one or more bridges.

In the extreme south of Boston Harbor are the smaller ones of Hingham and Quincy; while on the southeast is Hingham Landing; and north of the last, in Hull, are, successively, Sagamore Bay, Nantasket Landing and Hull Landing.

For further mention of the islands in this harbor, see the article on Boston, and that on each island.

**Bostonville**, a village in Wellesley.

**Bourne** occupies the northwest extremity of Cape Cod and Barnstable County, and is about 56 miles from Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad. The stations are Buzzard's Bay, Bourne and Bournedale, on the main line, and Monument Beach, Pocasset, Wenaumet, Cataumet, and Sagamore on the Woods Holl Branch. All these are post-offices except Wenaumet.

The town is bounded on the north by Wareham and Plymouth, on the east by Cape Cod Bay and Sandwich, south by Falmouth, and west by various bodies of water forming the eastern extremity of Buzzard's Bay. The harbors are Buttermilk Bay, Red Brook Harbor, Cataumet Harbor, and Back River Harbor. The last is near on the south of Monument River, and forms the western terminus of Cape Cod Canal. Wenaumet Neck, on which there is a lighthouse, pro-

jects southwesterly into Buzzard's Bay, having Bassett's and Seraggy Neck islands on the south and Burgess or Tobey's Island on the north. The town is 11 miles long by 5 wide. The assessed area is 23,472 acres, including 11,621 acres of woodland. The latter occupies the larger portion of the eastern side of the town, and is chiefly in oak and pine. It is the habitat of numerous red deer.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium. The land is generally level,—a group of three hills near the centre, and Pine Hill in the southeast part, being the chief eminences. The soil varies in different localities from clay to loam and sand. There are several small ponds: Manomet Lake, and Ellis, Queenewel, Deep Bottom, Mill, and Flax ponds, two more at South Pocasset, and others in the wilderness at the southeast.

The number of farms is 71; and their total marketed product in 1885 was \$71,159. The dairies furnished \$6,178; the poultry yards, \$3,082; and the cranberry bogs and orchards, \$49,462. There are 270 acres devoted to cranberries, valued at \$67,572. At Sagamore is a car shop; at Bournedale an iron foundery and axe shop; and at Pocasset the Tahanto Art Works, making metallic goods in ornamental forms. The aggregate of these manufactures in the same year was \$69,337. A considerable number of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries; the commercial catch in 1885 being valued at \$24,418. The oyster beds yielded \$18,922 of this amount.

The shore fishing is very good here, and bluefish and bass are plenty in the bay. From the prevalence of southwest winds and the shallowness of the water on the eastern side of Buzzard's Bay, its temperature is unusually agreeable; and this, with the good beaches, has made them favorites with sea-bathers. The town is a favorite summer resort, and there are numerous fine residences. The valuation of the town for 1888 was \$1,077,400; and the tax \$12 on \$1,000. The population is 1,363, with 495 dwellings.

Bourne has graded schools, occupying nine buildings valued at about \$9,000. The Baptists have a church at Pocasset, and the Methodists one at Bourne and another at Sagamore.

Bourne embraces the northern end and the western side of Sandwich, from which it was taken; the act of incorporation having the date of April 2, 1881. The name was chosen in honor of Hon. Jonathan Bourne, an aged and esteemed citizen of New Bedford, whose name had long been attached to a hill in Sandwich, as well as to a neck of land in Wareham. This gentleman was born in Bourne, near the present village of Bourne (then Monument Village and a part of Sandwich), on March 25, 1811. He was the son of a farmer; but went to New Bedford when 18 years of age, and hired in a grocery store; and from that arose in fortune and esteem. At one time his investments in the whaling business were larger than those of any other person. He served the Commonwealth in an official capacity in the legislature and as a member of the Governor's Council. He died in New Bedford, August 7, 1889.

Eminent among former citizens may be named Benjamin Burgess, Isaac Keith, Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, D.D., Heman Swift and Ebenezer Nye.

Bourne's Hill, in Sandwich, 297 feet high.

Bourne's Neck, the southeastern extremity of Wareham.

Bowenville, a village in Fall River.

Bowkerville, a village in Saugus.

Boxborough, a village in Rockland.

**Boxborough** is a small farming town, somewhat hilly and of a passably good soil, lying in the westerly part of Middlesex County, midway between the Concord and Nashua rivers. It is bounded on the north by Littleton, east by Acton, south by Stow, and west by Harvard.

It has calcareous gneiss for its formative rock, in which has been opened a good quarry of limestone; and there are found the minerals scapolite, garnet, spinel and augite.

Guggins Brook rises near the centre of the town, and running easterly is joined by Half-moon-meadow Brook, from the northeast part, both soon entering the Assabet River; while Beaver Brook, running northerly, and Assabet Brook southerly, drain the western section of the town, and afford a little motive power. Whittington Pond, of an elliptical form, and containing 37 acres, lies in the northwest section of the town. The Fitchburg Railroad crosses the northeastern corner, but the nearest station is West Acton, 27 miles from Boston. That village is also the post-office for Boxborough. The area of the town is 6,406 acres aside from highways and ponds. There were 1,617 acres of woodland, consisting of oak, maple and pine. The population, in 1885, was 348, with 76 dwelling-houses. The number of farms was 69; of neat cattle, 762; and of fruit trees, 13,715. The dairies yielded a product valued at \$31,019; the wood, \$5,632; fruits, berries and nuts, \$6,468; hay, \$24,651; vegetables, \$6,695. The total farm product was \$92,349. The limestone quarries, and some small wood and other manufactures, aggregated \$4,600. The valuation, in 1888, was \$249,563, — with a tax of \$10.50 on \$1,000.

The town has four school-houses, valued at \$3,300. One Sunday school possesses a library of about 300 volumes. There is an Evangelical Congregational church, and a Universalist Congregational, the last founded in 1784.

The town furnished 28 men for the late war, of whom 3 were lost. Boxborough was formed of parts of Harvard, Littleton and Stow, and established as a district under its present name, February 25, 1783; and was made a town May 1, 1836.

**Boxford** is a large and long township of an irregular form, occupying a central position in Essex County. It has Bradford on the north; Groveland and Georgetown on the north and east; Rowley, Ipswich and Topsfield on the east; the last, with Middleton, on the south; and North Andover on the southwest and west. Its assessed area is 13,819 acres, of which 4,842 acres are woodland, consisting of pine, oak, birch and maple. The population in 1885 was 840, and there were 189 dwelling-houses. The Danvers and Newburyport Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad passes through the easterly side of the town, the Boxford station being at East Boxford, which is also a post-office and village. The other post-offices are Boxford and West Boxford, which are also villages.

The land is well diversified by hill and valley. The rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite, and there are many bowlders of various minerals. The flora is rich and varied. Bald, Long and Stiles hills are the most notable eminences. The ponds are numerous, and well stored with pickerel and other fluvial fish. Perley's Pond, near the Georgetown line, contains 54 acres; and Hovey's Pond, West Boxford, 36 acres. Hasseltine Brook, rising in West Boxford, flows easterly into Parker River; P'ye Brook, running through Wood's, Four-mile and Spofford's ponds, and Fish Brook, coming into Boxford from North Andover, are affluents of the Ipswich River.

These streams at present furnish motive power for two or more lumber and grist mills. Other manufactures of the town are boots and shoes, wagons, matches, clothing and food preparations,—valued, in the aggregate, at \$60,140. The farms number 105; and their product, in 1885, amounted to \$114,695. The valuation, in 1888, was \$658,625; with a tax of \$9.10 on \$1,000.

The town has six school-houses, valued at about \$4,300. There is a convenient town-hall; and the public library has nearly 2,000 volumes. There is a Congregational church at Boxford, and another at West Boxford.

Seventy-six men went from Boxford into the late war, of whom 23 died in the service.

This town was named, it is supposed, from Boxford, in England, and was incorporated August 12, 1685. It is mentioned in the Tax Act in 1694. In 1728, part of Boxford was taken, with others, to form the town of Middleton. In 1846, part of Ipswich was annexed, and in 1856 part of Boxford was annexed to Groveland. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Thomas Symmes ordained as pastor, in 1702. The first pastor of the second church was Rev. John Cushing, ordained in 1736.

This town was very patriotic in the Revolution, and eight of its citizens were killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Col. Thomas Knowlton, an intrepid officer of the Revolutionary army, was born here, November 30, 1740. He was killed in the battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776. General Washington said of him that he "would have been an honor to any country."

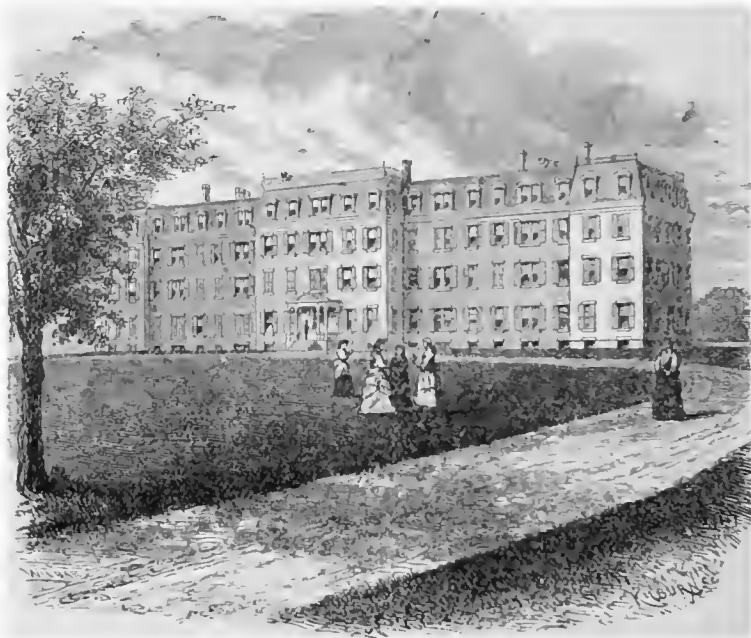
Samuel Holyoke, a musical composer, author of "The Columbian Repository of Sacred Music," and other works, was born here October 15, 1762 (H. U., 1789), and died at Concord, N. H., in 1820.

**Boylston** is an agricultural town in the eastern part of Worcester County, about forty miles west of Boston, on the Central Massachusetts Railroad. There are stations at Boylston (Sawyer's Mills) and West Boylston. The post-offices are the first and Boylston Centre; which, with Straw Hollow, are also the villages. It is bounded on the north by Sterling and Clinton, east by Berlin and Northborough, south by Shrewsbury, and west by West Boylston. The land is elevated and broken, yet of good quality.

Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss constitute the geological formation. There is much clay suitable for bricks. Iron ore, good building stone and crystallized quartz, are found. The location of the quartz is Diamond Hill, near the centre. In the southern part of the town is Sewell's Pond, with a feeder coming from the East Woods, noted for rattlesnakes. In the eastern part of the town is Rocky Pond, of eighty-six acres, with bottom full of bowlders, and a pretty island near the centre. Its outlet is Cold-Water Brook, in Northborough. The southern branch of the Nashua River flows through the northwest section of the town, affording power for manufacturing purposes. Along its course are rich intervale lands. There are 127 farms, whose aggregate product, in 1885, was \$127,437. The area of the town is 12,243 acres, of which 3,173 acres are woodland. At Straw Hollow there is a fine large creamery. There is a cotton yarn factory at Sawyer's Mills. Muddy Brook (formerly called *Meddegaskoe*), a tributary of the South Branch, furnishes power for a saw mill and a grist mill. The value of the manufactures for the period mentioned was \$10,339. The valuation, in 1888, was \$523,573, and the tax-rate \$15 on \$1,000. The population is 834, and the number of dwellings 172. There is a good town-hall, of granite, a Congregational church at the centre, and a Roman Catholic church at Sawyer's Mills. The town has six school-houses, valued at \$6,600. There is a town public library, containing about 2,000 volumes, and one or more Sunday-school libraries. The climate is salubrious, and its people have been noted for longevity. The number of soldiers furnished by the town for the late war was 41, of whom seven were lost.

Boylston was named in honor of the family of that name in Boston. The territory was taken from Shrewsbury, and was incorporated in 1786. In 1806 parts of Boylston, Holden and Sterling were established as West Boylston; and again, in 1820, part of Boylston was annexed to West Boylston. A church was organized here October 6, 1743; and in the same month the Rev. Ebenezer Morse was ordained as pastor. He was dismissed in 1775 for opposition to the war with England. A leading physician of the town for forty years, and a native, was John Andrew, M.D., who died in 1872. The noted John B. Gough resided in this town.

**Bradford** is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, in the northwesterly part of Essex County. Its bounds are Haverhill on the north (separated by the river), Groveland on the east, Boxford on the south, and Methuen on the east. Its assessed area is 4,546 acres, including 578 acres of woodland. It is about thirty miles north by northwest of Boston on the Boston and Maine Railroad, which has a branch on both the east and west sides, with Ward Hill and Bradford as stations. Little Pond, in the southerly part of the town, sends a small tributary to the Merrimack. The land is handsomely diversified by hill and valley. The soil is generally productive, and the climate healthful. The 122 farms, in 1885, yielded products to the



BRADFORD ACADEMY, BRADFORD.

value of \$108,204. There were twenty-five manufactories of different kinds,—boots and shoes, hats and other straw goods, leather, paper goods, food preparations and others, the aggregate value of these being \$472,947. The valuation, in 1888, was \$1,619,402; and the tax, \$17 on \$1,000. The population is 3,106. The public schools are graded, and occupy six school buildings valued at about \$33,000. There are five libraries, to some extent accessible to the public; one being the public school library of about 500 volumes, another the academy library, of upwards of 4,000.

The marked feature of interest in the town is Bradford Academy,

founded in 1803 for the higher education of both sexes. The female interest from the first predominated, and in 1836 the school became an exclusively female seminary. Benjamin Greenleaf and Miss A. C. Hasseltine were long associate principals; and Miss Hasseltine, as associate, and, later, as sole principal, was connected with the institution for almost half a century. This was the school of Ann H. Judson and Harriet Newell; and in it are concentrated many sacred and tender memories of the Christian culture of woman. Bradford Academy opened a new era in female education. It combined then, as now, the three elements,— the material, the Christian, and the ornamental. The institution now has its third hall, erected in 1843, at a cost of about \$130,000; and upon which considerable sums have since been expended. The buildings occupy a commanding site overlooking the broad Merrimack, the beautiful city of Haverhill arising at the northward, on the opposite bank. A memorial volume of Bradford Academy has been published by the trustees, from the pen of one of its graduates and teachers,— Mrs. E. A. Barrows, the wife of the Rev. William Barrows, D.D. Another eminent native was the Hon George Ashmun (1804–1870), an able lawyer and a member of Congress.

Originally this place bore the name of Merrimack; later, it was called Rowley Village. It was first occupied as wild land by Ezekiel Rogers and others, in 1658; and in 1675 it was incorporated under the name which it now bears. This appellation was probably chosen from regard to the large town of this name in the West Riding of York, England. On the 3rd of May of the ensuing year Thomas Kimball was shot by the Indians, and his wife and five children carried away captive. A Congregational church was organized here, and the Rev. Zachariah Symmes ordained pastor, December 27th, 1682. The society has now a large and handsome church edifice here.

**Braggville**, a village in Holliston.

**Braintree**, one of the most respectable and ancient towns of Norfolk County, 10 miles south of Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad. The stations, villages and post-offices are Braintree, South Braintree, and East Braintree. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Quincy, east by Weymouth, south by Holbrook, and southwest and west by Randolph. The area is 7,956 acres, aside from the highways and water surfaces. There are 1,997 acres of woodland, consisting chiefly of oak and pine. The holly tree (*Ilex aquifolium*) is indigenous here. Along the highways are numerous elms and maples, some of which have been growing fifty years.

Gooch, or Great, Pond, in the westerly part, contains about 150 acres; Little Pond, near South Braintree village, about 75 acres; and Cranberry Pond, at the south, 25 acres. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified by several eminences, affording fine views, but none of great height, except on the northwest border, where the Blue Hill group is met.

The town is drained by the Manatiquot, or Monatignot, River, which meets the tide at East Braintree in Weymouth Fore River. Its tributaries, Blue Hill and Cochato rivers, drain respectively the western and southern sections of the town. On these streams are several good mill powers, which have been well utilized. The number of manufacturing establishments in the town is 53. Of these, the most extensive are the boot and shoe factories, of which there are several, with a product in 1885 valued at \$218,605; metallic and wood and metal goods, \$111,132; hosiery, knit goods, findings and trimmings, \$284,150. There are two or three tanneries, a large paper mill, three or four establishments for food preparations; one each for cement, soap, dye-stuffs, furniture, rubber and elastic goods. The aggregate product in 1885 was valued at \$1,468,571. The town has quarries of excellent granite, from which, as early as 1752, Mr. John Hayward furnished the material for King's Chapel, in Boston. The prevailing rock is sienite. The soil is a gravelly loam, which is fairly productive; and the 78 farms, in 1885, furnished a product valued at \$100,615. There are upwards of 7,000 fruit trees and several cranberry bogs in the town. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,064,125, with a tax of \$12 on \$1,000. The population is 4,040, and the dwelling-houses number nearly 950.

The schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$29,166. At South Braintree is Thayer Academy, founded in 1877, incorporated in 1879, which already has a large patronage and a high reputation. The edifice is valued at \$75,000, and the various appendages would largely add to the estimate of the property. The libraries, accessible to the public, in the aggregate have about 12,000 volumes. The town has a public library, containing nearly 10,000 volumes, in its own building, valued at \$25,000. The "Braintree Observer" fills the important office of a local weekly for the town.

The first church edifice of the Union C. T. society, in the pleasant village of East Braintree, on Weymouth Fore River, was dedicated in 1812, and the Rev. Daniel A. Clark ordained pastor. He was succeeded in 1815 by Rev. Jonas Perkins. Rev. Lyman Matthews, ordained in 1830, was the first minister of the Congregational church at South Braintree. The Baptists erected a house of worship in 1844.

The original settlement of this town was in 1625. Some of the earliest settlers came from the town of Braintree, in the county of Essex, England; and when the town was incorporated, May 13, 1640, it was under the name most familiar to them. Previously it had been called Mount Woolaston. The township included what are now Quincy, Randolph and Holbrook. The town purchased the Indian right to their lands, in 1679, of *Wampatuck*, otherwise Josiah Sagamore, the chief of the Indians hereabout; the price paid being £21 10s. In 1792 parts of Braintree and Dorchester were established as Quincy; in 1793 part of Braintree was established as Randolph, there being a further annexation in 1811; and in 1856 another part of this town was annexed to Quincy. The part of this



territory now known as "Braintree" was voted to be a distinct parish in 1708. The Rev. Hugh Adams, ordained in 1707, was the first minister.

This town has given to the world the following: Benjamin Thompson (1642-1714), a learned schoolmaster and poet; Edmund Quincy (1681-1738), an able jurist; John Adams (1735-July 4, 1826), an eminent statesman, second President of the United States; Zabdiel Adams (1739-1801), an eloquent divine; Elihu Thayer, D.D. (1747-1812), a noted minister and scholar; Samuel Hayward, M.D. (1749-1821), an eminent physician; Sarah Wentworth (Apthorp) Morton (1759-1846), a pleasing poetess; John Quincy Adams (1767-1848), the sixth President of the United States; Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, LL.D. (1785-1872), a noted military officer and benefactor; and Richard Salter Storrs, Jun., D.D. (1821), an able divine.

**Braley's**, a village in Freetown.

**Bramanville**, a village in Millbury.

**Brandt Rock**, a village in Marshfield.

**Brattle Station**, a village in Arlington.

**Braytonville**, a village in North Adams.

**Breed's Island**, a part of the city of Boston, lying near on the northeast of East Boston.

**Brewster** lies in the inner side of the bend in the elbow of Cape Cod, 89 miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. The railway stations are Brewster and East Brewster; the post-offices and villages, these, South Brewster and West Brewster, formerly known, also, as Setucket. Cape Cod Bay bounds it on the north, Orleans on the east, Harwich on the south, and Dennis on the west. The harbor, at the middle of the shore line of the town, is formed by a breakwater; and in it small vessels may lie secure at any season of the year.

The area of the town is 8,600 acres, ponds and highways in addition. The surface is uneven to a small degree; and there are about 1,323 acres of woodland, chiefly of well-grown oak and pine. The lowlands are beautified by the azalea, wild rose, lily and other flowers. About 300 acres are devoted to the growth of cranberries. Peat of a good quality is dug at many points in the lowlands, and is used for fuel. There is a line of eminences through the middle of the town nearly east and west. One at the northwest was a station in the Trigonometrical Survey of the State, and on its summit stands a packet-signal, visible at sea for a long distance. The view from here of the curving line of the shore, from Duxbury to Provincetown, is a rare and pleasing scene.

Many beautiful sheets of fresh water, as Cliff, Sheep, Bangs, Long and Mill ponds, diversify the scenery, and afford game for the sportsman. From the pond last mentioned, which contains about 365 acres, a stream called "Herring River" runs northerly into Cape Cod Bay, and furnishes considerable motive power. Along the southern line of the town lies Long Pond, a splendid sheet covering 778 acres, which has, for outlet, another "Herring River," running southerly, and entering the sea below West Harwich, on the south side of the Cape.

This town has, in the north part, a very good soil. The farms are not numerous, the last census reporting but ten, of which seven contained less than 60, and only one over 90 acres. Their aggregate yield for market was \$19,921; and to this the cranberry bogs contributed \$15,070. There were 11 manufacturing establishments such as are usual in agricultural towns; the product of these being \$7,137. One hundred and fourteen persons were reported as engaged in fishing; the catch being, in order of value, alewives, bluefish, herring, mackerel and others, to the amount of \$15,411. The last valuation of the town (1888) was \$478,874; and the tax-rate was \$12 on \$1,000. The population is 934, with 257 dwelling-houses.

There are primary, grammar and mixed schools, held in seven school-houses; which are valued at about \$6,000. There is a Ladies' Association Library, owning a building valued at \$3,000, and containing about 9,000 volumes. The Baptists, Universalists and Unitarians have churches here. The latter is the "First Parish" of the town, having been formed in 1700; when, also, Rev. Nathaniel Stone was ordained pastor.

The Indian name of the place was *Sawkattuckett*. It was set off from Harwich and incorporated in 1803, being named for the famous Elder William Brewster, of the Pilgrim Colony. Another portion of Harwich was annexed in 1811; but in 1848 a portion of Brewster was annexed to Harwich.

The town sent 72 men into the late war, of whom seven were lost.

**Brewsters, The** (Great, Middle and Outer), islands near the middle of the outer line of Boston Harbor.

**Brick City**, a village in Leicester.

**Bridgewater** is a fine old town in the western part of Plymouth County, 28 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, whose stations within it are Bridgewater Iron Works and, half a mile south of this, Bridgewater (Centre), and in the southern part of the town, State Farm. The post-offices are Bridgewater, Scotland and State Farm; the villages being these (except the last), and Paper Mill Village, in the eastern part of the town. The general form of the township is oval; having an assessed area of 16,055 acres, including 5,000 acres of woodland. The surface is for the most part undulating, having a fine eminence at the north called Sprague's Hill, 192 feet in height. In the west-

ern part of the town is the handsome Lake Nippenicket, covering 388 acres, and embracing several pretty islands. Robbin's Pond, three miles northeast of the centre, is also an attractive resort for fishing.

Town and Matfield rivers, entering Bridgewater on the north side, unite in the eastern part; and, receiving the waters of South Brook, from near the centre, join on the eastern line with the Winnetuxet



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

River from Halifax, and form the Taunton River. This handsome stream washes the whole southeastern border of the town, and, like the others, affords power for several mills.

In the eastern part of the town there are a paper mill and two or three saw mills making shingles and boxboards. At the iron works are made a variety of cast and wrought work, cotton machinery, nails and tacks, and other articles. The town also has a boot and shoe

factory and several brickyards. The largest product is iron and metallic goods, valued for 1885 at \$582,942. Wooden and wood and metal goods counted up to \$48,846; food preparations, \$23,750; the aggregate of manufactures being valued at \$769,945. The product of the 108 farms cultivated in the town in the same year was \$141,378. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,194,847; and the tax was \$11.20 on \$1,000. The population is 3,827. Bridgewater Savings Bank, at the close of 1888, held deposits to the amount of \$341,307.

The town is noted for its schools. Bridgewater Academy, incorporated in 1799, now furnishes the town high school. The public schools are graded, and occupy, aside from the academy, 14 buildings, valued, with attached property, at \$31,410. The State Normal School here has been in constant operation since 1840, the attendance now requiring the entire accommodations of its two substantial edifices. The town public library is an excellent building of brick, valued at \$15,000, and containing about \$6,000 volumes and an interesting museum. There are two public-school libraries of about 3,500 volumes and an institution library of about 400. The current news is furnished by the "Bridgewater Independent," a highly respectable weekly journal. The central village has a beautiful little park shaded with well-grown ornamental trees, about which are the familiar Hyland House, the stores and the public buildings.

The first Congregational Church (Unitarian) is a fine specimen of church architecture; and the Central Square Congregational (Trinitarian) has a spacious and convenient house; the New Jerusalem society has a very handsome edifice. The Episcopal church is also new and attractive. The Methodists have a substantial and comfortable house; and the Roman Catholic edifice (Saint Thomas Aquinas's) is also fitting to its office. There is also a Trinitarian Congregational church at Scotland village.

The territory of this town, in its original extent, was purchased of Massasoit by Miles Standish and others for "seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins, and ten yards of cotton." The Indian name of the place was *Nunketost*, but the English called their purchase Duxburrow New Plantation. On June 3, 1656, it was incorporated under its present name, which it took from Bridgewater, in Somerset County, England. It received additions on the Weymouth side and from Stoughton; and in 1712, part of Bridgewater and certain lands adjoining were established as Abington. In 1821, part of the town was established as North Bridgewater; in 1822, part of it was incorporated as West Bridgewater; in 1823, another part was made East Bridgewater; and in 1824, a part was annexed to Halifax.

The first meeting-house was built in 1717, and Rev. Benjamin Allen was ordained pastor in the following year.

As early as 1775 cannon were cast here by Hugh Orr for the government. Lazell, Perkins and Company commenced the manufacture of iron and heavy machinery here in 1810. The shops now cover an area of ten acres. The forgings for the celebrated iron-clad "Monitor," invented by John Ericson, were executed here.

Bridgewater furnished a surplus of 60 men above its quota for the late war, and lost 27. Among the esteemed citizens living here at a late period are Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Nicholas Tillinghast, Marshal Conant and A. G. Boyden. Perhaps its most eminent names are these: Nathaniel Ames (1708-1764), Simeon Howard, D.D. (1733-1804). Perez Fobes, LL.D. (1752-1812), Levi W. Leonard, D.D. (1790-1864), Willard Phillips, LL.D. (1784), and Gen. George L. Andrews (1827).

**Brigg's Corner**, a village in Attleborough.

**Briggsville**, a village in Clarksburgh.

**Brighton**, the western section of Boston. Incorporated as a town February 21, 1807; annexed to Boston by Act of May 1, 1873, and by vote of the city and town.

**Brightwood**, a village in Springfield.

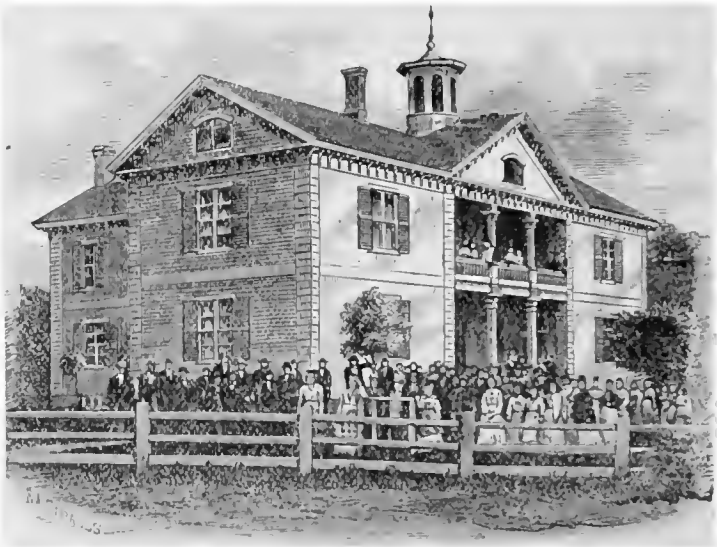
**Brimfield**, is an excellent farming town in the extreme east of Hampden County, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, whose station at West Brimfield is 79 miles from Boston. The post-offices are Brimfield and East Brimfield; and these, with "Little Rest," are the villages. The town is bounded north by Warren, east by Sturbridge, south by Holland and Wales, and west by Monson and Palmer.

The assessed area is 21,104 acres; which includes 6,456 acres of forest, containing a large proportion of New England varieties. The geological structure is dolerites and ferruginous gneiss; and specimens of iolite in gneiss, adularia, or white felspar, molybdenite, mica and garnet, are found in the northern part. West Mountain is the most extensive eminence. On another eminence, 500 feet in height, is an immense boulder known as "Steerage Rock," the summit of which affords a very extensive view. Great Pond, of nearly 95 acres; enclosed by hills; Sherman Pond, of about 80 acres; Little Alum Pond, of 34 acres; and Baker's Pond, of 16 acres, diversify the landscape. Several streams, meeting near the centre, form Mill Brook, an affluent of Quinebaug River, which winds through the southeast corner of the town; while a rapid stream flows through the westerly part of the town into Chicopec River, as the latter runs along the northwestern border.

Brimfield has 1,137 inhabitants, 244 dwelling-houses and 280 farms. In 1885, the aggregate farm product was \$161,301. There is a considerable extent of land yet unimproved. Large quantities of lumber, firewood, bark, and charcoal are annually prepared for market. There are two saw mills, planing mill, grist mill; one or more brickyards; an auger factory; two factories for food preparations; one for fertilizers, and others; the aggregate product of these being \$33,460. The valuation of this town in 1888 was \$462,860; and the tax was \$16 on \$1,000.

Brimfield has primary and high schools, which occupy 11 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$20,300. There is a good town-hall, a public library of nearly 3,000 volumes, public-school libraries of 1,500 volumes or more, a church and two Sunday-school libraries. There are two Congregational churches, the first of which was organized in 1724. There is also a Moravian church; and East Brimfield has one of the Christian denomination. Brimfield sent 138 men to the late war of whom 18 perished in service; and to the memory of these it has erected an elegant monument at an expense of \$2,500.

This town was incorporated in 1731, taking its name, probably, from the parish of Brimpsfield, eight miles from Gloucester, England. Moses Brooks, a son of Deliverance Brooks, was born here in 1717,



HITCHCOCK FREE HIGH SCHOOL, BRIMFIELD.

and is said to have been the first white native. The first family that settled here bore the name of Hitchcock. The Thompson family came from Woburn, and the Russell and Blodget families from Lexington. The original limits of the town included Monson, Wales and Holland. A church was built in 1722, and the first minister was Rev Richard Treat. Brimfield took a very active part in the Revolutionary War, furnishing about 200 men.

Gen. William Eaton, of some renown from his exploits in Egypt, was long a resident of this town, and here ended his days. He married the widow of Col. Timothy Danielson (1733-1791), a Revolutionary officer and patriot, who had his birth and death in this town. Others of eminence were Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Professor John W. Foster, Hon. Ava Lincoln, M.D., Eben Knight, M.D., Hon. John Wyles, Samuel A. Hitchcock, Hon. Erastus Fairbanks (later of Vermont), Hon. Joseph Vaill and Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes.

Brittaniaville, a village in Taunton.

Broad Sound, the northern entrance to Boston Harbor.

**BROCKTON** is a very enterprising and thrifty city, occupying the northwest extremity of Plymouth County, and having Stoughton, Avon and Holbrook on the north, Abington, Whitman and East Bridgewater on the east, West Bridgewater on the south and Easton on the west. It is 20 miles south of Boston, on the Old Colony Railroad, which has a fine station house at Brockton (centre), one at Montello, two miles north, and another at Campello, one mile south of the Brockton station. Territorially, its greatest length is about one and a half miles from east to west, and five miles from north to south. The assessed area is 10,948 acres; and of this 2,965 are woodland.

The villages are Brockton, Brockton Heights, Campello and Factory Village; the first and third being the post-offices. The central portion of the territory is quite level, and contains the two principal villages; but rises on the east in Carey's and Tower's hills, from both of which there is a pleasing view of the village; and towards the northwest is Prospect Hill and an eminence at West Shores, commanding one of the finest inland prospects in the country. The geological basis is sienite. "The most elegant specimen of porphyritic sienite that I have met with in the State," said Prof. Edward Hitchcock, "occurs in North Bridgewater [now Brockton] and in Abington and in other parts of Plymouth County. Its base consists of quartz and felspar, with an abundance of epidote, disseminated and in veins." Peat is found in several places.

Stone-house Hill, on the Easton line, is noted for a cave eight or ten feet deep in a ledge of solid rock, which is said to have been occupied as a dwelling by an Indian family. Trout Brook and Salisbury Brook, coming in from Stoughton, unite in the central portion of the town, and form the Salisbury River, whose waters reach the Taunton River at Halifax, affording some motive power in its course. Beaver Brook, on the eastern line, Cowsett Brook, and two ponds of 10 and 25 acres near the centre, complete the list of Brockton's natural waters. The city water-works are supplying the houses at the centre generally, from an elevated source not far distant.

The principal settlements cluster about Main Street, a wide, beautiful and well-shaded avenue, which runs from north to south, parallel with the railroad, entirely through the town. The road track is kept hard and smooth, and forms one of the most delightful drives in this region.

The principal business of the city is the manufacture of boots and shoes. This was commenced here by Micah Faxon, who came from Randolph in 1811. There are now 97 factories; turning out in 1885 a product valued at \$11,035,238. There are also numerous small establishments of associated industries; the entire manufactories in the city numbering 310, and having a product valued at \$13,370,828.



MONTICELLO  
STATION  
OLD COLONY R.R.



The 104 farmers contributed to the income of the town the value of \$143,801. The valuation in 1888 was \$15,117,528; and the tax-rate \$15.90 on \$1,000. The population is 20,783, accommodated by 3,599 dwelling-houses. The Brockton National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; the Home National Bank, \$200,000; and the Brockton Savings Bank, at the close of business last year, had \$853,513 in deposits.

The public schools are graded, and make use of 23 buildings, valued, with accompanying property, at \$115,950. Evening drawing schools have been established, to which other branches of study are being added. There are 20 libraries accessible to the public, that of the town containing about 12,000 volumes. There are several private circulating libraries, and the others belong chiefly to churches and Sunday schools. There are 17 churches in the city and suburban villages. The Trinitarian Congregationalists were the earliest here, the First Congregational society having been organized in 1740. Their society at Campello dates from 1837, and the Porter Evangelical society from 1850. The Baptists organized in 1877, and have a Swedish society at Campello. There are also at this village the Swedish Evangelical Independent and the Evangelical Lutheran societies. The Methodists have a church at Campello, one at West Brockton, and one at the centre.

In the city also are churches of the New Jerusalem Church, the Unitarians, Universalists, Free Baptists, Latter Day Saints, the Protestant Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics.

This township was settled mainly by people from the West Parish of Bridgewater, and was incorporated in 1738 as the North Parish; and in 1740 Rev. John Porter, the first minister, was ordained. There were so many people of the name of Packard and Howard here in the early period, that it was facetiously said that every citizen here bore the name Packard or Howard except one, whose name was Howard Packard. The precinct voted in 1756 that "the ruine on the wemen's side of the gallery should be for the wemen," and in 1789 it was voted to build pews in the porch and belfry for the negroes. In 1818 the parish voted against the introduction of a stove into the meeting-house as a sinful luxury. Fifty-five of the inhabitants served in the French and Indian wars, and many more in the Revolutionary War. Several citizens early removed from this place to Cummington, among whom was Dr. Peter Bryant (born in 1767), the father of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. The Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D. (1758-1833), an able clergyman and scholar, was a native of this place; also Jesse Reed (1778), an inventor of various machines.

A post-office was first established here in 1816. The railroad was built to this place in 1846, and, ten years later, the magnetic telegraph. The town was incorporated as North Bridgewater, June 15, 1821; the population being then about 1,480. It was authorized to change its name on March 28, 1874, and on May 5th following adopted Brockton as the new name. In 1875, part of the town was annexed to South Abington (now Whitman), and parts of the same

and of East Bridgewater were annexed to Brockton. The act of incorporation as a city was passed April 9, 1881, and was accepted on May 23 following. Of the men furnished for the late war fifty-six were lost. The city has 100 residents who are over eighty years of age. Swedish immigrants have settled in the place in successive companies for a score of years past, and now form a large, orderly and thrifty part of the community.

Two excellent newspapers, the "Enterprise" and the "Evening Gazette," both having daily and weekly issues, vie with each other in serving the interests of the city.

**Brookdale**, a village in Peabody.

**Brookfield** lies in the southwestern part of Worcester County, 55 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, whose stations are at Brookfield and East Brookfield. It has North Brookfield on the north, Spencer on the east, Charlton at the southeast, Sturbridge on the south, and Warren and West Brookfield on the west. The assessed area of the town is 14,021 acres; and of this, 4,352 acres are woodland.

The highest points of land are Cooley and Blanchard hills in the north, and in the southeast are High Rock (a ledge 40 feet high and almost a mile long), Teneriffe, Stone and Wheelock hills. There is a mineral spring north of High Rock. Quaboag, or Podunk, Pond, a very beautiful sheet of water, about a mile square, and well stored with a variety of fish, lies in the centre of the town, and is connected by a canal with South Pond, of 340 acres, lying on the line of Sturbridge. A small steamer is run on these ponds. Great Brook and East Brookfield River discharge into Quaboag Pond; and from it flows Quaboag stream, the south branch of Chicopee River. Otter occasionally visit these ponds. Extensive swamps, through which the Boston and Albany Railroad passes, spread over much of the northern portion of the town.

The geological structure of the town is ferruginous gneiss. Bog-iron ore is found at some points. The 185 farms yielded, in 1885, a product valued at \$189,187. The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, lumber, carriages, iron and metallic goods, pottery, food preparations and others. The largest item was boots and shoes, amounting to \$751,893; while the aggregate product reached the value of \$1,216,746. The population was 3,013, with 553 dwelling-houses. The valuation, in 1888, was \$1,256,017, with a tax of \$19.50 on \$1,000. The Brookfield Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$67,188.

The schools are graded, and occupy eight buildings, valued, with connected property, at \$27,817. There is a superior public hall of brick, which cost about \$70,000. The Merriek Library is free, and contains about 10,000 volumes, in a library building that cost \$10,000. The newspaper of the town is the "Brookfield Times." There are a Baptist and a union church at East Brookfield, another union church at Podunk, near the centre of the town; and at

Brookfield, finely elevated, are churches of the Unitarians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics. A row of ancient elms adds beauty to the scenery of the place. The name of Brookfield may have been suggested by the natural features of the town; but as a plantation it bore the Indian name. An act of legislature, October 15, 1673, authorizes *Quobouge* to be the town of "Brookefeild," when forty or fifty families shall have settled there. On November 12, 1718, another act of legislature established it as a town. The territory was originally granted to a number of citizens of Ipswich in 1660, on condition that there should be twenty resident families within three years, and that an able minister should be settled and supported.

For a long time this was an isolated settlement between the towns in the valley of the Connecticut River and the seaboard, and suffered severely from the assaults of the Indians. In 1675 a body of them rushed into the plantation, and, after burning about twenty houses and barns, attacked the garrison-house, in which the inhabitants had taken refuge. This was defended with desperate bravery, against an overwhelming superiority of numbers, for three days; during which time the assailants made the most vigorous attacks by a constant discharge of balls and burning arrows. At length, finding all other means ineffectual, they loaded a cart with flax, straw and other combustibles, and, by the aid of long poles, endeavored to thrust the burning mass against the building. At this moment of peril, a plentiful shower of rain, which seemed to the besieged quite miraculous, extinguished the flames and saved the occupants from destruction. At length their resources were exhausted, and they were at the point of surrendering in despair, when Major Willard, with "a troop of 48 light-horse" from Lancaster, made his appearance. The savages then burned the meeting-house and the only dwelling-house left in the town, and hastily retreated.

The first church here was organized April 5, 1756, and the Rev. Nathan Fiske was ordained pastor two years later.

Brookfield has the credit of the following eminent men: Dwight Foster (1757-1823), an able jurist, and United States senator from 1800 to 1803; Kiah Bailey (1770-1857), an able clergyman; Col. Enos Cutler (1781-1860), a brave soldier; William Appleton (1786-1862), a successful merchant; Samuel Jennison (1788-1860), an antiquary and author; Pliny Merrick, LL.D. (1794-1867), an eminent lawyer and judge.

**Brookline** is a wealthy and beautiful suburban town on the southwestern side of Boston, lying like a wedge between the Back Bay section and the Brighton district of that city. Its northeastern point almost reaches the Charles River, while its broad southwestern end abuts in equal extent against the West Roxbury district and the city of Newton; the latter also forming nearly half its boundary on the northwest. It is about four and one half miles long, and an average of two miles wide for the greater part of its length, and contains 3,750 acres, beside

streets and water surfaces. The Boston and Albany Railroad and the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad pass through the town; the stations and villages being Brookline, Chapel Station, Cottage Farm, Longwood, and Reservoir Station. The post-office is Brookline, which is in the Boston postal district and has carrier delivery.

The surface of the town is beautifully varied by hill and valley; and the aspect it presents from elevated points in Boston is very charming. From Longwood Brook, which divides its northerly half from Boston, the land rises in a beautiful swell, to fall again, then to be succeeded by the noble eminence of Corey's Hill, 270 feet in height; while beyond this Lyman's Hill rises to 339 feet; and to right and left are other hills,—a group of them in the southern part. Other names are Aspinwall Hill (240 feet), Fisher's Hill (250 feet), and the two Walnut Hills, of somewhat less elevation. The views obtained from these hills are unsurpassed in beauty. That from Corey's Hill embraces the distant summits of Wachusett and Monadnock mountains and the hills of Waltham on the northwest, the charming landscapes of Watertown, Mount Auburn and the University of Cambridge on the north, and on the northeast and east, the heights of Charlestown, of East Boston and the city proper, with the harbor and islands, the long line of Nantasket and the ocean beyond. Two small ponds, and a charming artificial reservoir connected with the Boston Water-works, enhance the beauty of the scenery. The town has, itself, an elaborate system of water-works, drawing its supply from Charles River. About 250 acres are devoted to forest, and it is said that every tree indigenous to the State is here represented.

There are still about 24 farms, mostly devoted to the dairy and the vegetable garden; their product in 1885 being valued at \$89,599. The usual kinds of small manufactures are found here; whose value, for the same period, was \$152,853. The population of the town, by the census of 1885, was 9,196. The Brookline National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the beginning of this year, held deposits amounting to \$382,833. The last valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$41,246,900,—with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000.

Brookline is chiefly remarkable to the passing traveller as a place of suburban residences. Its surface is in a high state of cultivation, which, to a large extent, is ornamental; and, amid the gardens and the numerous shade-trees—elms, maples, oaks and many others—mostly of large size, are the elegant mansions and cottages of citizens whose daily business is in the metropolis. The streets are kept in excellent condition, and are also extensively bordered with shade-trees. Western Avenue, the continuation of Boston's Beacon Street, is a splendid driveway, extending quite across the town.

Brookline has a large and handsome town-hall, built of rose granite, at an expense of \$150,000. The principal audience-room is capable of seating 1,200 persons. There is a public library building of brick, with an interior finish of butternut, and containing a choice library of upwards of 20,000 volumes.

The edifice of the Harvard (Congregational) Church, constructed of stone from various parts of the world, at an expense of more than \$100,000, is a beautiful example of church architecture. The Episcopal Saint Paul's Church is remarkable for its chaste and elegant form and finish. There are other church edifices of much beauty and impressiveness; that of the Roman Catholics excelling in size. Beside those mentioned, the Episcopalians have another, and the



THE HARVARD CHURCH, BROOKLINE.

Methodists, the New Church (Swedenborgian), the Baptists and the Unitarians each have substantial and suitable houses of worship.

Brookline has taken good care that her schools shall meet the requirements of her superior citizenship. They are carefully graded, and the high school is of the first order. Twelve buildings

are devoted to them, valued, with property appertaining, at very nearly \$200,000. Two good suburban journals, the "Chronicle" and the "News," amply supply the needs of the place in this line.

Brookline was originally a part of Boston, with the name of Muddy River Hamlet,—which doubtless seemed an appropriate term to those who could not get over the divisional stream. It was not formally separated from Boston and incorporated as a town until November 13, 1705; yet it is found that the records begin on January 19, 1687, when an entry was made that the town voted that, "for the annual maintenance of the schoolmaster £12 per annum should be raised, and the remainder necessary to support the charges of the master be laid equally upon the scholars' heads, save any persons that are poor, to be abated in part or in whole." Brookline was embraced in Suffolk County until 1793, when, contrary to the wishes of its people, it became a part of Norfolk, forming the northeast extremity of the county. The first meeting-house was erected here in November, 1714; and the first church was organized October 26, 1717; and in the following year the Rev. James Allen was ordained as minister.

Some twenty or more years ago, Mr. David Sears founded a chapel, at a cost of about \$40,000, in the northeasterly part of the town; and near this stands a memorial church of Roxbury stone, trimmed with white marble, built by Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, at a cost of about \$50,000. This chapel has given to the railroad station, near by, the name of Chapel Station, which, in turn, has attached its name to the unique and elegant little village in its neighborhood.

Among the distinguished men of Brookline may be mentioned: Zabdiel Boylston, F.R.S. (1680-1766), an eminent physician, who introduced inoculation for small-pox into this country; Jeremy Gridley (1705-1767), a distinguished lawyer, the teacher of James Otis; William Aspinwall, M.D. (1743-1823), a celebrated physician; Elhanan Winchester (1751-1797), author and clergyman; Col. Thomas Aspinwall (1784), an able lawyer and gallant soldier; George Sewall Boutwell (1818), a distinguished statesman, governor of Massachusetts from 1851 to 1853, Secretary of the United States Treasury from 1869 to 1873, United States senator from 1873 to 1877.

**Brookside**, a village in Westford.

**Brook Station**, a village in Princeton.

**Brook's Village**, in Templeton.

**Brookville**, a village in Holbrook.

**Brownell's Corner**, a village in Westborough.

**Brush Hill**, a village in Milton.

## Bryantsville, in Pembroke.

**Buckland** is a pleasant farming town in the western part of Franklin County, 125 miles from Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad. This road crosses the northeast corner of the town, where the Buckland station is located; but that of Shelburne Falls, on the eastern border, is also convenient. The post-office is Buckland, and the villages are the centre and Buckland Four Corners.

The surrounding towns are Charlemont on the north, Shelburne and Conway on the east, Ashfield on the south, and Hawley and Charlemont on the west. The beautiful Deerfield River forms the entire northern line, and taking a sharp turn south forms the line of Shelburne on the eastern side. It receives as tributaries in Buckland, beginning at the west, First, Second, Third, Ware's and Clark's brooks, and Clesson's River, which crosses the middle of the town from south to north, receiving Taylor's Brook on the way, and furnishing power for several mills.

The manufactures consist of cutlery (employing, in 1885, 216 persons), gimlets, some small machinery, lumber, stone, food preparations and silk goods; the last employing 20 girls. The entire number of manufactories was 12, and the aggregate product \$39,494. There are 153 farms, whose product for the same year was \$143,671. The assessed area is 11,721 acres, which includes the 2,601 acres of woodland. The population, in 1885, was 1,760, which was sheltered in 338 houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$527,168; with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. There are seven school-houses, valued at about \$5,000.

The surface of the town is very uneven, and near the Deerfield River the scenery is charmingly picturesque. The geological structure is calciferous mica-schist and calcareous gneiss.

A Mr. White and Captain Nahum Ward were among the first settlers; and the first child born here was Jonathan Ward.

The earlier name for this plantation was Notown; and it once constituted a part of Charlemont. It was incorporated as the town of Buckland, April 14, 1779. A Congregational church was organized here in October, 1785, with 18 members. The first pastor was the Rev. Josiah Spaulding, who was held in great esteem. This church still continues; and there is also one of the Methodists.

This town is the birthplace of Mary Lyon (1797-1849), the celebrated teacher and author.

## Bucksville, in Millbury.

## Buffum Village, in Oxford.

## Bullardvale, a village in Winchendon.

## Burgess Island, midway of the shore line of Bourne.

Burgess Point, in southern projection of Wareham.

Burkville, in Conway.

**Burlington** is a small agricultural town in the easterly section of Middlesex County, about 10 miles north by northwest from Boston. The nearest railroad station is Woburn Centre, three miles distant. The boundaries are Billerica and Wilmington on the northwest and northeast, Woburn on the east and southeast, Lexington on the southwest, and Bedford on the west.

The assessed area of the town is 7,312 acres, including 1,888 acres of woodland. The trees are chiefly oak, maple, pine and some birch. The surface is broken and uneven; and there are conspicuous eminences at the north, centre and south which afford admirable views. From Bennett Hill in the centre there is a fine view of Wachusett and the New Hampshire mountains. A beautiful stream called Vine Brook, an affluent of the Shawsheen River, winds through the southwest part of the town, affording water power for mills, and trout for the disciples of Walton. Affluents of the Ipswich River also originate in the easterly part of the town.

The principal rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The soil is generally a very dark loam, with sandy or light soil in some parts, but generally good farming land. The farms, in 1885, numbered ninety; and their aggregate product was \$123,124.

There is a variable quantity of manufacturing done in lumber, leather, boots and shoes, food preparations and a few other articles. The valuation in 1888 was \$480,949; and the tax-rate was \$10.70 on \$1,000.

The population, at the census of 1885, was 604, with 130 dwelling-houses. Burlington and Havenville are the villages, the first having the post-office. There are graded schools, with five school-houses, valued at about \$3,000. A public library, sustained by the town, contains above 3,000 volumes.

This town was taken from Woburn and incorporated on February 28, 1799; and in 1800 a portion of it was annexed to Lexington. A Congregational church was organized here in 1735. The meeting-house was erected two years earlier. The venerable edifice is still standing in good repair, though it has been somewhat remodelled. The old oak frame and the boarding of hard pine are the same as when built 156 years ago.

Eighty-two men, a large number for this small town, were furnished for the late war, and nine were lost.

James Walker, a president of Harvard College, was born here. Rev. Samuel Sewall, author of the history of Woburn, was the minister for Burlington, and a resident for many years. Samuel Sewall has been town clerk for upwards of twenty years.

Burlingville, in Millbury.



Burncoat Pond, in Leicester.

Burrageville, in Ashburnham.

Burtt's, a village in Tewksbury.

Buttermilk Bay, the northeastern waters of Buzzard's Bay, between Wareham and Bourne.

Buzzard's Bay, a body of water in the southern part of the State; also a village in Bourne.

Byfield, a village in Georgetown; also one in Newbury.

Calf Island and Little Calf Island are on the north side in the outer group of islands marking Boston Harbor.

California, a village in Clinton.

**CAMBRIDGE** (*L. Cantabridgia*), the seat of Harvard College, is an opulent and elegant city, forming the southeastern extremity of Middlesex County, of which it is the semi-capital. Somerville lies along its northeast side; Boston, on the eastern, southeastern, southern and southwestern sides (Brighton district); Watertown, on its extreme northwestern side; Belmont on the west, and Arlington on the northwest. Charles River forms the entire eastern and southern boundary lines.

The extreme length of the territory is nearly four miles by one and three fourths. The assessed area is 3,487 acres. The population, in 1885, was 59,658. The number of dwelling-houses in 1888 was 9,927, and the valuation \$62,450,040, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1000. The city consists of four sections (or villages without unoccupied spaces between),—North Cambridge, Old Cambridge (centre), East Cambridge, and Cambridgeport; and these, with Mount Auburn, are the post-offices. East Cambridge is connected with Charlestown by Prison Point Bridge, and with Boston by Canal or Craigie's Bridge and the viaduct of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Cambridgeport is united with Boston by West Boston Bridge, a broad and well-made thoroughfare, 6,190 feet in length, and having a draw for passing vessels,—and by the Harvard Bridge, a new and admirable structure of iron, 2,169 feet long and 70 wide, and resting upon 23 stone piers; with a revolving draw for vessels, 34 feet wide. Another drawbridge further up the river opens a direct way to Brookline, and three or more connect the city with the Brighton district of Boston. In addition to Charles River, a broad and navigable tidal stream, which winds gracefully around its southern frontier, the city has on its southwest border an important natural body of water known as Fresh Pond, containing 175 acres, and affording, not only ice for storage and a broad area for skating in the winter, but also a supply of water for the city

throughout the year. It still sends out a small tributary called "Alewife Brook" (anciently Menotomy River), which flows along the northwestern border of the city into Mystic River.

The surface of Cambridge is for the most part level, and, in some sections on the margins of the streams, low and marshy; but there are slight eminences, — as Dana Hill, between Cambridgeport and Old Cambridge, and the grounds of the Observatory in the western section, which present admirable sites for building, and command delightful views. The soil is rich and moist, clay being abundant; and the flora is remarkably varied and luxuriant. The principal thoroughfares are Main Street, Harvard Street, Broadway, radiating from West Boston Bridge through Cambridgeport; and Cambridge Street from Craigie's (or Canal) Bridge, through East Cambridge, to Harvard Square in Old Cambridge; North Avenue extending thence to North



THE OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge; Concord Avenue, to Belmont; and Brattle and Mount Auburn streets, to Mount Auburn and Watertown. These broad and beautiful avenues are shaded with ancient elms, and lined, mostly, with elegant mansions that, in many instances, have lawns and gardens ornamented with shrubbery, statuary and fountains. Over these highways cars are constantly running for the accommodation of the people. The city has over 85 miles of streets; and of these, more than half are adorned with shade-trees. The Boston and Lowell Railroad passes through East Cambridge, having also a station at North Cambridge; while the Fitchburg Railroad, entering the city on the north side, has its "Cambridge" station; another at North Cambridge ("Brickyards"), and on the west, Fresh Pond, Hotel and Mount Auburn stations. On the south side, just across the Charles, the Boston and Albany Railroad has Cottage Farm station. The Grand Junction Railroad sweeps around the east side and to the New

York and New England Railroad in Brookline, thus connecting all the roads.

The citizens of Cambridge are intimately allied with those of Boston in respect to business pursuits and social life. They are very generally urbane, patriotic and progressive; and are educated and intelligent to an unusual degree. Many of them are engaged exclusively in literary pursuits; and a large number of families reside here for the educational advantages which the city and the university afford.

The manufactures show great variety. Along the water-front are groups of rolling-mills, founderies, boiler-works and machine shops. Around the west-end cemeteries and at other points are granite and marble-cutting yards. At the north are the brickyards; on the north-east the tanneries. At East Cambridge are two large glass factories, this business having begun here in 1815. The Riverside and University presses turn out from their printing houses and binderies large quantities of books of the best workmanship, their product in 1885 reaching the value of \$1,814,762; the iron and other metallic goods manufactured amounted to \$2,369,438; the wooden goods, to \$1,472,579; leather, \$544,120; and food products, \$1,595,989; the aggregate manufactures of the city reaching the value of \$15,502,373. In the eastern and northern parts of the city are the numerous soap factories and meat-packing establishments, a sugar refinery, a great cracker and cake factory, an extensive fire-proof safe, a rubber, chair and furniture, piano and organ, factories, and numerous other industries. At the extreme southerly point of the city are a picturesque group of buildings, consisting of shops and observatories, where Alvan Clark and Sons construct the telescopes for which they have a world-wide reputation. In the agricultural line, market gardening is followed by a few persons, and much attention is given to the cultivation of fruits; yet beauty more than profit seems in general to influence the proprietors of the soil. The city has seven banks of discount, one co-operative bank and four savings banks; the aggregate deposits of the latter being, at the close of last year, \$6,945,354.

Beside the old city hall at Cambridgeport, which had become insufficient for government purposes, there is a new and beautiful city hall constructed of brown and light-colored stone, of simple but elegant architecture, presented by Mr. Frederick Rindge, of San Francisco, a native of the place. The same gentleman has also presented a fine building for the library; the latter, in 1885, containing about 20,000 volumes. An institute named in honor of Thomas Dowse sustains a course of public lectures annually. There is also a horticultural association, with several others having libraries; and the usual social, political, business and religious organizations. Though so near a city of great journals, the place sustains several of its own; as the "Daily Crimson;" the "Chronicle," the "Gazette," the "News," and "Real Estate Advertiser," the "Press," the "Tribune," — weeklies, with "Our Mutual Friend," and "Psyche," which are monthlies; then there is the "Latin School Review," also a monthly, established in 1886, and edited by the pupils of the school;

together with the collegiate journals — the “Harvard Advocate” and the “Harvard Lampoon” — which are bi-weeklies. The city schools are in the highest degree of efficiency, of the usual approved grading, and also include normal and training schools for teachers. They occupy 35 buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at nearly \$900,000.

Harvard University (earlier, “Harvard College,” as it is still familiarly called), founded in September, 1636, is not only the oldest, but perhaps the best endowed and most extensive institution of the kind in America. The college lands, lying in a compact body, but divided into spaces of various form and extent by fine, shaded avenues, embrace an area of about sixty acres, and are occupied by as many buildings. In closer proximity, in the college yard of 22 acres, stand the substantial structures used for lodgings, recitations, museum,



GORE HALL, HARVARD COLLEGE.

library, law-school, public worship and other purposes. On the same grounds, east of these stately buildings, are the residences of the president and some of the professors, surrounded by shrubbery and embowered in ancient trees. One of these halls dates from 1682, and Holden Chapel from 1741. In addition to this group of classic halls and private residences, the university has, on the north, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Divinity Hall, the Sanders Theatre and Memorial Hall, and other noble buildings, surrounded by lofty elms; and on an eminence half a mile to the west, on Garden Street, is the Cambridge Observatory, with its grand refracting telescope; and another interesting appurtenance of the college, near by, is the Botanic Garden. The noted University Annex for Women, so highly regarded, was founded in 1879, and has beautiful grounds and buildings not far from the college grounds. The commodious edifices of the Dental School and of the Medical School are in Boston, where the greatest facilities of illustration and practice, in offices and in the several hospitals, are conveniently at hand.

This university is worthy of its name, making provision, as has been observed, not only for the study of what are called the learned professions, — divinity, law and medicine, — but also for that of dentistry, mining, agriculture and other liberal arts and sciences. The university libraries aggregate upwards of 350,000 bound volumes and some 300,000 pamphlets. The number of students is about 1,300, with an increasing average. Near by, and closely associated with the university, is the elegant group of buildings belonging to the Episcopal Theological School; and adjoining the college grounds is the pleasing establishment of the New Church Theological School (Swedenborgian), recently removed hither from Boston.

There are thirty-six religious societies in Cambridge having houses of worship. The Trinitarian Congregationalists have five churches; the Episcopalians, six; the Baptists, eight; the Methodists, six; the Roman Catholics, four; the Unitarians, two; the Universalists, three; a non-sectarian society, Appleton Chapel, belonging to the university. The Reformed Episcopalians hold meetings



HOME OF THE POET LONGFELLOW, CAMBRIDGE.

in a hall. Of these the First Parish (Unitarian) was organized in 1636; the First Church, or Shepard Memorial (Trinitarian), organized at the same time (or in 1628); the First Baptist, in 1817; the Trinity Methodist Society, 1823; First Society (Universalist), 1822; Saint Peter's (R. C.), 1849; most of the others being more recent. Christ Church, on Garden Street, erected in 1761, has a pleasing chime of bells. The St. John's Memorial Chapel, though not large, is, in point of symmetry, grace and finish, one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in the country. The Shepard Memorial Church is one of the largest and most costly of the edifices, being valued at \$115,000; while the Old Cambridge Baptist edifice, on

Beck's Park, erected in 1868, is valued at \$120,000, and is well regarded as an ornament to the city.

Old Cambridge is a vicinity of patriotic memories. On the Common stands the fine architectural monument of granite, surmounted by a statue, erected to the memory of the 470 men lost in the late war, out of the 3,600 furnished by this city for the army and navy; while in her beautiful Memorial Hall, near by, the university honors the list of her fallen brave in the same war. On one side of the Common stands the famous "Washington Elm," under whose shadow the "Father of his Country" took command of the Continental army on the 3d day of July, 1775; on Brattle Street is the "Craigie House," the fine old mansion which was his headquarters while in Cambridge, now for many years the home of the poet Longfellow and his family. On Main Street, Cambridgeport, is the Ralph Inman Place, the headquarters of Gen. Israel Putnam during the siege of Boston. The several parks of the city,— Cambridge



CHAPEL, MOUNT AUBURN.

Common, with its statues, Broadway Park, Prospect Junction, Dana Square, Fort Washington, Tudor Park, Hastings Square, Chestnut and Henry Junction, Winthrop Square, Winthrop and Mount Auburn Junction, and others, will, in the not distant future, even more than now, add to the attractiveness of the city.

The extensive works of the New England Glass Company, at East Cambridge, having a chimney 230 feet in height; the Hovey nurseries on Cambridge Street; the Cambridge Water-Works; and the celebrated Fresh Pond, are also worthy of visit; to say nothing of the elegant homes of people well known in science and literature which may delight the eyes upon the way. But to many the beautiful shaded avenues, the picturesque scenes, the storied monuments, and the sacred associations of Mount Auburn, which lies on the

southwesterly line of this city where it joins Watertown, will be most attractive. Next to Pere-la-chaise, in Paris, this is one of the earliest of rural cemeteries, — having been dedicated September 24, 1831. It contains an area of about 136 acres, the highest part of which is 175 feet above Charles River, which flows along its southern border. The scenery is remarkably varied by wooded hill, valley and lake; and these natural features the landscape gardener has turned to more delightful effect. The gateway is massive, built from an Egyptian model; and within are great numbers of fine or unique monuments to attract the attention. The first on the left of the main entrance is that of John Gaspar Spurzheim, who died in 1832, and is an exact copy of the tomb of Scipio Africanus. A chapel of stone, with its interior decorated by statuary, stands conveniently near the entrance, for funeral services. Shaded avenues for carriages follow winding courses to every quarter of the enclosure, and between them, through dells, past fountains, over knolls, are paths, taking name, in many instances, from the particular trees or shrubs which adorn them, leading from circumference to centre, over higher and higher eminences, until the hill-top is reached. Here, rising above the dense masses of foliage that crowd about the summit, is a lofty stone tower, whose balcony and cupola afford grand views of river and pond, hill and dale, of the busy cities, rural villages and quiet farms beyond the leaf-hidden city of the dead.

The settlement of Cambridge was commenced in the spring of 1631; and the place was at first called "New-Town." "In the ensuing year a palisade was made around the buildings; and the Braintree Company, which had begun to set down at Mount Wollaston, by order of the court, removes to New-Town." On the 11th of October, 1633, the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who had just arrived from England with John Cotton, Samuel Stone, and others, was ordained pastor of the church. Mr. Hooker and his people disposed of their houses and lands to the Rev. Thomas Shepard and his company, and set out for Connecticut in June, 1636. In the same year Mr. Shepard was ordained pastor of a new church organized in place of the one which had left with Mr. Hooker.

A locality to which Captain John Smith attached its Indian name, *Anmoughcawgen*, was renamed by Prince Charles, as "Cambridge," which has since been generally accepted as the place which now bears that name in Massachusetts. The place was incorporated under the name of New-Town, Sept. 8, 1633; and, on receiving for the school the sum of about £800 from the Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown in 1638, it was agreed to raise the school to a college, and, in honor of Mr. Harvard and others, to change the name, New-Town, to Cambridge, where so many of them had received their education. In 1639 a printing press was set up by Stephen Day in the house of Pres. Henry Dunster; and the next year there issued from it a version of the Psalms in metre, which was the first book printed in British America. In 1642 Cambridge embraced "*Menotomy*," now Arlington; the "Farms," now Lexington; the lands on the Shawshen, now Billerica; and *Nonantum*, afterwards called New Cam-

bridge, and at present Newton. Parts of Charlestown were annexed to Cambridge, March 6, 1802, Feb. 12, 1818, and June 17, 1820. It was incorporated as a city March 17, 1846; and on the 30th day of the same month the act was accepted by the people. The motto is, "LITERIS ANTIQVIS NOVIS INSTITVTIS DECORA."

The growth of the city has of late been rapid; and indications of improvement manifest themselves on every hand.

For its educational facilities, literary and scientific culture, its amenities in social life, and its municipal arrangements, Cambridge holds an enviable reputation. Its past is honorable; its present, with some exceptions, admirable; its future, brilliant.

From the commencement of the Revolution to its close, Cambridge evinced an earnest and unwavering patriotism; and it has the honor of having raised the first company in the country which volunteered for the suppression of the Rebellion.

As might well be supposed, Cambridge has produced many eminent persons, among whom may be mentioned:—

Jonathan Belcher (1682–1757), Richard Dana (1699–1772), William Brattle, F.R.S. (1702–1776), William Eustis, LL.D. (1753–1825), Jonathan Sewell, LL.D. (1766–1839), Frederic Henry Hedge, D.D. (1805), Alfred Lee, D.D. (1807), George Livermore (1809–1865), Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D. (1809), Sarah Margaret Fuller, Countess D'Ossoli (1810–1850), Richard Henry Dana, Jun. (1815), James Russell Lowell (1819), Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1823), and Mary Andrews Denison (1826).

**Cambridge Avenue**, a village in Gloucester.

**Campello**, a village in Brockton.

**Camp Ground**, a village in Cottage City.

**Canals**. See Blackstone and Middlesex canals.

**Candlewood**, a village in Ipswich.

**Cannonville**, a village in Mattapoisett; also one in New Bedford.

**Canoza Lake**, a beautiful sheet of water in Haverhill.

**Canton** is an active manufacturing and farming town, lying a little east of the centre of Norfolk County. The railroad station at South Canton (Canton Junction), on the Boston and Providence Railroad, is 20 miles from Boston; and Poukapaog Village, in the northeast part, is about 12 miles in a direct line. The latter and Canton are the post-offices; and the villages are the same, with South Canton, Canton Corner, Dedham Road, Farms, Hardware, Springdale and Stone Factory.



On the northeast side lie the towns of Milton and Randolph, on the south and southwest are Stoughton and Sharon, and on the northwest is Dedham. The general form of the territory is that of a common kite. Its assessed area is 11,488 acres, including the 2,039 acres of woodland. The rocks are gneissic and porphyritic; and the soil ranges through loam, sand and gravel. The 63 farms, in 1885, yielded a product valued at \$77,763.

The scenery of this town is varied and picturesque. There are elevations at the south and centre; and on the northeastern border is Blue Hill, which rises to a height of 635 feet, commanding a magnificent view of Boston, the islands in the harbor, and the ocean. It is the first land seen by mariners approaching the coast. Its base and sides are mostly clothed with maple, birch, oak, chestnut, pine and cedar; its name coming from the color it presents to the observer at a distance. The Fowl Meadows, which contain part of an excellent quality, extend from Sharon to Hyde Park, along the whole northwestern border of the town; and through them runs the Neponset River, forming the divisional line between this town and Dedham. Portions of this and of the marshes on the north of Ponkapoag Pond are devoted to cranberries. This pond is a beautiful expanse of 208 acres, well stored with fish. It lies on the Randolph line, sending a tributary through Ponkapoag Village northward to Neponset River. York and Steep brooks, affluents of the same river, furnish from their extensive reservoirs valuable motive power at South Canton.

The manufactories in this town consist of a branch shop of the Ames shovel factories, an iron foundery, copper works, one factory for making shoe-tools, two for cotton spinning rings, one for stove polish (Rising Sun), one making paper boxes, one for cotton, one for twine, one for fish-lines, one for oil-cloth, six for fancy woollens, and one for silk goods. The last employs about 400 persons; the copper works and the iron works each about 300. The value of the textiles made in 1885 was \$1,338,640; and the aggregate value of the manufactures was \$2,703,327. The Neponset National Bank has a capital of \$250,000. The Canton Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$553,682. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,540,727, and the tax-rate \$14 on \$1,000. The population in 1885 was 4,380; of whom 980 were voters.

Canton has a graded school system, with eight school-houses valued at \$23,300. The Canton public library contains about 10,000 volumes; and the Ladies' Sewing Circle Library has upwards of 3,000. The "Canton Journal" distributes the weekly news and serves the interests of the town.

The Baptist society was organized in 1814, the Congregationalist in 1828. Other churches are the Unitarian, the Universalist and the Roman Catholic.

This town was detached from the northerly part of Stoughton and incorporated February 23, 1797. In 1847 part of its territory was returned to Stoughton. The Indian name of the place was

*Ponkapoag.* Here John Eliot had an Indian church, consisting of natives dwelling around the pond.

Canton added 350 men to the Union forces in the late war, which was 23 above its quota. Twenty-nine of these perished in the service. The climate of this town is salubrious and agreeable, the Blue Hills protecting a considerable territory from the northeast winds. The roads are numerous bordered with elms of large size, and shaded in some parts by original forest, making pleasant summer drives. Hon. F. M. Ames and T. B. Aldrich have residences here, which they occupy in the summer months. This town is also the home of Hon. Elijah Morse, well known to the people of Massachusetts.

Of the eminent men of the past, Canton can claim as her own, Major-General Richard Gridley (1711-1796), General Stephen Badlam (1751-1815), Benjamin Bussey (1757-1842), Commodore John Downes (1784-1854).

**Cape Ann**, the extreme eastern portion of Massachusetts north of Cape Cod. It is in Essex County, and in a general way embraces the town of Rockport and adjacent islands.

**Cape Cod**, in a general way, signifies the whole of Barnstable County (which see), which embraces the southeastern extremity of Massachusetts; more specifically, the extremity of that projection, in Provincetown,—which see.

**Cape Cod Bay** is that large body of water enclosed by the arm-like projection of Cape Cod, at the southeast of Massachusetts.

**Carlisle** is a small farming town of 130 dwelling-houses and 526 inhabitants, situated in the central part of Middlesex County, about 20 miles northwest of Boston. Carlisle station, on the Lowell Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, is in the northwest part of the town; and Bedford Station, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, accommodates the southeast portion. The post-office is at the centre.

The general form of the town is oval. Chelmsford bounds it on the north, Billerica on the northeast, Bedford on the southeast, Oxford on the south, and Acton and Westford on the west. The assessed area is 9,571 acres. The principal settlement is at the centre, and consists of two churches (Congregational and Unitarian), a town-hall, school-house, stores, mechanics' shops, and a few dwelling-houses. Farm-houses are scattered sparsely over the remainder of the territory.

The western part is somewhat hilly, but without high elevation. The geological structure is calcareous gneiss, in which tourmaline, garnet, scapolite and actinolite occur. Boulders are plentiful all over the town. The northern section is drained by *River-meadow*

Brook, which has some motive power; and the eastern by a small tributary of the Concord River, on which there is a saw mill.

The manufactures are chiefly sawed hoops; for which there are two factories, employing eight men. The aggregate value of manufactured products in 1885 was \$7,700. There are 4,739 acres of woodland, the growth of which is principally pine (hard and soft), oak and birch, with some maple and chestnut. Fruit trees are grown in the town to the number of 9,025. The farms number 97; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$84,834. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$404,523, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There are five school-houses, valued at about \$3,000. The public library contains about 500 volumes; and there are two Sunday-school libraries.

Carlisle furnished 85 soldiers for our armies in the late war, of whom 49 were citizens. The loss was about twelve; and to the memory of these has been erected, in the centre, a monument of granite surmounted by a marble statue of the goddess of liberty.

This town was formed of parts of Acton, Billerica, Chelmsford and Concord. Its first incorporation was as a district, April 28, 1780; the next as a town, on February 18, 1805. Carlisle, in England, a well-known town, was remembered in the name. The first church was erected in 1783. The Rev. Paul Litchfield, settled November 7, 1781, was the first minister.

**Carltonville**, in Salem.

**Carsonville**, in Dalton.

**Carterville**, in Berlin; also in Chelsea.

**Carver** lies in the middle section of Plymouth County, 38 miles southeast of Boston. It has Plympton on the north, Kingston and Plymouth on the east, the latter and Wareham on the south, and the last, with Middleborough, on the west. Its length northwest and southeast is about twice its width. The assessed area is 21,292 acres, and 17,011 of this are woodland, consisting of pitch pine and red oak on the uplands, and white cedar in the swamps. The red deer still roam in the long range of woods extending throughout this town and quite to Barnstable County.

There are no great elevations in the town, but ponds and streams are numerous, adding much to the scenery. Of the former there are twelve, whose names are Wenham, Sampson, Crane, Mohootset, Cooper, Muddy, Vaughan, John, Flax, Clear, Barrett and Waukanquog. Near the latter cranes and eagles build their nests. Sampson Pond was so called from an Indian sachem, for whom a reserve of 200 acres was made in 1705, with the privilege of fishing and hunting, making tar and turpentine, and cutting poles and bark in the undivided cedar swamps. These ponds once furnished large quantities of bog-iron ore. Winetuxet River gathers up the overflow of the

northern ponds, discharging into the Taunton River; and South Meadow and Sampson's brooks drain the southern part, emptying into Weweantit River, which forms nearly one half of the western line of the town.

The soil is a light sandy loam, and not less than 745 acres are devoted to cranberries. The fruit trees number 4,153; and the proceeds of these and the cranberry bogs amounted, in 1885, to \$45,270. The number of farms was 116; and the entire agricultural product amounted to \$105,791.

The town has braid, straw and carpet factories, four saw mills, and iron and brass founderies. The Ellis Foundery, near Sampson's Pond, was established under the name of "Charlotte Foundery" as early as 1757; and here was cast, about 1762, the first iron tea-kettle made in this country. The hollow iron-ware of these furnaces is of excellent quality, and widely known. The wooden goods, in 1885, were valued at \$18,593; and the iron and other metallic goods, at \$96,044. The aggregate manufactured product reached the value of \$120,156. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$588,850; and the rate of taxation \$9 on \$1,000. The population in 1870 was 1,092, with 228 dwelling-houses; while in 1885 the inhabitants numbered 1,091, and were sheltered in 264 dwellings; which, certainly, is an indication of thrift.

The loss of the town in the late war was some 22 persons. The cemetery at South Carver is very beautiful. The first burial here was in 1776. The Methodists have a church at this village, established in 1831; the Baptists one at Carver Centre, organized in 1791; and the Congregationalists one at North Carver, which dates from 1733. There is also an Advent Christian church. The town has four school-houses, valued at upwards of \$2,500. Each of the Sunday schools has a library.

The post-offices are Carver, North Carver, East Carver, and South Carver. North Carver, South Carver, Wenham, Carver Green and Ellis Furnace, are the villages. The town is about midway between the Plympton, Plymouth, Tremont and Middleborough stations of the Old Colony Railroad in the adjoining towns.

Carver bears the name of the first governor of the Plymouth Colony. The territory was taken from Plympton, and incorporated June 9, 1790. In 1827 a portion of it was annexed to Wareham. South Meadows was purchased of the Indians in 1664; and in 1700 lands were sold to settlers at two shillings an acre. There are several aboriginal burial places in town, and traces of their occupancy are frequently met with. Rev. Othniel Campbell, ordained over the Congregational church in 1734, was the first minister here.

**Carysville**, in Bellingham; also in Chelsea.

**Castle Hill**, in Saugus, is 288 feet in height.

**Castle Island**, in Boston Harbor, contains Fort Independence.

Castle Village, in Truro.

Cataumet, a village, also a harbor, in Bourne.

Cedar Swamp Pond, in Milford.

Cedarville, in Plymouth.

Central Square, a village in Woburn.

Central Village, in Seekonk; also in Westport, and in West Boylston.

Centralville, in Lowell.

Centreville, in Barnstable; also in Grafton, in Uxbridge, and in Winchendon.

Chace's, a village in Taunton.

Chaffinsville, in Holden.

Chamberlain's Corner, a village in Westford.

Chandler's Hill, in Worcester. is 748 feet in height.

Channel Island, in Fort Point Channel, Boston Harbor.

Chapel Station, a village in Brookline.

Chapinsville, in Lawrence.

Chappaquansett, a village in Tisbury.

Chappaquoddie, a village in Edgartown.

**Charlemont** is a long and narrow township lying along the Deerfield River, whose general course here is slightly south of east. It is in the western part of Franklin County, about 125 miles northwest of Boston by rail. The region is quite mountainous, and the outline of the town is very irregular. Rowe, Heath and Colrain bound it on the north; the latter and Shelburne on the east; Buckland and Hawley on the south; and Savoy and Florida on the west. The assessed area is 15,496 acres; and, of this, 5,100 acres are forest, consisting of maple, beech and birch. The villages are East Charlemont, Charlemont (centre) and Zoar.

The Deerfield River runs through the western half of the town, then forms the divisional line the entire length of Buckland; and,

by a northward curve to receive the North River, it forms, with that stream, the eastern line. The Fitchburg Railroad follows the general course of the river, but, forced by its bends, crosses six times, delighting the traveller with the shifting views of the many rocky rapids and occasional quiet spaces, then a craggy mountain rising almost perpendicular from the river's bank, here a streamlet dashing down the wild ravines, or a hamlet nestling among the woody eminences, with now and then an interval of the deepest verdure.

Mount Peak, in the south side of the western section, lifts its head 1,441 feet abruptly from the right bank of the river; and a little further on, Bald Mountain rises grandly on the other side. In the valley between the two lies the pleasant little village of Charlemont, with its churches, stores, hotel, school and dwelling-houses, and the large hall of the Deerfield River Agricultural Society. At the extreme northeast, Pocumtuck Mountain rises to the height of 1,888 feet above sea-level. The entire town is rough and mountainous, presenting many wild and picturesque views of alpine forests, crags, defiles, with numerous waterfalls on the several streams flowing into the river,—as Pelham, Mill, Hartwell, Avery and Wilder's brooks. The prevailing rock is mica slate, and the soil a sandy loam.

The principal business of the town is farming and lumbering. Few towns make a larger quantity of maple sugar. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was valued at \$147,400. There are eight manufacturing establishments, consisting of a grain mill, four saw mills, a tannery, a farm-tool factory, and others; the aggregate of whose products reached the value of \$87,630. The valuation in 1888 was \$342,960; with a tax-rate of \$20 on \$1,000. The population of 958 were sheltered in 215 dwelling-houses.

There are nine public-school buildings, worth about \$5,000. The village Library Association has a collection of nearly 800 volumes, and two Sunday schools have nearly as many more. The Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists each have commodious church edifices here. Charlemont sent 121 soldiers to the late war, of whom 16 were lost.

The date of the first settlement of this town is unknown. Col. Ephraim Williams established a line of forts here in 1754, the remains of which are still visible. In June of the next year, Captain Moses Rice and Phineas Arms were killed by Indians while at work in a meadow near Rice's fort; and, in commemoration, a monument has been erected near the river, visible from the railroad. The town was incorporated June 21, 1765; being named in honor of James Caulfield, created Earl of Charlemont, in England, October 29, 1763. A mountainous tract called Zoar, a part of the common land, was annexed April 2, 1838. The first church was formed in 1788; and the Rev. Isaac Babbitt, settled in 1796, was the first pastor.

**Charles River**, according to New England's first geographer, Morse, was the *Quinobequin* of the Indians: but, in the early period of settlements here, called the "Massachusetts River." It forms in the region where Worcester

and Norfolk counties meet; first issuing, under its own name, from Cedar Swamp Pond, in the central part of the town of Milford. Flowing southward, its slender stream enters a smaller pond in the southern part of the town; thence flowing eastward, it receives, near Bellingham centre, the waters of its chief branch, flowing from Beaver Pond in the northern part of the town. Then, making an abrupt turn, it leaves Bellingham at the northeast corner. Receiving other streams from every direction along its course, it meanders through or beside the towns of Franklin, Medway, Norfolk, Medfield, Sherborn, Dover, Natick, Needham, Dedham, West Roxbury (Boston), Newton, Weston, Waltham, Watertown, Brighton (Boston) and Cambridge, sweeps in a broad stream by Charlestown (Boston), and, uniting with the Mystic, mingles with the sea in Boston Harbor. It is navigable by small vessels to Watertown, seven miles from its mouth, where it meets the tide. Little marshy land is found along its borders, though some small tracts at its mouth might give a contrary impression. It flows through a hilly region in a very devious course, furnishing many small powers at its numerous descents. Its source is scarcely more than twenty-five miles from Boston in a direct line; but its actual length is probably more than twice that distance. It frequently doubles upon itself, sometimes for several miles, and thus finds a comparatively quiet way, earning its terse characterization by the poet Longfellow, as it passed before his dwelling, as the "placid Charles:" — see the poems, "To the River Charles," and "The Bridge," by Henry W. Longfellow.

**Charles River Village,** in Dover; also in Needham.

**Charlestown,** the northwestern section of Boston, a peninsula. Incorporated as a town, June 24, 1629; incorporated as a city, February 22, 1847; annexed to Boston by Act of May 14, 1873, and by the votes of the two cities.

**Charlton** is a large, pleasant, agricultural town, situated in the southwesterly part of Worcester County, 57 miles from Boston, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which passes through the northern part. It is bounded on the north by Spencer and Leicester, east by Oxford, south by Dudley, southwest by Southbridge, and west by Sturbridge.

The land is elevated and somewhat rough and rocky. The railroad station in this town is said to be at the highest grade between Boston and Springfield. It is 512 feet above low tide. Charlton Summit, about one fourth of a mile east of the station, is 907 feet above half or mean tide at Boston. Muggett Hill, near Charlton Centre, is 1,012 feet high; and from its summit may be seen, it is said, four States and nineteen villages. The scenery of the whole town is varied and romantic. Traces of the old "Bay Path," so beautifully described by Dr. J. G. Holland in his romance of that name, are still discernible. The streams — of which the principal are Little River in the easterly, Cady's and Globe brooks in

the westerly part of the town — flow south into French, or Quinnebaug, River. Hick's Pond, of 120 acres, having Cady's Brook for its outlet, is a valuable sheet of water, and the view of it from Williams Hill is very beautiful.

Charlton City, on this brook, with Charlton Centre and Charlton Depot, are the post-offices and villages. Other villages are North Side, Dresser Hill, Leland's Village and Milward.

The geological structure of the town is mainly gneiss. It has an area of 26,500 acres of assessed land, including 7,484 acres of woodland. The farms number 309. The value of their product in 1885 was \$265,657. The town had three lumber and box mills, a woollen factory, three or more factories for wire, artisans' tools and other metallic goods, a grain mill and stone quarries. The value of the woollen goods produced in 1885 was \$147,260; of the wooden manufactures, \$175,600; the artisans' tools and other metallic goods, \$48,746; food preparations, \$16,000; the aggregate value reaching \$476,131. The valuation in 1888 was \$914,470, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. The population was 1,823, and the number of dwelling-houses 425.

The town has 13 school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at \$8,150. There is a public library containing about 1,000 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries. The churches are a Congregationalist, a Methodist, and, at Charlton City, a Universalist. The town furnished 175 men for the Union army in the late war, of whom twelve died in service.

Charlton was formerly the western part of Oxford, and was incorporated November 2, 1764. Probably the name was in honor of Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., who was a gentleman of the British privy chamber in 1755. A church was first organized here April 16, 1761; and on October 15th following, the Rev. Caleb Eustis was ordained pastor. Martin Ruter, D.D., an author of some celebrity, was born here April 3, 1735,—deceased in Texas, May 16, 1838. William T. G. Morton, M.D., discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgery, was born here August 9, 1819. He died in New York July 15, 1868.

**Chartley**, a village in Norton.

**Chase**, a village in Dudley.

**Chatham** occupies the extreme southeastern angle alike of Cape Cod and of Barnstable County; and, being indented by numerous coves, harbors, creeks and inlets, is, topographically, one of the most irregular towns in the Commonwealth. It has Pleasant Bay, separating it from Orleans, on the north; the ocean on the east and south; and Harwich on the west. The assessed area is 4,476 acres, in which there are but 275 acres of woodland. It has 512 dwelling-houses, with 2,028 inhabitants, who are hardy and industrious people; more than half the number of voters (601) being engaged in maritime pursuits.



The surface of the town is varied by a succession of sand-hills (often changing), villages, creeks and fresh-water ponds. Of the last there are more than thirty; and several of them during the summer are covered with the beautiful white lily. Goose Pond, containing 66 acres, is the largest. Nauset Beach is a long, sandy strip of land, that extends for many miles between the mainland and the sea at the east; the enclosed waters constituting Chatham Harbor. The sea has made the southern half of this strip into an island by a breach through it. Monomoy is a long and narrow island, running about 10 miles southward, slightly turned to the west, and appears to have been once a continuation of Nauset Beach. Harding's Beach Point is another long sand-spit running southeasterly from the middle of the southern side of the town, forming Oyster Harbor. From the head of this harbor a narrow frith runs northeast into the land, and connects with Oyster Pond.

There is a powerful light at Monomoy Point, and two light vessels off Chatham Shore; while Chatham Harbor Light includes two round towers 43 feet high, set 100 feet apart, with the white dwelling of the keeper between. There is also a life-saving station of the United States system at the most exposed section. Great Hill, near the centre of the town, is the highest point of land, and from it Nantucket can sometimes be seen. This hill has been made much use of in the scientific surveys.

South Chatham, the first station in the town, is 88 miles from Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. The other stations in the town are West Chatham, and Chatham, on the harbor. The post-offices are these, with Chatham Port and North Chatham. Along the streets are numerous silver poplars and willows. The forest growth is oak and pine.

The farms number 21; and there are 300 acres devoted to the culture of cranberries. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was \$18,136. The town contains 24 manufacturing establishments, consisting of boot and shoe shops, a wind grain-mill, a ship-yard, a brickyard, a carriage factory and some others. Their aggregate product in the year mentioned was \$27,576. Sixteen vessels belonging in Chatham ports were engaged in the fisheries. The largest item in this industry was mackerel; cod, pollock and shad, also, being caught in large numbers. The aggregate value of the fisheries in the same year was \$98,322. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$638,103; and the rate of taxation was \$17 on \$1,000.

Chatham has graded schools, with seven school-houses, estimated, with appurtenances, at about \$12,000. There are two association libraries, and four Sunday-school libraries, aggregating about 3,000 volumes. The "Chatham Monitor" is an excellent local paper. There are here churches of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists. The town furnished 256 men to our army and navy during the late war, of whom 13 were lost; and to the memory of these a handsome monument has been raised.

The Indian name of this town is *Monomoy*, which now attaches only to its southern island. Governor William Bradford visited the

place in the Plymouth shallop to purchase corn, in the first voyage of the Pilgrims around the Cape. The land was bought of the sachem by William Nickerson in 1665, and a settlement soon commenced. Among the early settlers were the purchaser, Thomas Hinekley, John Freeman and Nathaniel Bacon. The descendants of these men are very numerous. The village or district of "Manamoit" was incorporated as a town, June 11, 1712; being named, perhaps, in honor of the Earl of Chatham.

A church was organized June 15, 1720, and the Rev. Joseph Lord was ordained pastor. There was preaching in town anterior to this, as may be seen from the following quaint extract from the early and almost illegible records:—

"At a town meeting held at *Monamoyit* the 4 day of January in the year of our Lord, 1703, and then ye inhabitants ded agree with Gasham Hall to come to us & to dispense the word of God amonkes ous on Sabbath dayes and the inhebitanse did agree to pay him the said Gasham hall twenty pound yearly so long as he continew in that work.

"Recorded by me, William Nickerson, Clorke of *Monamoy.*"

This town has furnished many brave and skilful seamen to the country, and is noted for the number of its sea-captains.

**Chattanooga**, a village in Ashland.

**Chaubunagungamaug Lake** (or Gungamaug Lake), in the town of Webster.

**Cheapside**, a village in Deerfield.

**Chebacco**, a village, also a pond, in the town of Essex.

**Chelmsford** is an ancient and pleasant town in the northern part of Middlesex County, about 26 miles northwest of Boston. Tyngsborough, Dracut and Lowell bound it on the north; the latter with Billerica on the east; Carlisle on the south; and Westford on the west. The Merrimack River forms the line along the Dracut border. The assessed area is 14,132 acres, including 5,483 acres of woodland. The villages are Chelmsford (centre), North, South, West and East Chelmsford, which — except the last — are also post-offices. The Ayer Junction Branch of the Boston and Lowell Railroad has stations at North and at West Chelmsford, and the Lowell Branch of the Old Colony Road has stations at Chelmsford and South Chelmsford.

The principal eminences are Rocky Hill, abounding in ledges, in the southeast; Robbin's Hill, affording grand views, near the centre; and Vine, Chestnut and Francis hills, toward the west. These are in parallel ranges lying nearly northeast and southwest. Among the hills of the eastern range flows River-meadow Brook, finding its

devious way to the Merrimack at Lowell. Across the northwest section runs Stony Brook, affording motive power at West Chelmsford, also at North Chelmsford, where it falls into the Merrimack. Deep Brook crosses the extreme northwest part to the same river. Hart Pond, containing 105 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water in the southwest side of the town. Sheldon's Pond, of 80 acres, at North Chelmsford, is valuable for its ice, as well as for its reserved supply of water-power.

The principal rocks are calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist, in which occurs a bed of limestone. The soil, though sandy, is in general very good. The farms number 129, being much fewer and larger than twenty years ago. There were, in 1885, 19,125 fruit trees, and many acres devoted to cranberries. The aggregate farm product was \$160,009. The town affords good building stone, and several quarries are worked from time to time. At North Chelmsford is a factory, making worsted and carpet yarns, an iron foundry, a file factory, and one or two shops making textile machinery. At West Chelmsford is a woollen mill and a cutlery factory. Other manufactures of the town are hosiery, leather, food preparations, lumber, carriages, etc. The aggregate value of the manufactures for the year mentioned was \$517,868. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,602,565; and the tax-rate was but \$9 on \$1,000. The population by the last census was 2,304; and in 1888 there were 577 dwelling-houses.

The public schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings, valued, with appurtenances, at \$12,300. There are two association libraries in the villages, and the Sunday schools also have books; so that altogether there are about 5,000 volumes. The "Chelmsford Chronotype" is the local newspaper. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, each have a church edifice in the town.

The Indian name of this place was *Pawtucket*; and the first grant of its territory, then including Westford and a part of Lowell, was made in 1653 to persons in Concord and Woburn. It was in the form of a parallelogram. On May 29, 1655, it was incorporated as "Chelmsford," in remembrance of the town of that name eight miles from Billericay, Essex County, England. In the following year William How was admitted an inhabitant, and granted 12 acres of meadow and 18 of upland, "provided he set up his trade of weaving, and perform the town's work." In 1660 the bounds between the town and the Indian plantation at "Patucket" were established; in 1729, part of the territory was established as the town of Westford; in 1780, a part of this went with parts of other towns to form Carlisle; in 1826, another part was established as Lowell; in 1865, a portion was annexed to Carlisle; and in 1874 a portion was annexed to Lowell.

The Rev. John Fiske, settled in 1655, was the first minister. He served his people also as a physician, and was an excellent man. By request of the church he prepared a catechism, which was printed in 1657 by Samuel Green, of Cambridge. It bears the quaint title, "Watering of the Plant in Christ's Garden, or a Short

Catechism for the Entrance of Chelmsford Children." In the latter part of his life he was carried to his church in a chair, from which he addressed the people. The Rev. John Eliot preached to the Indians here on the 5th of May, 1674.

Chelmsford has an interesting Revolutionary history; and in 1859 a handsome granite monument was erected to the memory of its soldiers who perished in that war. Other eminent men of Chelmsford, distinguished in different fields, are Benjamin Pierce (1757-1839), a Revolutionary officer, and governor of New Hampshire in 1827; John Farmer (1789-1838), a celebrated antiquary; Jeffries Wyman, M.D. (1814), a distinguished anatomist and author; John C. Dalton (1825), an able physiologist and author.

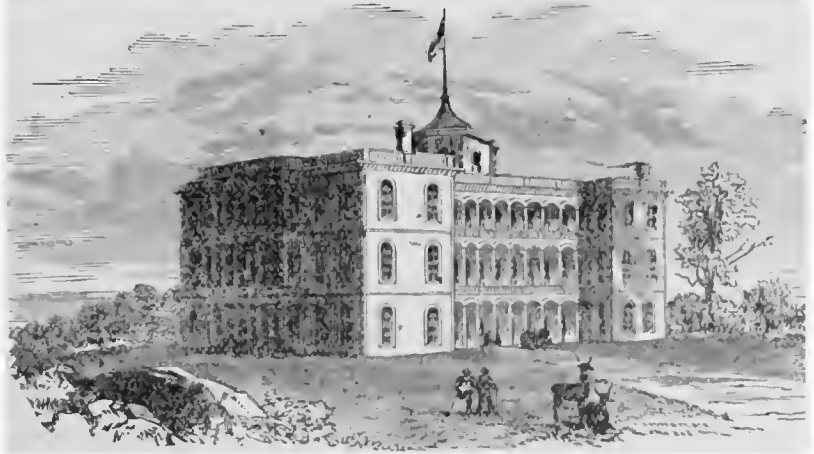
**CHELSEA** is a beautiful and growing city in the northern part of Suffolk County, inhabited largely by people whose daily business is in Boston, — from whose several northern parts it is separated only by the waters of Chelsea Creek and the Mystic and Charles rivers, which here meet and mingle with the sea, forming an extension of the harbor proper. Everett, the only town from which it is not separated by water, lies on the northwest; Revere, the northern town of the county, is on the northeast; Breed's Island, the northeastern extremity of Boston, lies directly east; the high island of East Boston occupies a southeast position; and the promontory of Charlestown lies at the southwest, separated from it by Mystic River.

The assessed area is 961 acres; and in this are upwards of 30 miles of streets. Many of these are shaded by well-grown elms and maples. The city has excellent water-works, — drawing from the Mystic River department of the Boston Water-works. It has also a well equipped fire-department, and an extensive system of sewerage. A street railway connects with the Charlestown district over a broad carriage bridge, thence by another with Boston proper. The same line, passing in the other direction by bridges to East Boston, forms a land connection for that district with the city proper. Another extension northeastward through Chelsea furnishes a connection with Boston for Winthrop, Revere Beach and Lynn. By the Grand Junction Railway, whose line extends across the midst of the city to its extensive wharves in East Boston, it has easy access to all the railroads which radiate from the metropolis. There are also two ferries to Boston, with two boats each, constantly running in the day and evening; each boat having two commodious saloons for passengers and space for several carriages and carts.

The surface of the city is uneven, and rises into several gently swelling eminences, the most conspicuous of which is Powder-Horn Hill, whose summit is about 220 feet above sea-level. Upon this is situated the Soldiers' Home, an institution of the national government. The geological formation of the territory is drift and alluvium. The soil is rich, giving luxuriant growth in the gardens so generally attached to residences.

Though largely a place of suburban homes, it has quite a business

of its own. The larger manufacturing establishments are the Magee Furnace Company, Suffolk Cordage Company, Forbes Lithographic Company, Low's Art-Tile Works, Eastern Elastic Gusset Company, Woven Hose Company, Chelsea Wire Works, brass works, several furniture factories, rubber factory, tanneries, boot and shoe factories, type foundry and printing offices, and others of less note. The food preparations amounted to \$599,409; iron goods, \$406,531; leather, \$293,360; wooden goods, \$244,291; and the aggregate of manufactures, \$4,551,895. The valuation in 1888 was \$19,781,480, with a tax-rate of \$18.40 on \$1,000. The First National Bank has a capital of \$300,000. The Winmissimet National Bank was, in July, 1889, authorized to commence business with \$100,000 capital. Chelsea Savings Bank, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$2,068,933. The population by the last census (1885) was 25,709; voters, 6,116; and the number of dwellings, 4,412.



THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, CHELSEA

The city has excellent graded schools, occupying twelve buildings which have a value of about \$260,000. There are seventeen libraries accessible to the public; of which the city public library has upwards of 10,000 volumes, and an association library about 6,000. The city has several bright weekly newspapers, — the "Church Bulletin and Temperance Advocate," "Chelsea Gazette," "Leader," "Record," "Telegraph and Pioneer," the "Owl" and others. The churches are two Baptist, three Congregationalist, two Methodist, one Unitarian, one Second Advent, one Universalist, one Episcopalian (Saint Luke's), one Roman Catholic (Saint Rose's), and one African Methodist. Other buildings of interest are the National Bank building on Broadway, the United States Marine Hospital (which occupies an elevated position on a hill overlooking the Mystic River), the military and naval magazine, in the rear of the same hill; and the Soldiers' Home, previously mentioned.

Chelsea is one of the most ancient settlements of the Commonwealth, lands having been taken up here as early as 1630, at which date it was known as "Rumney Marsh," and formed a part of Boston. The Indian name of the place was *Winnissimet*. It was incorporated as the town of Chelsea January 10, 1739. In 1841, part of its territory was annexed to Saugus; in 1846 another part was established as North Chelsea (the name since changed to Revere); and in 1857 a city charter was granted and accepted. The usual organizations, civil and social, flourish here.

Chelsea has the honor of having been among the foremost in sending its quota of men to the army and navy during the late war; and its roll of honor, published in 1865, affords evidence of the patriotism and bravery of its citizens. A shaft of granite, surmounted by a statue, constitutes their visible monument. It was dedicated on the 19th of April, 1869.

The State census of 1855 reports as among the residents 126 persons over 80 years, and 13 over 90 years of age. Among eminent people of Chelsea are Rev. Horatio Alger, Jun., born here in 1834; B. P. Shillaber, Francis B. Fay, Isaac Stebbins, and Daniel C. Colesworthy, long time residents of the place.

**Chemistry**, a village in Waltham.

**Cherry Valley**, a village in Leicester.

**Cheshire** is a fine grazing town in the northerly part of Berkshire County, about 150 miles west, slightly north, of Boston. At Cheshire, Cheshire Harbor and Farnum's are railroad stations on a branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad connecting Pittsfield with the Fitchburg Railroad at North Adams. The town is bounded by New Ashford and Adams on the north; Savoy, Windsor and Dalton on the east; the latter and Lanesborough on the south; and the last, with New Ashford, on the west. The form of the township is very irregular, its lines taking not less than 21 different courses. The western, southern and eastern parts are very hilly, but the northern, and the middle from northeast to southwest, have fine valleys, with clayey and fertile soil. Stafford's Hill is in the northeast; and "Round's Rocks," situated at the northwest, was a station of the Topographical Survey of the State. The geological formation consists of calcareous gneiss, Lewis limestone, Lauzon schist and the Potsdam group. Much flint exists here, and large quantities of sand are found free from iron rust, and in other respects suitable for glass-making. The Hoosac River, which runs here northeasterly, and its affluents—Dry, South and West Brooks, which come dashing down from the mountains—furnish valuable water-power, used for lumber, cotton and sand-mills. There are ore beds in the southern part of the town which supply a smelting furnace. There are also a shoe factory, cooper shop, lime and cement works, various food and other establishments. The aggregate product of the manufactures in 1885 was \$169,010.

On the 1st of January, 1802, Cheshire presented to President Thomas Jefferson a mammoth cheese, weighing 1,450 pounds; which gave a wide reputation to the dairies of that town. In 1885, the product of these amounted to \$47,378; and the aggregate product of the 115 farms was \$174,343. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$719,883, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. The population is 1,448, and the number of dwellings 324. The town has six school buildings, valued at \$11,100. The Cheshire Library Association has a collection of about 2,500 volumes. The Baptists, Methodists, Universalists and Roman Catholics each have a church here.

Cheshire was settled by Joseph Bennett, Colonel Joab Stafford, John Buckland, and others, from Rhode Island, as early as 1767. They were mostly Baptists, and formed the first church at Stafford's Hill in 1769, Elder Peter Werden being chosen pastor. Rev. John Leland and Captain Daniel Brown were eminent citizens at a later period.

**Chester**, noted for its wild and picturesque scenery, occupies the northwest extremity of Hampden County, and has for its bounds, Worthington on the north, Huntington on the east, Blandford on the south, Becket on the west, and Middlefield on the northwest.

The inhabitants number 1,318, with 324 dwelling-houses, situated almost entirely in the villages of Chester, Chester Centre, North Chester, Littleton, Dayville and Micaville. The first four are post-offices. The west and middle branches of the Westfield River, with their tributaries dashing down the wild ravines, furnish abundant motive power, which will perhaps sometime be further improved. The Boston and Albany Railroad winds along the margin of the west branch, through the southwest section of the town, having its "Westfield" station near the western border, 126 miles from Boston.

The area of the town is variously stated. The actual measurement of the farms is 21,783 acres, including 5,816 acres devoted to wood. The land is mountainous and rocky. Beautiful specimens of many kinds of minerals, as scapolite, spodumene, magnetic iron, hornblende, chromic iron, and indicolite will reward the "prospector," the sparkling springs and rivulets will furnish trout, and the mountain air invigorate his system. The Pontoosuc Club, of New York gentlemen, have a club-house and a fine property here, and the town is growing in favor as a summer resort. There are three emery mines in the township. The mineral appears like brown granite, and is dug from quarries extending far into the mountain side. It is broken into fragments, then undergoes several further comminutions by machinery before it is marketable. There are here two mills for manufacturing from it emery cloth and paper, and emery wheels. Sand-paper is also made here. Other manufactures are furniture, carriages and wagons, clothing, leather, whips, boots and shoes, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of these goods made in 1885 was \$247,146. The burning of a textile

mill a few years since, and the abandonment of the manufacture, caused a considerable loss of population. The number of farms is 132; and the town has 803 sheep, which exceeds the flocks of any other town but one in the county. The fruit trees number 9,850. The aggregate farm product was \$105,304. The valuation in 1888 was \$518,312, with a tax-rate of \$18 on \$1,000.

The school system is graded, with some mixed schools. There are twelve school-houses, valued at about \$8,500. There are three Sunday-school libraries, with about 1,500 volumes. The town divides the honor of the weekly paper, "The Valley Echo," with Huntington. There are two Congregational churches, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic.

This town was incorporated under the name of Murrayfield, in honor of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, October 31, 1765; but in 1783 the name was changed to Chester, perhaps from the town of that name in England. This township was one of ten sold by order of the General Court, June 2, 1762. For it the purchaser, William Williams, paid £15,000. The settlers began to take up land soon after. They were mostly Scotch-Irish, bearing the family names of Bell, Gordon, Henry, Holland, Moore, Hamilton, *et als.* Rev. Aaron Bascom, ordained December 20, 1769, was the first minister.

**Chesterfield** is a pleasant town in the northwestern part of Hampshire County, about 100 miles west of Boston. It is noted for its great variety of minerals. It is bounded north by Cummington, northeast on a zigzag line by Goshen, east by the latter and Williamsburg, south by Westhampton and Huntington, and west by Worthington.

The nearest railroad stations are at Williamsburg, Goshen and Cummington, each about six miles from the centre of the town. The post-offices are Chesterfield and West Chesterfield, the latter being a considerable village. The population is 698, of whom 211 are voters. They are sheltered by 171 dwelling-houses, and till 110 farms. The largest products of these are from the dairy, the hay-field and the woods; the aggregate farm product being \$105,502.

There are 18,250 acres of assessed land, which includes 5,375 acres of woodland. The valuation in 1888 was \$293,666; with a tax-rate of \$15.50 on \$1,000. The town is generally mountainous, the ranges running north and south, with long and pleasant valleys intervening. Through these valleys flow Dresser Brook and East Brook in the east, and Westfield River — here a noble stream — in the west part of the town, affording motive power for driving several saw and grain mills and for making various small wooden articles.

In one place the water of the river has cut a channel more than thirty feet deep and sixty rods long, through the solid rock, as symmetrically as if done by art. It is a remarkable curiosity. The geological formation is granite in the east, and calciferous mica-schist in the west. In this there is found a vein of albite, associated with various other minerals, as blue, green and red tourmaline, smoky quartz, spodumene, kyanite, rose-beryl of large size, garnet, tin ore,



columbite, and lithia-mica. The scholar can hardly find a better locality for studying the curious forms and combinations which the metamorphic rocks of the State present.

Chesterfield has a good town hall, a public library of upwards of 1,200 volumes, and seven good school-houses, this list making up the series of New England town educational institutions; to which, however, should be added the church, which here is Congregationalist. This place, as a plantation, bore the name of New Hingham. It was incorporated as the town of Chesterfield, June 11, 1762. The first church was organized October 30, 1764; and the first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Mills, ordained the same year.

**Chestnut Hill**, a village in Blackstone; also one in Newton.

**Chickataubut Hill**, in Quincy, of the Blue Hill group, is 518 feet in height.

**Chicopee** is an important manufacturing town situated on the eastern side of Connecticut River, in Hampden County, and about 100 miles west of Boston, from whence it is reached by the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Connecticut River Railroad; the latter passing through its villages on the river, and sending a branch to Chicopee Falls. On the north are South Hadley and Granby; on the east, Ludlow; on the south, Springfield; on the west, West Springfield and Holyoke. The area, excepting highways and water-surfaces, is 12,800 acres; in which is included 1,850 acres of woodland. The geological formation is middle shales and sandstone, with iron ore in several localities. The bottom land (about 25 feet above the Connecticut) and that immediately adjoining it, is of the highest and best natural quality for agricultural purposes. The land remote from the rivers is, to a large extent, pine plains averaging about 80 feet above the river, and with a soil lighter and less productive. The farms are smaller and more numerous than twenty years ago, numbering 178 in 1885. Their largest item of value was from the dairies, amounting to \$53,559. Cereals were raised to the value of \$16,145; vegetables, 30,553; and fruits, berries and nuts to the value of \$7,464. The number of fruit trees in the town was 10,965. The farm product was valued at \$193,323.

The Connecticut River forms the entire western line of the town. From its bluffs may be had a fine view of the Chicopee village, in the valley at the mouth of the Chicopee River, which here comes in from the east. About a mile and a half above is Chicopee Falls, where the river furnishes a very superior motive power, which is the chief basis of the town's prosperity. In the eastern part of the town this river forms the line with Springfield, receiving on its north side Higher, Field and Crow's-foot brooks. In the north several small ponds — Slipe Pond of 114 acres, Slabbery Pond of 69, and Smooth Pond of 10 — lend variety to the scenery.

The Dwight Manufacturing Company and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company have here a large number of mills for the manu-

facture of cotton cloths, employing in them, in 1885, 2,310 persons. There are also print and dye works, iron and brass founderies, agricultural works manufacturing farmers' implements in great variety, factories for making loom-harnesses, fire-arms, swords, and other military equipments, locks, tin-ware, boots and shoes, brooms, hair-pins, cutlery, needles, paper, soap and other articles. The Ames Manufacturing Company makes very handsome bronze castings, including bas-reliefs, busts and statues of all sizes. The aggregate of manufactures in this town as given in the last census was \$3,586,213. The First National Bank here has a capital of \$150,000. The Chicopee Savings Bank had, at the close of last year, deposits amounting to \$660,847; and the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank, \$205,300.

The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$5,920,170; with a tax-rate of \$14.30 on \$1,000. The population was 11,516, of whom but 1,871 were voters. There is in this, as in all cotton and iron manufacturing places, a large foreign element. The number of dwellings in 1888 was 1,680.

The town has graded schools, with ten school buildings valued in 1885 at about \$40,000. There are fourteen libraries more or less accessible to the public. The Chicopee Town Library contains nearly 10,000 volumes; there is a school library of 600 volumes, a private circulating library, and ten Sunday schools having libraries. The Baptists have two churches in the town; the Congregationalists, three; the Methodists, two; the Unitarians and Universalists, one each; the Episcopalians have one (Grace Church); and the Roman Catholics have three, one of which is for a French Congregation.

The last census shows that there were then resident in the town 80 persons over 80 years, seven over 90, two over 100, one over 108 years of age.

Chicopee was originally the north part of Springfield; and among its earliest settlers were Henry Chapin and his brother Japhet, who came here about the year 1640. Twenty years later, a settlement was commenced at *Shipmuck*, about a mile east of *Skenungonuck*, or Chicopee Falls. In 1750, the people in the north part of Springfield, on both sides of the river, were incorporated as "the Fifth or Chicopee Parish." The casting of iron hollow-ware was commenced at the Falls near the close of the last century, the iron being dug from lands in the vicinity. Benjamin Belcher, of Easton, with his family, came here in 1810, and carried on the business until his death, Dec. 17, 1833; after which it was continued by his sons until November, 1846. The manufacture of paper was begun here in 1807, and of cotton cloth in 1825. Abijah and William Witherell aided in the development of the place at this period. William Bowman and Benjamin and Lawrence Cox built the first paper mill. The village at the confluence of the Chicopee with the Connecticut River was called Cabotville, in honor of the Hon. John Cabot, until the incorporation of the town on the 29th of April, 1848.

The first minister of the place was the Rev. John McKinstry, who was ordained in September, 1752, and died November 9, 1813, having

sustained the relation of a pastor 61 years. Hon. George D. Robinson, ex-governor of the Commonwealth, was for many years a resident of this town.

**Chicopee River** rises in Spencer, Leicester and Paxton, in Worcester County, where it bears the name of Seven-mile Brook. It receives the waters of Furnace Pond in North Brookfield, and of Quaboag Pond in Brookfield and of Wickaboag Pond in West Brookfield; then flows westward through Warren, and, turning southward, forms a portion of the west line of Brimfield and a large portion of the south line of Palmer, separating that town from Monson. At Three Rivers, in the north-western part of Palmer, it is enlarged by the commingled waters of Ware and Swift rivers, coming from the northeast and the north; and, leaving Palmer, it forms the divisional line between Ludlow and Wilbraham, then separates the eastern parts of Springfield and Chicopee, and enters the Connecticut in the southern part of the latter town, seven miles south of the falls at South Hadley and Holyoke. At the Falls in Chicopee it furnishes an important power, and smaller powers at various points in its course.

**Chilmark** occupies the southeastern part of Dukes County, on Martha's Vineyard. It is about ten miles long, and from two to five wide; the area in acres being 15,389, of which but 9,650 are taxed. There are 2,884 acres of woodland, almost entirely oak; and 10,725 acres are included in the farms. These number 125; and there are 129 dwellings to shelter the population of 412 persons.

The town is bounded on the northeast by Tisbury (from which it is in part separated by Great Tisbury Pond), on the south by the ocean, and on the northwest by Gay Head and by Vineyard Sound. The geological formation is miocene tertiary. Boulders of gray granite in the form of cones, houses and sugar-bowls, abound upon the surface; and iron ore and blue and yellow clay are obtained in several localities for exportation. The cliffs of colored clays and sand along the southern shore most strikingly exhibit the action of the ocean, rains and frost in wearing away the land. The most prominent elevations in Chilmark are Peaked Hill near the centre, and Prospect Hill in the northwest. The Tiasquam River drains the eastern section of the town; and several other small streams flow from the central part, both north and south, into the sea. Chilmark Pond is a large irregular sheet of salt water in the south; and Squibnocket, Nashaquitsa, and Menemsha Ponds are similar bodies of water in the southwest.

The soil, especially in the valleys, is loamy and productive. The usual farm crops are cultivated with the usual success; their aggregate value for the census year of 1885 was \$46,522. The principal business besides farming is whaling, trap-fishing and brick-making. The proceeds of the two former in 1885 were \$11,080. The valuation of the town, in 1888, was \$212,935; and the rate of

taxation was \$12.70 on \$1,000. The chief public works consist of a stone bridge 75 feet in length, a town-hall and three school-houses. The last were valued at about \$1,500. There is a private circulating library in the town, and a Sunday-school library. A Congregational church was founded here in 1700, but the Methodists are now occupying the field.

The Indian name of the place was *Nashnakemmuck*; and, while under the government of New York, it was called the "Manor of Tisbury." It received its present name from Chilmark, in Wiltshire County, England, as early as 1698; and was incorporated Oct. 30, 1714. The Hon. Timothy Fuller, an eminent lawyer and politician, and father of the celebrated Sarah Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, was born here July 11, 1778; and died at Groton, October 1, 1835.

**Chiltonville**, in Plymouth.

**Chimquist**, a village in Mashpee.

**Christiantown**, a village in Tisbury.

**Church Hill**, a village in South Scituate.

**City Mills**, a village in Norfolk.

**Clapboardtrees**, a village in Dedham.

**Clarendon Hills**, a village in Hyde Park.

**Clarksburg** lies in the form of a parallelogram, seven miles long and two and a half miles wide, at the northern border of Berkshire County, about 120 miles northwest of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Stamford, N. H., east by Florida, south by North Adams, and west by Williamstown. There are 78 farms, containing 8,546 acres. The dwelling-houses number 128; and these afford shelter for the 708 inhabitants, 160 of whom are voters.

The land is mountainous, having, for its formative rock, granite, Levis limestone, and Lauzon schist. Mount Hazen, northwest of the centre, rises to the height of 2,272 feet. Its latitude is 42° 44' north, and longitude 73° 9' west. Northam Brook courses down from its southern side into the Hoosac River; and the north branch of the latter, in the eastern part of the town, with its affluents, Hudson's Brook, Muddy Brook and Beaver Creek, furnishes motive power of much value.

The forests, which cover more than one half the area of the town, consist mainly of oak, chestnut, spruce and hemlock. The people are principally engaged in farming, lumbering and the manufacture of powder, bricks and woollen cloth. There are several saw mills,

grist mills, a woolen and a carding mill, and a number of powder mills. The aggregate value of the manufactures, in the census year of 1885, was \$266,875. The farm stock and the products are in the usual proportion. The aggregate value of the latter in the year mentioned was \$67,969. The valuation in 1888 was \$207,453, with a tax-rate of \$20.50 on \$1,000.

The town has three school buildings and a Sunday-school library. The villages are Briggsville and Powder Mills; the post-offices the first and Clarksburg; North Adams post-office, less than a mile from the middle of the town line, being also used; and this place affords railroad communication.

The snows in this region are deep, and the climate is severe but salubrious. In 1885 there were 13 residents over 80 years of age.

The settlement of this town was commenced in 1769 by Captain Mathew Ketchum, Nicholas Clark and others. It was named from one of its leading families, and incorporated March 2, 1798. A part of its territory was annexed to Florida, May 2, 1848. A man by the name of Hudson is supposed to have been the first white person who felled a tree in the town. His name is perpetuated by Hudson's Brook, which, soon after entering the town of North Adams, passes under a natural bridge.

**Clark's Cove**, on the west side of Clark's Point.

**Clark's Island**, celebrated as the landing-place of the Pilgrims, 1620, is a beautiful knoll in the southern part of Duxbury Bay.

**Clark's Point**, on the southwest side of the entrance of New Bedford Harbor, bearing a lighthouse.

**Clayton**, a village in New Marlborough.

**Clifton**, a village in Marblehead.

**Cliftdale**, a village in Saugus.

**Clinton** is one of the younger towns, remarkable for its carpetings and woven wire. It is situated in the easterly part of Worcester County, about 35 miles west of Boston. The Fitchburg Branch of the Old Colony Railroad and the Central Massachusetts Railroad have stations at the centre, and the Worcester, Nashua and Portland Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad has a station at South Clinton. Lancaster bounds it on the northwest and north, Bolton and Berlin on the east, Royalston on the south, and Sterling on the west. The area is but 3,706 acres, besides highways and water surfaces; and of this 1,029 acres is woodland.

The land is much diversified with hills and valleys, but without extremes. The Nashua River pursues a serpentine course northeasterly through the town, affording, with other streams, much hydraulic power. The summer flow is enhanced by the storage afforded by ponds. Sandy Pond of 75 acres, Mossy Pond and Clam-shell Pond,

west of the central hills, are beautiful sheets of water. The flora on the margin of these ponds is rich and varied; and here, among other beautiful plants, the *Trillium grandiflorum* appears in full perfection.

The farms in this town number but 30; their aggregate product in 1885 being \$33,134, of which the greenhouse, hothouse and hot-beds afforded \$3,700.

The manufactures of the place are extensive and peculiar; consisting of Lancaster gingham, cotton quilts and counterpanes, Brussels and Wilton carpetings, ladies' various underwear containing springs, gala-plaids, horn combs, clothing, wire-cloth and machinery.

The Lancaster Mills cover above four acres of land, one room devoted to weaving embracing nearly an acre of flooring; and the several mills, in 1885, employed 1,466 persons. The Bigelow Carpet Company, in the same year, employed 774 operatives in the manufacture of the numerous and complicated patterns of the excellent carpets for which they are famous. The Clinton Wire-cloth Company is said to be the first that ever wove metallic wire by the power-loom. The products include the finest sieve-cloth, mosquito netting, desk and counter guards, and out-door fences. The cotton-goods product, in 1885, had the value of \$2,788,576; while the entire product of the several factories reached the sum of \$3,624,663. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$5,531,811; and the tax-rate was \$18 on \$1,000. The population is 8,945, and the voters number 4,570. There are 1,208 dwelling-houses.

There is here a national and a savings bank, the latter at the close of 1888 having \$1,128,257 in deposits. The Memorial Town-hall cost about \$90,000. The public library contains about 15,000 volumes, and there are an association and six Sunday-school libraries. The "Clinton Courant" is the weekly journal of the place, and receives a good support.

The churches are the Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Second Advent and Unitarian. The usual social organizations thrive here.

Clinton furnished 336 men for the war of the Rebellion, of whom 85 were lost in the service.

This town was taken from Lancaster and incorporated March 14, 1850, being named for DeWitt Clinton. The town owes much of its prosperity to Erastus Brigham Bigelow, LL.D., born in West Boylston in April, 1814, who invented a machine for weaving coach-lace, and, in 1839, a power-loom for weaving two-ply ingrain carpets, which has had an extensive use.

**Coatue**, a village in Nantucket.

**Cochesett**, a village in West Bridgewater.

**Cochituate**, a village in Wayland; also a lake situated on the boundary of Wayland and Framingham,—

the original source of the water-supply for the Boston Water-works, and still a part of the system.

**Coddon's Hill**, in Marblehead; height, 118 feet.

**Cohasset** is a pleasant seaboard town and watering-place 20 miles southeast of Boston by the South-shore Railroad. The town of Hingham separates it from the rest of Norfolk County, to which it belongs. It has the southeast part of Hull on the northwest, Massachusetts Bay on the north and northeast, Scituate on the southeast and also on the south, with an angle of Norwell, and Hingham, on the west.

The geological formation is sienite, and ledges of this rock give a romantic aspect to the town, and form many picturesque and dangerous reefs, points and islands off the shore. "The Cohasset Rocks," so called, have sent many a proud vessel to destruction, and are greatly dreaded by the mariner when driven towards the coast by the northeastern gale. The lighthouse on one of these rocks, called "Minot's Ledge," with its two keepers, was carried away in the tremendous storm of April 16, 1851. Another lighthouse, on the model of the Eddy-stone, constructed in its place, has withstood the storms unharmed.

From these rocks large quantities of sea-moss are gathered, and among them numerous shellfish are taken. Scituate Hill, the highest point of land in town, is 180 feet above sea-level, and commands an ocean view of remarkable extent and beauty. Connohas-



THE MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE, COHASSET.

set River flows into the harbor and affords some motive power; and Scituate Pond, a fine sheet of water, 53 acres in extent, adds attraction to the scenery in the southern part of the town. Old Harbor, being almost land locked, has the effect of an inland lakelet.

There are a number of attractive drives in the town; and the "Jerusalem Road" is famous for its charming scenery. The summer residences of wealthy citizens of Boston beautify the place; and visitors to the shore for gunning, fishing, boating, bathing, during the warm season, fill the place with animation and variety. Here one has the ocean in its glory; and the shore itself is but an extended and impressive natural curiosity.

Many of the people are engaged in the fisheries; and the annual product, as exemplified in the census year of 1885, has a value of \$55,503. The area of the town is 5,970 acres; and of this, 1,795 is woodland. The farms number 52, and have the usual variety of products, amounting, in the year mentioned, to \$64,358. The manufactures of food preparations, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, and other metallic goods, amounted to \$62,797. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,444,875; with the wonderfully low tax-rate of \$3.90 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses was 582, the population 2,216, of whom 556 were voters.

There is a savings bank, a good town-hall, and seven school buildings, — the last estimated worth about \$15,000. The schools are graded from primary to high. There is a Congregationalist church at the village of Beechwood, and one at Cohasset village; also a Unitarian. The Methodists have one at Nantasket (North Cohasset). The railroad stations are North Cohasset, King Street, and Cohasset.

The name of this place was from the Indian *Connohasset*, signifying "fishing promontory." The territory was taken from Hingham, and incorporated as the district of Cohasset, April 26, 1770. On August 23, 1775, it was made a town, by the general act of that date. On June 14, 1823, a part of Scituate was annexed.

The Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, grandson of the Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, was the first minister of the place, having been settled in 1721. Benjamin Pratt (1710-1763), a distinguished lawyer and jurist; Joshua Bates, D.D. (1776-1854), a scholar and divine; and Joshua Flint Barker (1801-1864), an eminent surgeon and author, were natives of this town.

**Cohasset Narrows** station, on the Old Colony Railroad, in Wareham.

**Cold Brook Springs**, a village in Oakham.

**Cold Spring**, a village in Otis.

**Coleraine** (or "Colrain") is a large, mountainous township in the northern part of Franklin County, bordering on Vermont, whose towns of Halifax and Guilford bound



it on the north; Leyden lies on the east, Greenfield, Shelburne and Charlemont are on the south, and the latter and Heath bound it on the west. Its assessed area is 25,458 acres, including 3,942 acres of woodland.

The highest of the elevations within the town are Christian Hill in the extreme north and Catamount Hill in the south; and west of this, on the line of Charlemont, is Pocumtuck Mountain, 1,888 feet high. Green River, flowing south, marks nearly the entire eastern line; while East Branch and West Branch, uniting near Foundry Village, a little south of the centre of the town, form North River, an affluent of the Deerfield River. This stream in its short course of a few miles makes its way through a narrow defile between precipitous hills; and from the carriage road, which runs along in some places far above the river's bed, the traveller beholds many scenes of wild beauty.

The apple tree and the sugar maple both find here a congenial soil, and the usual farm crops flourish. The neat cattle numbered 1,559; sheep and lambs 2,236; and there were in the town 33,164 fruit trees. The farms number 168; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$187,282. There were operated at the same time two saw mills, a tannery, a cotton mill and other manufactories, whose aggregate product had the value of \$169,610. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$567,316; and the tax-rate was \$18 on \$1,000.

The population is 1,605; of whom 362 are voters. The dwellings numbered 310; and were chiefly gathered in seven villages, viz., Coleraine Centre, Adamsville, Elm Grove, Griswoldville, Shattuckville, Foundry Village and Lyonsville; which, excepting the last two, are post-offices. The nearest railway stations are Buckland and Shelburne Falls, on the Fitchburg Railroad, about 120 miles northwest of Boston. The town has provided for its schools fifteen buildings, having a value of nearly \$5,000. There are one Sunday-school library, two Baptist churches, two Methodist and one Congregationalist.

This place was originally called "Boston Township," and was settled by immigrants from the north of Ireland. It was a frontier place, and the settlers erected fortifications, three in number, for defence against the incursions of the French and Indians. Captain Hugh Morrison was the commander of the North (or Morrison's) Fort. In May, 1746, Matthew Clark, his wife, daughter and two soldiers were fired upon by Indians, by which Mr. Clark was killed and his wife and daughter wounded. Ten years later, in another incursion on the place, they wounded John Henry and John Morrison, burned one dwelling-house, and killed some cattle on North River. In 1759, they captured John McCown, his wife and son, and put the latter to death.

The plantation was incorporated June 30, 1761; being named, probably, for Coleraine, a seaport town in Ireland, or in honor of Gabriel Hanger, created Baron Coleraine in that year. The first minister was Rev. Alexander McDowell, ordained in 1753. Rev. Samuel Taggard, the third minister, settled in 1777, was a member

of Congress from 1804 for fourteen years; and, it is said, regularly read his Bible through every year while he was in office.

Coleraine sent 75 men into the war of the Rebellion, of whom ten were lost. James Deane, M.D., was born in this town February 24, 1801, and died in Greenfield June 8, 1858. He was a noted naturalist, and the first to make known (1835) the fossil footprints in the red sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River.

**Coles' Meadow**, a village in Northampton.

**Coleville**, in Williamstown.

**College Hill**, a village in Medford.

**Collinsville**, in Dracut.

**Colonel's Mountain**, in Palmer, 1,172 feet in height.

**Coltsville**, in Pittsfield.

**Commercial Point**, a locality in the southeast part of Boston.

**Concord**, the scene of our first triumph in the conflict that made us a nation, is situated in the central part of Middlesex County, 18 miles northwest of Boston, by the Fitchburg Railroad. The Lowell Division of the Old Colony Railroad, and the Boston and Lowell, also pass through it, each having a station near Concord village, at the centre of the town. Other villages are Westvale, Warnerville and Nine-Acre Corner. Concord is bounded on the north by Carlisle, on the northeast by Bedford, on the southeast by Lincoln, on the southwest by Sudbury, and on the west and northwest by Acton. It is "one of the quiet country towns," says Mr. Alcott, "whose charm is incredible to all but those who, by loving it, have found it worthy of love."

The land is generally level; yet there are several eminences, as Annurnaek, Punkatasset, Fairhaven and other hills, which enhance the beauty of the scenery. Rattlesnake Hill is now the scene of a large industry, the quarrying of the superior granite of which it is chiefly composed. Bateman's Pond in the north, White Pond in the south, and, in the southeast, Walden Pond (made famous by the pen of Thoreau), are all beautiful sheets of water. The Concord River flows leisurely through the town from the south, receiving near the central village the waters of the rapid Assabet. The latter, with affluents, affords some motive power, which is made use of at West Concord by a woollen mill and factories for pails and other goods. Carriages, furniture, leather, clothing, building stone, food preparations, are other of the town manufactures. The area, aside from highways

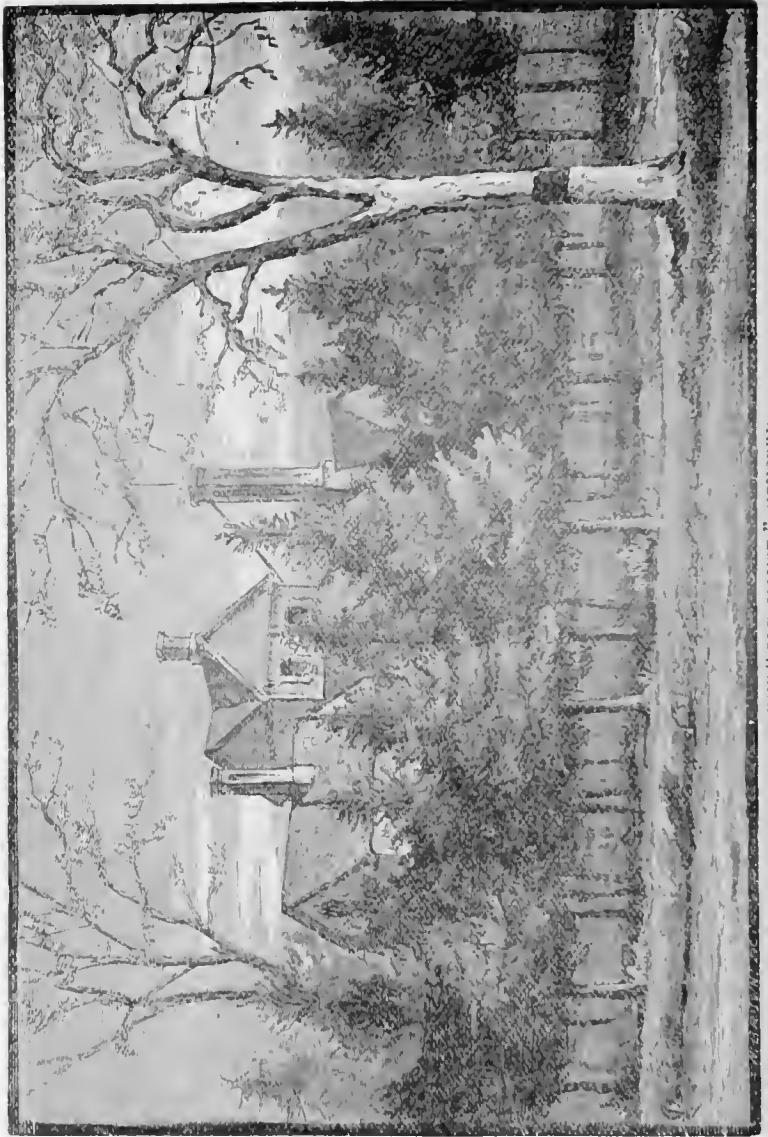
and water surfaces, is 14,872 acres. There are 4,920 acres of forest, consisting of oak, birch, pine, maple, walnut and some chestnut. Along the streets, especially in the central village, are numerous elms and maples, well-grown, and lending an additional charm to the excellent roads, which afford fine drives in several directions.

The soil upon the plains is light and sandy, on the hills a gravelly loam. The meadows along the rivers yield large quantities of hay. The farms, which now number 244, are generally well cultivated and productive. The celebrated "Concord grape" originated with E. W. Bull, a successful farmer of this place. The nursery product of the town is proportionately large, also the fruit product. In 1885 the Concord orchards and gardens contained 12,314 fruit trees, and the yield of cranberries was nearly 400 barrels. There were 1,402 milch cows; and the product of the dairies footed up to \$102,856. The aggregate farm product was \$337,808. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,246,117; the tax-rate being \$12.40 on \$1,000. The population is 3,727; and 760 of these are voters. The schools are graded, and find accommodation in five buildings at convenient centres.

Concord village is situated on level land, which gives nearly equal advantages of site to all edifices. The town-house and high school buildings here are creditable, and the public library of about 20,000 volumes is contained in a very handsome edifice, given to the town by Mr. William Munroe. It is fireproof, and cost \$70,000. There is also a fine memorial hall, erected in honor of the 34 heroes from this town who fell in the war of the Rebellion. The Trinitarian Congregationalists, the Unitarians, the Roman Catholics, and the American Episcopal Church have good church edifices in the town.

The old court-house and county jail are mementoes of a time when Concord divided the honors of a county capital with Cambridge and Lowell. A public building of magnitude and impressiveness is the State Reformatory; but this is situated near the junction of the Concord and Assabet rivers, some two miles from the central village. The citizens regard the institution as somewhat foreign; having more interesting and admirable objects to occupy their attention. Among these, besides those already mentioned, are the residences of Emerson and the Alcotts—father and daughter, and the "Old Manse," immortalized by Hawthorne, who also made it his residence while in Concord. It is now the summer home of D. Lothrop, the publisher, and his wife, Margery Deane, the authoress. At this village also, for several years, was the famous Concord School of Philosophy.

Concord was the first inland town settled in the State. Many of the settlers were men of wealth and intelligence, who willingly endured great sufferings for conscience' sake. Simon Willard, John Jones, Mr. Spencer and others, purchased of *Tahatawan* and *Nimrod*, in 1635, a tract of land six miles square, whose centre was near the house of the Rev. Peter Bulkley, in which they were met. During the first year of their residence, most of the settlers lived in huts



THE "OLD MANSE," CONCORD.

covered with bark and brushwood, but during the second year many convenient houses were erected. The Indian name for the place was *Musqueteguid*, meaning "grassy brook." On its incorpora-



STATUE OF MINUTE MAN, CONCORD.

tion, September 2, 1635, it was called Concord, from the peaceable manner in which it had been obtained from the natives. In April, 1676, ten or twelve citizens from this town were killed in Sudbury,

while aiding the settlers there against the attack of King Philip's Indians.

In 1774, the Provincial Congress held its sessions here; and on the 19th of April, 1775, Gen. Gage sent a detachment of the British troops, under Major John Pitcairn, to destroy some military stores deposited at the house of Colonel Parrett and others in this town. By the activity of Paul Revere and associates, intelligence of the expedition was received, and an alarm was given by the ringing of the church bell at three o'clock in the morning. About seven o'clock, some eight hundred British soldiers entered the town from Lexington, cut down the liberty pole and destroyed some stores, then proceeded to the North Bridge across the Concord River. Here they were met by the Concord minute-men under Captain Brown, and the Acton company under Captain Isaac Davis. Shots were exchanged across the bridge; three British soldiers were killed, and, on our part, Captain Davis and several others. The regulars then left the bridge and set out for Boston, under a destructive fire from minute-men posted along the way. The damage done to private property in Concord by fire, robbery and destruction was estimated at £274 16s. 7d.; and Captain Charles Miles, Captain Nathan Barrett, Jonas Brown and Abel Prescott, Jun., of this place, were wounded. Two of the British soldiers killed at the bridge were buried on the spot where they fell; and two rough stones identify the place. The statue of a minute-man near the bridge recalls the spirit of the time. Monument Street, running north from the village, leads, through a canopy of pines and other trees, to the old North Bridge, where, on each side of the river, is a stone monument with suitable inscription.

Concord is noted for its steady adherence in later times, also, to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and for having given to the world many men of eminence; as Samuel Willard (1640-1707), a president of Harvard College; Benjamin Prescott (1687-1777), a divine and author; Jonathan Hoar (1708-1781), colonel of a provincial regiment; Eleazer Brooks (1725-1806), a brigadier general; Joseph Lee (1742-1819), first minister of Royalston; Timothy Farrar (1747-1847), appointed chief justice of New Hampshire in 1802; William Emerson (1769-1811), father of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Nathaniel Wright (1787-1824), author of "The Fall of Palmyra," etc.; Ebenezer Merriam (1791-1864), an eminent meteorologist; John Augustus Stone (1801-1834), actor, and author of "Metamora" and other dramas; William Whiting (1813-1873), an eminent lawyer and writer on military affairs; Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar (1816), a distinguished jurist; and William S. Robinson (1817), a greatly esteemed editor.

**Concord River** is formed by the union of Assabet and Sudbury rivers at Concord. It leaves this town on the northeast, forming, for a mile or two, the boundary line with Bedford, on the east; then the entire line between the latter town and Carlisle, on its western side; thence it flows through Billerica from south to north, forming for about one mile its

divisional line from Chelmsford, on the west; when it enters Lowell and discharges into the Merrimack River. It is for nearly its entire length a sluggish stream; but at North Billerica it furnishes power for several mills; after which its descent is slight until its near approach to the Merrimack. It supplied most of the water for the old Middlesex Canal, which entered it in Billerica, and had connection with the Merrimack above the falls by means of the Pawtucket Canal.

Congamuck, a village in Southwick.

Connecticut Corner, a village in Dedham.

Connecticut River, the *Quon-ek-ti-cut* of the Indians, has its principal source at the highlands which form the water-shed and the boundary line between New Hampshire and Lower Canada. In northern New Hampshire, a few miles south on its course, is Connecticut Lake, from which it issues in the full dignity of its name. Its Indian designation, according to some authorities, signifies "Long River;" according to others, "River of Pines;" while still later authorities render it as "the long tidal river," which is a description rather than a name. Its general course is slightly west of south. After forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont, it crosses the western part of Massachusetts, dividing near the middle the counties of Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden; then passes through the midst of Connecticut, the State; and after a journey of 400 miles from its head, north of the 45° of latitude, it enters Long Island Sound, latitude 41° 16'; having drained a valley of about 12,000 square miles. Through its whole course it separates two broad belts of highland, while a series of terraces break the level of its bed. In the first quarter of its course down the mountain slope, between its source and the mouth of the Pa-sam-sic River, opposite the White Mountains, its descent is 1200 feet. At this point its bed is 400 feet above the sea. In 80 miles farther, to Bellows Falls, Vermont, it descends 100 feet. From thence to Deerfield it sinks 160 feet; from Deerfield to Springfield it falls 100 feet more, leaving its bed at Springfield but 40 feet above the level of the sea. Its entire fall from source to mouth is 1600 feet. The breadth of this river, at its first contact with Vermont soil, is about 150 feet; and in its course of 60 miles it increases to about 390 feet. Its average breadth between Mount Tom and the Connecticut line is not far from 1200 feet, and with a depth of water below Holyoke sufficient to float vessels of considerable tonnage. Its channel is remarkably clear of islands in its course through the State, and presents a broad and majestic appearance, sweeping in magnificent curves between its lofty banks. The extreme head of its tide-waters is just below the village of Warehouse Point (East Windsor, Conn.), about 64 miles from the mouth of the river at Saybrook bar.

It is navigable to Hartford, 45 miles, for vessels of considerable burden, and to Middletown, 30 miles from the sea, for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. By means of canals and other improvements it has been made navigable for boats to Fifteen Mile Falls, nearly 250 miles above Hartford. The most considerable rapids in this river are Bellows Falls; the falls of Queechey, just below the mouth of the Waterqueechey River; the White River Falls, below Hanover; and the Fifteen Mile Falls, in New Hampshire and Vermont; the falls at Montague and South Hadley, in Massachusetts; and the falls at Enfield, Connecticut, where it meets the tide-water. The perpendicular height of the falls which have been overcome by canals and locks, between Springfield, in Massachusetts, and Hanover, in New Hampshire, a distance of 130 miles, is 210 feet. Bars of sand and gravel extend across this river in various places, over which boats pass with difficulty in low water. In certain localities, as at Holyoke, its waters flow directly over the red sandstone of the valley, but for the greater part of the distance through the country, the bed of the river is composed of alluvial deposits,—sand, gravel and bowlders. In seasons of annual flood it overflows its banks and covers the lowest bottom lands, sometimes for miles. In length, utility and beauty this river forms a distinguished feature of New England.

The most important tributaries of the Connecticut River are Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck, Israel's, John's, Maseomy, Sugar and Ashuelot rivers, in New Hampshire; Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Waits, Ompomponoosuck, White, Waterqueechey, Black, Williams, Sexton's and West rivers, in Vermont; and in Massachusetts, Miller's, Deerfield, Agawam, Chicopee and Westfield rivers; and in Connecticut, the Farmington River.

**Consue**, a village in Chilmark.

**Conway**, a hilly but thriving town in the western part of Franklin County, having Deerfield River separating it from Shelburne on the northeast, with the Fitchburg Railroad following the opposite bank. On the east is Deerfield, with the Connecticut River Railroad running through it north and south; Whately lies on the east and south; Williamsburg is also on the south; Ashfield covers most of the west side, and Buckland receives the northwest corner.

Bardwell's Ferry, on the northeast side, is 119 miles from Boston by rail. The principal village is Burkeville, situated slightly west of Conway (centre). The area of the town is 24,173 acres; of which 3,483 are woodland, consisting principally of beech, maple and chestnut. Dry Hill and Poplar Hill in the south, and Pine Hill in the west, are prominent features in the landscape. The chief village is beautifully situated in a valley between Billing's Hill at the east and Beal's Hill at the west. Bear River in the north, South River at the centre and Roaring Brook at the south, each furnish power for manufacturing purposes.



Native alum, fluor-spar, galena, pyrolusite, zoisite, and splendid specimens of rutile are found in this locality. The usual crops thrive here, and tobacco has been largely cultivated. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was \$266,556. There were in the town 266 horses and colts, 1,865 neat cattle, 1,132 sheep and lambs and 16,775 fruit trees. The number of farms is 179. For manufactures, there are a cotton and a woollen mill, three establishments for food preparations, a tannery, a carriage factory, two lumber mills, and others usual to our towns. The aggregate value of their product in the year mentioned was \$234,093. A national bank and a savings bank are sustained here, the first having a capital of \$150,000. The valuation in 1888 was \$791,366; and the tax-rate \$17.50. The inhabitants number 1,573, of whom 348 are voters; and they are sheltered by 296 dwelling-houses.

The schools are graded, and are provided for in fourteen school-houses; these having a value of nearly \$8,000. A public library of about 1,500 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries, provide for the literary appetite. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics have churches here. The town has a substantial hall; the other notable public work being an iron bridge 200 feet in length. This town sent 146 men into the late war, of whom 22 were lost.

Conway, originally the southwest part of Deerfield, and a participator in her history, was incorporated June 16, 1767; being named, probably, for Henry Seymour Conway, one of England's secretaries of state. The Rev. John Emerson, settled here in 1769, was the first minister. This town has given to the world the following eminent men: Chester Harding (1792-1866), a distinguished portrait-painter; Harvey Rice (1800), an author, editor and poet; H. G. O. Dwight, D.D. (1803-1862), a successful missionary and editor.

Cooleyville, in New Salem.

Coolidgeville, in Hudson.

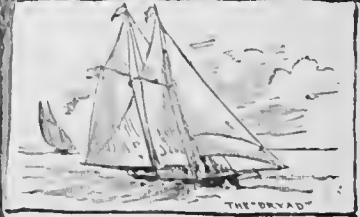
Copecut Hill, in Fall River, 355 feet in height.

Cordaville, in Southborough.

Cork City, a village in Newton.

Cottage City embraces the northeastern extremity of the island of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County; and is mainly a place of summer residence, having only the business relating to such occupancy. It has, however, a constant population of 709, of whom 203 are voters. There are now about 1,200 dwellings, all of which are inhabited during the warm season.

The town has the ocean on the north and east, Edgartown on the



MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

south, and Tisbury on the west and northwest. It is separated from the latter town by Vineyard Haven Harbor and by Lagoon Pond, the latter partially divided from the harbor by a broad sand-bar. The coast is formed by steep sand-bluffs, with sandy beaches at their bases. The area, aside from highways and water surfaces, and some sandy marsh, is 1,965 acres. About one third of this is largely occupied by scrub oaks, with trees of larger growth in the vicinity of the camp-grounds and some of the older residences.

The soil is sandy, but yields fairly under cultivation, especially in small fruits. There are in the town 25 farms, whose dairy product in 1885 was \$8,358; vegetable, \$2,829; greenhouse, \$1,963; wood, \$1,135; eggs, etc., \$2,031; the aggregate reaching \$23,391. There is some shore fishing, but no manufacturing worth mention.

The villages are Camp Ground, Eastville, Lagoon Heights, Oak Bluffs and Vineyard Heights. The latter commence at East Chops, the northeast point, and extend south on the shore to Lake Anthony, where Oak Bluffs commence, extending southward to Farm Pond. The last body of water covers about 25 acres. The southeastern part of the town is occupied by Sengecontacket Pond, of 650 acres, which communicates with the sea through a break in the long sand-bar that forms its eastern shore. Eastville is on Vineyard Haven Harbor, on the west side of the town. Here are the principal landing-places of the New York and Portland steamers.

The Baptist camp-ground and tabernacle is on Vineyard Highlands, overlooking its trees and Lake Anthony. Southward, at Vineyard Grove, is the Methodist camp-ground, with its great iron tabernacle, surrounded by trees and grassy lawns; these in turn encompassed by a concreted walk and a road, along which runs a street railway connecting with various points in the town. The largest village is Oak Bluffs, where are a steamer wharf, the post-office, churches, stores, and many residences. Amid lawns, gardens and shrubbery, undivided by fences, are the cottages, mostly showing the characteristics of the Queen Anne style in their architecture,—and some of them very costly. The colors of the buildings here are uniformly bright, and, from the water approach, the view of the place, with its angular roofs, towers and minarets, elevated on the bluff against the western sky, give an appearance of oriental splendor and magnificence unequalled elsewhere in America.

The beach, on the water-front of Oak Bluffs, is regarded as one of the finest possible for bathing purposes. Several hundred bathing-houses, in double rows, with a passage between, stand at the foot of the bluffs; and at an elevated point not far away is the pavilion,—a wide, airy, many-storied structure, which affords a fine chance to watch the bathers.

Aside from the hotels, the churches are of course the most conspicuous. Beside the tabernacles in their camp-grounds, the Methodists and the Baptists have each a church of good size and form; there are also the Trinity Episcopal Church, Roman Catholic church, and a union church. The Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, a school of general science, has a spacious building.

There are numerous social organizations and clubs, some of which have elegant houses. The finest of these is that of the Oak Bluffs Club. The Martha's Vineyard Club devotes its influence largely to increasing the attractions and forwarding the interests of the town. Yachts frequent the waters, and wheelmen are delighted with the fine roads. Grassy parks are numerous in the village precincts; and at Oak Bluffs a fine band-stand is often occupied by excellent musicians.

This town is reached by regular lines of steamers, chiefly from Woods Holl or New Bedford, where connection is made with the Old Colony Railroad. The town, also, has its railroad, a narrow gauge, connecting Oak Bluffs Wharf with Edgartown and Katama. There is a finely equipped fire department, and water-works.

The public schools are graded, and well-housed in three buildings valued at about \$2,500. There is a public library of upwards of 1,000 volumes. The "Martha's Vineyard Herald" is a valuable local journal, having weekly issues throughout the year. The valuation of Cottage City in 1888 was \$1,449,475; and the tax-rate was \$15.70 on \$1,000.

This town has grown from a mere camp-meeting ground to its present form and proportions. The first meeting was held in August, 1835, in the present Wesleyan Grove. The attendance annually increased, until in 1858 there were 12,000 in attendance on the meetings. In 1860 a new organization was formed under the name of "Martha's Vineyard Camp-Meeting Association," which was incorporated in 1868. In 1879 the Methodist tabernacle was built, having seats for 4,000 persons. There is, beside, the Baptist tabernacle and camp-ground; also a tent-ground outside the village precincts. The Baptist Vineyard Association was incorporated in 1876. Great sums of money have been expended by individuals and corporations in improving the place; and it has now been for several years not only a religious, but a popular pleasure resort.

This place was a part of the town of Edgartown; and, after unsuccessful efforts in the General Court for several years, an act of incorporation was passed on February 17, 1880, by which it was separated and made the town of Cottage City, a name suggested by the appearance of the buildings and their contiguous position.

Cottage Farm, a village in Brookline.

Cotuit, a village in Barnstable.

Cove Harbor, a village in Beverly.

Craigville, in Barnstable.

Craneville, in Dalton.

Crescent Beach, a village in Manchester; also, one in Revere.

Crockerville, in Fitchburg.

Crooked Lane, a village in Duxbury.

Crowleyville, in Chicopee.

Cummingsville, in Woburn.

**Cummington** is a farming and grazing town lying among the Green Mountains, in the north-western part of Hampshire County, about 110 miles west of Boston. It is nearly central in a large area between the several railroad lines; the Hinsdale station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, about 15 miles distant, being the nearest. It is bounded on the north by Plainfield and Ashfield, east by Goshen, south by Chesterfield and Worthington, and west by Peru and Windsor. The area is nearly 23 square miles, the assessed land being 13,600 acres.

The geological formation is calciferous mica-schist and the Quebec group. Cummingtonite, a variety of hornblende, is found here in mica-slate; rhodonite, or manganese spar, in masses; and white pyrites and garnets. Parallel mountainous ridges run southeasterly through the town; and through the intervening valleys flow the Westfield River and parallel tributaries that enter it when it has taken a southward turn. Swift River comes down from the north and joins the Westfield River in the eastern part of the town, where is located the village and post-office called "Swift River," formerly "Babylon" post office. Near the centre of the town, on Westfield River, is Cummington village, and on the same river, at the extreme northwest, is West Cummington, where an iron bridge, 100 feet in length, spans the river. At these and other points are small mills. There are in the town, paper, wood-turning, grain and other mills, a tannery, and the usual mechanical shops of a rural community. The largest products at present are paper, and penholders and other articles turned from wood; the aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 being \$93,782. There are 3,972 acres of woodland, consisting of hemlock, beech, birch and maple.

Without large ponds, the scenery is romantic. The soil is generally a clayey loam, moist and well adapted for grazing. About the average stock is kept and the usual crops raised. The product of the farms, in 1885, was valued at \$91,009. The population at the last census was 805, of whom 244 were voters. The dwellings in 1870 were reported as 223, with 180 farms; in 1885 the returns give but 197 farms and 186 dwelling-houses. The young people abandon the hill farms, and the passing away of the aged owners leaves them to become a part of the wilderness again. The valuation in 1888 was \$313,604, with a tax-rate of \$17.80 on \$1,000.

The town has eight school buildings, valued at about \$4,000. There is a town-hall, and a free public library of some 6,000 volumes. The nucleus of this library was presented by William Cullen Bryant, who was a native of the town.

Other eminent men, natives of the town, were Thomas Snell, D.D. (1774-1862), clergyman and historian; Luther Bradish, LL.D. (1783-1863), a lawyer of learning and eminence; and Henry Laurens Dawes (1816), United States senator.

The Baptists and Universalists each have a church here; and the Congregationalists have one at East and one at West Cummington.

This town was sold by the General Court to Colonel John Cummings in 1762. The first settler was a Mr. McIntire from Scotland, who moved into the place in 1770. Many of the early settlers came from Bridgewater and Abington; and among them was Dr. Peter Bryant, father of the poet Bryant.

**Curtisville**, in East Bridgewater: also, in Stockbridge.

**Cutham**, a village in Dedham.

**Cutter Valley**, in Winchester.

**Cuttyhunk**, an island, a cape and a village in Gosnold.

**Dalton**, celebrated for the manufacture of paper, is a long, narrow township in the central part of Berkshire County, 146 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs across the middle. It is bounded on the north by Cheshire, east by Windsor and Hinsdale, south by Washington, and west by Pittsfield, Lanesborough and Cheshire.

The population is 2,113, and the number of dwelling-houses 376. The township is about ten miles in extreme length north and south, and about two miles at the narrowest part. The assessed area is 13,493 acres; of which 5,704 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of pine, oak, maple and elm.

A range of compact hills crosses the midst of the northern half of the town; and the southeast is occupied by four or five hills of larger area. Among these are, of things curious or beautiful, the Wizard's Glen, Cold Spring and Waconah Falls. There is a tract of level country at the northeast and a smaller tract at the southwest, the latter well occupied. The middle section of the town is a broad and beautiful valley, into which gather numerous streams; there forming the east branch of the Housatonic River, and furnishing very convenient motive power for several mills. The principal manufacture here is paper, for which there are three establishments, having one or more mills each. These, with a woollen and cotton mill, employ in the aggregate about 800 persons. There are other manufactures, as boxes, lumber, and food preparations. The value of the paper made in 1885

was \$697,583; and of woollen goods \$14,192; the value of the entire manufactured product being \$1,072,755.

There are 70 farms cultivated. The soil is gravel and loam, and yields fairly well. Of animals, swine are proportionately numerous. The value of the entire farm product in the year just mentioned was \$118,074. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,880,469; and the tax-rate \$11.25 on \$1,000.

Dalton has seven school-houses, valued at about \$14,500; and these accommodate primary, grammar, intermediate and mixed schools. There is a town-hall, a free public library of about 2,500 volumes, and the Crane Library, which has, also, a reading-room, both open to the public on easy conditions. The Methodists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics have each a church here. One is of stone and two are of wood; one is Gothic and one in Queen Anne style of architecture. Of the soldiers furnished by this town for the late war, only three were lost.

Dalton was originally a part of Pittsfield; and was once known as the "Ashuelot Equivalent," granted to Oliver Partridge and others of Hatfield in lieu of a township in New Hampshire supposed by the early surveyors to be in Massachusetts. A settlement was commenced in 1755. The place was detached from Pittsfield, and incorporated, March 20, 1784. It was named in honor of Hon. Tristram Dalton, then speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The manufacture of paper was commenced here in 1802 by Henry Wiswall, Zenas Crane and John Willard. Their establishment was called "Old Berkshire," and goods of this stamp were long in the highest repute. The next paper mill was built in 1809.

The Rev. James Thompson, the first minister of the town, was settled in March, 1795.

## Daltonville, in Newburyport.

**Dana** is a small farming and manufacturing town situated near the middle of the western border of Worcester County, about 75 miles west from Boston. Petersham forms the north and most of the eastern boundary, with the western angle of Barre and a portion of Hardwick on the latter side, while the last-mentioned town forms the southern boundary, with Greenwich, Prescott and New Salem on the west.

The assessed area in 1888 was 10,970 acres. Another return gives 11,591, and a third 10,867. Neither of these are intended to include highways or water surfaces. There are 5,632 acres of woodland, consisting mainly of chestnut, pine, and oak. There are intervals of good land; the soil varying from loam to sand. The number of farms is 187, which is an increase of 69 since 1870. Their aggregate product in 1885 was \$65,904. The population at the same date was 695; and they were sheltered by 179 dwelling-houses.

The villages and post-offices are Dana Centre and North Dana. The Springfield, Enfield and Athol Railroad passes through North

Dana, which is at the northwest of the town. Swift River also passes through this village, and its east branch forms for a mile or two the southeastern line of the town. In this quarter is Pottapaug Pond, of 160 acres; and in the northwest corner is Neeseponset Pond, of 118 acres. The scenery is further diversified by brooks, verdurous meadows and woolly hills; the largest of the latter being Rattlesnake and Pottapaug. There is much granite in the town, and a soapstone quarry has been worked with fair returns.

A box factory and a satinet factory in the town furnish the chief employment aside from the farms. Formerly large quantities of piano fittings, picture frames and palm-leaf hats were made here, and this work is still done to some extent. The manufactured product in clothing in 1885 was \$16,850; in boxes and other wooden goods, \$51,225. The aggregate value of the goods of all kinds was \$71,169. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$281,869; with a tax-rate of \$18 on \$1,000.

There is a town-hall for entertainments, and five school-houses provide for primary and grammar schools. The churches are the Methodist and Universalist. Sixty men were furnished for the late war, of whom eight were lost.

Dana was made up of parts of Hardwick, Petersham and Green-wich, and incorporated February 18, 1801. A Congregational church was founded here in 1824. Perhaps the most eminent names of this town are Nathaniel Johnson and Albert Ameden.

**Danvers** is an ancient and beautiful town lying in the southerly part of Essex County, and having for its boundaries Topshfield on the north, Wenham and Beverly on the east, Peabody on the south, and Middleton on the west. The general form of the township is triangular, with its corners nearly at the northeast, southeast and southwest. The assessed area is 7,420 acres, of which 482 acres are wooded with oak, with some pine, walnut, alder, maple, and the gray and rarely the white birch.

There are groups of hills at the southeast and centre of the township, and a more extended group at the northwest, having Putnam's Hill as their eastern outpost. At the west is Hawthorne's Hill, with its summit 257 feet above sea-level, bearing the State Lunatic Asylum, — the largest building in Essex County and visible from a great distance. Lindall's Hill slopes down to Danvers Plain, the principal village; and a little westward Whipple's Hill overlooks Danvers centre, anciently Salem Village. The other villages are Danversport, Tapleville, Putnamville, Searsville and East Danvers. All except the last three are post-offices. Danversport is at the head of navigation on Porter's River, at the southeastern part of the township. It was formerly quite a shipbuilding place for small vessels, and has now some lumber business. An affluent of this river, on the east, is Frostfish Brook; Crane Brook flows through Danvers centre, furnishing some power. Beaver-dam Brook, in the south, enters the Ipswich River; which, flowing northward, forms a considerable part of the western line of the town. The Lawrence and the Newburyport rail-





THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, DANVERS.

roads, both being branches of the Boston and Maine Railroad, intersect near the main village, and thus afford direct communication with Boston, Salem, Lawrence and Newburyport. A large number of men engaged in the various kinds of transportation business live in this town, as well as merchants and professional men of Boston.

The underlying rock is sienite, over which are strewn many bowlders, giving ample indications of the glacial period. Good clay for bricks and pottery is found in several localities, and the meadows afford peat. The soil elsewhere is loamy and yields excellent crops. There are in the town 160 farms, whose product in 1885 amounted to \$266,349. Of this the dairies yielded \$76,662; and vegetables \$88,695. At that date were also reported seven brickyards, with an annual product valued at \$26,823; six tanneries and morocco factories turning out goods to the value of \$283,922 annually; fifteen shoe factories employing 892 persons and producing goods in that year to the value of \$1,701,241; four food establishments, whose annual product reached the sum of \$175,958; an iron foundry, and shops for metallic work, whose product amounted to \$66,767; the aggregate value of the manufactures being \$2,624,309. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,861,370, with a tax-rate of \$14.80 on \$1,000. The population is 7,061; of whom 1,560 are voters. The First National Bank, Danvers, has a capital of \$150,000; and the Danvers Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held \$1,074,168 in deposits.

The town has excellent graded schools, housed in ten buildings, whose value with appurtenances is upward of \$50,000. The Peabody Institute, situated in Peabody Park, contains a select library of about 17,000 volumes, and a fine audience hall. The institution was the gift of George Peabody, the philanthropic London banker. The Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians and Adventists each have a church here, and the Trinitarian Congregationalists have two. The town supports two weekly journals — the "Mirror" and the "Union," — and the "Daily Evening Courier," which are worthy of their patronage.

The turnpike from Boston to Newburyport runs through the length of the town, and there are several other fine drives. The roads are generally good, and are extensively bordered with trees, mostly elm and maple, many of which are half a century old. The old mansion in this town which was the birthplace of General Israel Putnam still stands; the "Collins House" was for a time the headquarters of General Gage; the old Jacobs house, on Water's River, was the home of George Jacobs, executed as a wizard in 1692; Governor John Endicott's "orchard farm," at Danversport, with the old Endicott pear tree and the site of the Governor's house; the home of Rebecca Nurse (the Witch-House, Tapleville) is still to be seen, and several other points historically interesting.

This town, in its original limits, embracing what was the village proper and the middle parishes of Salem, was incorporated as a district January 28, 1752; and as a town, June 16, 1657. It is supposed to have been named in honor of Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart., governor of New York in 1753. South Danvers (now Peabody) was

detached from it in 1855. The district called "New Mills," in the eastern part of the town, was settled in 1754.

The first church was formed in 1671, as a branch of the church in Salem. The first pastor was the Rev. James Bailey, settled in October of the same year. His successor was the Rev. George Burroughs, settled Nov. 25, 1680, and inhumanly executed on Gallows Hill, in Salem, for witchcraft, Aug. 19, 1692. The church became an independent society Nov. 10, 1689; and, on the 15th of the same month, the Rev. Samuel Parris was ordained as its fourth pastor. It was in the family of this minister that the terrible delusion known as the "Salem Witchcraft" first appeared in 1692. In Dr. Joseph B. Felt's "Annals of Salem" it is thus noticed: "Feb. 25, Tituba, an Indian servant of Rev. S. Parris, is complained of for witchcraft. Before this, John, her husband, another Indian servant of Mr. Parris, had been persuaded by Mary Sibley to make a superstitious experiment for discovering persons who, they supposed, secretly afflicted Mr. Parris's daughter Elizabeth, aged nine, and his niece Abigail Williams, aged eleven, and Ann Putnam, a girl of the neighborhood."

"The inhabitants of Danvers," says Mr. Barber, "have always been distinguished for their patriotism, and its citizens bore their full share in the great contest of the Revolution." It is said that of the patriots who fell at Lexington, one sixth part were inhabitants of this town. In 1865, a monument was erected to their memory, on the identical spot (it is claimed) whence the young patriots set out on their march. It has also erected a handsome monument to perpetuate the names and deeds of its soldiers lost in the late war. Some of the distinguished persons who have originated in Danvers are: Moses Porter (1755-1822), a brigadier-general, U. S. army; George Peabody (1795-1869), an eminent banker and philanthropist; Daniel Putnam King (1801-1850), a scientific farmer, and M.C. from 1843 to 1849; Hannah O'Brien Chaplin Conant (1842-1865), an able author and editor, and an Oriental scholar.

**Dartmouth** is a large farming, fishing and manufacturing town in the southern part of Bristol County, bordering on the other section of Buzzard's Bay. It is bounded on the north by Fall River and Freetown, on the east by New Bedford, on the west by Westport, and south by Buzzard's Bay. The shore line is quite irregular, being broken by Apponaganset Bay, Pamanset River Bay, and others, and projecting far into the sea at Mishaum and Barney's Joy points. The assessed area is 34,848 acres.

The Old Colony Railroad station at New Bedford is near and just opposite the middle of the town, and the Fall River and New Bedford Branch has stations at Hicksville and North Dartmouth. The villages are on Apponaganset Bay at the southeast, on the Pamanset River near the eastern line, in the north part of the town on the main branch of the Westport River, and at Westport Mills, on the same river, where it leaves the town on the western side. The

villages by their latest names are Apponegansett, Nonquitt, North also South Dartmouth (Pudanaran), Hixville, Bakerville, Russell's Mills, Smith's Mills, and Westport Factory village. The first four are post-offices.

Two broad hills or elevated sections are found in line north of the middle, and two ranges of small hills in the southwestern part of the town. The land elsewhere is generally undulating, and the soil very good. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss. More than 13,500 acres are woodland. The farms number 382. In 1885 the aggregate product of the farms was \$362,407. Fish is used to a large extent as a fertilizer on the farms.

Many of the inhabitants are mariners, and more are engaged in the shore fisheries. The fishing craft belonging in the town are one schooner, one sloop, three sail-boats, six dories, and eleven seine boats. The product of the fisheries of all kinds in 1885 was \$17,794. About \$400 of this was from shellfish, and \$1,960 from whales.

The manufactures consist of oils, small cotton goods, paper, carriages and wagons, building stone, lumber in numerous forms, iron and other metallic goods, fertilizers, salt and food preparations of fish and of grain, etc.; the aggregate product for the last census year having the value of \$696,531. The valuation of the town for 1888 was \$1,822,000, and the tax-rate \$12 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 3,448, and were sheltered in 836 dwelling-houses. The number of voters was 969.

The town has a complete system of graded schools, provided for in 18 school-houses, — these having a value of upwards of \$30,000. There are seven Sunday-school libraries, and these, with the fine new "Southworth Library," at South Dartmouth, provide well for the literary appetite. The churches are one Congregationalist, one Roman Catholic, four of the "Christian Connection," and four of Friends.

The Indian names applied to various parts of this town were *Apponaganset*, *Acushena*, and *Cookset*. They had a fort on the bank of Apponaganset River; and several of their burial places are still known. Dartmouth was named for a seaport in Devonshire, England, and was incorporated June 8, 1664. It then embraced the territory of the present towns of Westport and Fairhaven, together with the city of New Bedford. The place suffered severely from the incursions of the Indians during King Philip's War; many people being killed and the settlements laid in ruins. About 160 Indians surrendered to the commander of Russell's garrison at Apponeganset, and were sold and transported, contrary to the promise at their surrender. The remains of this fort are still visible.

Henry C. Crape, governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1869, was born in this town May 24, 1801. He died in Flint, Mich., July 23, 1869.

**Davistown**, a village in Tisbury.

**Davisville**, in Falmouth.

Dawsonville, in Holden.

Dayville, in Chester.

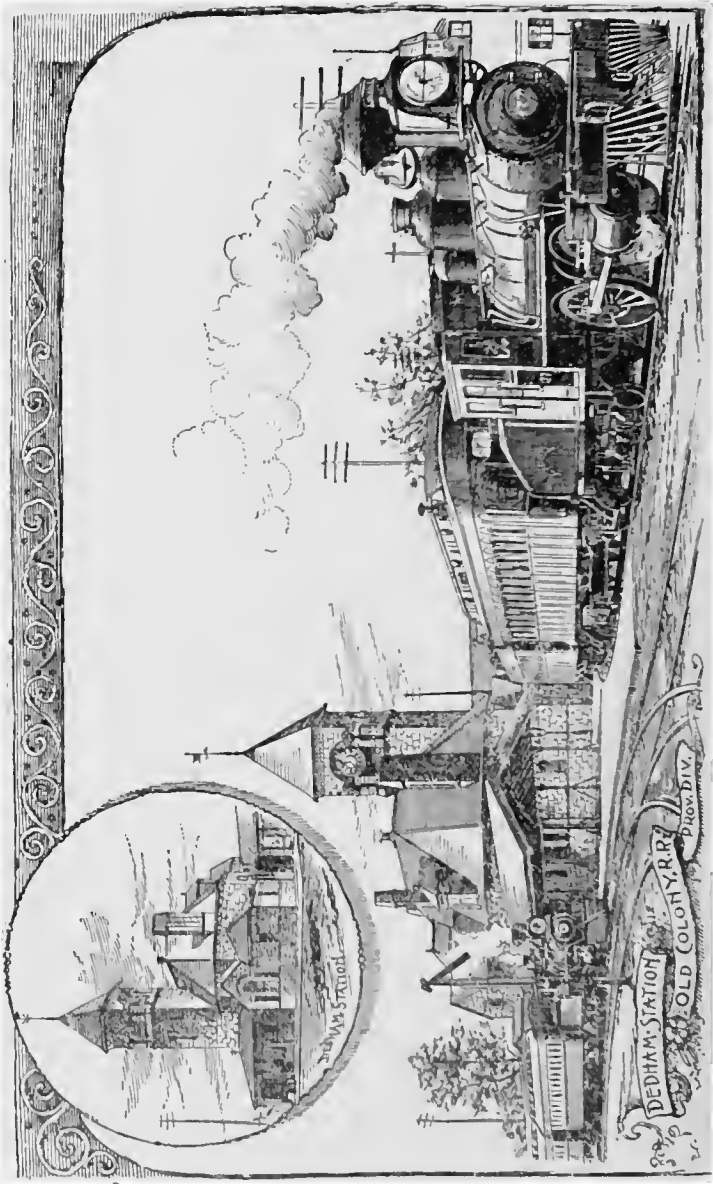
Deantown, a village in Attleborough.

**DEDHAM** is a fine old town, the seat of justice in Norfolk County, about ten miles southwest of Boston by the New York and New England Railroad, which passes through the eastern side of the town. The northeastern part has two branches of the Boston and Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad, which has a beautiful station of Dedham granite in the principal village. The town is bounded north by Needham and West Roxbury district (Boston), east by Hyde Park and Canton, south by Norwood and Walpole, and west by Dover. The Charles River forms a part of the northwestern line, and the Neponset the eastern line.

The assessed area is 12,224 acres, including 3,494 acres of woodland. The largest ponds are Buckminster in the southwest, whose outlet swells Bubbling Brook, and Wigwam Pond in the north, which sends its stream to Charles River. Near the latter stream is Mother Brook, discharging into the Neponset its own waters and about one third of the Charles River, drawn from it by a canal one mile in length. This was the first canal cut in this country, having been opened within ten years of the settlement of Boston. Its purpose was to make available for power the fall of about sixty feet between the Charles and Neponset rivers. On this stream are two woollen mills, dye-works, a factory for hosiery, an iron foundry and machine shop. At West Dedham are malleable iron works, a wood-turning mill and furniture factory; at other points are a brass foundry, a tin shop, a carriage and a steam-car factory, piano parts, food preparations and several others, to the number of 44 establishments. The product in food preparations in 1885, as shown by the census, had a value of \$188,705; while textile goods were manufactured to the value of \$726,500.

The soil of this town is light and sandy, but highly productive under its good cultivation. The 97 farms in 1885 yielded a product valued at \$192,294. The largest item was that of the dairies, which had the value of \$85,713; the vegetables coming next, at \$20,811. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,273,965; with a tax-rate of \$11.60 on \$1,000. The population was 6,641, and the dwellings numbered 1,228. Dedham National Bank has a capital of \$300,000; and the Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$2,000,149. The "Standard" and the "Transcript" of this town are weekly journals of good standing and a fair circulation.

There is a complete system of graded schools, which are provided for in thirteen buildings having a value of about \$60,000; to which has recently been added a new high school building in a central loca-



DEDHAM STATION

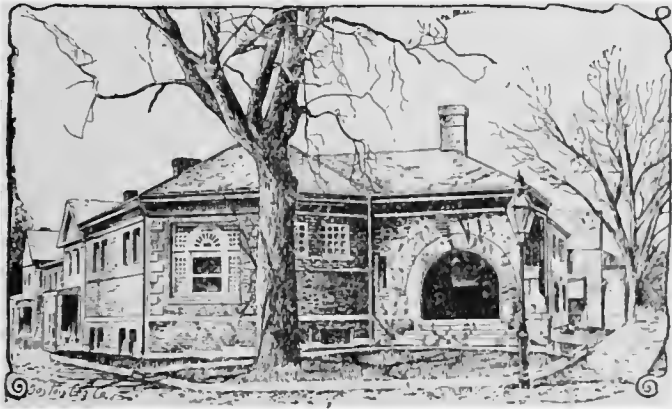
OLD COLONY R.R.

PROV. DIV.

Dedham Station

tion, in which have been embodied all known improvements. The Methodists have a church here; the Baptists have one at East, and another at West, Dedham; the Congregationalists (Trinitarian) have one at the chief village and one at Islington; the Unitarians have one at West Dedham and one at Dedham village; and the Roman Catholics have just completed here a fine stone church at a cost of about \$125,000; while the American Episcopal Church has two in the town,—that in Dedham village being a beautiful stone edifice containing a chime of bells. The village has its green, about which are several fine buildings. West of this village are the agricultural grounds and race-course.

The scenery of the town is varied and picturesque. The geological structure is sienite, in which asbestos and galena appear. The highest point of land, 400 feet above sea-level, is about one mile southwest of the centre. The view from the Old Powder House of the river and the neighboring scenery is charming. The town gen-



HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, DEDHAM.

erally has an appearance of being well kept, and the roads are noticeably good. In most of the villages the streets are adorned with numerous trees, mostly elms, some of which in Dedham village are a century old. Probably the oldest tree in town is the "Avery Oak," which in 1636 was already a venerable tree; and it is yet well preserved. The Bussey Farm, and Bussey Bridge, of tragic memory, are in this town. Here also are the Fairbanks mansion, built in the first year of settlement; the Quincy house; the Avery and the Motley homesteads; with later buildings, as the substantial old courthouse, with its massive columns and yellow dome; the county jail; the house of the boat club on the bank of the Charles; the beautiful building of the Dedham Historical Society; the ample town-hall, erected in 1867 as a memorial of the fallen brave; the old cemetery and the beautiful modern one; and the new library building with its

10,000 volumes,—making a list of attractions such as few towns can show.

This town was originally settled in 1635, and called "Contentment." Its Indian name was *Tiot*. On the 8th of September, 1636, it was incorporated under its present name, which was adopted out of regard for the old town of Dedham, in Essex County, England, from which several of its founders came. But the original designation, "Contentment," was engraved on the town seal, together with the symmetrical old "Avery Oak." The town at its incorporation embraced Medfield, Needham, Walpole, Dover, and parts of Dorchester, West Roxbury, Hyde Park and Norwood. A subsequent grant of land in the Pocumtuck valley was the beginning of the present town of Deerfield, also. The early records are very full and perfect. The collection of the historical society embraces a great amount of genealogical, as well as historical, treasures. Among the early settlers were John Rogers, Daniel Fisher, Samuel Morse, Ralph Shepard, Francis Austin, Michael Metcalf, John Ellis, Samuel Guild, Captain Daniel Fisher, Thomas Carter and Major Eleazer Lusher.

The first water corn mill in Dedham was constructed in 1640, the first saw mill in 1664, the first fulling mill (on Mother Brook) in 1681. The first school-house was built in 1640, and the first meeting-house in 1637. The latter was a low, thatched building, against which a ladder was kept for the event of a fire. "The greatest tax-payer had the highest seat." The Rev. John Allen, ordained in 1639, was the first pastor; and was followed by Revs. William Adams in 1685; Joseph Belcher, 1693; Samuel Dexter, 1724; Jason Haven, of Framingham, 1756; and Joshua Bates, 1803. The first minister of the second parish was the Rev. Thomas Balch, ordained in 1736, and succeeded in 1776 by the Rev. Jabez Chickering. The Rev. William Clark became rector of the Episcopal society in 1768; but a few years later was removed for refusing to swear allegiance to the State in the Revolution. The Rev. William Montague became rector of the church in 1791, and remained until 1818. The Baptist society was incorporated in 1811, and the Rev. William Gammell ordained pastor.

The prelude to King Philip's War was enacted here in April, 1671, when the first white man was shot by an Indian in Dedham woods. When the war fairly broke out, the town was prepared; and a watch was kept in the belfry of the new church (built 1673) for the stealthy enemy; but no attack was made. A party of men from Dedham and Medfield, who had taken the field, on July 25, 1676, killed *Pomham*, and took fifty of his followers; which aided much in bringing the conflict to a successful issue. There is an old Indian burial place near Wigwam Hill. The last person buried there was Sarah, wife of *Alexander Quabish*, who died in 1774.

A number of soldiers went from Dedham into the "Spanish War" in 1710, not one of whom returned. The town was also well represented at the siege of Louisburg in 1745; and at the news of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the whole military force of the



town repaired to the scene of action. For the war which followed Dedham furnished more than 100 men. The whole number of men raised and mustered into the military and naval service during the war of the Rebellion was 672. Forty-seven of these were lost. They have, as their memorials here, the town-hall and a handsome monument in the cemetery.

Some of the eminent men this town has given to the world are the following: General Joseph Dwight (1703-1765), a distinguished soldier and judge; Joshua Fisher, M.D. (1749-1833), an able physician and naturalist; Fisher Ames, LL.D. (1758-1808), one of the most eloquent orators and profound statesmen of his age; Warren Colburn (1793-1833), a distinguished mathematician; Samuel Foster Haven (1806), archæologist and author.

**Deerfield** is the oldest and one of the most fertile and beautiful towns of Franklin County. It lies on the west bank of the Connecticut River, and has Greenfield on the north, Montague and Sunderland on the east, Whately on the south, and Conway and Shelburne on the west. The assessed area is 20,483 acres; which includes 3,247 acres of woodland.

The surface of the town is beautifully varied, here spreading out into broad and verdant intervals, there rising into picturesque and rocky eminences,—as Arthur's Seat in the northwest, the Deerfield Hills in the northeast, and in the southeast the conical mass of red sandstone named "Sugar Loaf," rising grandly from the Connecticut River to the height of 500 feet. The summit of this mountain affords a splendid view of the valley of the Connecticut River and bordering villages. It is highly probable that this eminence, and Mount Toby on the opposite side, once formed a barrier to the waters of the river, and that a large lake then spread over the alluvial lands of Montague and Deerfield. Pocotuck Rock, near the centre of the town, overlooking the village and the valley, is another picturesque object. The geological formation of this vicinity is the lower sandstone; and specimens of amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony, agate, stilbite and heulandite are found. In the easterly part of the town there is a trap-rock ledge of great extent.

While the broad and beautiful Connecticut River flows along the eastern border of the town, presenting scenes of remarkable richness and variety, the Deerfield River, entering the northwest corner, winds in graceful curves through the centre, and then, sweeping northward, receives the waters of Green River, and enters the Connecticut near the northeast angle of the town. Mill River passes through the southwest section, and receives from the base of Sugar-Loaf Hill the celebrated "Bloody Brook," which, with Sugar-Loaf Brook, drains the southern slope of the town. The base line of the Trigonometrical Survey of the State, 73,882 feet in length, commences at the former brook, extending on level ground southward nearly to the great swamp in Hatfield. The Connecticut River Railroad, running parallel with the river, divides the town into nearly equal sections, and crosses the Deerfield River by a bridge 750 feet in

length, and 90 feet above the water. There are also three other long bridges, where the Fitchburg road and a branch cross this river and the Connecticut; two carriage bridges across the same river, and several across the Deerfield River,—most of them of iron, and handsome structures. The Fitchburg Railroad follows the north bank of the Deerfield River through the town.

The principal manufactures of the town are cutlery and pocket-books; of the first of which, in 1885, the product had the value of about \$125,000; and of the latter and similar goods about \$85,000. There are also three mills making various lumber and boxes, one or more grain mills, and several small manufactures; the aggregate value of all for the year named being \$278,347. Farming is the leading business of the town, and in this many have become wealthy. The farms number 313; and hay, dairy products, wool, hides and meats, and tobacco are the leading products. The last, in the year mentioned, reached the value of \$61,233; and cereals, \$35,595. The aggregate of farm products was \$428,381. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,235,204, with a tax-rate of \$15.40 on \$1,000. The population was 3,042—voters 749,—sheltered in 637 dwelling-houses. There are fourteen public school-houses, having a value of about \$10,000. The Deerfield Academy (which is also the Dickinson High School) has buildings valued at \$25,000. The Dickinson Public Library has some 3,000 volumes; and the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association has upwards of 5,000, with a museum of aboriginal antiquities, in a suitable building. The churches here are a Trinitarian and a Unitarian Congregational, a Methodist Episcopal and a Roman Catholic.

The post-offices are Deerfield, and East, West and South Deerfield. Other villages bear the names of Cheapside, Great River, Green River, Hoosac, Mill and Bar Village, Mill River, Pine Nook, Sugar Loaf and Wapping. There are the usual social and civic associations.

Deerfield furnished for the grand army of the Republic in the late war 320 soldiers; and to perpetuate the memory of those who were lost, it has erected a beautiful monument of Portland sandstone.

The Indian name of this place was *Pocumtuck*; and it was deeded by the Indians to John Pynchon, Esq., on the 24th of February, 1665. Four years later, the grant of the land was made by the General Court; and the town was incorporated May 24, 1682. It was a favorite resort of the Indians; and articles of their domestic and military life are frequently discovered. "I have on my own land," says Mr. George Sheldon, "the site of an Indian village; and I can locate some of the wigwams, and also a burial-place from which I have taken up many skeletons."

The Pocumtuck tribe and the early white settlers dwelt together in peace until the opening of Philip's War in 1675, when, the fidelity of the Indians being suspected, they were ordered to deliver up their arms. This they promised to do; but, on the night prior to the day appointed for the delivery, they secretly fled. Captains

Beers and Lothrop, pursuing, made an attack August 26th, and killed 26 of them near the base of Sugar-Loaf Hill; the remainder fled to Philip. On the first of September following, the Indians came suddenly upon Deerfield, killed one person, and burned most of the buildings. Soon afterwards, Captain Lothrop, with 84 soldiers, called the "Flower of Essex County," guarding men and teams, went from Hadley to Deerfield to secure the grain left by the settlers in their flight. On returning, September 18th, his party was suddenly surrounded by 700 or 800 savages just as it was crossing Bloody Brook, at the south point of Sugar-Loaf Hill; and only seven or eight escaped to relate the story of the massacre. Captain Mosely, hearing the roar of the conflict, hurried on from Deerfield with his men as fast as possible; but the slaughter had been effected ere he reached the spot, and the Indians were engaged in mangling the bodies of the dead. He attacked them gallantly, and, after several hours of desperate fighting, caused them to retreat. The number of the enemy killed was 96. A marble monument was erected over the remains of Captain Lothrop and his men in 1838.

Long a frontier settlement, this place suffered more, perhaps, than any other town from Indian outrage and ferocity. In the night of February 29, 1704, Major Hertel de Rouville, with a force of 342 French and Indians, entered the fort — which was a large enclosure, embracing the church and several dwelling-houses, and which had been left unguarded — and massacred or took captive all whom they found. The number taken prisoners was 112; and 47 persons, old and young, were slain. A flag-ship sent from Boston to Quebec, in 1706, returned with the Rev. John Williams and 56 redeemed captives, among whom were four of his children. His other child, Eunice, grew up among the Indians, accepted one of them as her husband, and, with him, visited once or twice her early home in Massachusetts. From her was descended the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the pretended son of Louis XVI. of France.

Deerfield has given these distinguished men to the country: General Epaphras Hoyt (1765–1850), historian and antiquary; Edward Hitchcock, LL.D. (1793–1864), an eminent clergyman and geologist; Richard Hildreth (1807–1865), journalist and author; John Williams, D.D. (1817), P. E. bishop of Connecticut; Rufus Saxton (1824), brevet brigadier-general U. S. army, 1865.

**Deerfield River**, a beautiful and important stream which enters the Connecticut River between Greenfield and Deerfield. It rises in the high grounds of Windham County, near Stratton, Dover and Somerset, Vermont; and, proceeding in a southeast course, it passes into Massachusetts between Monroe and Rowe, and the latter and Florida; then flows more eastward through Charlemont and Buckland, and between Conway and Greenfield, and lastly through Deerfield. Its whole length is about 50 miles. In some places it is rapid, and its banks very precipitous. Its passage through the mountains is very curious and romantic. This stream affords valuable motive power,

which is made use of at several points in the towns mentioned. Its most important tributaries are Pelham Brook and North and Green rivers, from the north, and Cold, Chickley's, Clesson's, Bear and South rivers on the southern side.

**Deer Island**, in the north part of Boston Harbor, contains the House of Industry and the House of Reformation, institutions of the city of Boston.

**Dennis** is a somewhat crescent-shaped town in the midst of Barnstable County, extending from one shore to the other of Cape Cod. Its east side is a straight line to near Cape Cod Bay, on whose margin the township has an eastward projection. Brewster and Harwich bound it on that side, and Yarmouth on the west. The assessed area is 6,864 acres. This includes 870 acres of oak and pine woods; the latter having been extensively planted here on tracts which would otherwise have been sandy wastes.

The Old Colony Railroad has a station near the middle of the town, and one at the eastern line. The post-offices are Dennis, Dennis Port, and East, South and West Dennis. Other villages are Searsville and South Village. The scenery is diversified by several beautiful ponds, which, in all, cover an area of about 450 acres. Swan Pond, of 179 acres, is the largest, and sends a little river of the same name southward into the sea. Bass River is the largest stream on Cape Cod, and furnishes some power for manufactures. It forms the dividing line between Dennis and Yarmouth for two thirds of their territory; while Chase-garden River, on the north, forms the line for nearly the remaining space. Scargo Hill, in the northerly part of the town, is the highest eminence in Barnstable County. It affords a magnificent prospect, extending from Minot's Ledge light to Martha's Vineyard.

The geological formation of the town is drift and alluvium; and many bowlders are strewn irregularly over the surface. The whortleberry, sweet fern (*Comptonia asplenifolia*), azaleas, and asclepias, with asters and golden-rod in the autumn, cover the fields. There is some very good land, especially in the northern part of the town, and fair crops of the common kinds are produced. About 400 acres are now devoted to cranberries, producing, in 1885, 6,030 barrels, worth \$35,013. The number of farms is 73; and the entire farm product in that year was valued at \$51,767.

In manufactures, wooden goods were made to the value of \$6,535; the stone and other building materials, \$30,838; metallic goods, \$1,971; food products (chiefly salt), \$32,979; the aggregate of manufactures being \$81,809. The manufacture of salt, commenced by Captain John Sears as early as 1776, has been extensively carried on. The water is raised by windmills from the sea, and evaporated in large vats, leaving the salt in pure white crystals. The fisheries are not pursued to their former extent, and a loss of some 400 in population, since the previous census, has been experienced from

this cause. The town had in use, in this business, in 1885, 7 schooners, 1 sloop, 18 sail-boats, 43 dories, 16 seine boats, and 2 oyster boats. The value of the entire fish product was but \$47,395. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,241,352, with a tax-rate of \$10.99 on \$1,000. The population was 2,923, of whom 855 were voters; and the number of dwelling-houses was 694. The town is the home of 215 mariners; and of these 98 are master mariners.

Dennis has a good hall for meetings, five association libraries at the several villages, having altogether, with three Sunday-school libraries, nearly 5,000 volumes. The schools have a complete grading, and are provided for in five school buildings, having an aggregate value of about \$25,000. There are in the town a Congregationalist, a union, and two Methodist churches; also one of the Latter Day Saints. The town has 51 residents who are over 80 years, and seven who are over 90 years of age. It furnished 220 men for the army, and 150 for the navy, during the late war.

The Indian name of this place was *Nobsensset*. The territory was taken from Yarmouth, and was incorporated June 19, 1793. Its naming was in honor of its first minister, the Rev. Josiah Dennis, who was ordained pastor in 1727. He was succeeded, in 1764, by the Rev. Nathan Stone. General Nathaniel Freeman, an able speaker, jurist, physician and military commander, was born here, April 8, 1741, and died at Sandwich, September 20, 1827. He was twice married, and had 20 children.

Depot Village, in West Boylston.

Devereaux, a village in Marblehead.

Dighton lies in the central part of Bristol County, 40 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which runs along the Taunton River (forming the divisional line on the east) through the entire length of the town. Taunton bounds it on the north, Berkeley on the east, Somerset and Swansea on the south, and Rehoboth on the west. The assessed area is 13,023, which includes 3,797 acres of woodland. The post-offices are Dighton, North and West Dighton, and Segreganset.

Though generally level, the town has several delightful elevations, as Richmond Hill and Hunter's Hill, in the southeast. An irregular line of elevations extends from these to the centre, where is another group; and still another extends along the northern half of the western line. From the summit of one of the hills named, it is said, more than forty churches can be seen.

Three-mile River forms the line separating Dighton from Taunton at the northeast corner, where it furnishes power for the manufactories of North Dighton village. The Sweganset River, an affluent of the Taunton River, rises in the western part of the town, flows southeasterly, and affords valuable water-power. From the Taunton River, shad, salmon and alewives are annually taken to the

value of several thousand dollars. The farms number 189; and their aggregate product, in the census year of 1885, was \$179,182. The largest item in this amount was that of fruit and berries, the town having 13,383 fruit trees, while a large area is devoted to the cultivation of strawberries. The manufactures consist chiefly of stoves and the associated articles, paper, paints and colors, carriages, building material, food preparations, brooms, etc., — in all, twelve establishments. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$173,080. The valuation in 1888 was \$745,670, with a tax-rate of \$13.50 on \$1,000. The population was 1,782, sheltered in 412 dwelling-houses; and there were 452 voters.

Dighton has primary and grammar schools, occupying ten buildings valued at about \$10,000. The Smith Memorial Hall is a fine edifice, and was a gift to the Unitarians by the heirs of Alfred Smith, of Newport, R. I. There are a small association library and five Sunday-school libraries, having collectively upwards of 2,500 volumes. The town journal is "Dighton Rock," with a weekly issue and a small circulation. There are here a Baptist church, a Pedobaptist Congregational church (Unitarian), a Trinitarian Congregational, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic.

Dighton was originally a part of Taunton, and was incorporated May 30, 1812. "It was named," says William H. Whitmore, in his able essay on "The Origin of the Names of Towns in Massachusetts," "most probably in honor of Frances Dighton, wife of Richard Williams, one of the first settlers, and sister of the second wife of Governor Thomas Dudley." There is said to be no other town in the State that derives its name from a lady. The first church was organized in 1710, and reorganized in 1826. Assonet Neck, on which is situated the famous "Dighton Rock," whose inscriptions have puzzled the antiquaries of Europe and America, lies on the eastern bank of the Taunton River, in the town of Berkley, under which head a further account of the rock is given.

William Baylies, M.D., born in Uxbridge, Mass., December 5, 1743, came early to Dighton, and was a successful practitioner here. A man of rare mental endowments, he was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a founder of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member of Congress from 1805 to 1809; and died in Dighton, June 17, 1826.

**Dodgeville**, in Attleborough.

**Dogtown**, a village in Wellfleet.

**Donkeyville**, in Foxborough.

**Dorchester**, the Indian name of which was *Mattapan*, was named in honor of the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, the capital of Dorset County, England. It was incor-

porated as a town September 7, 1630; annexed to Boston June 4, 1869.

**Dorchester Bay**, a part of Boston Harbor lying between South Boston and the Dorchester District of Boston.

**Dorchester Point** is an old name for the southeastern extremity of South Boston—the locality now called City Point.

**Douglas** is a large agricultural and manufacturing town, adjoining the Connecticut line about midway of Worcester County. It is 48 miles southwest of Boston by the New York and New England Railroad, which has a station at Douglas (centre) and at East Douglas. These are also post-offices; other villages being South and West Douglas, and Tasseltop in the southern part of the town. Oxford and Sutton are on the north, Uxbridge on the east, Burrillville, R. I., on the south, Thompson, Conn., and Webster, Mass., on the west. There are 12,043 acres of woodland, and 21,286 acres of assessed area.

The geological formation is felspathic gneiss; and boulders of almost every shape and size are liberally scattered over the surface, which is beautifully diversified by hill and valley, lake and streamlet. Good stone for building purposes is quarried quite extensively from the gneissic ledges. The most prominent elevations are Wallum Pond Hill, 778 feet high, Mount Daniel, 735 feet, and Bald Hill, 714 feet. Whitin Reservoir Pond, discharging its waters into Mumford River, covers an area of 470 acres, Bad-luck Pond 106 acres, and Wallum Pond, on the southern border, 150 acres. There are several small ponds, and another large one lies on the northern line, and is another reservoir for Mumford River. This stream takes its rise west of Douglas centre, flows through the northeastern section, affording fine mill-sites at East Douglas village. Rocky Brook, a lively stream, drains the southwest section of the town.

The land, especially on Mumford River, is excellent. The usual crops are cultivated, and farm products maintain their relative proportion. The aggregate value of the products of the 261 farms, in the last census year of 1885, was \$78,451. The manufacture of axes and other edge-tools is carried on extensively at East Douglas, employing at present about 300 men. The goods of the Douglas Axe Factory are widely known and esteemed. There is also a woolen mill here, where about 100, including both sexes, find employment. There is also some manufacture of furniture, leather goods, wooden boxes, building stone, carriages, food preparations, — in all 20 establishments, whose product reaches the sum of \$519,880 in the aggregate. The tools alone make up \$381,500 of this amount. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,020,043, with a tax-rate of \$13.30 on \$1,000. The population was 2,205, including 497 voters, sheltered by 430 dwelling-houses.

This town has a marked character of its own, but a pleasant one.

The houses are neat, and along the village streets numerous elms and maples relieve the summer heat and beautify the town. The lawn of a Congregational church here is greatly admired. Douglas has a complete system of graded schools, provided for in eleven buildings valued at about \$7,000. The Douglas Free Public Library has upwards of 1,000 volumes, and is increasing.

The Congregationalists have a church at Douglas and East Douglas, where also are one of the Methodists and one of the Roman Catholics. A church was organized here on November 11, 1747, and had the Rev. William Phipps for its first minister.

The number of men furnished by this town for the late war was 250, of whom 30 were lost.

Douglas was originally settled about the year 1722, by people from Sherburne (now Sherborn), and for that reason was for some time called New Sherburne. It was incorporated as a district in 1746; and as a town March 23, 1786. It received its present name at that time, and in honor of Dr. William Douglas, author of a History of New England, and a benefactor of the place. The centre of the town is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, near which, in olden times, the Indians built their wigwams, where also was a fort, the remains of which are visible.

An ancient tavern in this town, known as "Dudley's Hotel," once entertained General Washington.

**Dover** is a pleasant rural town lying in the northwest part of Norfolk County, about 14 miles southwest of Boston by the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad, which passes through the midst of the town. It has Needham on the north, Dedham on the east, Walpole and Medfield on the south, and Sherborn and Natick on the west. Charles River divides this town from Needham and also from Sherborn. The assessed area is 8,986 acres, including 3,016 acres of woodland, mostly oak.

The surface of the town is somewhat rocky and uneven. Snow's Hill, a little southwest of the centre, has an altitude of 449 feet. The rock is sienite and sandstone; and iron pyrites have been found. A curiosity of the town is Nimrod Rock; another is a beautiful boiling spring near the centre of the town, which flows into Trout Brook, an affluent of Charles River; and a third is the Great Spring, near the southwest angle of the town, the source of Mill Brook, which enters the Neponset at Walpole. Reserve Pond, of 25 acres, is near the source of Noanet's Brook, which drains the eastern section of the town.

The farms are 91 in number, with the usual products; which, in 1885, were valued at \$108,672. The manufactories consist of a mill for small lumber and a paper mill. The product of these, with a few small items of other goods, was valued, for the last census year, at \$40,759. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$641,985, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. There were 165 voters in a population of 664; and the houses numbered 150.

The villages are Dover (centre) and Charles River Village. An-



other local centre is Springdale. There are four school-houses, valued at about \$5,000. There is one church library of nearly 1,000 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries. The churches are a Trinitarian Congregational, a Unitarian, and a Baptist.

The territory of this town was taken from Dedham, and established as the district of Dover, July 7, 1784; and on March 31, 1836, it was incorporated as a town. The first minister was the Rev. Benjamin Caryl, who was settled in 1762. He was born in Hopkinton in 1732, and died in the fiftieth year of his ministry. His library, it was said by a witty lawyer, "consisted of a Bible, a concordance, and an old jack-knife." But he was an excellent minister, and highly esteemed by his people.

Dover sent as many as 65 soldiers into the war of the Rebellion, of whom four were lost.

**Downer's Landing**, a village and a landing place for harbor steamers in Hingham.

**Dracut** is a pleasant farming and manufacturing town, forming the northeast corner of Middlesex County, 27 miles northwest of Boston. It has Lowell adjoining it on the south, from part of which it is separated by the Merrimack, across which at this place are several fine bridges. Methuen bounds it on the east, Tyngsborough on the west, and Pelham, in New Hampshire, on the north. The area is about 25 square miles; and there are 3,133 acres of woods, mostly of pine, oak and birch. The assessed area is 12,500 acres.

The highest elevations are Loon Hill in the southeast, Marsh Hill in the north, and the Whortleberry Hills in the northwest, all of which afford beautiful views of the city of Lowell and the adjacent country. The ponds are Peter's, in the northeast part of the town, and Mud, Long and Tyng's, in the western part; the last lying on the boundary line,—all very attractive features in the scenery. Beaver River flows through the midst of the town from the north, entering the Merrimack below Pawtucket Falls. On this stream are the Merrimack Woolen Mills, employing about 325 persons; Collins' mill for hosiery and knit goods; Parker's paper mill, making manilla and other colored papers, and a large saw mill. The value of the entire manufactured product in 1885 was \$838,848.

There is a large quantity of building stone quarried in the town. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist. There is said to be a mine of nickel in the eastern part of the town. The soil is generally very good, and many of the people are engaged in raising vegetables. The number of farms is 135; and some of them are among the best for hay in the country. The number of neat cattle, by the last census, was 1,430. The aggregate farm product was \$242,233. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,285,946, with a tax-rate of \$8.90 on \$1,000. The population was 1,927, and the voters numbered 397. There were 326 dwelling-houses.

The schools are partially graded, and occupy nine buildings which have a value of about \$10,000. There are here a Methodist and two

Congregational churches. The Old Centre Church, founded in 1721, stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view.

This town was incorporated in 1701, and was named Dracut from the home of the Varnum family in Wales. There were sections of it annexed to Lowell in 1851, 1874 and 1879. At the time of its incorporation it had 25 families. Among the names of those in possession of reserved lots January 2, 1710, were Ezekiel Cheever from Salem village, James Colburn, Onesimus Marsh, Nathaniel Fox, John Varnum, Joseph Varnum and Josiah Richardson. In 1797, Parker Varnum of this town aided in constructing, at Pawtucket Falls, the first bridge across the Merrimack River. During King Philip's War two sons of Samuel Varnum were shot by the Indians while crossing the Merrimack River with their father. Dracut was represented at the battle of Bunker Hill by Captain Peter Colburn and his company, who did important service; and all through the Revolution by General Joseph B., and his brother, General James M., Varnum, who were distinguished in council as well as in the field. During the war of the Rebellion Dracut sent into the service its full share of effective men.

The town has many admirable sites for building, and is steadily advancing in wealth, population and intelligence.

**Dragon's Corner**, a village in Reading.

**Dresser Hill**, a village in Charlton.

**Dry Pond**, a village in Stoughton.

**Dublin**, a village in Peabody.

**Duck Harbor**, a village in Clinton.

**Duckville**, in Palmer.

**Dudley** is a pleasant and prosperous town lying in the south-westerly part of Worcester County, on the South-bridge Branch of the New York and New England Railroad, which has a station at West Dudley, 67 miles from Boston. The eastern part of the town is accommodated at the eastern border by the Webster station on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad. The town is bounded by Charlton and Oxford on the north, the latter and Webster on the east, Southbridge on the west, and Thompsonville, in Connecticut, on the south. The assessed area is 12,870 acres, of which 4,800 are woodland.

The Quinnebaug River crosses the southwestern part, receiving an affluent from the hills. Here its valley is broadened, affording ample space about the mills for the village of West Dudley. The south-

eastern part is an extended plain, on which are strung out a group of six large and small ponds, whose outlet enters the French River at Merinville. The latter forms the eastern line of the town, and in this limit furnishes power for several mills. The central village is delightfully situated on elevated ground, so that its prominent buildings are visible at a great distance. The surface of the town is charmingly interspersed with handsome hills, verdant valleys, rocky ravines, rivulets, fine forests, and beautiful ponds. The largest of these is Gore Pond, which, with two or three others, lies on the northern line.

The farms number 133, producing the usual variety of crops, to the value in 1885 of \$155,395. There are in the town a linen mill employing about 300 persons; a woollen mill, employing about 270, and making excellent cassimere, a jute mill, employing 40; a mill for knit goods, employing about 20; dye-works, a gunny-cloth mill, a shoe factory, a tool factory, and saw and grain mills. From this variety of manufactures have sprung several villages, the list being, beside those already mentioned, Jericho, Chase, Perryville, Stevensville, or Dundee, and Tuftsville. The value of the aggregate manufactures, for 1885, was \$1,316,112. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$964,305, with a tax of \$12.20 on \$1,000. The population was 2,742—446 being voters,—sheltered in 348 dwelling-houses.

The schools are graded, and make use of 11 buildings whose value is near \$40,000. The Nichols Academy has buildings and property valued at upwards of \$30,000. This institution has a library of about 2,000 volumes. The institution was founded by Amasa Nichols in 1819. Hezekiah Conant also was a liberal patron of this school, having given to it upwards of \$50,000. The churches are the Congregationalist and the Methodist.

This town was incorporated on February 2, 1731, and named in honor of Paul and William Dudley, who were early proprietors. The first church was established in 1732; and the first minister, the Rev. Perley Howe, was settled in 1735. A later minister was Joshua Bates, D.D. (installed in 1843, died in 1852), a vigorous writer, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

## Dudleyville, in Leverett.

**Dunstable** is a quiet rural town on the northern border of Middlesex County, 33 miles northwest of Boston. Its boundary on the north is Nashua, N. H., on the east Tyngsborough, the same and Groton on the south, and Pepperell on the west. The area is 10,500 acres. Of this, 4,948 acres are woodland, mostly of young growth of pine and oak.

The town is pleasantly diversified with hill and valley, forest, meadow and tillage land; and the soil is generally good, as the ample barns and thrifty orchards will attest. Nashua River washes the northwestern border, receiving Unkety Brook as a tributary from the town; and Salmon River, from Massapoag Pond, flows northerly through the central part of the town into the Merrimack. Flat-rock

Hill in the north and Forest Hill in the east are both commanding eminences.

The town has 128 farms, on which the usual crops are cultivated; the value of the farm product in 1885 being \$84,993. There are two or three saw and grain mills, and other manufactures common to rural towns, whose product the same year was \$17,291. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad, a branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, passes through the northwest corner of the town; and the Nashua and Acton, a part of the Concord Railroad, and connecting with the Old Colony Railroad at Acton, passes near the centre of the town, where are the village and post-office. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$291,992, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The population was 431, — 123 being voters; and the dwellings numbered 105.

The schools are provided for in five buildings, valued at about \$5,000. There is a public library of nearly 2000 volumes. The village is very neat and attractive, having its streets extensively shaded; and the same is true of other localities, — the trees being elm, maple, chestnut and oak, some of them 150 years old.

Dunstable was for fifty years a frontier settlement, and suffered much from the incursions of the Indians. In 1724, eleven men, in pursuing them, were waylaid, and all killed except Joshua Farwell. In May of the ensuing year, the celebrated Captain John Lovewell, with a company of forty-six volunteers, set out from Dunstable to inflict punishment upon the Pequaket tribe, which it was believed had committed the offences. He met the warriors unexpectedly on the shore of a pond in Fryeburg, Maine, since known by his name. A terrible encounter ensued, lasting a whole day; and all except ten of his brave men were either slain or wounded. The force of the Indians however, was broken; and Paugus, their principal chief, was killed. The gallant Lovewell fell in the commencement of the action; and his surviving followers, after great sufferings, found their way back to the settlement.

Amos Kendall, appointed postmaster-general of the United States in May, 1835, was born in Dunstable, August 16, 1789. He died at Washington, D. C., November 12, 1869. Other eminent men, natives of this town, were Colonel Jonathan Tyng, and Isaac Fletcher, a member of Congress.

## Durensville, in Woburn.

**Duxbury**, one of the oldest and most notable towns of the State, is situated midway of the eastern shore of Plymouth County. It is 27 miles southeast of Boston on the South-shore Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, and about six miles north of Plymouth, from which it is separated by the town of Kingston and Plymouth Harbor. Its bounding town on the west is Pembroke, on the north and northeast Marshfield, and on the east are Duxbury Bay and the ocean.

The land is generally level, sandy and unproductive; yet there are some very fertile spots, especially at South Duxbury, where it rises

into a beautiful and commanding eminence, on which is a monument to the memory of Captain Miles Standish. From this point is a fine view of the village of Duxbury, in which the Unitarian church, the Partridge Academy and the Town House, contrast finely with the deep-green forest on the north; of Duxbury Harbor with picturesque



THE MILES STANDISH MONUMENT, DUXBURY.

points, — the long, narrow strip of land called Duxbury Beach, which separates the harbor from the open sea on the east, — the Gurnet Light, Saquish Neck; of Clark's Island, Plymouth Harbor, and the blue ridge of Manomet beyond; the town of Plymouth with its spires upon the south; and Rocky Nook and Kingston toward the west. In

clear weather, the Blue Hills of Milton, on the one hand, and on the other the curving shores of Cape Cod, are distinctly visible. Near this monument, at the foot of the hill, is the well from which the famous captain of the Plymouth Pilgrims drank, and also the cellar of the house in which he lived. The quaint old house of his neighbor Mr. Souther, still standing near, well represents that of the doughty captain. Near Captain's Hill is the old burial place where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The eastern part of the town is almost destitute of stone and timber; and hence a cluster of pines upon the sandy beach, and another at Powder Point, are noticeable objects in the landscape. The westerly part of the town is well wooded with white pine and oak. Here the trailing arbutus grows abundantly, and the holly (*Ilex glabra*) now and then appears. The villages of North and South Duxbury are



THE MILES STANDISH HOUSE, DUXBURY.

built chiefly upon a long and pleasant street on which are some fine old mansions of various architecture. The street is crossed in the northern village by the Blue-fish River, on which there is a ship-yard and a tide-mill. Duxbury Harbor is of unusual beauty, and well protected from easterly gales by a remarkable promontory, which, starting from the borders of Marshfield, runs out southward, like a slender top-boot, seven miles, terminating heel and toe with the Gurnet and Saquish.

The terminus of the Anglo-American Submarine Cable Company is on the street just mentioned; and from a modest building where some dozen intelligent and obliging operators are employed in tending the delicate registering instruments, messages are sent by day and night to every part of the world.

The railroad stations are Duxbury, South Duxbury, and Island Creek; these and West Duxbury are post-offices; and other villages are Ashdod, Crooked Lane, High Street, Mill Brook and Tinkertown. The area of the town is 13,668 acres, of which 3,870 are woodland. The farms number 120. There were raised in the census year of

1885, 683 barrels of cranberries, valued at \$3,771. Other crops were those common to our towns; the entire farm product having a value of \$80,577. The manufactures are shoes, metallic goods, oils and chemicals, fertilizers, food preparations, and others, to the aggregate value of \$132,521. The fisheries yielded \$21,150, — of which \$7,710 was for shellfish. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,157,606, with a tax-rate of \$14.50 on \$1,000. The population is 1,924, of whom 577 are voters. The number of dwelling-houses is 567.

The public schools are graded, and provided for in ten buildings worth upwards of \$10,000. The Partridge Academy, established in 1843, has a building and associated property valued at \$8,000. There is a public and private school library of about 500 volumes, and two Sunday schools have nearly the same number. The "Duxbury Pilgrim," a weekly journal, is devoted to the interests of the place in all its various departments. The churches here are the Pilgrim Church (Trinitarian Congregationalist), the Unitarian, the Friends and the Methodist Episcopal.

This town was originally known by the Indian name *Mattakeeset*. It was incorporated June 7, 1637, — then embracing an extensive territory from which several other towns have been taken. Among the early settlers were Captain Miles Standish; John Alden, who built his house near Eagletree Pond; Thomas Prence, who removed to Eastham; George Soule, Joshua Pratt, William Brewster, and William Bassett. Hobomock, a Christian Indian, whose life has furnished Mrs. L. M. Child with material for her beautiful story "Hobomok," had his home with Captain Standish. Ralph Partridge was settled over the church here in 1637. The Unitarian church here was organized in 1632; the Methodist, West Duxbury, in 1831; and the Friends previous to 1762.

Duxbury sent 236 men into the war for the Union, of whom 37 died in the service. A beautiful granite shaft in the cemetery bears the inscription, "Memoria in Eterna: the Soldiers and Sailors who gave their Lives for their Country in the War of 1861. Honor to the Brave."

**Duxbury Bay.** See Duxbury.

**Dwight,** a village in Belchertown.

**Eagleville,** in Athol; also one in Holden.

**East Bridgewater** is a flourishing farming and manufacturing town in the northwestern part of Plymouth County, 25 miles south by southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes directly through it. It is bounded on the north by Whitman, east by Hanson and Halifax, south by Bridgewater, and west by West Bridgewater and Brockton. The assessed area is 9,930 acres, of which 2,328 is woodland.

The geological structure is carboniferous. There are valuable

beds of clay suitable for brickmaking, which is carried on extensively. Near the centre is a deposit about thirty feet deep and of excellent quality. The material is dug and ground by steam-power, and dried in extensive sheds, so constructed as to be opened or closed at once for the admission of the sun or the exclusion of rain.

Satucket River, formed by Black Brook and Poor-meadow Brook, drains the southerly part of the town; while Beaver Brook and Snell-meadow Brook unite in the westerly part of the town and form Mat-field River. This joins the Satucket River at Elmwood; and the resulting stream, joining the Wenatuxet River in Halifax, forms the Taunton River. Robbin's Pond is a fine sheet of water of about 140 acres, in the southern angle of the town. The streams, in general, flow southerly, diversifying the scenery and furnishing valuable motive power. There is a mineral spring of some note in the northerly section of the town.

The farms number 77, and furnish the usual products, which in 1885 amounted to \$65,956. There are one or more lumber and box mills, several shoe factories, a nail and a cotton-gin factory, one or more bloomerics and founderies and one rolling-mill. The Standard Chain Works here have sometimes done a very large business. The first machines for carding, roping and spinning cotton, and the first nails by machinery, were made here. The iron goods product in 1885 had a value of \$221,804; while the boots and shoes amounted to \$164,286. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$446,183. The East Bridgewater Savings Bank, at the close of last year, had deposits amounting to \$534,968. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,488,646; and the tax-rate was \$11.50 on \$1,000. There are 742 voters in a population of 2,812; and the dwelling-houses number 624. The villages are East Bridgewater, Elmwood, Beaver, Curtisville, Eastville, Northville and Satucket, the first two being the post-offices for the town.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy ten buildings, which are valued at about \$13,000. The East Bridgewater Public Library has about 1,000 volumes; the high school has upwards of 200; and the Sunday schools are well supplied. The "East Bridgewater Star," the weekly journal, does good service for its patronage. The churches are the Union (Trinitarian Congregationalist), the New Jerusalem, the Methodist Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, and the First Parish (Unitarian), founded in 1724. The town sent 302 soldiers to the war of the Rebellion, of whom 46 were lost.

The settlement of this town (called by the Indians *Satucket*) was begun in 1660 by Samuel Allen, Thomas Whitman, Robert Latham, Nicholas Byram, and others. In 1676, the dwellings, with the exception of Mr. Byram's house, were burned by the Indians. The first church was organized, and the Rev. John Angier ordained as minister, October 28, 1724. The territory was included in Bridgewater until 1823, when it was set apart and incorporated under its present name. It received some territory from the parent town again in 1846; and in 1857 had an accession from Halifax; in 1875 part of its land was taken to form South Abington, now Whitman; and in the same year a part was annexed to Brockton.



Hon. Nabum Mitchell, an able lawyer, and a musician of excellence, joint author with B. Brown, Esq., of the "Bridgewater Collection of Church Music," was born here. Ezekiel Whitman, a member of Congress and a judge of the Supreme Court, was also a native.

**Eastern Point**, the southwest extremity of East Gloucester, forming the southern shore of Gloucester Harbor.

**East Farms**, a village in Westfield.

**Eastham** lies at the middle of the outer arm of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, 97 miles from Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes through the town, having stations at Eastham and North Eastham, which are also the post-offices. The territory is about six miles long by three wide. The assessed area is 4,892 acres, of which 623 are woodland.

The town is indented with inlets, and diversified by several freshwater ponds. The sea is visible on either hand from the cars. The soil is sandy, and at some points is so blown about as to present tracts that are entirely sterile; yet there is good land in the eastern part of the town, which is well cultivated by some of the best farmers on the Cape.

The farms number 54; and their aggregate product, in 1885, had the value of \$54,098. The cranberry crop was valued at \$2,355; and the poultry product was \$9,420. The manufactures consisted of salt, prepared fish, leather and several others of slight extent; the aggregate value being \$5,860. The entire fisheries product was \$39,453. A great variety of fish was taken, though in small quantities. Bluefish formed the bulk of the catch, reaching 367,938 pounds, worth \$26,057. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$227,608, and the rate of taxation \$11.90 on \$1,000. The population was 638, of whom 175 were voters. The number of dwelling-houses was 144.

The town has three school-houses, valued at about \$4,000. The Eastham Public Library contains some 700 volumes, and one Sunday school has a library of 500 volumes. The church is Methodist Episcopal. "Millennial Grove," in this town, was incorporated as a camp-meeting ground in 1838. The town sent 36 men into the war for the Union; and a monument has been erected to the memory of the five who were lost.

This town was settled in 1644, by Governor Thomas Prince and others from Plymouth, whose surnames were Doane, Snow, Cook, Higgins, Smalley and Bangs; and from these are descended many of the present citizens. Governor Prince took up land from sea to sea. In 1873, his house was still standing. About 30 feet distant from it was a pear tree more than two centuries old, which still yielded its tribute of fruit. The town was incorporated June 2, 1646, under its Indian name, *Nauset*; but on June 7, 1651, it was authorized to take the name it now bears. Part of Harwich was annexed to it in 1772; and in 1797 part of Eastham was established as the town of Orleans.

In 1672, the town settled the Rev. Samuel Treat as its first permanent minister. He translated the "Confession of Faith" into the Nauset (Indian) language, and was faithful to his ministry, both to the English and the Indians.

**Easthampton** is a delightful and prosperous manufacturing, educational and farming town in the southern part of Hampshire County, on the New Haven and Northampton Railroad, about 90 miles west from Boston, five miles from Northampton. It has Northampton on the north, a dissevered section of the same town (including Mount Tom) on the east, Holyoke and Southampton on the south, and the latter and Westhampton on the west. The territory is triangular in general form, with its base to the north. It has an assessed area of 7,325 acres, of which 1,304 acres are forest, principally of pine and chestnut. Along the well-kept streets of the older villages, also, are great numbers of maple and elm, many having a growth of 75 years, and few less than 20 years.

The Manhan River flows northeasterly through the middle of the town, emptying into the Connecticut at a westward curve called "The Oxbow." Broad Branch, coming into the town from the south, and North Branch at the northwest angle, are tributaries of the Manhan River, and, with it, furnish valuable motive power. The formative rock is lower sandstone. The face of the town is undulating, with mountains rising about on almost every side. The most prominent of these is Mount Tom, at the southeastern border, which attains the altitude of 1,214 feet, forming a magnificent sky outline to the landscape on that side. The railway, which follows the valley of the Manhan River, affords excellent points of view for this mountain ridge.

The soil in this town is sandy loam, with much clay subsoil, and generally fertile; uniformly yielding good crops of hay, rye, oats, potatoes and tobacco. The greenhouse product in 1885 had a value of upwards of \$3,000. The aggregate farm product was \$154,038. The manufactures are numerous. The leading establishments are the "Williston Mills" (having two mills), the Nashawannick Manufacturing Company (four mills), the Glendale Company (three mills), the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, Williston and Knight Company, George S. Colton, and the Valley Machine Company. The principal products are cotton prints, suspenders, buttons, elastic webs, rubber and silk goods, machinery, castings, whips, bricks, and food preparations. The value of the aggregate product of these and other manufactures in the census year of 1885 was \$1,915,188. There is one national and one savings bank. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$2,397,279, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. The population was 4,291; of whom 785 were voters. The dwelling-houses numbered 815. The postal villages are Easthampton and Mount Tom; and others are Factory Village and New City.

Easthampton has an excellent town-hall, which cost originally

\$65,000; also an elegant public library building, containing about 10,000 volumes. The grading of the public schools is complete; and fifteen buildings, valued at upwards of \$25,000, are devoted to their use. The Williston Seminary has a library of about 2,000 volumes. This institution was founded by the Hon. Samuel Williston, and has cost upwards of \$250,000. It was opened for students December 2, 1841, and has commodious buildings and a complete outfit for a school of its kind.

Mr. Williston was born in 1795, the son of an esteemed pastor; and after a youth of necessary economy, married Miss Emily Graves. In their industrious home originated the manufacture of covered buttons in America; and this has proved the germ of the subsequent remarkable growth and prosperity of the town.

From the first Easthampton has provided liberally for the education of her sons; and many of them, after the home, have received



WILLISTON SEMINARY.

a college training; and in all the walks of life many are the children who have done her credit. The religious cultivation of the town is provided for by churches of the Congregationalists (First, and Payson Congregational), by the Methodist Episcopal, and the Roman Catholic. "The Easthampton News" is a bright and able local paper, issued weekly.

The Indian name of this place was *Pasacomuck*. It was detached from parts of Northampton and Southampton, and incorporated as a district June 17, 1785, and as a town June 16, 1809. The earliest white settler was John Webb, who built a log house at *Nashawanuck*. The first saw-mill here was erected in 1674 or 1675. The village of Pasacomuck was, on the 24th of May, 1704, destroyed by the Indians, when about 20 of the inhabitants were killed. The first church was organized November 17, 1785, at the house of Captain Joseph Clapp; and the Rev. Payson Williston (father of Hon. Samuel Williston) was settled over it August 13, 1789.

East Hollow, a village in Pelham.

**East Longwood**, a locality in Boston adjoining the town of Brookline.

**East New Boston**, a village in Sandisfield.

**Easton** forms the northeastern angle of Bristol County, and is 24 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which runs north and south through the midst of the eastern half. It is bounded on the north by Sharon and Stoughton, east by Brockton and West Bridgewater, south by Raynham, Taunton and Norton, and west by the latter and Mansfield. Its territorial form is quite regular, but with its western side shortest. The assessed area is 15,862 acres; and more than one-third of this is woods, consisting mostly of oak, maple, birch and pine.

Wilbur's, or Leach's, Pond, containing 197 acres, Flyaway, of 70 acres, Ames Pond and several smaller scattered over the town beautify the landscape. Leach's Stream, the outlet of Leach's Pond on the northwestern border of the town, flows south, and furnishes power near Furnace village. Cohasset River, which rises in Stoughton and Sharon, flows across the northeasterly part of the town, affording valuable power at North Easton and at Easton, near the middle of the eastern border. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous, in which occur beds of iron ore.

The land is for the most part level, and the soil not very good. It is, however, well cultivated, the 122 farms yielding, in 1885, products valued at \$137,112. The wood product was especially large in proportion, being \$25,739. The main business of the town is manufacturing; and it is chiefly noted for its shovels, produced at the various factories of the Ames family. Twenty years ago these factories turned out 25,000 of these articles weekly, which was said to be three fifths of the product of the world. Other manufactures are iron castings, agricultural implements, hinges, artisans' tools, philosophical instruments, lumber, thread and cotton yarn, carriages, clothing, food preparations, building stone, paper boxes, and boots and shoes,—the latter made in eight small factories, and their product having the value of \$148,820. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$1,018,239. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$3,691,171, with a tax of 85 on \$1,000. There is a national bank here with a capital of \$300,000; and a savings bank having deposits at the close of last year to the amount of \$579,555. The population is 3,948, of which 851 are voters. The dwelling-houses number 789.

There is a beautiful town-hall, Romanesque in general style, constructed of brick in the upper half, and of the pink-gray granite of Easton in the lower half and tower, with brownstone trimmings throughout, and costing about \$60,000. This was a gift to the town, in 1881, in memory of the late Oakes Ames, by his sons. A few years previous another member of the family, Hon. Fred L. Ames, had presented to the town a beautiful library building, with a collec-

tion of books,—to be called the Ames Free Library. The books now number 14,000 volumes. The "Easton Journal," the local newspaper, is issued weekly, and is a useful institution.

The public schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings valued at nearly \$60,000. The Congregationalists (Trinitarian) have here one church; the Unitarians, two; the Methodists, two; and the Roman Catholics, one. This town furnished its full quota of soldiers in the war for the Union, and those who were lost have an appropriate memorial.

The Indian name of this place was *Hockamock*. It was originally a part of Norton, from which it was detached and incorporated December 21, 1725; being named, perhaps, in honor of John Easton, who was governor of Rhode Island from 1690 to 1694.

The Rev. David Reed, editor and founder of "The Christian Register," was born here February 6, 1790. He died June 7, 1870. The Hon. Oakes Ames, M.C., distinguished for his business capacity and for his effective promotion of a noble enterprise, the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born here January 10, 1804; and died here May 8, 1873. He left property amounting to more than \$5,000,000.

**East Parish**, a village in Haverhill.

**Eastville**, in Cottage City; also one in Bridgewater, and one in Edgartown.

**Eddyville**, in Middleborough.

**EDGARTOWN**, the seat of justice in Dukes County, occupies the southeastern section of Martha's Vineyard. It lies 85 miles southeast of Boston, and is bounded on the north by Cottage City, on the east and south by the ocean and on the west by Tisbury. The assessed area is 10,988 acres, — of which 1,667 acres are woodland, containing oak and pine.

The harbor, formed by Chappaquiddick Island on the east and the mainland on the west, is about five fathoms deep, — broad and well protected. It is esteemed one of the best on the coast; and several thousand vessels find anchorage here in bad weather during the course of the year. The lighthouse on the pier in the harbor is in latitude  $41^{\circ} 25'$  north, and longitude  $70^{\circ} 26'$  west. At the northeast extremity of Chappaquiddick Island is Cape Poge, on Great Neck, where is a lighthouse. Between the southwestern and the southern arm of Great Neck is Cape Poge Pond, of which a narrow portion extends southward along the entire eastern side of the island, enclosed by the narrow strip of sandy land nearly five miles long; which connects with the island at Washqua Bluff, the southeast extremity. Near the middle of this strip of land, on the eastern side, is one of the national life-saving stations. On the southwest of this island is Katayma Bay, with Katayma Point on its west side. In the mainland south of this point is Mattakeset Bay. A similar

sandy strip of land extends westward along the south side of the town, entirely enclosing large bodies of salt water known as Herring, Job's Neck, Paqua, and Oyster ponds. The first extends quite to the centre of the town.

Chappaquiddick Island, five miles long and two in width, has a varied surface, the highest point of which is Sampson's Hill; and a street passing across the island north of this contains dwellings enough to constitute a village bearing the name of the island. The other villages of the town are Katama, near the southeast point of the mainland, and Edgartown village at the north, on the southwest side of its harbor. The town in general is rather level, yet at two or three points it rises to an elevation of 70 to 120 feet above the sea. On the eminence near the line of Tisbury is a pond 20 rods in length by 10 in breadth, which is not only curious but very useful, since it is the only body of water within about four miles' distance. There being no streams nor water-power in the town, the only mill is turned by wind. The geological structure is drift and alluvium. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the people are strong and hardy.

The farms number 71; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$50,305. The crops and live stock are of the usual kinds and proportion, except the flocks, which are large, aggregating 1,424. The usual rural and shore manufactures are carried on to a small extent, amounting in value to \$34,063. The product of the fisheries in the year mentioned had the value of \$67,529. The catch of blue-fish was much larger than any other, amounting to \$7,216; the catch of cod being \$1,907. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$712,014, with a tax of \$14.20 on \$1,000. The population was 1,165, and the voters 373; and these were sheltered in 319 dwelling-houses.

On a level plain along the shore of its harbor is the ancient village of Edgarton. Many of the dwellings are of imposing size, for many retired shipmasters reside here. At the outskirts are narrower streets, grass-grown, lined with trees, and bordered with low-roofed dwellings. The whole place has an old-fashioned appearance, for which it is all the more attractive and none the worse. Here are the court-house, county offices, the custom-house, a national bank, a Congregational, a Methodist, and a Baptist church, all large wooden edifices. The town hall, too, is here, looking like a superannuated church. The village is six miles south from Cottage City landing, which is reached either by the narrow-gauge railroad or by the beach drive. This railroad also connects with Katama and the south shore, three miles in the other direction. At both villages are good hotels.

The public schools of this town are completely graded, occupying four buildings, which are valued, with appurtenances, at nearly \$5,000. There are a public-school library of some 150 volumes and three Sunday-school libraries. The "Vineyard Gazette" is the local newspaper of the county, and has a good office outfit.

Edgartown, whose Indian name was *Chappaquiddick*, was settled anterior to 1645 by several English families bearing the names of

Norton, Pease, Trapp, Vincent, and others, the descendants of whom still remain. A church was organized in July, 1641, under the care of Rev. Thomas Mayhew, governor of Matha's Vineyard. He, and also his father, the proprietor of the island, were very successful in their religious labors among the Indians; and these remained faithful to the English through King Philip's War. An Indian burial place is still visible. The town was incorporated July 8, 1671. Four soldiers of the town's quota in the war for the Union were lost.

**Edgeworth**, a village in Malden.

**Egg Rock**, east of Lynn and north of Nahant.

**Egremont** is situated on the eastern slope of the Taconic section of Berkshire County, 140 miles south by southwest of Boston. Its nearest railroad stations are Great Barrington and Sheffield, on the Housatonic Railroad, eastward, — and Hillsdale, in New York, on the Harlem Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Alford, east by Great Barrington and Sheffield, south by the latter and the town of Mount Washington, and west by Copake and Hillsdale, in New York. The area is 11,437 acres; of which 2,421 acres are woodland.

Green River winds through the northeast section, receiving on its way the outflow of Winchell Pond; while Joyner Marsh Pond is the principal reservoir for Rainer River, which winds through the southern part; both flowing southeastward, in their general course, to the Housatonic River. On these two streams are two flouring and three saw mills.

Except a section in the southern part and a small area in the west, the surface of the town is either level or undulating. The geological formation is Levis limestone and Lauzon schists. Coarse marble is found at several points. The soil is gravelly; but good crops of the usual kinds are raised by careful cultivation.

The town is generally well adapted for grazing; and in 1885 the stock of neat cattle was 854, and of sheep and lambs, 1,121. The crop of cereals was comparatively large, being valued at \$16,037. The value of the aggregate farm product was \$134,694. The principal manufacturing establishment is the Dalzell Axle Works, whose product, in the year mentioned, was \$77,051. Other principal manufactures are carriages, glue, boots and shoes, food preparations, and lumber. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$118,326. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$422,624, with a tax-rate of \$9.50 on \$1,000. The population is 826 (voters, 228), who are sheltered by 194 dwelling-houses.

Three school buildings, valued at some \$4,000, are provided for educational purposes. The churches are the Congregationalist, Methodist and Baptist.

A part of the present town of Egremont was included in the Indian reservation made at the period of the purchase of the Lower Housatonic township; and a large section of this was leased by the Stockbridge tribe of Indians to Andrew Karner, October 20, 1740. Associated with him as first settlers were, among others, Robert, Nicholas and Jacob Karner; John, Isaac, Jacob and Cornelius Spoor; Ebenezer Baldwin, Elias Hopkins, Robert Joyner, Abraham Andrews and John Fuller. The place was incorporated as a town February 13, 1760; and, quite probably, may have received its name from Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, who in 1761 was made English secretary of state.

The oldest house in the town stands near the south village; and the figures, "1761," with a square and compass, are well defined upon one of its massive brick walls. In 1667, the first house for public worship was erected; and the Rev. Eliphalet Steele was ordained June 28, 1770, as the first settled minister. The Congregational church at South Egremont was organized November 22, 1816. The Baptist church edifice was erected in the north part of the town in 1817.

During the Revolutionary War the citizens of this town exhibited an active patriotism; and not a single Tory was permitted to remain amongst them. On a certain night during Shays' Rebellion, with which the minister, Rev. Mr. Steele, did not sympathize, some of the people entered his house, and, after treating him with many indignities, stole his watch and several articles of clothing. The disaffected part of his congregation thus stigmatized themselves; and the worthy pastor remained with the church until 1794.

**Egypt**, a village in Scituate; also one in Somerset.

**Elizabeth Islands**, constituting the town of Gosnold, Dukes County, lie off the southwestern angle of Barnstable County, Cape Cod.

**Ellis Furnace**, a village in Carver.

**Ellisville**, a village in Plymouth.

**Ellsworth**, a village in Acton.

**Elm Dale**, a village in Uxbridge.

**Elm Grove**, a village in Colrain.

**Elmwood**, a village in Dedham; also one in East Bridgewater and one in Holyoke.



**Enfield** is a farming town of varied and picturesque scenery, lying in the easterly part of Hampshire County, near 100 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Pelham, Prescott and Greenwich, east by the latter and Hardwick, south by Ware, and west by Belchertown and Pelham. The assessed area is 10,041 acres, of which 2,471 is woodland.

Ridges of high and wooded land extend from north to south through the town, and through the valleys intervening flow Swift River and two or three small tributaries. Beaver Brook, having its origin in Sunk and Morton Ponds, flows southerly from the south-east section. These streams furnish motive power for a woollen factory and several saw and box mills.

The farms — 89 in number — yield fair crops in the usual variety; and these, with the dairies, domestic animals and the poultry yard, yielded an aggregate product, in the census year of 1885, valued at \$75,118. The valuation in 1888 was \$606,210; with a tax of \$9 on \$1,000. The population was 1,010; and there were 209 dwelling-houses. The principal village is Smith's Station on the Springfield and Athol Railroad, which passes through the midst of the town.

The primary and grammar schools occupied six school-houses, valued at about \$2,500. The public library has nearly 2,000 volumes; and two Sunday schools have about 1,000. The churches are Congregationalist, Methodist and Roman Catholic.

The early settlers — among whom were Robert Field, a clothier, John Sawin, Caleb Keith, Abner Eddy, Reuben Colton, William Morton, and William Patterson — came, in part, from Bridgewater and Easton. The first meeting-house was built in 1786, and had for seats movable benches instead of pews. The Rev. Joshua Crosby, settled December 2, 1789, was the first minister. The first saw mill was built by Ephraim Woodward, and the first grain mill by Robert Field prior to 1773. The "Quabbin whetstones" were manufactured here from 1790 until 1820, and were then the principal articles of export.

The town was incorporated as the South Parish of Greenwich in June, 1787; embracing the south part of that town, together with parts of Belchertown and Ware. The place was incorporated as a town February 18, 1816; and, according to Dr. J. G. Holland, was named in honor of Robert Field; prefixing a syllable, however, to his family name.

The Hon. Josiah B. Woods of this town was the principal donor of the "Woods Cabinet" of Amherst College.

**Erving** is a long narrow town, of irregular form, lying along the north side of Miller's River, in the easterly part of Franklin County. It is 91 miles west of Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad. It is also reached by the Vermont and Massachusetts and the Vermont Central railroads, at its eastern and western extremities. Northfield bounds it on the north, Warwick and Orange on the east, Wendell and Montague on the south, and the latter and Gill on the west.

The Connecticut and Miller's rivers separate it from the western towns. In the eastern part of the town is Keyup Brook, flowing from a pond of 16 acres on the Northfield line, through fertile valleys, southerly into Miller's River. Scott's Brook is an affluent of the same river in the western part of the town. Miller's River is here a rapid stream, running circuitously through a narrow valley flanked by rocky and wooded eminences on either side. The otter still frequents its waters, and among the wild hills above it the wild cat and the porcupine are still found. Far up in a secluded ledge which rises almost perpendicularly on the right bank of the river, there lived a few years ago (and may yet live) a long-bearded hermit, — kindly, industrious and literary; spending his time in knitting stockings, picking berries, cutting wood, reading, writing, and in entertaining visitors.

The soil of this town is excellent for the growth of timber and for grazing. Large numbers of telegraph poles and railroad ties were cut here formerly, — 1,495,000 having in one year been prepared for market. In 1870 the acres of land devoted to wood was given in the census as 2,983. In 1885 it was 5,496; there being 8,405 acres of assessed land. The farms now number 37, against 42 at the former date. Proportionately, values of the wood product and of fruits, berries and nuts were large. The entire farm product in the last year mentioned was \$30,589. The town has three saw mills, two chair factories, a door, sash and blind, a pail, a children's carriage, a piano key, an artisans' tool, and a bit-brace factory. Considerable quantities of stone are quarried, and there are also food preparations, boots and shoes, and some other manufactures; the aggregate value, in 1885, being \$149,309. The valuation in 1889 was \$343,901, with a tax of \$20.50 on \$1,000. There were 183 dwelling-houses, and the population was 873, including 247 voters.

The primary and grammar schools occupy four school-houses, valued at \$3,500. The public library contains about 1,000 volumes, and the Sunday-school library nearly 300. The churches are Congregationalist and Baptist. Erving sent 58 soldiers to the late war, of whom the large proportion of 30 were lost.

This place was originally called Erving's Grant, and was incorporated as a town April 17, 1838. A part of Northfield known as Hack's Grant was annexed to it in 1860. With its water-power, productive soil, beautiful scenery and railroad facilities, the place seems well endowed for increased prosperity.

**Essex** is a finely diversified and beautiful town in the easterly part of Essex County, long noted for shipbuilding and the hardy and enterprising character of its people. It lies northeast of Boston, and about 27 miles distant by the Essex Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which connects with its several villages. It is bounded on the north by Ipswich, on the east by Gloucester, south by Manchester, and west by Hamilton. Its assessed area is 7,841 acres, 1,180 being woodland, containing pine, oak, maple and beech.

The rock is sienite. On the summit of a ledge cropping out in the central village is a mass of cloven bowlders piled up grotesquely, called Martin's Rock, which has served to bear up a liberty pole. From Burnham's Hill in the north, White's Hill in the centre, and Perkins' Hill (a survey station), the observer obtains delightful views of the valley of Chebacco, of the bay with its various creeks and rounded islands, Castle Neck, Annisquam Harbor, and the ocean. From Chebacco Pond, a fine sheet of water in the southwest section, covering 260 acres, flows Chebacco or Essex River centrally through the town, affording some motive power, and conveniences for constructing ships. It is a deep, narrow and serpentine stream, but very useful to the place. There is a small pond near the central village, which adds much to the beauty of the landscape.

Essex has for many years been celebrated for building stanch and handsome vessels. Cooper, in his "Pilot," makes Captain Barnstable, the commander of "The Ariel," come from "Old Chebacco;" and Dr. Kane made a polar voyage in a vessel built on Chebacco River. By the last industrial report (1885), there were within the town seven ship-yards, employing nearly 150 men; other manufactures being boots and shoes (product valued at \$363,865), cordage and twine, carriages, lumber, leather, liquors, food preparations and others. The aggregate value of goods made was \$669,460. There are 79 farms, whose various products amounted to \$112,456. The clam-banks of Essex, too, are noted for an abundant and excellent supply of shellfish, while the salt marshes afford large quantities of hay. The fishings product of the town in the year mentioned was \$18,244; of which \$6,000 came from oysters and \$11,930 from clams. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$852,792, with a tax of \$18 on \$1,000. The population was 1,752 (456 being voters); and their dwelling-houses numbered 388. The principal villages are Essex (centre), Chebacco Pond, Essex Falls. The public schools are provided for in eleven school-houses, valued at about \$15,000. The churches are a Congregationalist, Methodist and Universalist.

For 121 years this township was known by its Indian name of *Chebacco* and as the Second Parish of Ipswich. The first minister was the Rev. John Wise, ordained in 1682. The town was incorporated February 18, 1819. It contains many descendants of the original settlers, who bear the familiar names of Burnham, Choate, Cogswell and Perkins. Rufus Choate, LL.D., the eminent lawyer and orator, was born here October 1, 1799. He died July 13, 1859. His brother David Choate, who died later, was a man of different tastes but large ability. Others of eminence were George F. Choate and Jonathan Story.

Essex sent 200 men into the war for the Union, of whom 30 were lost.

**Essex River.** See town of Essex.

**Everett** is a flourishing young town having an attractive site in the easterly part of Middlesex County, three

miles northwest of Boston, and on two branches of the Boston and Maine Railroad system. It is bounded north by Malden, east by Revere and Chelsea; south by the Mystic River, which divides it from the Charlestown district of Boston; west by Somerville and Malden; the former also separated from it by the Mystic.

The assessed area is 1,824 acres, including twelve acres of groves. There are also numerous trees, mostly elms from 10 to 20 years old, along the streets. From the higher parts of the town there are delightful views of surrounding towns, of Boston Harbor and of the ocean. The geological formation is upper conglomerate, drift and the St. John's group. The soil is a sandy loam in some parts, in others clayey. It is well adapted to the production of garden vegetables, fruits and flowers, to which its agricultural space is largely devoted.

There are 40 farms having the usual crops, with a proportionately large production of vegetables and greenhouse products; the value of the latter in 1885 being \$12,520. The aggregate farm product was valued at \$66,076. There are 44 manufacturing establishments. The largest product in point of value was that of the chemical works — \$492,497. The Dewey Governor Works, the brickyards, the rubber factory, the furniture factory, are next in order. Other manufactures are hosiery and knit goods, leather, carriages, bleachery, and sporting and athletic goods, emery and sand paper and cloth, food preparations and drugs and medicines. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$1,496,795. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$6,499,100, with a tax of \$13.30 on \$1,000. The population was 5,825, including 1,204 voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 1,621.

Most of the male residents are engaged in business in the metropolis and on the transportation lines. The town has had a rapid growth by reason of its proximity to Boston, with which it has hourly communication by steam and street railways, and because of its remarkably eligible sites for building. From its situation and soil the air is unusually free from dust. It has water-works, supplied from Mystic Lake; while in its midst is a spring of pure water which has been in high esteem by physicians and others for table purposes for 50 years.

There is a graded system of public schools, provided with six commodious school-houses, valued at some \$10,000. Seven libraries are accessible to the public: the Everett Public Library and Reading-room having nearly 5,000 volumes. The Odd Fellows Block and the Masonic Block are recent and handsome buildings. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, the Roman Catholic and the American Episcopal Church have houses of worship here. Woodlawn Cemetery, beautifully decorated, lies in the northeast section of the town.

This town was taken from Malden and incorporated, March 9, 1870. It was named in honor of Hon. Edward Everett.

Everettville, in Princeton.

•Evergreens, a village in Newburyport.

Ewingville, in Holyoke.

Factory Village, in Brockton; also one in Easthampton and in Greenfield and in Middlefield.

**Fairhaven** lies on the eastern side of Acushnet River and of New Bedford Harbor, forming the southeast corner of Bristol County, 60 miles south of Boston by the Fairhaven Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Acushnet, east by Mattapoisett, south by Buzzard's Bay and New Bedford Harbor and west by New Bedford.

The assessed area is 6,985 acres, including 1,685 acres of woodland. The streets, also, are well shaded with elms. The land slopes gently to the south; and a narrow peninsula called "Scouticut Neck," with its little village, juts far out into Buzzard's Bay; while on its eastern side lie West's and several smaller islands. The town has a fine harbor, an expansion to the northeastward of New Bedford Harbor. Upon its shore is the principal village, where the railroad terminates, and where is the post-office of Fairhaven. North of this, the harbor is divided by islands, and here a convenient bridge nearly a mile in length connects the town with the city of New Bedford. Near, on the north of the bridge, on the shore of the Acushnet, is the village of Oxford. Two others, in the eastern part of the town, are named Naskatueket and New Boston.

The soil is loamy and fairly fertile. The farms number 102, producing perhaps a larger revenue from the poultry yard (\$14,459) and the vegetable garden (\$17,181) than is usual. The aggregate farm product for the census year of 1885 was \$117,414. The place was formerly largely engaged in the whale fishery, but the pursuit has greatly declined; the entire fisheries product in the last census year having been only \$24,914; and cod, alewives and mackerel made up more than half of this sum. The manufactures, however, have flourished; and the American Tack Works, with its solid stone factory, and the Fairhaven Iron Foundry, in a substantial structure of brick, still lead the industries of the place. There are also four ship-yards, a cordage factory, picture-frame, clothing, and boot and shoe factories; a printing establishment, and a lively weekly newspaper, — the "Fairhaven Star." The aggregate product of the manufactures in 1885 was valued at \$241,730. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,509,532, with a tax of \$14.27 on \$1,000. The National Bank, Fairhaven, has a capital stock of \$120,000; and the Fairhaven Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$422,685. The population was 2,880, of which 833 were voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 653.

The public schools include all the grades, and are supplied with six good buildings, one of which, the "Rogers Grammar School"

building, cost about \$100,000; it was a gift to the town from H. H. Rogers, of New York city, a native of Fairhaven. There are houses of worship of the Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Adventists and Friends. The first church here was organized July 23, 1794. The town sent its full quota of soldiers into the war for the Union, and has honored those who fell with a suitable monument.

The Riverside Cemetery, a beautiful resting-place for the remains of the departed, was consecrated in 1850.

Attracted by the beauty of the place, settlements were made in this town as early as 1764; and ten years later it had come to be an important village.

On the night of the 7th of September, 1778, the British troops made a demonstration on this place, with the design of reducing it to ashes, but were repulsed and driven away by the militia under Major Israel Fearing. Major Fearing, to whose valor the village owed its deliverance from sack and ruin, afterwards became brigadier-general of the militia of Plymouth County, and mustered his entire brigade at Halifax in 1803.

On February 22, 1812, the place was separated from New Bedford and incorporated as a town; its name being suggested by its beautiful bay.

Hon. John A. Hawes, United States senator, was a citizen of Fairhaven.

**Fairmount**, a village in Holyoke; also one in Hyde Park.

**Fair View**, a village in Newton.

**Fall River**, a stream forming the line between Greenfield and Gill, and discharging into the Connecticut River.

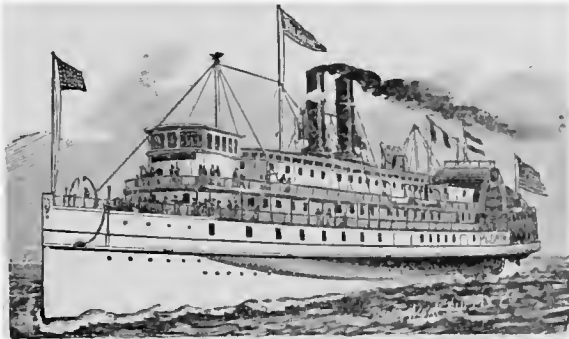
**FALL RIVER**, a beautiful manufacturing city and port of entry in the southwest side of Bristol County, lies on the easterly shore of Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River. Freetown bounds it on the north and east; Dartmouth on the southeast; Westport, together with Pocasset in Rhode Island, on the south; and on the west are Mount Hope Bay and the town of Somerset, on the right bank of the Taunton River. Its assessed area is 18,272 acres, and which includes 2,697 acres of woodland.

The city proper is 40 miles south of Boston, 183 miles northeast of New York, 17 miles south of Taunton, 18 miles southeast of Providence, 14 miles west of New Bedford, and 18 miles north of Newport. Along the whole extent of the water front run the tracks of the Old Colony Railroad, affording the best facilities for the transfer of freight and passengers between the cars and the numerous steamers that run to New York, Philadelphia and Providence. The

Old Colony steamboats running daily between this city and New York are among the finest in the world for size, safety, and luxuriance of equipment. Trains also run direct to Providence by the railroad bridge over the Taunton River at the upper part of the town; while a branch from the New Bedford line of the Old Colony road enters the city at the greater elevation on the east.

The city has much rural territory, occupied by 83 farms; the product of these, in 1885, having a value of \$102,260. The country is hilly, the elevations within five miles radius varying from tide-water to 355 feet above sea-level. The geological structure is granite, in which beds of iron-ore occur—a foundation which affords inexhaustible quarries of good building stone. The granite frequently crops out in extensive ledges; and numerous boulders are scattered about, generally resting on the bed-rock, over which the soil is often shallow. The latter is composed principally of sand, gravel and gravelly loam.

Copecut Hill, in the midst of the eastern section, rises to the



STEAMER "PILGRIM," FALL RIVER LINE.

height of 355 feet, while the rear of the city proper has an elevation of 259 feet, affording a magnificent view of the delightful scenery of Mount Hope Bay, and of Mount Hope itself. The Taunton River, here a broad and beautiful stream, washes the entire length of the town, gradually expanding to the bay, and affording anchorage to the largest vessels. The eastern part of the city is drained by the Copecut River. Copecut Hill rises from its western shore, and in the broad depression between this and the heights along the Taunton River lies the long and beautiful Watuppa Pond, the reservoir of the water-power of the city, and the source of supply for its excellent water-works. The name of this pond is an Indian term, signifying the "place of boats." It covers, with its connected ponds, an area of almost 5,000 acres; and its average discharge is 122 cubic feet of water per second, or 31,746,774 cubic feet for every working day of ten hours. Its outlet flows over a bed of granite and between high, rocky banks to Taunton River,—having a descent within the last half mile of 132 feet; and so numerous are the mills built along and across its course that, for much of this distance, it is an

underground stream. This river is the Indian "*Quequechan*," signifying "falling" or "quick-running water;" and in like manner the present occupants have given the stream and the town which has grown about it their own name of the same meaning, Fall River.

This place is emphatically a city of spindles; and they have been put in motion by capital furnished almost exclusively by its own people. In 1813 the first cotton mill was put in operation. In 1870 there were 18 incorporated companies, with a capital of \$6,310,000, and 698,148 spindles. In 1888 there were 38 companies for the manufacture of cotton goods, owning 57 mills, with an incorporated capital of \$18,543,000, but a probable investment of \$35,000,000, and containing 1,823,472 spindles and 41,219 looms. These employ 19,195 operatives, and turn out annually 480,500,000 yards of cloth. A careful comparison shows that this city has nearly one seventh of all the spindles in the country, about one fifth of those in New England; and manufactures over three fifths of all the print cloths. While this is the principal product, its industrial activity is also engaged in the bleaching and dyeing of cotton goods, the printing of calicoes, in the manufacture of cotton and other kinds of machinery, of cotton thread, woollen goods, comforters, felt hats, boots and shoes, leather, straw and palm-leaf goods, food preparations, carriages, water-craft, and numerous other minor articles. The value of the textiles sent out from these factories in the census year of 1885 was \$19,223,481; and the aggregate value of all manufactures was \$22,915,658.

In his historical sketch of Fall River, Mr. Earl says that, "In the union of hydraulic power and navigable waters it is probably without a parallel upon the American continent;" and were it not for its cotton manufactures, its citizens would doubtless be engaged largely in navigation. It has now five ship-yards; and 22 vessels owned here—consisting of 5 schooners, 1 sloop, a bark, a brig and 14 steam vessels—are engaged in coastwise and ocean commerce. Something was formerly done in the whale fishery; but its fisheries in 1885 were confined to menhaden and oysters, whose product had the value of \$7,740.

The seven national banks of the city, by the last report of the comptroller, had an aggregate capital of \$2,123,000; the four savings banks, at the close of last year, had 25,247 depositors, and held deposits to the amount of \$11,235,737; and there were two co-operative banks, authorized to hold capital to the amount of \$2,000,000, and having actual property to the value of \$257,225.

The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$46,501,585; the tax-rate being \$17.40 on \$1,000. The population was 66,870; of whom 9,426 were voters. The dwelling-houses numbered 5,302; and many of these were unusually large.

The mills are distributed somewhat in groups; on the *Quequechan* above the dam, following nearly to its head along its east side, are the Wamsutta, three Union, three Durfee, two Granite, the Crescent, Merchants, Barnard, Wampanoag, Stafford, Flint, Seacommet and Merino mills. The last six, with their tenements, form a community



by themselves, known as Flint Village. On the west bank of the stream, above the dam, are the Tecumseh No. 1, Robeson, Davol, Richard Borden, Tecumseh No. 2, Chace and Barnaby mills. Some two miles north of the stream, and along the bank of the Taunton River at Bowenville, are the Mechanics, Weetamo, Narragansett, Sagamore, and the two Border City mills. Above is the village of Steep Brook, which has a post-office. Two miles south of the stream, and on the highlands overlooking the bay, are the Slade, Montaup, Laurel Lake, Osborn, King Philip, and Shove mills,—all taking water from Laurel Lake, which is about one mile in length. Beyond them, across the State line, in Tiverton, are the Bourne and one of the Shove mills. The American Print Works, the Fall River Iron Works, the American Linen Company's two cotton mills, and the Mount Hope Mill, are located in successive order on the bay southward from the stream. With some of these mills the motive power is furnished by steam. Slade Ferry Bridge, spanning the Taunton River; the Anawan Boat Club House; Grab Pond and Laurel Lake; the city water works on the shore of Watuppa Pond, and their stand-pipe tower, 121 feet in height, on the hill above; the southern park, and Oak Grove Cemetery, are all special objects of interest.

Notable buildings are the new court-house, the remodelled city hall, the immense Borden Block, of brick, and containing the Academy of Music, the largest auditorium in the city; Granite Block, occupying the front of an entire square; Brown Block, containing the public library; Pocasset Block and Pocasset Bank, Notre Dame Asylum and College, the new custom-house and post-office — a magnificent edifice of gray rock-faced ashlar, with carvings and other decorations in red and gray granite, and, at either end, semicircular pavilions projecting from top to bottom of the main body of the building. The longest frontage is 84 feet. It was completed in 1880, at a cost of about half a million dollars. The Central Congregational Church, on Rock Street, is built of smooth brick with sandstone trimmings and has a fine tower and spire. The style is the Victorian Early English Gothic. The magnificent Durfee High School is the most conspicuous object seen on approaching the city from the west or south, and commands from its towers comprehensive views of the entire landscape. The edifice is of granite, four stories in height, in the modern renaissance style of architecture. The most striking features are the two towers and a central pavilion with steep roof. It contains a fine gymnasium, drill-hall, laboratories, and an astronomical observatory consisting of a tower surmounted by a revolving dome of iron and steel, in which is an equatorial telescope having an eight-inch object-glass. In the south tower is the clock and a chime of bells. It was completed in 1887, and presented to the city by Mrs. Mary B. Young, as a memorial of her son, Bradford M. C. Durfee.

The city has a complete system of graded schools, including normal and training schools, which, in 1885, were occupying 41 school-houses valued at about \$700,000. The public library contained upwards of 30,000 books, and there was a public-school library of

652 volumes. There are published in the city three daily and four weekly newspapers and journals.

The Baptists have two churches here; the Congregationalists, five; the American Episcopal Church, four; the Methodist Episcopal, seven; the Presbyterian, two; the Christian, three; the Roman Catholic, nine; the Unitarians, one; the Friends, one; the New Jerusalem Church, one; the Primitive Methodists, one; and the "Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," one.

The territory of this city north of the Quequechan was originally in the limits of Freetown, and that on the south in Tiverton. By a royal decree in 1746, five townships, previously within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, were set off to Rhode Island; and Tiverton was one of them. In 1803, that portion of Freetown on the north of the stream was set off as a separate township, and named Fall River. In 1804, the name was changed to Troy, but the previous name was restored in 1834. In 1854, Fall River was made a city. In 1856, that portion of Tiverton including Globe and Flint villages, and up to the accepted boundary line of Massachusetts, was erected into a Rhode Island town, and named Fall River. By the settlement of the boundary between the States (which had been in dispute) in 1862, the Rhode Island town was ceded to the city; by which the latter acquired nine square miles of territory additional, an increase of population by 3,593 persons, and an increase of \$1,948,378 in taxable property. In reference to these conditions Fall River is also known as the "Border City."

Hon. James Buffinton, the first mayor of Fall River, was born in that place March 16, 1817. He received many honors from his city, the State, and the nation, being a member of Congress for many years, and occupying that position at his death March 6, 1874.

## Falls Village, in North Attleborough.

**Falmouth** is a delightful seaboard town occupying the southwest corner of Cape Cod and of Barnstable County. Along its entire western side extends the Woods Holl Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, terminating 72 miles south of Boston. Its boundaries are Bourne and Sandwich on the north, Mashpee on the east, Vineyard Sound (here six miles wide) on the south, and Buzzard's Bay on the west. Its assessed area is 21,903 acres, including 6,202 acres of woodland. The territory extends as a peninsula at the southwest; and on a harbor at the extremity of this is Woods Holl, noted as the eastern of the two railroad connections for the Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket steamers, and as the location of the government works for fish-breeding, and as a principal government station for marine surveys and investigations. At the southernmost point of this peninsula is Nobska Point and Hill, bearing its well-known light. Eastward is a fine beach, extending in a concave line to the first of three nearly enclosed basins of salt water, the eastward one of which constitutes a harbor for Falmouth Village. Waquoit Bay lies on the eastern angle of the town, partially separating

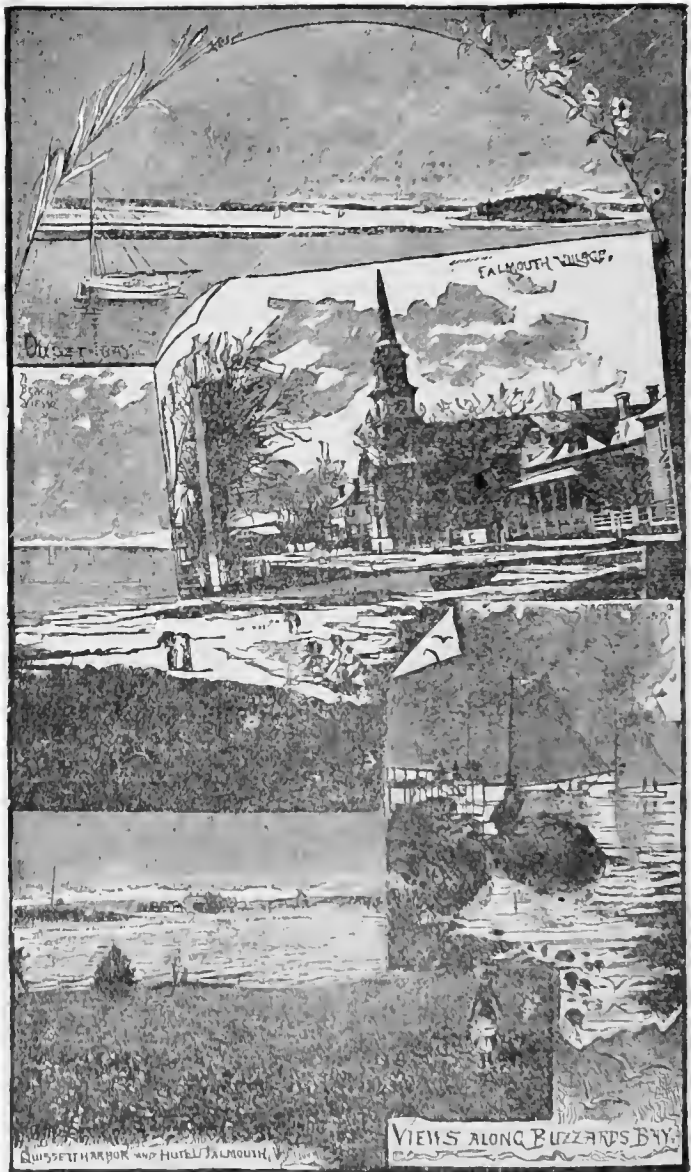
it from Mashpee; having at its northern extremity Waquoit Village, where the extensive Pacific Guano Works are located. Near the middle of the south shore are the friths called Great, Green and Bowen's ponds; and between the last two is the village of Davis Neck, or Davisville.

The western shore of the town has, at the north, Cataumut Harbor, near which is the village of North Falmouth; and next southward Wild Harbor, then Hog Island Harbor, at West Falmouth; while Quamquisset Harbor laves the northern side of Woods Hole peninsula. A range of hills of moderate elevation diversify the western part of the town, rising at one point to an altitude of 193 feet. From many points near the coast most charming views of maritime scenery are obtained; while many of the inland scenes are also very beautiful. More than forty salt and fresh water ponds give variety and beauty in every quarter of the town. They abound in fish, as do the woods in game. The most noted are Ashunet Pond in the northeast, Coonemossett Pond in the midst of the northern section, Crooked, Jenkins, Spectacle, Nares and Long ponds; besides a scattered group about the centre, and several salt ponds on the south shore.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium, over which many bowlders have been strown. The land is for the most part level, and the soil is as good as any in the county. There are 118 farms, with the usual products, except that the cranberry product is very large, that of 1885 (an average crop) having been 2,234 barrels, bringing \$17,379. The aggregate farm product of that year was \$99,901. The town has a few vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, and a small number of boats and men in the fisheries; the latter yielding a product, in the census year mentioned, of \$16,078. Much the largest catch was of bass and bluefish. The manufactures consist of carriages, leather, stone and timber, salt and other food preparations, and fertilizers, the latter constituting about nine-tenths of the aggregate product, which had a value of \$902,555. There is a national bank with \$100,000 capital. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$4,095,586, with a tax of \$6.65 on \$1,000. The population was 2,520, of whom 695 are voters. The dwelling-houses number 646.

Other villages not already mentioned are Quisset, Hatchville, Highfield, Suconneset and Teatickett. The higher parts of the shores have many summer residences which adorn and enliven the scene. There is a new town-hall which cost \$12,000. There are four public school-houses, valued at about \$7,500, for the use of the schools, which are graded. The Lawrence Academy, at Falmouth Village, serves the town as a high school. There is an association library of about 3,000 volumes; with a church library and three possessed by the Sunday schools. The churches here are numerous, the Congregationalists having five; the Methodists, four; the Roman Catholics, two; the Friends, one; and the American Episcopal Church, also one. The Universalists have a camp-meeting ground at "Menauhant."

The Indian name of this place was *Succannisset*. It was early settled by white people, and was incorporated June 4, 1686, under its



QUISSET HARBOR

FALMOUTH VILAGE

QUISSET HARBOR AND HOTEL FALMOUTH

VIEWS ALONG BUZZARD'S BAY

present name, which was derived from Falmouth, in England. The first church was organized in 1708. This town was bombarded by the British ship-of-war "Nimrod" in August, 1814, seven balls being shot into the house of the Rev. Henry Lincoln, minister of the church from 1790 to 1823. Other houses also were damaged, but there were no lives lost.

Falmouth sent 71 soldiers and seamen into the national service during the war for the Union, of whom 19 were lost. The town has been the birth-place of many men distinguished for energy and excellence of character, as well as for patriotism and talents. Among those are General Joseph Dimmick, a soldier of the French and Indian War and of the Revolution; and Samuel Lewis, lawyer and preacher, and esteemed the father of the common school in Ohio.

**Faneuil**, a locality in the Brighton district of Boston.

**Farleyville**, in Wendell.

**Farmersville**, in Attleborough; also in Sandwich.

**Farm Pond**, in Framingham, connected with Boston Water-Works.

**Farms**, a village in Cheshire; also one in Newbury.

**Farnam's**, a village in Cheshire.

**Farnumsville**, in Grafton.

**Faulkner**, a village in Malden.

**Fay's Mountain**, in Westborough, 707 feet in height.

**Fayville**, in Southborough.

**Federal Hill**, a village in Dedham.

**Federal Street Village**, in Belchertown.

**Feeding Hills**, a village in Agawam.

**Felchville**, in Natick.

**Felton's Corner**, a village in Peabody.

**Fenner Hill**, a village in Webster.

Fernside, a village in Tyringham.

Fernwood, a village in Gloucester.

Field's Corner, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

Fisherville, in Attleborough; also in Grafton.

Fiskdale, a village in Sturbridge.

**FITCHBURG** is a flourishing manufacturing city, the semi-capital of Worcester County, situated in its northeasterly section, 50 miles from Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad.

This road, by a northward curve in the town, following nearly the curve of the Nashua River, connects with the four principal villages, — Crockerville in the southwest, West Fitchburg, Fitchburg (centre), and South Fitchburg in the southeast. From the central village (which is the city proper) proceeds the Cheshire Railroad through Bellows Falls to Lake Champlain and Montreal. At this village also terminates the northern division of the Old Colony Railroad, which connects it directly with Worcester, Boston and New Bedford.

Ashby lies on the north, Lunenburg on the east, Leominster and Westminster on the south, and the latter on the west. The assessed area is 16,850 acres; of which 5,134 are woodland. The township is nearly a parallelogram, and is beautifully diversified with numerous hills and valleys, ponds and streams. From Pearl Hill in the northeast, and Brown's Hill in the northwest, from Oak Hill in the southwest, and from Rollstone Hill in the western section, rising grandly from the right bank of the Nashua River, to the height of 300 feet above the plain, may be obtained broad and sweeping views of many charming landscapes. Whitman's River and Nookagee Brook, entering the town from Westminster on the west, soon unite and form the Nashua River, which winds through a rocky valley flanked by steep and picturesque eminences, to the central village, thence, bending southward, leaves the township at the southeast corner. Though the current of this stream is neither broad nor deep, the descent is so considerable and the dams so frequent, that, in the aggregate, a very large motive power is afforded; and to this, as well as to its railroad facilities and the public spirit of its citizens, the rapid growth of this city may be ascribed.

The underlying rock in the northwest part is gneissic; in the southeast, Merrimack schist; while Rollstone Hill is a mass of granite, and large quantities of good building stone of this variety are quarried near the central village. Iron ore exists in one locality; and at Pearl Hill are found beryl, staurotide, garnets, and molybdenite. The overlying soil in some parts of the town is clay, beneath a strong loam; in other parts it is gravel carrying a sandy loam. The

usual crops of suburban regions are cultivated with profit; the product of the 209 farms, in 1885, being valued at \$294,558. Two mills for sawing and preparing lumber find occupation in the place, and some wood is used in the paper manufacture, which is the largest single product of the city. At Crockerville (named from a former leading manufacturer) are seven or more mills for this article. At other points are three cotton and three woollen mills, the works of the Putnam Machine Company, and the Fitchburg Steam Engine Company, making fire, locomotive and stationary steam engines; also establishments for the manufacture of saws, machinists' tools, chairs, rattan and other furniture, edge tools, agricultural implements, bricks, bread-stuffs, clothing, palm-leaf hats, boots and shoes, hollow ware, piano-forte parts, and others. In all, there are above forty different kinds of manufacture, and not less than 202 different establishments. Such variety of pursuits has a tendency to quicken the intellectuality of the people; since the knowledge acquired in any one department of business in a community comes to increase the general stock. The aggregate product of the manufactures in the last census year (1885) was \$6,231,866. There are in the town four national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$950,000; and two savings institutions, having, at the close of last year, deposits to the amount of \$4,824,614. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$13,694,890; with a tax of \$16.80 on \$1,000. The voters numbered 3,659, and the entire population was 15,375, finding shelter in 2,731 dwelling-houses.

The wholesomeness of the place is indicated in the census of 1885 by the fact that there were 96 residents over 80 years, 8 over 90 years, and 2 over 100 years of age. The Fitchburg water works system supplies the people at the centre with an abundance of pure water from an artificial reservoir of eleven acres, fed by a copious spring on Rollstone Hill. There are more than 100 miles of streets in the city limits, portions of which are paved, while many are beautifully shaded with elms and maples. Among the conspicuous buildings are the court-house, a handsome stone edifice fronting on a beautiful square, where is a costly monument to Fitchburg's soldiers lost in the war for the Union; the public library (containing some 20,000 volumes); the High School, the Union railroad depot, the county jail, and several of the churches. The schools are effectively graded, and provided for in nineteen school buildings, valued at upwards of \$200,000. Beside the town library are a law, a medical, and ten other institution, church and Sunday-school libraries. The churches are the American Episcopal, two Methodist Episcopal, the French and the Irish Catholic, two Congregationalist, Baptist, Unitarian, and Universalist.

The leading newspaper is the "Sentinel," having a daily and a weekly edition. "Our Monthly Visitor," published here, has gained a large circulation.

On December 18 (O. S. Dec. 7), 1719, the General Court voted to lay out two new towns on the westerly side of the Groton west line. One of these, as laid out, included the present towns of Lancaster,

Fitchburg and Ashby, and was known as the Turkey Hills, on account of the large number of wild turkeys that came there to feed on the abundant acorns and wild chestnuts. When the committee to whom the business was entrusted first came to make the surveys, they found there a man named David Page, who, with his family, had selected one of the best sites of the place on the south side of Clarke's Hill. He had built a comfortable house, well fortified by a palisade of logs pierced with loop-holes for muskets, and had turned a small brook from its natural course, making it flow some distance underground and then through his garrison.

In November, 1727, the committee directed that a meeting-house should be built, but the settlers came to the conclusion that they should henceforth manage local affairs themselves. In the following year an act of incorporation was passed; and on August 1 the proprietors of Turkey Hills found themselves a town in the county of Middlesex under the name of Lunenburg. The same year they voted to raise £200 (\$88.88) for a meeting-house. Three years thereafter a pulpit and seats were added. Persons who wanted pews were at liberty to build them at their own cost; and in 1733 it was voted to finish the galleries, and to build "steers up into them."

In 1729, the town chose an agent to represent it in the consideration of the best place of dividing the county of Middlesex, as it was then deemed too large. Two years later Worcester was set off, this town being within its limits. Public schools appear to have been first established in 1732, when the clergyman was employed to teach school for three months in his own house. During the next year school was held in the houses of several of the settlers in rotation; and in 1735 the selectmen were directed to provide a suitable school-house, and to "hire school *dames* as they shall see fit."

Soon after March, 1757, the western part of Lunenburg was formed into a new parish, with the meeting-house in the centre; On February 3, 1764, an act was passed incorporating the western part of Lunenburg as "Fitchburg," with all the privileges of a town, excepting that representation to the General Court was to be divided with Lunenburg. The first name on the committee to procure the incorporation was John Fitch, a leading citizen; while Colonel Thomas Fitch, a wealthy merchant of Boston, owned extensive tracts of land in the county; but the honor of the name of the town has been claimed by the friends of each, and still remains in doubt. It then contained about 250 persons.

In 1804, the Burbank paper-mill and dam were built. In 1806-7, work was begun on a brick dam across the river, on which was erected the first cotton-mill; and in 1813 a second cotton-mill was built, and in 1814 a third. In 1823, the Red Woollen Factory was erected; and in 1826 another paper-mill and a fourth cotton-mill were built. In 1845, the place was connected with Boston by railroad, giving a fresh impetus to business; and on March 8, 1872, Fitchburg was incorporated as a city.

The first religious society in the town was organized January 27,



1768, and the Rev. John Payson was elected pastor. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel Worcester, who afterwards became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians.

Records exist showing the active participation and the effective service of Fitchburg in the Revolution. Fitchburg furnished 824 men to the Union forces in the late war, 75 more than its quota; and 57 became commissioned officers.

The Rev. Asa Thornton (1787-1868), missionary for more than forty years to the Sandwich Islands, was a native of this town. Eminent among its citizens during the present century are Hons. Alvah Crocker, Rodney Wallace, Charles T. Crocker, Amasa Norcross, William H. Vose, Charles H. B. Snow, David H. Merriam, Salmon W. Putnam and Walter Heywood.

Five Pound Island, in Gloucester inner harbor.

Flat Point, southwest extremity of land on southeast side of Gloucester harbor.

Flint Village, in Fall River.

Florence, a village in Northampton.

Florida is a mountainous and wooded town in the northeastern part of Berkshire County, intersected by the Fitchburg Railroad, whose station at Hoosac Tunnel, near Deerfield River, on the eastern line, is 135 miles from Boston. The territory is quite irregular in form, the western part extending to the Vermont line, while the square township of Monroe lies between the latter and the eastern part of Florida; on the east are Rowe and Charlemont; Savoy bounds it on the south, and North Adams on the west. The assessed area is 14,253 acres. Of this, 8,643 acres are forest, consisting of hard and soft wood (spruce and hemlock) in about equal proportions. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group, with talcose slate; while flint bowlders are numerous. The town is finely watered by the Deerfield River, which forms a large portion of the eastern line, separating it from Rowe; by Fife Brook, which flows from the northwest to southeast through the midst of the town; and by Cold River on the southern line. These streams and their sparkling tributaries furnish motive power for several mills. North Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering twelve acres, beautifies the southwestern angle of the town. The Twin Cascade, near the entrance of the Hoosac Tunnel, is one of the most charming waterfalls of the country. Two rivulets, coming from different directions, approach, and leap over the rocks a distance of 40 feet into the same basin below; and hence the appropriate name. The people of this elevated town are principally engaged in farming and lumbering, though there is less of the latter than 20 years ago, — when there were five saw-mills, two of which

were driven by steam. There are also a grist-mill and the Glen Pulp Company's mill,—a rather rude structure of stone, quite in character with the region. The latter employs 15 persons. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$20,625. There are 101 farms, whose wood product is proportionately large. The entire farm product in the last census year was valued at \$88,737. The valuation in 1888 was \$177,770; and the tax was \$22 on \$1,000. The population was 487, including 113 voters; and they were sheltered in 85 dwelling-houses. There are six public school-houses, valued at about \$4,000. The Hoosac Tunnel Library and the Baptist Sunday school have each a small collection of books. Florida and Hoosac Tunnel are the post offices.

Dr. Daniel Nelson, of Stafford, Conn., settled on the territory of this town in 1783; and Sylvanus Clark, Paul Knowlton, Jesse King, Esq., and others, had come to live here anterior to 1795. The town was incorporated June 15, 1805; and a Baptist church was formed here in 1810. Four deserters from Burgoyne's army came to this



DEERFIELD RIVER AND HOOSAC TUNNEL.

town, and supported themselves mainly by hunting and fishing for many years.

The Hoosac Mountain, rising 1,448 feet above Deerfield River, is the striking feature of the town. From the carriage-road over it most magnificent views of this wild region are obtained.

The entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel is on the right bank of the Deerfield River, in the eastern centre of this town.

In 1851 the State gave its credit to the amount of \$2,000,000; and the work of excavating the tunnel was commenced by E. W. Serrell and Company in 1855.

In the ensuing year, a contract was made with H. Haupt and Company, by which they agreed to complete the road and tunnel for \$3,880,000; and the work was carried on at the east and west end of the tunnel until 1864, when the contractors abandoned the enterprise. In the year following, the State itself undertook to prosecute this gigantic scheme under an appropriation of \$4,750,000.

Messrs. Walter and Francis Shanley, of Canada, entered into a con-

tract with the State commissioners to complete the work by March 1, 1874. These gentlemen prosecuted the undertaking with indomitable energy, cutting their way by the aid of a boring-machine, driven by compressed air and nitro-glycerine, through solid mica-slate, until the passage through the mountain was completed; the distance being 25,031 feet, or a little less than five miles. The first train went through on Feb. 9, 1875; a second track was laid Sept. 27, 1882, and electric lights introduced Jan. 1, 1889. The entire cost of the work to the State is stated at \$26,915,938.97. The tunnel is arched with brick. The rock of the mountain is mica slate, with occasional veins of quartz,—except at the west end, where a secondary formation overlaps the primary. The rock, in some places, is hardly to be told from granite in hardness; while all through small seams are found filled up by dirt carried by water, forming a kind of dry soapstone and mica, and containing beautiful specimens of sulphate of iron. Hoosac Mountain has two summits, the valley between being, at the lowest, 801 feet above grade. From this the ventilating shafts descend. The top of the tunnel is a semi-circle, with a radius of 13 feet; and the sides are arcs of a circle, with a radius of 26 feet.

The opening of this tunnel shortens the distance from Boston to the Hudson River by about 9 miles, and has reduced the enormous prices for transportation. While aiding the development of the resources of the northern section of the State, it also affords the most attractive line of travel through the alpine regions of the Commonwealth.

**Folly Cove Village**, in Gloucester.

**Forest Hills**, a locality and cemetery in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

**Forge Village**, in Westford.

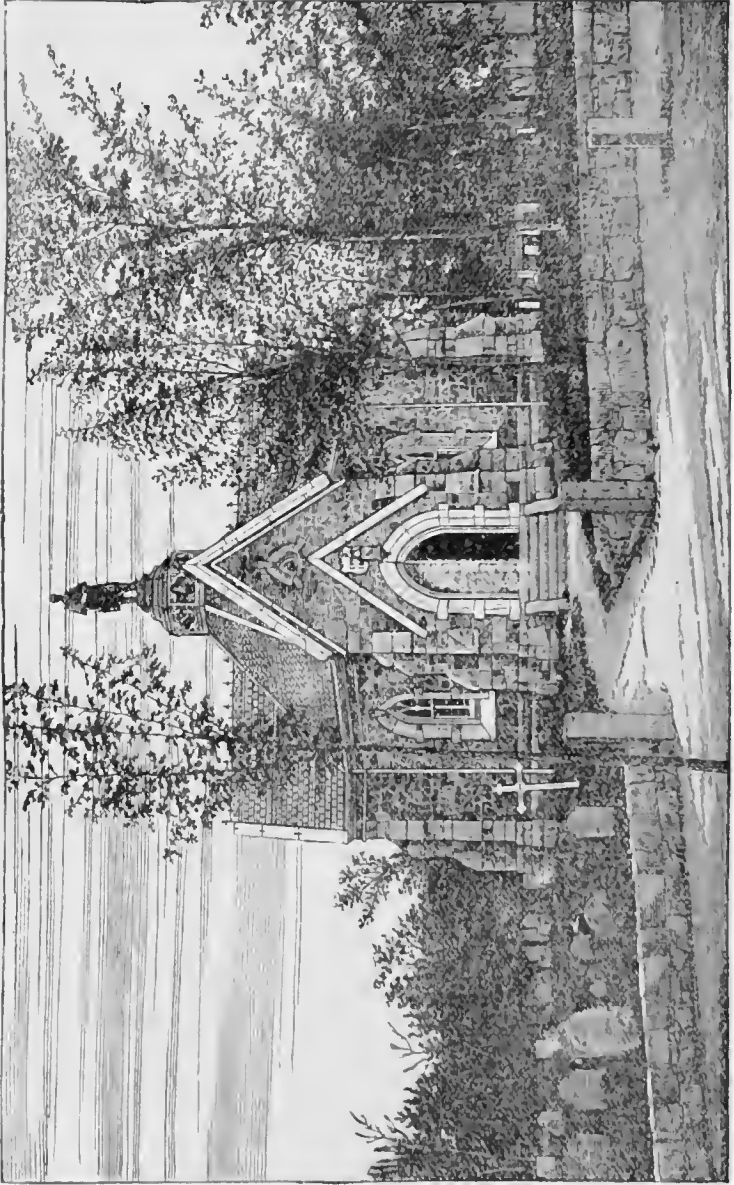
**Fort Point Channel**, the entrance to South Bay, which divides South Boston from the city proper.

**Fort River**, a village in Hadley; also a stream rising in Pelham, and running southwest through Amherst and Hadley to the Connecticut River.

**Foundry Village**, in Colrain.

**Four Corners**, a village in Middleborough; also one in Stockbridge, and one in Worthington.

**Foxborough** is a busy and prosperous town in the southwestern part of Norfolk County, about 20 miles southwest of Boston. The Providence Branch and the Northern Division of the Old Colony Railroad pass through it,



MEMORIAL HALL, FOXBOROUGH.

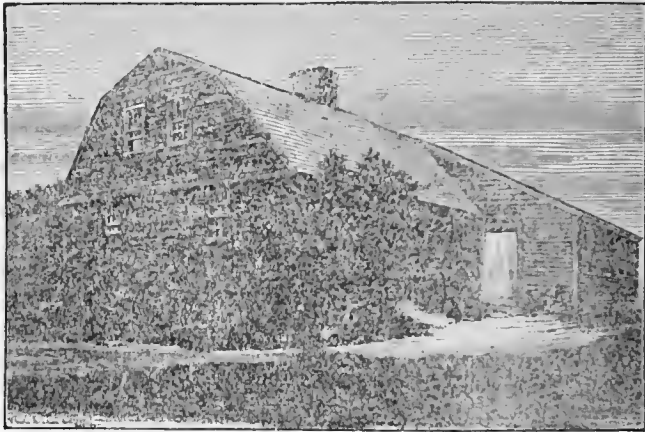
having stations at Foxborough (centre), Foxvale, and East and North Foxborough. The other villages are West and South Foxborough, Foxvale, Foxborough Furnace, and Donkeyville. Walpole bounds it on the north and northwest, Sharon on the northeast, Mansfield on the southeast and south, and Wrentham and Norfolk on the west. The assessed area is 12,085 acres; and of this 3,387 acres are forest, consisting of oak, pine, chestnut and maple. It occupies the crest of the ridge between Narragansett and Dorchester bays. In the west, northwest and southeast it is quite hilly; but the most conspicuous elevation is Foolish Hill, a little southeast of the centre. Neponset River and Cocasset Brook have their sources in the central and western part, the former flowing northward to Boston Harbor, and the latter southward to Taunton River. Billing's Brook, in the eastern part, is also a tributary of this river. On these are numerous lovely ponds; the largest being Cocasset Pond, covering about 40 acres, at the west of the central village; and Neponset Reservoir in the northern section, of nearly 100 acres. The land is somewhat rocky, and the soil a gravelly loam, porous and healthful, but not very productive. Iron pyrites and a poor quality of anthracite coal are found in several localities. Several quarries furnish granite for building purposes. The farms are 90 in number. The greenhouse and hothouse products are proportionately large, their value in 1885 having been \$4,711. The entire farm product was \$88,197. For many years this was the leading town in the straw goods business in America; and at one period it sent out more hats and bonnets of straw than did all the rest of the country together. The manufacture was begun here by Elias Nason as early as 1812. Daniels Carpenter, at a later period, developed the business to such a degree as to be properly regarded as the founder of the business. The product, in 1865, reached the large value of \$1,500,000. Machinery has been introduced, making better goods at a cheaper rate; and the town has now several rivals. The value of its product in 1885 was \$578,647. Four firms and about 1,000 persons are employed in this industry. The furnace works founded here by Otis Cary add much to the town's business and wealth. There are two factories making ladies' fine shoes, giving employment to some 125 persons. Other manufactures are boxes, soap, sewing machines, leather, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of the manufactures in the last census year was \$723,826. There is a local savings bank having deposits to the amount of \$147,615; and a flourishing co-operative bank was recently established. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,402,121, with a tax of \$15.90 on \$1,000. The population was 2,814,—703 being voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 593. Most of the people own their dwellings, and the general neatness is quite noticeable in the town. Well-grown trees of elm and maple are very numerous along the streets. On the public square or park in the central village are several handsome public and private buildings. The Memorial Hall, a Gothic structure of various-colored Foxborough granite surmounted by the statue of a soldier, contains the Boyden Public

Library, of upwards of 3,000 volumes. Rockhill Cemetery is a charming grove of oak and chestnut, and slopes westward to a valley in which three lakelets of clear water reflect the floating clouds and the blue dome of the sky.

The "Foxborough Reporter" enjoys a good patronage, and the "Times" is quite widely known; both papers being issued weekly.

The public schools are graded and occupy seven buildings, valued at nearly \$38,000. There are two chapels in the outlying villages; and at the centre the Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists and Roman Catholics each have a church.

Foxborough was taken from parts of Wrentham, Waltham, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham (Sharon), and was incorporated June



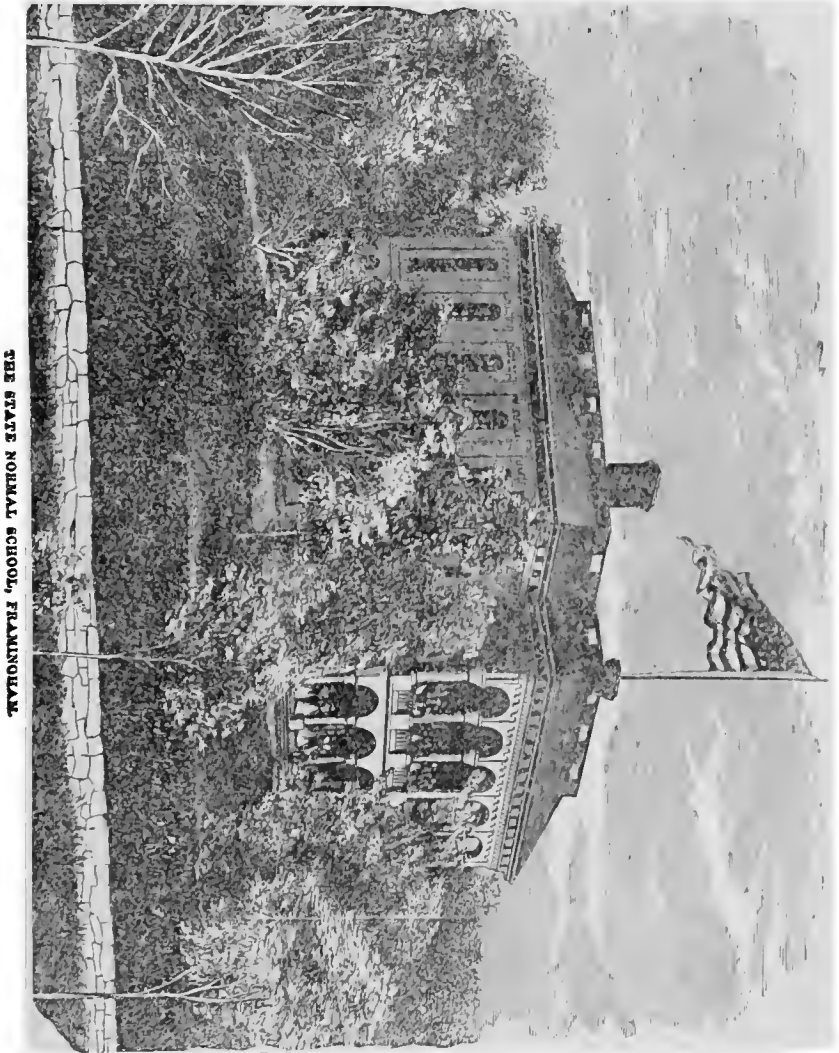
FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN FOXBOROUGH.

10, 1778. It was named for Charles James Fox, the great defender of the American Colonies in the British Parliament. The Rev. Thomas Kendall was ordained as the first minister in 1779, and remained in the pastorate here until 1800. The town is somewhat noted for longevity, based as well on the general average as on special cases. Mr. John Shepherd was born here in 1700. He lived more than a century in one spot; and it was said of him that he lived in two counties and four different towns without moving from the place where he was born. He died in Attleborough in 1809, aged 109 years. Mr. Seth Boyden (1788-1870), an inventor and skilful mechanic, and Professor Henry B. Nason, a skilful chemist and an author, were born here.

**Foxhill**, a village in Dedham.

**Framingham**, one of the most beautiful towns in the Commonwealth, lies in the southwestern

part of Middlesex County, some 20 miles southwest of Boston, nearly the same distance east of Worcester, about 25 miles south of Fitchburg and Lowell, and 30 miles north of Taunton. It is bounded on the north by Sudbury, east by Wayland, Natick and Sherborn,



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM.

south by Ashland, and west by Southborough and Marlborough. The assessed area is 14,543 acres, 2,544 of which are well covered with pine, oak and chestnut. The formative rock is upper gneissic,

from which good stone is quarried for cellars and walls of buildings. The Sudbury River takes a general northeasterly course through the town, somewhat eastward of a medial line. Along its western side the land is quite level, the plain expanding westward from the centre. Other parts are hilly; Nobscot Hill at the north, rising to the height of 602 feet; and Ballard's and Merriam's hills along the southern border. The town has four beautiful ponds stored with trout, black bass, pickerel, perch, eels and other fish. Farm Pond, the largest of these, containing 168 acres, separates South Framingham from the central village, and is connected with the Boston Water-works, — which has, besides, Basins No. 1, 2 and 3 in the town. Shakum Pond, of 93 acres, and Learned Pond, of 42, beautify the southern part of the town.

At South Framingham the Boston and Albany Railroad intersects the Northern Division of the Old Colony; and from its large and excellent station sends out a branch southward to Milford, another northward to the central village; while a third branch connects with Saxonville, at the northeast, noted for its woollen blankets and carpets. The other villages are Nobscot, Hastingsville, Millwood, and Parker's Corner. The name of the Para Rubber Shoe Company, of this town, is familiar to many. There are also manufactures here of rubber clothing, and other articles of this material, a large product of straw hats and bonnets, of boots and shoes, lasts, and carriage wheels; also carriages, trunks and valises, furniture, wooden boxes, meal and flour, and dressed beef by wholesale. In the last census year, the value of rubber goods made here was nearly \$600,000; and of boots and shoes, nearly \$500,000. The entire manufactured product was estimated at \$3,581,185. The farms, 168 in number, are devoted to the usual crops, with perhaps an excess in cereals and vegetables; the aggregate product being \$273,586. There is one national bank with a capital of \$200,000; and two savings banks with deposits amounting to \$2,163,760. The valuation in 1888 was \$7,173,570; with a tax of \$13 on \$1,000. The population was 8,275, of whom 1,933 were voters. The dwelling-houses numbered 1,513.

The public schools are graded, and have the advantage of association with one of the oldest Normal schools in the State. Eighteen buildings are occupied by the town schools, whose value is about \$150,000. There is a public school library of nearly 2,000 volumes; and the Town Library and Reading Room, in the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, has about 12,000 volumes. The "Tribune" and the "Gazette," weekly journals, are well adapted to their excellent field. The Congregationalists have three churches here; the Baptists, two; the Methodists, two; the American Episcopal Church, one; the Universalists, one; and the Roman Catholics, three. All are of wood.

The Old Folks' Home is one of the institutions of the town, showing its founders possessed of an admirable human quality. Elmwood Opera House, an excellent building for its purpose, illustrates another side of village character. The agricultural interests of the county are localized here in the fine establishment of the Middlesex



Agricultural Society; and Lake View, in this place, is reckoned a New England Chautauqua.

The Normal School has an elegant building with attractive portico in front of its entire height, and is beautifully situated among numerous trees on Bare Hill, in the central village. On Mount Wait is the camp-ground of the Methodists; and near at hand is the State military parade ground. Harmony Grove, on the shore of Farm Pond, has long been a noted picnic ground. An extensive and very handsome park, the property of David Nevins, is courteously made tributary to the pleasure of the people, with certain proper restrictions. The cemeteries of the town, especially the largest, are beautiful places. Though all the villages of this town have interesting features, the central village is specially attractive for its finely shaded streets and handsome residences, with a certain finish that can come only with age. The southern village, also, has many fine places; and the buildings and grounds have a well-kept appearance; while an unmistakable air of thrift gives a comfortable feeling even to the casual visitor.

In the Tax Act, as early as October 13, 1675, this town was mentioned as "Framingham." For a long time previous to its incorporation as a town, which occurred June 25, 1700, the place was familiarly known as "Mr. Danforth's Farms." It had its name from a town of this name in the county of Suffolk, England. Parts of its territory were annexed at various dates to the towns of Southborough and Marlborough, and a part was taken to form Ashland. It also gained some territory from Holliston and Natick. The Boston and Albany Railroad was opened to this place in 1835. Framingham contributed freely her part in men and money to the war for the Union; and the names of the 27 who fell are inscribed on a marble tablet in the Memorial Hall.

On the 1st of February, 1676, a party of Indians, led on by Netus, approached the house of Mr. Thomas Eames, on the southern slope of Mount Wait, killed Mrs. Eames and three of her children, and, after destroying the stores and buildings, carried the remaining five or six children into captivity. Mr. Eames was absent from his family at the time. A partial depression in the surface of the land, with the surrounding apple-trees, still indicates the spot where this massacre occurred.

The first church was organized Dec. 8, 1701; and, in the same year, the Rev. John Swift was ordained as pastor. The church in Saxonville was incorporated Feb. 23, 1827.

**Franklin** is a progressive and pleasant town lying in the southwest part of Norfolk County, 27 miles southwest of Boston by the New York and New England Railroad, whose main line passes through the midst of the town, while its Woonsocket Division has a station at the northwest corner. The town is bounded on the north by Medway, on the east by Norfolk and Wrentham, on the south by the latter, and on the west by Bellingham.

The assessed area is 15,629 acres. Of this 4,616 are covered mainly with a growth of oak and pine. The principal rock is sienite, in which fine specimens of amethyst have been found. The soil varies in different parts from a light sandy or gravelly loam to a good heavy loam. The town is elevated, with a hilly region bounding it on the south, and groups of hills extending from the western side across the middle of the town. Near the centre are three interesting sheets of water, — Uncas Pond, of 17 acres, Beaver, of 20, and Population Pond, of 300. Mine Brook, their outlet, and Shepherd Brook, in the eastern part of the town, discharge into the Charles River, which forms the northern boundary line; both furnishing power for various manufactories.

The largest of these are a rubber factory, two woollen mills, three straw and felt hat and bonnet factories. Altogether, these employ about 1,000 persons. There are two lumber mills, wooden box, boot and shoe, carriage, machine, beet sugar and other small factories. The product of textile fabrics in 1885 was \$304,720; of straw goods and other clothing, \$610,450; of food preparations, \$71,913. The aggregate value of the various goods made was \$1,278,467. The 182 farms, in the same period, produced to the value of \$165,371. The wood product (\$18,568) and the vegetables (\$20,746) were items which exceed the usual proportion. There is a national bank with a capital stock of \$200,000; and the "Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank" deposits at the close of last year amounted to \$330,241. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,154,900, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000.

The population was 3,983, including 906 voters. The number of houses was 752. The villages are Franklin, South Franklin and Unionville, which are the post-offices; another is North Franklin, closely joined to Medway Village; while Wadsworth's is the railway station near South Franklin, and City Mills the station on the town's eastern line. The central village contains many beautiful private residences, several churches, Dean Academy, and the high school and bank buildings. The common is an attractive feature; while the streets of this and other villages have numerous shade trees, chiefly rock maples; many of which are of 40 years' growth.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy eleven buildings valued at nearly \$30,000. The Dean Academy was founded in 1865 by the munificence of Oliver Dean, M.D., who gave a valuable site, and \$135,000 in cash, for the establishment of the institution. By his will, the additional sum of \$110,000 is left to be expended for school purposes; and it is supposed that the institution will receive nearly as much more from his estate. The first building was burned July 31, 1872; but another, still more beautiful and commodious, has been erected, at an expense of \$150,000. It is in the care of the Universalist denomination.

The weekly papers of the town are the "Opinion" and the "Sentinel." The Morse Opera House, Metcalf Block, and Ray's Block, are recent and handsome structures. The Universalist

church (rebuilt in 1887) is a fine edifice. The other churches are the two Congregationalist, the Baptist, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic.

Franklin has a memorial of King Philip's War, of which the tradition says that, in 1676, a party of about 42 Indians were surprised by Captain Ware and a company of 13 men from Wrentham.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

In their alarm and confusion the savages fled, and some of them, while scrambling down a rocky precipice, were overtaken and slain. The ledge bears the name "Indian Rock."

A church was organized here February 16, 1737; and the Rev. Elias Haven, from Honkinton, was ordained pastor. He died in 1754, and was followed by the Rev. Caleb Barnum; who, in 1773, was succeeded by the Rev. Nathaniel Enmons, D.D. He continued in the pastorate fifty-four years. He was ordained in a valley, in the open air, the people standing around and above him; therefore

he was wont wittily to remark that he was ordained *under* instead of *over* his people.

The town was incorporated March 2, 1778. When Dr. Franklin was informed that it was to bear his name, and that the people might be glad to receive a bell to call them to church, he said that he presumed they "were more fond of sense than sound;" and he therefore sent them a well-selected library of about 500 volumes, which is still preserved. The Franklin Library Association now has an excellent library of about 3,000 volumes.

This town has produced several men of eminence: as Theron Metcalf, born October 16, 1784, an able jurist; Alexander Metcalf Fisher, born 1794, and died April 22, 1822, a noted mathematician and scientist; Horace Mann, LL.D., born May 4, 1796, and died August 2, 1859, a distinguished educationist; William Makepeace Thayer, D.D., born in 1820, author, editor, and divine; and Albert Deane Richardson, born 1833, and died November 26, 1869, a journalist and author. Rev. William M. Thayer, the author of many interesting books for boys, is a resident of Franklin.

### Free Quarter, a village in Sandisfield.

**Freetown**, notable for its ledges and its large area of forest, lies in the easterly part of Bristol County, 45 miles south of Boston by the Taunton and New Bedford Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, which passes through the eastern part of the town; while the Middleboro' and Fall River Branch passes through Assonet village, in the northwestern part of the town. The other villages and stations are East Freetown and Braley's.

The towns of Berkley and Lakeville bound it on the north; the latter and Rochester on the east; Acushnet, New Bedford, Dartmouth and Fall River on the south; and on the west is Somerset, separated by Taunton River, and a southern projection of Berkley, between which and Freetown is Assonet Bay. The assessed area is 21,275 acres. Two thirds of this are forest, composed mostly of pine, oak and chestnut. The geological structure is granite.

The soil is loamy, and large crops of cranberries and strawberries are raised. Of the last, in 1885, there were 40,908 quarts sent to market. Many bees are kept also; and in some years the sales of honey have amounted to \$1,000. The aggregate product of the 60 farms was \$88,787. Many persons are engaged in preparing wood and charcoal for market, and in lumbering. There are five saw mills, one of which is devoted to making box-boards. The largest establishment is the Crystal Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, which employs about 200 persons. There is one gun factory, employing 25 or more workmen. Other manufactures are mixed textiles, leather, flour and meal, meats, and stone. The aggregate value of manufactures in 1885 was \$105,601. The valuation in 1888 was \$854,451; and the tax \$9.50 on \$1,000. The population is 1,457; and there are 396 legal voters.

There are seven public school-houses, valued at \$7,000. The

Congregationalists and the Friends each have a church here, and the Christian denomination has three.

The Indian name of this town was *Assonet*. The original settlers called it "Freemen's Land;" and in July, 1683, it was incorporated under its present name. The earliest records of the town are lost. The Rev. William Way, the first minister, was invited here in 1704, "to educate and instruct children in reading and writing, and to dispense the gospel to the town's acceptance."

There is a noted medicinal spring here called "The Pool." Forge Pond is a pretty sheet of water about one mile by one third in area. Long Pond, lying partly in Lakeville, is about seven miles long and two or three wide. There are several beautiful localities in this town; and in times past much care has been taken to adorn the grounds about the better residences and the village streets. These are shaded with numerous elms, which have been growing thriftily for fifty years. The town-hall is the largest of the later edifices.

Freetown lost but one man of those sent into the war for the Union. The most eminent men accredited to this town are Marcus Morton, (1774-1864), a governor of the Commonwealth in 1840-41 and 1843-4; William R. Alger (1822), a distinguished clergyman and author; and Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce (1822), author and soldier.

**French River** rises in Spencer, Leicester and Paxton, and, flowing south, enters the Quinnebaug River in Thompsonville, Connecticut. The river derives its name from the circumstance that in 1685 some French Protestants settled upon its shores.

**French Village**, in Quincy.

**Fresh Brook Village**, in Wellfleet.

**Fresh Pond**, in Belmont.

**Fresh Water Cove Village**, in Gloucester.

**Frye**, a village in Andover.

**Fryeville**, in Orange; also in Bolton.

**Fullerville**, in Clinton.

**Furnace**, a village in Easton; also one in Hardwick, and one in Orange.

**Furnace Pond**, in Brookfield and North Brookfield.

**Gallop's Island**, in Boston Harbor.

## Gannett's Corner, a village in Scituate.

**Gardner** is a brisk and enterprising town in the northerly part of Worcester County, 65 miles from Boston, and 25 miles from Worcester, by the Fitchburg Railroad. By the Winchester Branch it has connection with the Montreal Railroad, while the Cheshire Railroad connects it with the Connecticut River railroads in New Hampshire and Vermont. Winchendon bounds it on the northwest, Ashburnham on the northeast, Westminster on the southeast, Hubbardston and Templeton on the southwest, and the latter on the west. The assessed area is 12,558 acres.

Upwards of 2,000 acres are occupied principally by oak, pine, chestnut, maple and birch, with some spruce, hemlock and cedar,—the latter imparting an alpine aspect to upland forests. Parker's Hill and Greenwood's Hill, near the centre, and Barber's Hill near South Gardner village, are most notable eminences. Crystal Lake, of 216 acres, near the centre, and South Gardner Pond, of equal size, are the largest natural reservoirs; and there are also several small ponds, nearly all well stocked with fluvial fish. The town has many scenes of unusual beauty. The geological basis of the town is ferruginous gneiss, which crops out in many ledges; and the surface generally is rocky and uneven.

The farms, numbering about 90, are enclosed with stone walls; and though of gravelly soil generally, they are quite productive. The dairy product is proportionately very large, being, in 1885, \$40,034; while the entire farm product was but \$92,476. There are several small water-powers on the outlets of the ponds, and on Otter River; the latter flowing through the southern part of the town, then forming a considerable length of its western boundary line. The capital of the town is chiefly invested in the manufacture of chairs and settees of rattan and of various woods. There are upwards of a dozen of these factories, employing nearly 2,000 persons. There are also several shoe, tool, toy, wooden-ware, carriage and other factories, stone quarries, lumber and grain mills and brick-yards. The furniture made in the last census year reached the value of \$1,699,067; the aggregate of manufactures being valued at \$2,046,343. The First National Bank of this place has a capital of \$150,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$1,026,924. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,889,546; with a tax of \$17 on \$1,000. The population was 7,283, of whom 1,698 were voters. The number of dwelling-houses was 1,252.

The schools are all graded, and occupy ten buildings valued at about \$50,000. There are nine libraries accessible to the people,—the Gardner Public, a circulating and a church library, several Sunday-school libraries,—containing some 6,000 volumes in the aggregate. The town sustains three weekly newspapers, which, in their turn, are devoted to the interests of the people. There are eight churches in the town,—one to every 900 inhabitants. They are

a Congregationalist, a Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, American Episcopal, and two Roman Catholic.

Gardner Village, especially, has many handsome residences and public buildings. Some of the shade-trees along the streets are attaining magnitude as well as beauty. The maple is the favorite here.

Gardner was formed of parts of Ashburnham, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon (in which a part of its history will be found), and incorporated June 27, 1785. Its name is an honorable memorial to Colonel Thomas Gardner, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill. The Rev. John Osgood, ordained in 1791, served this town for nearly 30 years in the capacity of a minister, physician, and school teacher. He was succeeded in 1824 by the Rev. Sumner Lincoln.

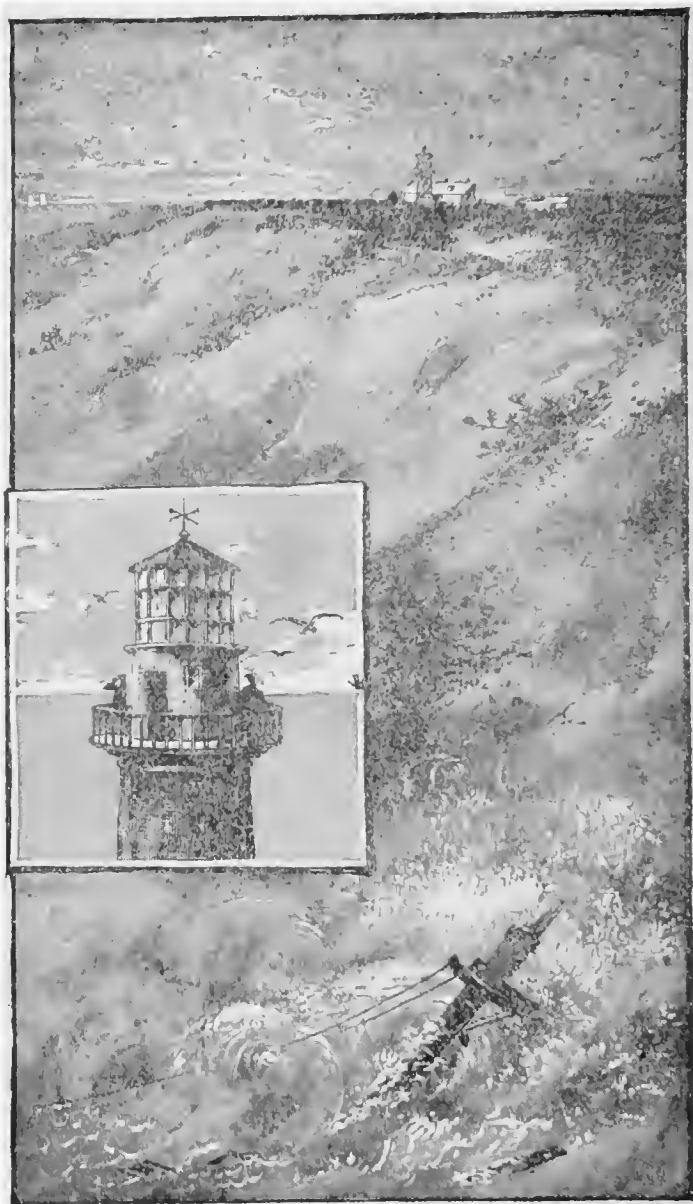
Among the valued citizens belonging to an earlier day, may be mentioned Levi Heywood, Charles Heywood, S. K. Pierce, Amasa Bancroft, S. W. Bancroft, T. E. Glazier and Francis Richardson.

**Gate's Crossing**, a village in Leominster.

**Gay Head** is a new and small town embracing the peninsula formed by Squibnocket and Menemsha ponds, constituting the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard. These ponds are fed from the sea, with which they communicate by short creeks. Chilmark bounds this town on the east, being separated from it by the ponds, except for a bridge passing over the creek connecting them, and the isthmus at the southwest formed by Squibnocket Beach. On the north is Vineyard Sound, with the long line of the Elizabeth Islands interposing between it and Buzzard's Bay; far to the northwest and west is the dim line of the Rhode Island and Connecticut shores; on the south is the illimitable ocean, its expanse broken only by the speck of Noman's Land, a few miles away.

In general extent, the town is three by three and one half miles. The entire superficial area is about 2,400 acres; the assessed area being 1,255 acres. The place was naturally nearly destitute of trees, but by care there are now nearly 150 acres of oak, beech and walnut. The geological formation is miocene tertiary. At the western extremity, the wild and fantastic cliff, Gay Head, rises to the height of 134 feet above the sea. This is crowned by a lighthouse, whose lantern is 173 feet above the water. The point affords splendid views of Vineyard Sound, the Elizabeth Islands, and the nearer shores of the mainland.

This cliff is an extensive field of study for the geologist, and is full of interest for the intelligent visitor. "A section across Gay Head," says Prof. Hitchcock, "four fifths of a mile long, displays twenty-three bright-colored bands of clay, sand and conglomerate, lignite and iron ore. The clays are white, blood-red, dull-red, yellow and green." The conglomerates contain fragments of bones and of teeth,



GAY HEAD, MARTHA'S VINEYARD.



cemented to the stones." Cut into innumerable forms by the incessant action of the sea, this beetling headland, belted with rainbow colors, awakens the admiration of all who approach the coast, and presents a lesson of profound significance to the scientist. The "Devil's Den," at this place, is a natural depression in the form of a bowl. It is about 1,200 feet in circumference and 100 feet deep, but is open toward the sea. It has the appearance of being the crater of an extinct volcano. "Here," says an Indian legend, resided the giant Maushope. Here he broiled the whale on fires made of the cedars which he tore up by the roots. After separating Noman's Land from Gay Head, changing his wife into an ugly rock on Saconet Point, and performing other supernatural feats, he left the island." The Indians may have been led to construct this legend from finding fossil skeletons of huge sea-animals here, and from believing the black lignite to be the remains of huge fires.

Beside the salt ponds mentioned are several small fresh ponds, in one of which white lilies grow. The land is undulating, having a loamy and quite fertile soil. There are about 30 farms and 34 houses. The farm products in 1885 aggregated \$4,801. Articles for building purposes were produced here to the value of \$300; and certain food preparations to \$340. The fisheries yielded, for cod and lobsters chiefly, the sum of \$2,442. A further income is derived by some of the Indians from the sale of baskets, shell ornaments, and other small articles, to summer visitors. The valuation in 1888 was \$20,059, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The town has 47 legal voters. The population is 186, consisting chiefly of Indians, the remnant of the original occupants of the island. There is one school-house, valued at about \$350. The Sunday school has a library of nearly 300 books. A Baptist society has existed here from a very early date; and they have a small church edifice.

Next to the cliffs, the most interesting object here is the lighthouse — the finest, probably, on the American coast, containing a light of surpassing beauty and power. It is of French manufacture, and was one of the exhibits at the World's Fair in London. "It is made up of 1003 pieces of glass, so arranged as to concentrate the rays of light at a vast distance; and at 20 miles away it is as sure a beacon to the 80,000 passing vessels that annually welcome its appearance, as it is within a stone's throw of the cliff upon which it stands. The light is made by a succession of wicks, one above and within the other; and into these three gallons of oil are pumped nightly. Some idea of the size of the lens may be derived from the statement that eight persons may stand within it and each have ample elbow-room. . . . The lens revolves, giving an interval of darkness in the otherwise steady stream of brilliant light and also alternating the colors white and red, causing a flashing and varied light that more surely arrests the attention than would one entirely uniform.

After many years as a district, this place was incorporated as a town April 30, 1870; taking its name very properly from its celebrated promontory.

The Rev. Thomas Jeffers was the last minister to the Indians of

this place, and died here August 30, 1818, aged 76 years. He was (presumably) the ancestor of Thomas Jeffers, the present clerk of the town of Gay Head. Deacon Simon Johnson and Zaccheus Howwaswel were also highly esteemed citizens.

**Georges Island**, in Boston Harbor, is occupied by Fort Warren.

**Georgetown** is a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing town in the central part of Essex County, 31 miles north of Boston by the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad; the Haverhill Branch forming a junction with this at the Georgetown station. The other stations are South Georgetown and Byfield; and the other villages are South Byfield and Marlboro.

Georgetown is bounded on the northwest by Groveland, northeast by Newbury, southeast by Rowley, and southwest by Boxford. The assessed area is 7,548 acres. The flora is varied; and in the 2,285 acres of forest there appears nearly or quite every kind of indigenous tree found in New England. The soil is very good, with a clay bottom. The rock is sienite. The land is undulating; and at the west is a hill called Bald Pate (said to be the highest in Essex County), which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. The landscape is beautified by Pentucket and Rock ponds, somewhat north of the central village, about 200 and 150 acres respectively, and Sorag or Bald Pate Pond, near the western border, also of nearly 200 acres. Hesseltine Brook, from Boxford, discharges into the western pond; and this into the next, which in turn empties into Pentucket Pond, whose outlet is Parker's River, which reaches the sea at Plum Island, east of Newbury.

These streams afford some motive power in Georgetown, which has served to run three saw mills and a flouring mill. The principal business at present is shoemaking, for which there are ten factories. About 1,000 persons are employed. There are also a woollen mill, two or three carriage factories, cordage, furniture, wearing apparel, metallic goods and food establishments, two or three tanneries, stone quarries, and other industries, whose aggregate product, for the year of the last Industrial Report, reached the value of \$668,837. The farms number 172, but are generally small. Their largest products proportionally were wood, vegetables and fruit; the latter including cranberries and strawberries. There were sold of the last 41,300 quarts, amounting to \$3,901. The aggregate farm product was \$94,796. The Georgetown National Bank has a capital of \$50,000. The savings bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$408,854. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,015,049; with a tax of \$15.50 on \$1,000.

The population is 2,229, — 645 being voters; and these find shelter in 482 dwelling-houses of ample proportions. The principal villages are handsomely built, and have their streets beautifully shaded in part by elm, maple and horse-chestnut, mostly of forty years' growth. There are a good town-hall, and a public library building, presented, together with 3,000 volumes, by the late George Peabody; whose sister,

Mrs. J. R. Daniels, was resident in the town. The library has now grown to about 7,000 volumes. The schools are all graded, and occupy eleven buildings, valued at about \$15,000. The "Georgetown Advocate" is an enterprising journal, and has the favorable regard of the people.

The Memorial Congregational Church, of beautiful design in the Norman style, and constructed of brick with freestone trimmings, was erected by George Peabody and his sister in memory of their mother. The other Congregational churches are the First and the Byfield. There are also one Baptist and a Roman Catholic church. The most noticeable mortuary monuments are that to the memory of Mr. John Perley, constructed of Italian marble, and one of granite to the 49 Georgetown soldiers lost of the 123 sent into the late war. This town, it is said, was represented on fourteen battle-fields for the Union.

For a long period Georgetown remained a part of the town of Rowley, and was known as "New Rowley." It was not incorporated under its present name until April 21, 1838. The Rev. James Chandler, first pastor, was ordained October 18, 1732, and died April 16, 1788. He was followed by the Rev. Isaac Braman, who was ordained June 7, 1797, and died December 26, 1858; making these two terms of the pastoral office more than 116 years.

Among the leading citizens held in eminent esteem by the community is Mr. John Perley, who left \$50,000 to found a school in the town, to be called "The Perley Institute."

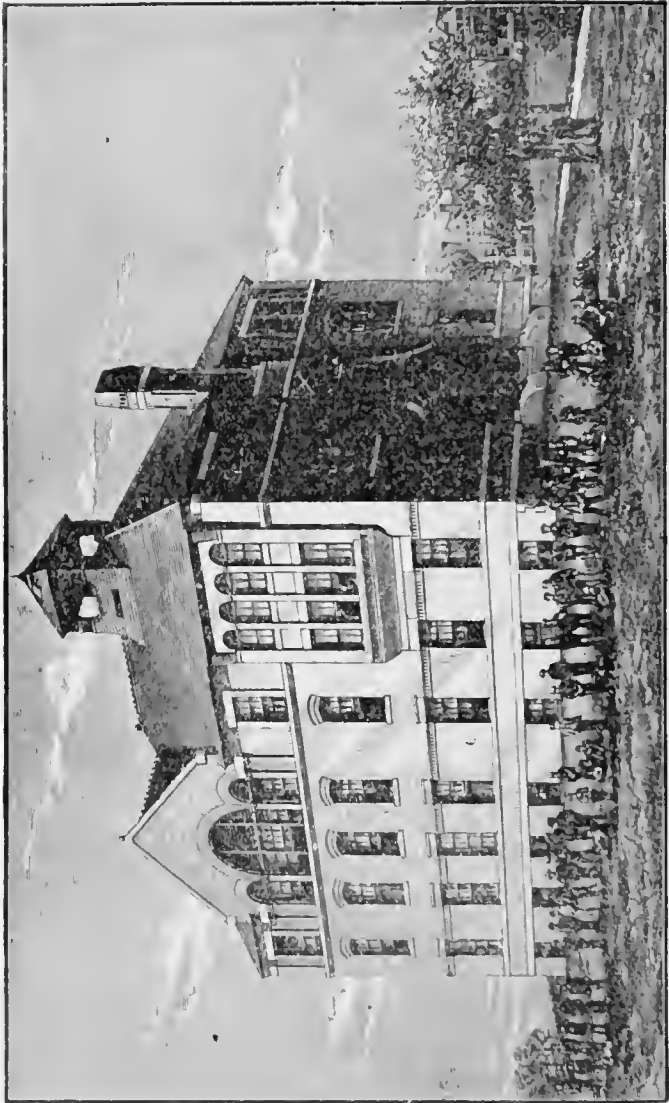
**Germantown**, a village in Clinton; also one in Dedham and one in Quincy.

**Gerry** was incorporated as a town October 26, 1786; and the name changed to Phillipston February 5, 1814.

**Gilbertville**, in Hardwick.

**Gill** is a very beautiful town lying in the north central part of Franklin County, 97 miles from Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, which runs along its south side, with Connecticut River between. The New London and Northern Railroad (Vermont and Massachusetts) has a similar position on the eastern side, while the Connecticut River Railroad sweeps about it on the west and northwest, separated from it on the west by Fall River; so that, as to both rivers and railroads, the town is a peninsula.

Bernardston and Northfield bound it on the north, the latter on the east, Montague on the south, and Greenfield on the west; the rivers mentioned forming the dividing lines, except on the north. The assessed area is 8,061 acres; being six miles in length and nearly that in width. About one quarter of its area is forest, composed mainly of oak, maple, hickory and chestnut. The geological basis of the northern portion of the town is conglomerate and calcareous gneiss, with sandstone about the Connecticut on the south side.



RECITATION HALL, BOYS' SCHOOL, MOUNT HERMON.

On a promontory setting diagonally into this river and forming the southernmost part of the town, are found in the sandstone the gigantic bird-tracks which have been the subject of so much attention.

The surface of the town is charmingly diversified. Stacy Mountain, in the sharp bend of the Connecticut in the southeast, commands a delightful view of the river with its green intervalles and islands, Black Rocks at its southern base, Miller's Falls a little westward, and, all about, the vast amphitheatre of mountain ridges. From Darby Hill, rising beautifully from the margin of the river at the middle of the eastern line of the town, and from Grass Hill at the northern angle, are other admirable prospects. Woodward's Brook drains the northern part; and Otter Pond and Lily Pond, at the north and the south, with two or three small ponds at the centre, glimmer like gems among the hills. The celebrated Turner's Falls are in the river at the southwest, between this town and the village in Montague, with which there is direct connection by a magnificent suspension bridge some 500 feet in length.

Here are the town's largest manufactories, the mills of the Turner's Falls Lumber Company, and the Fibre Pulp Manufactory. There are also a carriage factory and a stone quarry, with some other small industries. The aggregate product in 1885 amounted to \$120,810. There is a very good soil — loam overlying clay. In addition to the usual crops, broom-corn and tobacco have been largely cultivated. The farms number 108; and the product, in the year mentioned, reached the value of \$140,733. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$433,633; with a tax-rate of \$13.10 on \$1,000. The population is 860, finding shelter in 163 dwelling-houses.

There is a town-hall, and a public library of some 2,000 volumes, while the Mt. Hermon School for Boys has about 1,500. This flourishing institution occupies eight buildings, at the village which bears its name; its property being valued at \$72,500. This is one of the schools founded by the influence of Moody the evangelist. The town has good primary and grammar schools, occupying seven buildings. The post-offices are Gill and Riverside. The Congregationalists and Methodists have churches here. The town sent 66 men into the war for the Union, of whom four were lost.

This place, originally the easterly part of Greenfield, was named in honor of Lieut.-Governor Moses Gill; and was incorporated September 28, 1793. A part of Northfield was annexed to it February 28, 1795; and Great Island, in Connecticut River, March 14, 1805. The Rev. John Jackson, the first minister, was settled here in 1798.

On the 18th of May, 1676, Captain Turner, with 160 men, suddenly attacked a body of Indians encamped around the falls, since named for him, and slew about 300 of the enemy. His own loss was about 37 men. Aroused from their slumber, the Indians rushed to the river, exclaiming, "*Mohawks, Mohawks!*" and many were swept down the cataract, and lost. Others were killed upon the margin of the stream.

**Glendale**, a village in Stockbridge; also one in Wilbraham.

Glenmere, a village in Lynn.

Glenwood, a village in Medford.

Globe Village, in Fall River; also in Stockbridge.

**GLOUCESTER**, long celebrated as a fishing-port, occupies the larger part of Cape Ann, the easterly extremity of Essex County, and is about 30 miles from Boston, on a branch of the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Its boundaries are Annisquam Harbor and the ocean on the north, Rockport and the ocean on the east, Massachusetts Bay upon the south, and Manchester and Essex on the west. The full area, including highways, water surfaces, and waste land, is 36 square miles—about 23,000 acres; the assessed area being but 9,823 acres.

The town is quite irregular in form, being indented by inlets, creeks and harbors, and is almost divided by a broad, irregular, branching inlet extending southward from Annisquam Harbor nearly to Gloucester Harbor on the south side of the peninsula, and connected with it by "The Cut." Over this the carriage road passes by a bridge some 500 feet in length; while the railroad crosses a broader part of the frith about a mile northward.

A short distance eastward, at the head of Gloucester Harbor, is the principal village, the city proper. The long peninsula of East Gloucester separates the harbor from the ocean, and has, on its southern shore, the noted summer resort of Bass Rocks and Good Harbor Beach, and, on its northern, the fishing village of East Gloucester. Midway of the township, on Mill River, an eastern arm of Squam River, is the little village of Riverside, with a quaint mill and thrifty farms. On the western side of Squam River, near the centre of the township, is West Gloucester village, with its craggy hills of sienite, and charming vales between, marked with salt inlets and sparkling brooks. A mile westward on the railroad is Magnolia station, whence a fine carriage road winds southward to the shore through a region of the southern magnolia, or sweet bay, a tree elsewhere unknown in New England. Gloucester has about 1,000 acres of forest, almost exclusively of pines, except here; though shrubs and plants are in great variety. Eastward from Magnolia, on the shore, is Rafe's Rock; and not far beyond is the little island named "Norman's Woe," marking the western side of the entrance of Gloucester harbor; while Eastern Point, with its light, marks the eastern side. Up the harbor, on "Ten Pound Island," is the inner light. Within its illumination, and west of "The Cut," is Fresh Water Cove, with its dwellings, like beads strung along the main road to the city proper. Other localities are Cambridge Avenue, Fernwood, Folly Cove Village and Joppa.

From the elevation between East Gloucester village and Bass Rocks there is a fine view of the city proper and the harbor, and

of the granite hills and dense woods of the interior, with here and there a green field to brighten the picture. Rail-cut Hill, in the eastern section, 205 feet in height, overtops all others in Gloucester, and affords sea-views on all sides except the western. Several pretty little ponds of fresh water are visible, — Fernwood, Niles', Cape, and Dikes Meadow Pond, which is the source of water supply for the city proper. Four or five miles away at the north-west is the shining line of Annisquam Beach, 3 miles in length. Eastward are Annisquam Village, with its great boulders and Rocking Stone, then Bayview, favorite summer resorts; and further still, at the northeastern extremity of the town, is Lanesville. In the broad space between the last two and this hill, appear here and there above the lower trees the tops of the tall derricks marking the locality of the vast granite quarries of this peninsula.

The soil here has some clay, generally more or less deeply overlaid with sand or sandy loam; yet in some parts it is quite fertile. The greenhouse product is large proportionately; also that of berries. The crop of cranberries, in 1885, amounted to \$1,216, and that of strawberries to \$3,590. The aggregate product of the 86 farms was \$134,981. The manufactures of Gloucester are in great variety, the establishments numbering 332, and consisting chiefly of articles connecting with shipbuilding, navigation, and the fisheries, and articles prepared from fish. The largest establishments are



MEMORIAL MONUMENT TO FREEDOM,  
CITY HALL GROUNDS.

the net and twine factory, employing 125 persons, a hammock factory employing 50, and a shoe factory employing 75. The aggregate product of all these, in the last census year, amounted to \$5,976,580. Nearly four millions of dollars were invested in the fisheries; and the product of these was \$2,667,164. There were engaged in this pursuit 388 schooners and four sloops, having a tonnage of 26,123; together with 1,393 dories, 267 sail-boats, and other craft. The largest catch was of cod, amounting to \$1,057,137. Haddock amounted to \$155,375; halibut, to \$449,192; and mackerel, \$859,628. Of shellfish, clams brought \$4,360, and lobsters, \$4,966. There was also a large sum realized from fish products for food, fertilizers, oil, etc. The mercantile vessels were seven schooners and three steam vessels, engaged in coastwise business; but the foreign imports are not as large as formerly. The city has four national banks, whose aggregate capital is \$800,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held in deposits the sum of \$1,943,431. The dwelling-houses number 3,065; and the population is 21,703, of whom 4,952 are voters. The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$12,991,498; and the tax-rate \$17.50 on \$1,000.

In the city proper the buildings are largely of brick. Perhaps the finest edifices, if not the most interesting, are the new High School house (erected at a cost of about \$90,000), the old High School house, the Police Court-house and the Armory, the Old Ladies' Home, and the churches. One of these—Saint Anne's—is of stone, of pure Gothic architecture and of very handsome interior. This and one other in the villages are Roman Catholic. The Congregationalists have four churches; the American Episcopal Church, one; the Methodist Episcopal, four; the Unitarians, one; the Baptists, three; and the Universalists, four. There is a free library of nearly 10,000 volumes, two association, two circulating, and 14 Sunday-school libraries. The schools are completely graded, and occupy 23 buildings, valued at about \$300,000. The city is well supplied with newspapers and journals, the names of which are.—the "Gloucester Daily Times," "Cape Ann Evening Breeze" (daily), and the weeklies,—the "Cape Ann Bulletin," "Advertiser" and "Clipper."

The Indian names of this place were *Wynyaersheek* and *Trabagazanda*; and the friendly *Masconomeo* was the chief of the tribe which dwelt here on the arrival of the English. A fishing station and a farming station were begun here as early as 1624; and, in the ensuing year, Roger Conant came to superintend the stations. This company removed to Salem in 1626; and soon afterwards the Rev. Richard Blymman, an ejected minister of Wales, with about 50 others, made a permanent settlement.

The first vessel of the kind which bears the name of "schooner" is said to have been constructed here about the year 1714.

The town was bombarded for several hours by the British sloop-of-war "Falcon" on the 8th of August, 1775, which directed its fire principally upon the meeting-house, and caused considerable damage to the building. Captain Joseph Rogers, with his company of minute-men, aided by Colonel Joseph Foster, met the enemy, captured



four boats, a small tender, a prize schooner, and forty men, and compelled "The Falcon" to withdraw. Two Americans named Lurvey and Rowe, and two British seamen, were killed in the fight. On the 8th of September, 1814, the town was again assailed by the British frigate "Tenedos," which, after losing a barge and 13 men, retired, without having done much damage.

Gloucester furnished about 1,500 men for the army and navy during the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, losing about 100. Two monuments to perpetuate their fame have been erected in the town.

The first meeting-house here was built in 1639; the first church was organized in 1642, and the Rev. Richard Blynman was the first pastor. The Universalist society, the first in the country, was formed here, under the preaching of the Rev. John Murray, in 1774. Gloucester was incorporated as a town May 22, 1639, being named for a city in England, whence many of the settlers had come. It was incorporated as a city April 28, 1873.

Among the eminent names of Gloucester are these: Col. Paul Dudley Sargent (1745-1828), a brave Revolutionary officer; Jonathan Haraden (1745-1803), a distinguished naval commander; Winthrop Sargent (1753-1820), a statesman and soldier; Col. Henry Sargent (1770-1845), a skilful artist; Samuel Gilman, D.D. (1791-1858), a noted clergyman, scholar and writer; John Osborne Sargent (1810), an able lawyer and journalist, author of "Improvements in Naval Warfare," and other works; Edwin Percy Whipple (1819), a noted

essayist and lecturer; William Winter (1836), a popular poet; and Hons. John J. Babson, Addison Gilbert and Gorham P. Low.



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT LANESVILLE.

**Glover's Corner**, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Goodman Hill**, in Sudbury, 415 feet in height.

**Gooseberry Neck**, the southern extremity of Westport and of Bristol County.

**Gore District**, a village in Webster.

**Goshen** is a small farming town in the northwest part of Hampshire County, having Ashfield on the north, Williamsburg on the east, Chesterfield by a serrated line on the south, and the same and Cummington on the west. The land is mountainous and broken. More's Hill, in the northeast angle, has an altitude of 1,713 feet. The town is rich in minerals, having a fine granite quarry, and furnishing specimens more or less abundant of tin ore, galena, graphite, granite, spodumene, blue and green tourmaline, smoky quartz, beryl, zoisite, mica, albite, and columbite. It is a delightful field for the mineralogist. Mill and Rogers' brooks flow around a beautiful eminence in the easterly part of the town, and thence into Mill River. Stone's Brook, which glides through Lily Pond, and Swift River, running through the westerly part of the town, are affluents of Westfield River. The otter, mink, fox and raccoon are common here; and the Canada lynx sometimes makes the town a visit. Grouse are very numerous, and trout are abundant.

The town has 68 farms, including 10,271 acres; and the people are engaged in raising neat cattle, sheep, corn, potatoes, oats, hay, fruit and tobacco, and in preparing wood and lumber for market. Honey and maple-sugar should be named among the valuable productions. The aggregate products of the town in 1885 were \$59,688. The town has two saw mills, one post-office, a good town-hall, four school-houses, one Adventist church and a Congregational church organized December 21, 1780. Twenty-four soldiers, of whom seven lost their lives, went from this town to the late war.

Goshen was named from an old Hebrew town, the term meaning "approaching." It was incorporated May 14, 1781. The valuation in 1888 was \$134,133, with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 74; there were 96 voters; and the entire population was 336. Williamsburg, five miles southeast, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, is the nearest station.

**Gosnold**, in Dukes County, consists of what are known as the Elizabeth Islands (thirteen in number on the maps), extending from Woods Holl in Falmouth, southwesterly, and giving form to Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound. These islands constitute, as it were, a beautiful chain, divided into sections by narrow spaces, and terminating in a point at Cuttyhunk. It is easy to imagine that they were once united in a long peninsula.

Commencing at the northeast, they succeed each other somewhat in the following order,—Nonamasset, which is about a mile and a quarter long and crowned by an eminence called "Mount Sod" in

the southwest; Uncatena, which forms with it Hadley Harbor, in the north; Ram Islands and Wepecket Islands; Naushon, the largest of the whole group, seven and a half miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, having Tarpaulin Cove in its southeast, and Kettle Cove in its northwest centre; Pasque Island, separated from Naushon by Robinson's Hole; Nashawena, three miles and a quarter long and a mile and a quarter wide; Gull Island; Penakese (also called formerly Pune Island), comprising about 100 acres; and Cuttyhunk, which is two and a half miles long and somewhat less than one mile wide. As an aid to the memory, these names have been put into rhyme, as follows:—

“Cuttyhunk and Penakese,  
Nashawena, Pasquenese,  
Great Naushon, Nonamesset,  
Uncatena and Wepecket.”

There are said to be really sixteen islands; but others are too small to be generally known. The soil of these islands is very good, and well adapted to sheep husbandry. The climate is mild and the air salubrious. Seen at a distance, their picturesque outlines and green hills, rising above the sea, appear very charming; and the view of the Vineyard Sound, alive with vessels, from the headlands of Naushon, has hardly a parallel on our coast. There is a peculiar softness and richness in the scenery of these islands, arising perhaps from the geological formation (miocene tertiary), which cannot be described, but which a landscape-painter can appreciate, and which imparts a kind of silent joy to the breast of the visitor, although unconscious of the cause. There is a beautiful sheet of water, called “Mary's Lake,” in the northerly part of Naushon; and another sheet of fresh water, of 55 acres, in the southwesterly part. There is also a large body of fresh water, called “Gosnold's Pond,” in the southwesterly angle of Cuttyhunk.

The assessed area of this town is 8,488 acres, which includes 3,448 acres of woodland. These islands contain but here and there a human habitation, except at Tarpaulin Cove, on the south side, on Naushon, where there is a lighthouse, and one other point,—Cuttyhunk, where there is a lighthouse and a Methodist church. The whole number of dwellings is 39. The entire population is but 122,—a gain of seven, however, since 1870. There were only five farms reported in the last census (1885). The number of neat cattle was 76; of horses 8; and of sheep 3,770. The aggregate farm product was \$8,488. A large proportion of the inhabitants were engaged in the fisheries; the investments in this business being \$7,938, and the value of the product, \$15,822. The porgy catch amounted to \$10,843; flounders (92,910 lbs.), \$1,189; squeteague, \$1,704. The valuation of the town in 1880 was \$202,429; the tax-rate being \$4.64 on \$1,000. The post office is Cuttyhunk; but Woods Holl is also used; this being the railroad and steamboat station most convenient to the town.

The island of Penakese was given by its owner, Mr. John Anderson, a wealthy tobacconist of New York, to Professor Louis Agassiz

a few years before his decease, as a site for a school of natural history. To this the munificent donor added \$50,000 for an endowment of the institution. Professor Agassiz took formal possession of the island in July, 1873, and opened his institution, which he called "The Anderson School of Natural History."

At Cuttyhunk was commenced the first white plantation in New England. Bartholomew Gosnold, with about 20 colonists, built a storehouse on the rocky islet in what is now called "Gosnold's Pond," in Cuttyhunk, in the spring of 1602; but discontent arising, the settlement was soon abandoned. Gosnold called the enclosing island "Elizabeth," in honor of the reigning queen; which name has been extended to the whole group. These islands were long a part of the town of Chilmark, but were incorporated as the town of Gosnold, March 17, 1864.

**Goulding Village**, in Phillipstown.

**Governor's Island**, in Boston Harbor.

**Grab Village**, a locality of Jamaica Plain, in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

**Grace, Mount**, in Warwick, 1,628 feet in height.

**Grafton** is an important and prosperous manufacturing and farming town in the southeastern part of Worcester County; the station of the Boston and Albany Railroad at North Grafton being 38 miles from Boston. The Providence and Worcester has stations at Saundersville and Farnumsville, in the southwest part of the town, following the line of the Blackstone River. At the latter village this stream receives the Quinsigamond River, coming down through the midst of the town.

Grafton is bounded on the north by Shrewsbury and Westborough, on the east by the latter and Upton, on the south by Northbridge and Sutton, and on the west by the latter and Millbury. The assessed area is 13,467 acres; of which 3,890 are woodland. The geological basis is calcareous gneiss. The land is elevated, uneven, somewhat rocky, being stocked with innumerable rounded stones of various sizes, which are turned to good account in making wall fences. Chestnut Hill near the centre, George Hill on the Upton line, Keith Hill at the south, and Brigham Hill at the west, are all beautiful eminences, affording extensive prospects of the adjacent territory, which is charmingly diversified with woodland, cultivated field and meadow, lake, hamlet and village.

The soil is moist and strong; and the timber-growth is walnut, pine, oak, birch, chestnut and maple. The number of fruit trees is 22,881. Pear trees have here proved unusually productive. The cereal crop is larger in proportion to others than usual. The number of farms is 150; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$218,022. The principal business of the people, however, is the

manufacture of cotton and linen cloth, boots and shoes and leather. The value of the textiles made in the last census year was \$809,500; and of boots and shoes, \$564,921. There are also manufactures of straw goods, clothing, carriages, emery and sand paper, lumber, flour and meal. The aggregate of manufactures was \$1,470,582. There are two national banks with a capital of \$100,000 each; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held \$226,197 in deposits. The population is 4,498, — 877 being voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 867.

There are a good town-hall, a public library of about 5,000 volumes; and further means of intelligence are furnished by the newspapers of the town — the "Herald" and the "Telephone," — both issued weekly. The public schools are graded, and occupy eleven buildings valued at about \$30,000. The Baptists have here two churches; the Free Baptists, one; the Congregationalists, two; the Methodists, one; the Unitarians, one; the United Presbyterians, one; and the Roman Catholic, one — Saint Philip's.

The town furnished 359 soldiers for the late war, of whom 49 lost their lives in the national service. A beautiful monument of Italian marble upwards of 30 feet in height has been erected to their memory.

This place was set apart as one of John Eliot's "Indian praying-towns;" and here he had a prosperous Indian church, which Major Daniel Gookin visited, in company with the apostle, in 1674, and of which he gives the following account: —

"The name *Hassanamisitt* signifieth 'a place of small stones.' It lieth about 38 miles from Boston, west-southerly, and is about two miles eastward of Nipmuck River, and near unto the old roadway to Connecticut. It hath not above twelve families, and so, according to our computation, about sixty souls; but is capable to receive some hundreds, as generally the other villages are, if it shall please God to multiply them. The dimension of this town is four miles square, and so about eight thousand acres of land. This village is not inferior unto any of the Indian plantations for rich land and plenty of meadow, being well tempered and watered. It produceth plenty of corn, grain, and fruit; for there are several good orchards in this place. It is an apt place for keeping of cattle and swine; in which respect this people are the best stored of any Indian town of their size. Their ruler is named Anaweakin, — a sober and discreet man. Their teacher's name is Tackuppa-willin, his brother, — a pious and able man, and apt to teach. Their aged father, whose name I remember not, is a grave and sober Christian, and deacon of the church. They have a brother, that lives in the town, called James, that was bred among the English, and employed as a pressman in printing the Indian Bible; who can read well, and, as I take it, write also. The father, mother, brothers, and their wives, are all reputed pious persons. Here they have a meeting-house for the worship of God, after the English fashion of building, and two or three other houses after the same mode; but they fancy not greatly to live in them. Their way of living is by husbandry, and keeping cattle and swine; wherein they do as well, or rather better than any other Indians, but are yet very far short of the English both in diligence and providence. There are in full communion in the church, and living in town, about sixteen men and women, and about thirty baptized persons; but there are several others, members of this church, that live in other places. This is a hopeful plantation."

All that now remains of these primitive owners of the soil is an

ancient Indian burial-place, together with a few arrowheads and stone mortars, which have been ploughed up in the fields.

This town was settled by the English as early as 1728, when the land was purchased for the sum of £2,500; and the grant was made on condition that the settlers should "provide preaching and schooling, and seats in the meeting-house, for the remaining Indians." A church was organized here December 28, 1731, of which the Rev. Solomon Prentice was ordained the first pastor. The plantation of Hassanamisco was incorporated as a town under the name of Grafton, April 18, 1735.

**Granby** lies a little east of the middle on the south side of Hampshire County; and is bounded on the north by Hadley and Amherst, east by Belchertown, south by Ludlow and Chicopee, and west by South Hadley, on the Connecticut River. Its nearest railroad stations are at Belchertown (New London and Northern and Massachusetts Central railroads) on the east, and Chicopee Falls, Willimansett, Holyoke Village and Mount Tom, stations of the Connecticut River Railroad, westward.

The town is about six miles square,—equal to something over 23,000 acres; but the assessed area is only 15,591 acres. There are 5,493 acres of forest, consisting of maple, white and yellow birch, chestnut, elm, pine and hemlock. There is a large extent of nearly level upland and meadow varied by several elevations; as of Cold Hill in the northwest, then smaller ones, succeeded by Fox, Bagg and Turkey hills, running southeastward quite across the town. Extending east and west on the northern line is the long ridge known as Mount Holyoke, with Hilliard's Knob rising grandly, at the middle, to a height of 1,120 feet. A beautiful pond of about 200 acres lies at the eastern side, from which flows Bachelor's Brook westerly across the town to the Connecticut River, while Stony Brook drains the southern part of the town, discharging into the same river.

Both these streams furnish some power; which is made to drive a lumber mill and two small grain mills. There are also a small factory making machines for working butter and a Reed line shop. The products of these in the last census year amounted to \$8,552. The farms number 141. The soil is strong and moist, and consists variously of loam, gravel and sand. The number of neat cattle was 1,192, and of fruit trees, 4,935. The aggregate farm product was \$196,357. The valuation in 1888 was \$458,807, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. The population was 729, and the number of dwelling-houses 172.

The town has primary and high schools, occupying eight buildings valued at about \$5,000, to which is now to be added a fine building containing school rooms and a hall, the estimated cost being \$8,000. There is a Congregationalist church here, built in 1820, with a tall spire, and in the good old style. A church was organized here in 1762, and the Rev. Simon Backus was ordained as pastor. His successor was the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, who was settled in

1790 and died in 1804. He was succeeded by the Rev. Elijah Gridley.

Near the original meeting-house was a large swamp, called by the aborigines, *Pitchawamuche*, which has been contracted to "Pitchawam;" and is supposed, says Dr. J. G. Holland, to be the only Indian name preserved in the town.

This town was taken from South Hadley (of which it formed the second parish) and incorporated June 11, 1768. It is supposed to have been named for John, Marquis of Granby, and member of the British cabinet.

The town sent 113 men into the war for the Union, of whom 11 were lost. An eminent native of Granby was Hon. Homer Bartlett (1795–1873), a lawyer, manufacturer and legislator.

**Granite Bridge**, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Graniteville**, in Westford.

**Granville** is a large mountainous town in the southwestern part of Hampden County, about 115 miles southwest of Boston. It has Blandford, Russell and Westfield on the north, the last and Southwick on the east, Tolland on the west, and Granby and Hartland, in Connecticut, on the south. The area is upwards of 25,500 acres,—23,772 acres being assessed. There are 8,561 acres of woodland.

A hill called "Great Rock," west of East Granville village, and near the centre of the town, is a picturesque object in the landscape; Mitchell's Mountain, a mile or two south, rises to the height of 1,362 feet; and Bad Luck Mountain, South Mountain and Prospect Hill are also notable eminences, adding to the variety and grandeur of the scenery. There are two large ponds in the northwest, and smaller ones in the eastern part of the town. Tillison's and Dickinson's brooks flow easterly from the central part of the town, and Hubbard's River and Valley Brook, in the western and middle sections, flow southward, affording valuable water-power. In the valleys the land is fertile, and the hillsides furnish excellent pasturage. The wood product is large, being, in the last census year, \$17,767. The yield of fruits, berries and nuts was also large, reaching \$13,924. There are upwards of 25,627 fruit trees. The farms number 219; and their aggregate product was \$155,999. Four saw mills find employment; and there is one grain mill; but the most important manufacture is that of drums, which employs about 50 persons. Other manufactures are children's toys and games, leather, whips, powder kegs and certain machinery,—amounting in the aggregate to \$106,463. There are 255 dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$360,746, with a tax-rate of \$22 on \$1,000. The population is 1,193, of whom 339 are voters.

Granville, South Granville, West Granville and Granville Corner

are the villages, the first three being post-offices. Westfield and Southwick centres are the nearest railroad stations.

This town has nine school buildings, valued at about \$7,000. There are a good public hall and four churches. Of the latter, two are Congregationalist, one is Baptist and one Methodist. Granville sent 135 soldiers into the armies of the Union in the late war. There were, in 1885, 27 residents of the town over 80, 5 over 90, and one over 100 years of age.

This township was sold by *Toto*, an Indian chief, to James Cornish, in 1686, for a gun and sixteen brass buttons. It was first settled in 1738; and in 1751 it had 70 families. A church was formed at East Granville (still the largest village) in 1747, when the Rev. Moses Tuttle was ordained pastor. In 1756 he was succeeded by the Rev. Jedediah Smith, whose family founded a settlement in Louisiana. The place first existed in the civil system as the plantation of Bedford. On January 25, 1754, it was established as the district of Granville, and on August 23, 1775, was incorporated as the town of Granville. In 1810, a part of its territory was established as the town of Tolland. It was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville. A church at Granville, Ohio, was founded by emigrants from this place. Isaac C. Bates (1780-1845), an able lawyer and United States senator, was a native of this town.

**Grape Island**, in the southern part of Boston Harbor.

**Grasshopper Plain**, a village in Newburyport.

**Gravesville**, in Hudson.

**Great Barrington** is an ancient and beautiful town lying in the southwesterly part of Berkshire County, 174 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by West Stockbridge, Stockbridge and Lee; on the east by Tyringham, Monterey and New Marlborough; on the south by Sheffield; on the west by Egremont and Alford. The assessed area is 26,733 acres, which includes 8,061 acres of woodland. The Housatonic Railway runs north and south through the midst.

The surface is charmingly diversified by mountain, lake, river, upland and intervale; and, to whatever point the eyes are turned, they rest upon a beautiful and often highly picturesque landscape. Bear Mountain, a long wooded eminence, extends north and south across the projecting eastern angle of the town; and Monument Mountain, in the north, rises abruptly from the left bank of the Housatonic River, and forms a striking picture in the landscape. The principal streams are the Housatonic River, noted for its romantic beauty, which flows deviously and centrally through the town; Williams River, which enters the Housatonic at Van Deusenville; and the Green River (celebrated by William Cullen Bryant in one of his most popular poems), which joins the Housatonic near the



line of Sheffield. Long Lake, of 96 acres, is a fine sheet of water west of Van Deusenville, in the northerly part of the town. Mansfield Lake, near the central village, and about half the size of the first, is a charming element in the landscape; while Hart Pond at the north and Root Pond at the southwest are delightful features in those localities. The geological structure of the town is Lauzon schists, Potsdam and Levis limestones. In it occur very valuable quarries of variegated marble, also iron ore; and fine specimens of tremolite are sometimes found.

The soil is fertile, especially on the borders of the streams, and produces abundantly the usual crops of the country. Hops and tobacco are sometimes cultivated extensively. The crop of cereals is proportionately large. The aggregate product of the 220 farms, in the last census year, was \$289,070. The principal manufactures are woollen goods, paper, iron in various forms, chairs, clothing, bricks, charcoal, and house lumber, rough and wrought marble, carriages, meats, leather, flour and meal. The aggregate product of manufacture in this town in 1885 was \$757,871. The national bank has a capital of \$200,000; the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$383,556. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,129,210, with a tax-rate of \$11.20 on \$1,000. There are 862 dwelling-houses in the town, and the population is 4,471; of whom 1,131 are voters.

The central and principal village is the chief market-town for southern Berkshire, and is the seat of the district court for seven neighboring towns. It extends along the right bank of the Housatonic for about a mile, its broad irregular street, in which quaint old houses mingle with elegant modern buildings, gives it an aspect different from most other Berkshire villages. Numerous elms and maples shade its borders, some of the landmarks for a generation gone. Here are a large woollen mill, various smaller factories and shops, a fine town-hall, and, in the square in front the soldiers' monument,—a base and pediment of stone, surmounted by the figure of a soldier in bronze. Van Deusenville is a thriving settlement above on the same side of the stream, where are the cotton factory and the Richmond Iron Works. At the west side of the town is Seekonk, having, also, some manufacturing. Housatonic, on the Stockbridge line, is the seat of the Owen Paper Company, whose mill, 320 feet long, is capable of making \$250,000 worth of paper annually. Half a mile below, just opposite Monument Mountain, is the Monument Mill, 500 feet long and four stories high, with a lean-to 400 feet long, and wing 200 feet in length, and is capable of making eight tons of fine paper daily. The builder of this mill is Mr. Henry D. Cone.

A valuable institution of this town, having private support, is the Cone Library and Reading-room, containing about 6,000 volumes. There is also a free town library nearly as large. The public schools are graded, and occupy sixteen buildings, whose value is about \$25,000. There are, besides, two private schools,—the Sedgewick Institute and the Housatonic Hall School, occupying four buildings.

The newspaper of the town is that old and standard journal, the "Berkshire Courier." There are two churches each of the Congregationalists, American Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal and the Roman Catholic; while the colored Methodist Episcopal Zion has one.

The first meeting-house in this place was finished in 1743; and, on December 28 of that year the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, celebrated as the author of a system of divinity known as "Hopkinsian," was settled over the parish. He was dismissed January 18, 1769, and removed to Newport, R. I., where he died December 20, 1803. He is the hero of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing."

There were Indian settlements in this town in former times; one of which was at a place called the "Great Wigwam," or "Castle," half a mile below the Great Bridge.

Monument Mountain derives its name from a pile of stone, or "cairn," which was raised over the grave of one of the aborigines. As in Scotland, every person passing by was expected to throw a stone upon the pyramid. The legend is, that the unfortunate one buried here was an Indian girl, "who had thrown herself from the cliffs of the mountain through the influence of a passion-love for a cousin whom the religion of her tribe would not allow her to marry." William Cullen Bryant, once a resident of the town, has commemorated this circumstance in a beautiful poem.

This town was formerly the North Parish of Sheffield. It was incorporated June 30, 1761; its naming, perhaps, being in honor of William, Viscount Barrington, who was of the British Privy Council, and a nephew of Governor Samuel Shute.

Great Herring Pond, in Plymouth.

Great Hill Point, the southeast extremity of Marion.

Great Neck, the southern extremity of Wareham.

Great Quittacus Pond, in Lakeville and Rochester.

Great River, a village in Deerfield; also a river rising in Alford, Berkshire County; and one flowing southward between Leyden and Colrain, and through Greenfield into the Deerfield River.

Greenbush, a village in Scituate.

Greendale, a village in Needham; also one in Worcester.

**GREENFIELD**, the shire town of Franklin County, is one of the most charming towns in the Connecticut Valley. It lies nearly in the geographical centre of the county, on the Fitchburg Railroad and

Connecticut River Railroad, 106 miles west by northwest of Boston, and 36 miles north of Springfield. It is bounded on the north by Leyden and Bernardston, east by Gill and Montague, on the south by Deerfield, and west by Shelburne.

The assessed area is 10,636 acres; and of this 2,425 acres are woodland, in which grow thriftily beech, pine, maple and elm, chiefly. There is quite an extent of red sandstone formation; and the range of greenstone trap which commences near New Haven finds its termination here. The land is level, with the exception of some beautiful eminences on the eastern and western borders, which are considered an extension of the Deerfield Mountains; and the soil, especially in the intervalles of Green River, is excellent, being, for the most part loam, with clay subsoil.

By the last census there were in the town 118 farms; and while some crops were proportionately small, others were large; and the entire product, valued at \$253,335, was unusually large. The water-power of the town is abundant. Green River enters it on the north, and winds gracefully through it to the Deerfield River; Fall River separates it from Gill on the east; and the Connecticut washes the southeastern border, separating it from Montague. In addition, many steam engines are used in propelling the machinery of the factories; of which, according to the last Industrial Report, there were 79. The products of these were boots and shoes, to the value of \$140,700; iron, and other metallic goods and machinery, including cutlery, \$175,253; stone, brick and lumber, \$139,755; food preparations, \$132,280. The largest factories are those making boots and shoes, rakes and other agricultural implements, and the printing establishments. In making children's carriages, several independent shops make different parts. Spirit levels, wooden boxes, paper and leather, are also made in large quantity. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$835,475. There are three national banks, whose aggregate capital is \$500,000; and the two savings banks, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$4,447,287. The number of dwelling-houses was 923. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$4,751,141, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The population is 4,869; and the number of voters, 1,242.

The villages are Greenfield, Factory Village and North Greenfield; the first being the largest. This village is built chiefly on two handsome streets, containing many elegant buildings, and ornamented with elm, maple and other shade-trees, some of which are 150 years old. One of these streets runs east and west along the margin of Green River, which much enhances its attractions. On the north side of the public square is the Congregationalist church, constructed of red sandstone. Near it is the court-house, and just below the square is the town-hall. The excellent, brick building of the Greenfield Library Association is the most recent of these structures, and it now contains 9,000 volumes. The Greenfield Free Library contains about 5,000 volumes. In the court-house is a law library of upwards of 2,000 volumes.

The public schools are fully graded, and occupy thirteen build-

ings, valued at some \$60,000. The Prospect Hill School is a private institution, having an excellent edifice and location. The papers, with circulation chiefly local, are the "Gazette" and the "Courier," the "Franklin Transcript" and the "Franklin County Reformer," — all weeklies with good subscription lists. "Good Cheer" and "The Household" are widely and favorably known monthlies; and "The Hatchet," also a monthly, is bravely cutting its way through. There are eight churches in Greenfield, one of which has been mentioned. The other Congregational edifice is of brick, and the American Episcopal Church is of stone; the others are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the German Methodist, the Baptist and the Unitarian.

The town furnished its full quota of soldiers for the war to maintain the Union, and has erected to those who fell a beautiful monument upon the Common, in the centre of the village, at an expense of \$7,000.

Greenfield was the birthplace of George Ripley (1802), H.U. 1823, distinguished as a scholar and critic; and of Gen. Charles P. Stone (1826), a gallant officer. The late Hon. W. B. Washburn, governor of the Commonwealth, member of Congress and United States senator, was a resident of this place. Hon. Charles Allen, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was formerly a resident.

From the summit of Rocky Mountain, eastward from the village, a most beautiful prospect may be had of the Connecticut Valley and the surrounding country. The Bear's Den is a romantic spot in the southern part of this rocky ridge, from which a fine view of the valleys of the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers, and of the railroad bridge, 750 feet in length, and 90 feet in height above the latter stream, may be obtained.

**Green Harbor Village**, in Marshfield.

**Green Island** is the northern island of the outer group marking Boston Harbor.

**Green Lodge**, a village in Dedham.

**Green River**, a village in Deerfield; also a river rising in Hancock, and running north through Williamstown into the Hoosac River; also one rising in Alford, and running through Egremont and Great Barrington to the Housatonic. The last is the stream which the poet Bryant describes in his poem entitled "Green River."

**Greenville**, in Leicester; also, in Sandwich.

**Greenwich** is a narrow town occupying a long space on the eastern side of Hampshire County, and near its north line. It is about 73 miles west of Boston. On its

north is Prescott; Dana and Hardwick bound it on the east, Enfield on the south, and the latter and Prescott on the west. The assessed area is 11,323 acres; of which 4,290 are woodland. The villages are Greenwich and Greenwich Village. The Athol and Springfield Railroad runs north and south through the town.

The East and Middle branches of Swift River drain the middle and northern parts, furnishing some motive power. Except in the valley of these streams, and of another small branch at the southwest, the town is quite hilly. Mount Lizzie, south of Greenwich (centre), is the most noted eminence. The scenery is diversified by small ponds in all quarters of the town, the largest of which are Curtis, Davis and Flask. The atmosphere is healthful and the people industrious. The land is elevated, rocky, and difficult of cultivation; yet the soil is fertile, and good crops of hay and grain are produced.

The aggregate product of the 77 farms, in the last census year, was \$62,441. There are two saw mills, a factory making brooms, and one for wood and iron goods; the value of the aggregate products being \$28,473. The valuation in 1888 was \$265,161, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The inhabitants number 532, and are sheltered in 145 dwelling-houses. There are 152 legal voters.

The town has seven school buildings, valued at some \$2,000. There are a Congregational church here, and a good Sunday school, which has a library of about 400 volumes. Greenwich sent twelve soldiers into the war for the Union, of whom three were lost by sickness.

The Indian name of this place was *Quabin*. It was settled by immigrants from the north of Ireland; and these in 1749 organized a church, which still continues. The Rev. Peletiah Webster was the first pastor. The plantation of Quabin was established as the town of Greenwich on April 20, 1754.

General Amiel W. Whipple was born here in 1817, and died from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 7, 1863.

**Greenwood**, a village in Wakefield.

**Greylock**, a mountain in Adams; also a village in North Adams.

**Griswoldville**, in Colrain.

**Groton** is an ancient, handsome and flourishing town, situated in the northwesterly section of Middlesex County, about 32 miles northwest of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Pepperell and Dunstable, on the east by Tyngsborough and Westford, on the south by Ayer, on the west by Shirley and Pepperell, which are separated by a long western horn of Groton having Townsend at its western end. The assessed area is 19,770 acres; of which 6,368 are woodland.

Through the town north and south, with a station at the centre,

runs the Worcester, Nashua and Portland Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad; while the Peterboro' and Shirley Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad runs through the town northwestward, having a station at West Groton; at East Groton is the Ayer and Lowell Branch of the Boston and Maine, and the Acton Branch of the Concord Railroad; while Ayer Junction furnishes connection with points south, east and west. Factory Village also is conveniently near the central stations.

The scenery is beautifully diversified by hill and valley, lake and river, forest and cultivated farm. Among the conspicuous eminences are Gibbet Hill at the centre; the Chestnut Hills, running north-easterly toward Dunstable; Horse Hill, on the borders of that town; Bear Hill, midway of the eastern line; and the Throne, a noted hill in the long angle forming the northwestern part of the town. There is also a group of hills east of the centre which afford fine views of the adjacent landscapes. The chestnut, various kinds of oak, white and hard pine, rock and white maple, white birch and walnut, grow thriftily about these rocky elevations; while on the lower lands the elm is abundant. Of the several beautiful ponds, Martin's, near the centre, Baddacook (containing 103 acres) and Whitney's (71 acres) are the largest. In addition to their several outlets is Squannacook River, which forms the southwestern line of the town, and joins the larger Nashua at the border of Ayer. The latter river sweeps across the town northward through a beautiful intervalle, then forms for several miles the tortuous boundary with Pepperell. James Brook and Gratuity Brook, rising near the centre, flow—the first southerly, the other northwesterly—into the Nashua River. Wrangling Brook, by a very circuitous course, in West Groton, runs also into the Nashua; while Unkety Brook and Cow-pond Brook flow northerly, the first through Dunstable into the Nashua River, and the latter into Massapoag Pond, at the angle of Groton, Dunstable and Tyngsborough.

The geological formation of the town is Merrimack schist, granite and the St. John's group. There are several quarries of building stone in the town, and one of scapolite. The soil is generally a clayey gravel, which yields well. The 174 farms, in 1885, had a product valued at \$234,748. The number of fruit trees is upwards of 30,000; and the crop from these and the small fruits is proportionally large. The water-power on the numerous streams has long been made practically useful. Two large paper factories are now operated here; while another establishment turns out leather-board in large quantities. The number of people employed in these factories is about 120. Other articles made are boots and shoes, carriages, leather, various wood and metal goods, leather and food preparations. The aggregate value of the manufactures in the last census year was \$355,635. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,771,757, with a tax-rate of but \$5.50 on \$1,000.

Prior to the incorporation of Ayer (which was mainly formed from Groton) on February 14, 1871, the population of this town was 3,384. At the present time it is 1,987; and the dwelling-houses number 467.

The public schools are graded, and occupy 14 buildings, valued at some \$30,000. The town-hall, the Butler schoolhouse, the Groton School and the Lawrence Academy (the last two, private institutions) are notable for their excellence. There are several fine residences which add greatly to the general beauty of the place.

All the villages have an agreeable trimness about yards and grounds, with well-kept streets, extensively shaded with fine trees, many of which have been growing in their places for a century. The central village is the seat of the Lawrence Academy, an ancient and well-endowed institution, in which many youths have been well fitted for college and for the different vocations of life. It was founded in 1793, and incorporated under the name of "The Groton Academy;" but, in consideration of the munificent donations of Messrs. William and Samuel Lawrence, it received in 1846 its present name. The Groton School is a new institution, incorporated in 1885, but its opening years are full of promise. Each of the private schools has a library



LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON.

and the Groton Public Library has a collection of nearly 5,000 volumes. The "Citizen" and the "Landmark" serve well the office of weekly village newspapers. There are church edifices here of the Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists, and of the Episcopal Church, and there is more than usual interest in their services.

The Indian name of this territory was *Petapawag*. It was granted to Deane Winthrop and others, and incorporated May 29, 1655. The name of "Groton" was probably given to it in memory of the possessions of the Winthrop family in Suffolk County, England. It then embraced an area of eight miles square, from which have since been taken parts of the towns of Dunstable, Westford, Littleton, Harvard, Shirley, Pepperell and Ayer. Among the first settlers were John Lakin, Richard and Robert Blood, and William Martin. The Rev. Samuel Willard, ordained in 1663, was the first minister. He was

afterward minister of the Old South Church in Boston, and, later, President of Harvard College.

The people suffered greatly during Philip's War, and for a while the settlement was abandoned. Dr. Timothy Dwight thus describes the depredations of the Indians:—

“In 1676 a body of savages entered it on the 2d of March, plundered several houses, and carried off a number of cattle. On the 9th they ambushed four men who were driving their carts, killed one, and took a second; but while they were disputing about the manner of putting him to death he escaped. On the 13th, about four hundred of these people assaulted Groton again. The inhabitants, alarmed by the recent destruction of Lancaster, had retreated into five garrisoned houses. Four of these were within musket-shot of each other. The fifth stood at the distance of a mile. Between the four neighboring ones were gathered all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.

“In the morning, two of the Indians showed themselves behind a hill near one of the four garrisons, with an intention to decoy the inhabitants out of their fortifications. The alarm was immediately given. A considerable part of the men in this garrison, and several from the next, imprudently went out to surprise them; when a large body, who had been lying in ambush for this purpose, arose instantaneously, and fired upon them. The English fled. Another party of the Indians at the same time came upon the rear of the nearest garrison, thus deprived of its defence, and began to pull down the palisades. The flying English retreated to the next garrison; and the women and children, forsaken as they were, escaped, under the protection of Providence, to the same place of safety. The ungarrisoned houses in the town were then set on fire by the savages.

“In a similar manner they attempted to surprise the solitary garrison; one of their people being employed to decoy the English out of it into an ambush in the neighborhood. The watch, however, discovering the ambush, gave the alarm and prevented the mischief intended. The next day, the Indians withdrew; having burnt about forty dwelling-houses and the church, together with barns and out-houses.”

Their leader was John Monoco, who was afterward captured, taken to Boston and hanged.

Groton has produced many eminent men, of whom are Colonel William Prescott (1726–1795); Oliver Prescott, M.D. (1762–1827), an author, and founder of Groton Academy; Samuel Dana (1767–1835), Amos Lawrence (1786–1852), Ether Shepley, LL.D. (1789–187–), and Abbott Lawrence, LL.D. (1792–1855). Hon. Timothy Bigelow, Hon. Luther Lawrence, Hon. William M. Richardson, and Judge James Prescott, belong in the first quarter of this century; a little later were Hon. Timothy Fuller and Margaret Fuller (Ossoli). Hon. George S. Boutwell, LL.D., formerly a United States senator, and, later, secretary of the Treasury, was long a resident of Groton.

**Grout's Corner**, a village in Montague.

**Groveland** is a handsome town on the south bank of the Merrimack River, and in the northerly part of Essex County, 34 miles north of Boston, with which it connects by the Haverhill Branch of the Danvers and Newburyport line of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Haverhill and West Newbury; on the northeast by the latter; on a small space at the east by Newbury; on the southeast and south by Georgetown;



on a short southwestern line by the northern part of Boxford; and on the northwest line by Bradford and Haverhill. From the latter it is separated by the Merrimack, across which, at Groveland village, is an excellent iron bridge 800 feet in length.

The assessed area is 5,230 acres, which includes small scattered tracts of forest aggregating 1,495 acres, and composed mostly of pine and oak. The surface is otherwise finely diversified with swelling eminences, fertile valleys and frequent ponds and streams. There are several points especially attractive, — as the grove on the Merrimack, Mount Perry, Eagle Bluff, Father Perry's Walk, old "Federal City," and Mutton Pie Swamp. The scenery on the banks of the Merrimack, which sweeps grandly along its northern side, is very beautiful. It is here a tidal stream navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Salmon, shad and other fish are taken from its waters. Parker River, gathering its volume in two ponds in the eastern section of the town, flows eastward through Newbury into the ocean. In this section also is another small village. Johnson's Pond, a charming sheet of water in the western angle of the town, containing about 300 acres, sends a tributary by a fall of sixty feet into the Merrimack River, affording power for the several factories in West Groveland Village. The manufactures of the town are chiefly woollen goods ("Groveland Mills" having three mills), employing some 400 persons; boots and shoes, employing nearly 300; also carriages, metallic goods, lumber, food preparations and materials for building.

Numerous elms and maples adorn the streets and diversify the landscape. The underlying rock is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss, with some rocks of slaty character and masses of metalliferous rock. The usual crops are cultivated; and the 133 farms, in 1885, reported an aggregate product reaching the value of \$68,281. The valuation in 1888 was \$877,555; with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. The population was 2,272, — an increase of 496 since 1870. The dwelling-houses numbered 396. The public schools are completely graded, and occupy eight buildings valued at \$16,000. The churches are Congregational, Methodist, American Episcopal, and Roman Catholic. A tasteful monument on the common commemorates the loss of the 24 soldiers lost from the 117 sent by the town into the war for the Union.

This town, originally the East Precinct of Bradford, was incorporated March 8, 1850; being named (it is supposed) from its beautiful groves of oak and maple.

The first church in the place was organized June 7, 1727; when the Rev. William Balch was ordained pastor.

Among persons of eminence, formerly citizens, may be mentioned Hon. George Savay, Dr. Benjamin Parker, Nathaniel Ladd, Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, Peter Parks, Rev. Gardner B. Perry, Jacob W. Reed, Amos Parker, Edward C. Peabody, Charles Peabody, Col. Daniel B. Stickney, Stephen Parker, Nathaniel Parker and Capt. Phineas Hardy.

**Guinea**, a village in Newburyport.

**Gurnet, The**, the outermost point of Duxbury Neck, bearing a light and marking the outer entrance of Duxbury Bay and Plymouth Harbor.

**Gurney's Corners**, a village in Hanson.

**Hadley** is a very pleasant and fertile farming town of 286 farms, 396 houses, and 1,747 inhabitants, situated midway in the northerly side of Hampshire County, about 109 miles west of Boston. The Massachusetts Central Railroad passes through Hadley village a little south of the middle of the town, connecting it closely with all the principal lines in this section of the State.

This town is bounded on the north by Sunderland, on the east by Amherst, on the south by South Hadley, and on the west by Northampton and Hatfield. The Connecticut River forms the entire western line, and the long ridge of Mount Holyoke divides it from its neighbor on the south. The assessed area is 12,757 acres. There are 2,191 acres of forest, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, chestnut, maple, ash and white birch. The underlying rock is the lower sandstone, sienite, calcareous gneiss and dolerites. Mount Warner rises boldly midway of the western side, while at the southwest Mount Holyoke looks down upon the Connecticut River from a height of 830 feet. This eminence, though steep and somewhat difficult of ascent, is much frequented by lovers of the beautiful, and affords a prospect of great extent. On the summit are a public house and an observatory. One of the curiosities of this locality is an immense boulder, which, because of its remarkable attractive power, is called "The Magnet."

The principal affluents of the Connecticut in this town are Mill River on the north and Fort River on the south, both furnishing motive power. The alluvial meadows on the Connecticut River are among the most productive of the State, yielding large quantities of hay, grain, broom-corn and tobacco. In 1870 as many as 583 acres were devoted to the culture of the last-named article, yielding 1,006,000 pounds, valued at \$150,000; and about 110 acres were in broom-corn, yielding 60,000 pounds of broom-brush, valued at \$9,000, and 9,510 bushels of seed, valued at \$5,000. The census of 1885 shows a general reduction in the figures of all the statistics of this town. In the item of tobacco, the yield was 920,000 pounds, worth \$99,938. The other crops bear the usual proportion; the aggregate product having a value of \$389,840. In manufactures there are two grain mills, three lumber mills, five corn-broom factories, one carriage factory, a brick-yard, and one or more stone quarries. The value of the manufactures in the year mentioned was \$78,533. The valuation in 1888 was \$971,852, with a tax-rate of \$12 on \$1,000.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy ten buildings having a value of nearly \$20,000. There are three churches in the town, — all Congregationalist, the edifices being of the early style, with tall slender spires visible from afar over the tree-tops. On Mill River are the pleasant villages of North Hadley and Plainville; and

in other parts are "Fort River," "Hart's Brook," Hockanum, and Russellville. The largest settlement is Hadley village, built principally on a long and level street running north and south across the neck of a peninsula formed by a westward bend of the Connecticut River. The street is wide and well shaded with ancient trees. A noble iron bridge 1,200 feet in length connects it with the village of Northampton, two or three miles distant on the western side.

Other objects of interest are the free High school, the two public libraries in the two larger villages, the town-hall, and Mount Holyoke with its hotel, its curious and impressive features and its magnificent extent of beautiful landscape. Hopkins Academy, located in this town, was burned in 1860; and the fund has since been applied to the improvement of the public school. In four neighboring towns are five flourishing institutions of high rank, and these, with the manufacturing advantages of other towns along the noble river, have become stronger centres of attraction, leaving Hadley, as it has been from its early days, simply a wealthy agricultural town.

The Indian name of Hadley was *Norwottock*. Gov. John Webster and the Rev. John Russell, the first settlers, came here in 1659 from Connecticut. The place may have been named from Hadleigh, in Essex County, England. The first church was established under the pastorate of the Rev. John Russell in 1659; and the town was incorporated May 20, 1661.

Hadley was attacked by a large body of Indians during Philip's War, who after a long and sharp encounter were compelled to retreat. It is said that the people ascribed their deliverance to Gen. William Goffe, the regicide, who with his father-in-law, Gen. Edmund Whalley, were living under assumed names in the family of the Rev. John Russell.

Eminent men: Worthington Smith, D.D. (1793-1856), president of the University of Vermont from 1849 to 1856; Parsons Cooke, D.D. (1800-1864), an able theologian, editor and author; Simeon Nash, (1804), an able lawyer and author; Gen. Joseph Hooker (1815), major-general U.S.A., commander of the army of the Potomac; Frederic Dan Huntington, D.D., an able divine, bishop of Central New York since April 8, 1869.

**Half-Moon Island**, in the southwest part of Boston Harbor.

**Halfway Pond**, a pond and a village in Plymouth.

**Halifax** lies in the central part of Plymouth County, 28 miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes along its northeastern border. It has for its boundaries Hanson and Pembroke on the north; Jones River Pond and Plympton on the east; the latter and Middleborough on the south; and Bridgewater and East Bridgewater on the west. Its assessed area is 9,378 acres; about one half of this being more or less wooded.

The land in the eastern part of the town is level; in the western part diversified by gradual swells and valleys. Monponset Pond, a beautiful sheet of water about two miles long by half a mile broad, lies in the northern part of the town; and there are a series of small ponds across the town from this to Robbin's Pond, in Bridgewater, just over the western line. Great Cedar Swamp extends from the centre of the town over the northern line. The Winnetuxet River, a narrow and circuitous stream, flows through the southwestern section of the town, and joins the Titicut in Bridgewater. Vessels were formerly built upon this river, and floated down to the Taunton River and thence to Newport. There are some valuable beds of peat in this place, and graywacke and granite constitute the geological formation. The soil is sandy loam. The greenhouse and hotbed products are large in comparison to the usual crops. The value of the aggregate product of the 103 farms, in 1885, was \$65,940. There are several saw mills and a wooden-box mill in the town, the last employing from seven to ten persons. A few persons are engaged in making boots and shoes; and there are two or three other articles made in small quantities. The aggregate value of manufactured products in the last census year was \$37,821. The valuation in 1888 was \$247,464; and the tax-rate was \$13.60 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 530; and their dwellings, 142. There are 140 legal voters. The public schools occupy four buildings, valued at upwards of \$1,500. There is a public library of upwards of 1,500 volumes. The Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists have churches here. The town is very healthful, and the wealth is distributed among the people very equally.

The place was originally settled by the direct descendants of the Pilgrims; and among the names of its early citizens are those of Sturtevant, Thomson, Bosworth, Briggs and Waterman. A church was built in 1733; and John Cotton, author of "The History of Plymouth Church," was the first minister. In the great swamp in this town Captain Benjamin Church captured the *Monponsets* in the summer of 1676, "and brought them in, not one escaping." From this tribe the place had its early name. Its present name was given at the incorporation, July 4, 1734, in honor of the Duke of Halifax. Its territory was taken from Plympton, Middleborough, Pembroke and Bridgewater.

Halifax bore its part handsomely in the war of the Revolution; and for the war of 1812 it furnished an entire company, under Captain Asa Thompson, who was known as the "Tall Captain," being six feet and six inches in height. This company was chartered by Governor John Hancock in 1792. Its existence was maintained continuously; and it served also in the late Rebellion. In this war the town lost 24 out of the 96 men furnished. In 1867 it erected on the square in front of the Congregational church, at an expense of \$1,000, a granite monument to their memory.

Hallsville, in Lawrence.

**Hamilton** is a pleasant rural town in the central part of Essex County, and is intersected by the Eastern line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, 24 miles northeast of Boston. The Essex Branch runs from the main line eastward through the town. Ipswich lies on the north, Essex on the east, Manchester and Wenham on the south, and Topsfield on the west.

Except on the southern side (which is a straight line) the outline of the town is extremely irregular. The assessed area is 8,825 acres. Of this, 1,835 acres are forest, consisting chiefly of hemlock and pine. The land is rather level; Vineyard Hill in the west, and Brown's Hill in the southeast, being the highest elevations. Chebacco, Gravel, Round and Beck's ponds diversify the southeastern section of the town; a large swamp occupies the southwestern angle; and Miles River runs across the town from south to north, parallel with the central village. Black Brook drains the northwest part of the town, discharging into Ipswich River, which forms the western portion of the northern line, as well as the southern part of the western line. Sienite is the underlying stone. The soil is a black loam, and quite productive.

The 93 farms in 1885 yielded crops and other products to the value of \$106,121. The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, carriages, ice and other food preparations; these amounting, in the last census year, to \$117,725. The valuation in 1888 was \$772,070, with a tax of \$8.10 on \$1,000. The population is 851; and the number of dwelling-houses, 222. There are four school buildings, valued at upwards of \$2,500. The Congregationalists and the Methodists have each a church here.

Asbury Grove, a noted camp-meeting ground in the southwestern part of the town, is laid out with streets, avenues and parks, on which have been constructed numerous cottages in various styles of architecture for the accommodation of families during the continuance of the meetings, which annually attract thousands to this delightful spot.

A church was organized here in October 27, 1714, as the third of Ipswich; and at that time the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth was ordained as pastor.

This town was originally a part of Ipswich. It was called "The Hamlet" until its incorporation, June 21, 1793, when it received its present name in honor of Alexander Hamilton. Among the persons of eminence, natives of this town, are Fanny Woodbury (1791-1814), Daniel Safford (1792-1856), noted for benevolence; and Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") (1838), the most popular lady-essayist of the last twenty-five years, and regarded as still a resident of the town.

**Hampden** is a new and thriving agricultural and manufacturing town in the eastern section of Hampden County, bordering on Connecticut, and about 90 miles west by southwest of Boston. The Boston and Albany, the New London and Northern and the Connecticut River railroads pass through the adjoining towns on the north, east and west.

Wilbraham bounds it on the north, Monson on the east, Longmeadow on the west, and the town of Somers, in Connecticut, on the south.

The territory is nearly square; having an assessed area of 11,751 acres. Of this, 5,472 acres are forests, consisting of chestnut, oak and birch, chiefly. The scenery is rather wild, but beautiful. Rattlesnake Hill rises grandly at the Connecticut line to a height of 1,077 feet; and a range of hills extends from this northerly and medially through the town. Seantie Brook, rising in Wilbraham and Monson, flows through the central village westward through the town, furnishing power at several points on its course. The underlying rock is mainly calcareous gneiss, and good building stone is quarried at several points. The soil is sandy loam, of considerable fertility.

The town is somewhat noted for its various wild berries, which have been a source of profit. Its 138 farms in 1885 yielded products whose aggregate value was \$118,189. The manufactures amount to a much larger sum. In the southeastern part of the town is a paper mill; in various quarters are three lumber mills, a carriage factory, and at the centre are a five-set mill making union cassimeres, a four-set, devoted to ladies' dress goods, and a three-set mill making blankets. The population is 868, of whom 212 are voters; and there are 210 dwelling-houses. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$405,610.

The public schools consist of the grades of primary and grammar, occupying four buildings valued at nearly \$5,000. There is also a private educational institution bearing the name, "South Wilbraham Education Society," which has a school building and appurtenances valued at \$2,200. The Lacowsic Circulating Library has a nucleus of upwards of 500 volumes, and there are two Sunday-school libraries. The churches are the Congregationalist, Baptist and Methodist.

The Indian name for this locality was *Minnechaug*, meaning "berry-land." The town was formerly the southern part of Wilbraham (established June 15, 1763), from which it was taken and incorporated, March 28, 1878. It has the honor of bearing the county name.

**Hancock** is a long, narrow, and mountainous township in the northern half of the western side of Berkshire County, and 158 miles west of Boston. Pittsfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and Lebanon Springs, and Montreal (in Stephentown), on Harlem Extension Division of the Vermont Railroad, are the nearest stations. This town is bounded north by Williamstown, east by New Ashford, Lanesborough and Pittsfield, south by Richmond, and west by New Lebanon and Stephentown in New York. Its length is 16 miles north and south, and from two to three miles east and west. The assessed area is 20,696 acres. Of this, 9,683 acres are devoted to forest, which here consists chiefly of beech, birch and maple.

Much of the land is too rough for cultivation, but the sides of the mountains afford excellent pasturage. On Kinderhook Creek (which, flowing southward, leaves the town at the middle of its western side) there is a long, narrow valley of singular fertility, where may be seen some of the best farms of the county. On this stream, at its westward turn, is Hancock village, principally on one street shaded by maple trees. Here and at other points are two tanneries, saw mills and a carding mill. At the southwest angle is the "Shaker Settlement." Between these two little villages, embracing about one-half the township, the land is so mountainous and broken that it is almost uninhabited and roadless. The principal elevation is Old Tower Hill, near the centre of the tract. There are 69 farms in the town, whose product in the last census year was valued at \$74,407; and the manufactures at \$71,586. The valuation in 1888 was \$364,686, with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000. The population was 613, and there were 120 houses. The five school-houses are valued at \$2,500. There is a Baptist church here; and the Sunday school has a library containing about 300 volumes.

This plantation was called "Jericho," on account of its mountain walls. It was incorporated a town July 2, 1676, and named for the patriot, John Hancock. The early settlers here were mostly Baptists from Connecticut and Rhode Island. Among them were Timothy Hurlburt, Col. John Ashley, Josiah Dean, Martin Townsend and Asa Douglas. The latter was a grantee in 1760, but lived just over the line in Stephentown, N. Y., and was the great grandfather of Stephen A. Douglass. The settlers built their first meeting-house in 1791, having worshipped in a log-house previously. Elder Clark Rogers, settled over them about 1770, was the first minister. The Shakers settled here as early as 1780, and built a meeting-house in 1784. Their circular stone barn, 270 feet in diameter, is a unique structure that attracts the attention of the traveller.

This town furnished 70 men to the Union armies in the late war, and lost ten.

**Hanover** is a very pleasant town in the northerly part of Plymouth County, 26 miles from Boston, with which it is connected by the Hanover Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Rockland and South Scituate, on the east by the latter, on the south by Pembroke and Hanson, and on the west by Rockland. The assessed area is 9,297 acres, including 3,896 acres of woodland.

The Four Corners village, at the confluence of the Third Herring Brook and North River (forming respectively the eastern and the southern lines of the town), is "Hanover" station, the terminal point of the railroad, at the southeast corner of the town. Other stations and villages along the railroad are Curtis' Crossing, Winslow's Crossing, South Hanover and West Hanover. Other villages are the centre, North Hanover, and at the northeast corner, Assinippa Village, having West Scituate as its post-office.

With the exception of Walnut Hill in the north, and Round Top in the southwest, the land is quite generally level, and the scenery somewhat monotonous. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous. Here and there a small pond meets the eye. Several sources of the North River spring up in this town, and, uniting, flow into Indian Pond, which, for some distance, divides the town from Hanson; and then the river itself forms the divisional line between the town and Pembroke. Formerly there was considerable shipbuilding on this stream, for which Hanover and the neighboring towns furnished excellent white oak timber.

There are in the town 99 farms, but few owners devote themselves wholly to agriculture. The aggregate farm product in the census year of 1885 was \$83,248. The making of boots and shoes occupied about 250 persons; the goods selling for \$72,348. The product of the several nail and tack factories, with other iron goods, reached a value of \$182,800; boxes, house lumber and other wooden goods, \$38,732. Twenty-four persons were employed in the rubber factory; and there were manufactures of carriages, bricks, leather, meal and flour, etc. The aggregate value of the entire manufactured product was \$708,015. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,116,657, with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 1,966, with 445 dwelling-houses. There were 570 legal voters.

The schools are graded, occupying eight buildings, valued at nearly \$10,000. The Hanover Academy, established in 1828, is still active, and has a good school building. Three libraries, in as many different villages, are accessible to the people. The academy and the high school also have each a small library; and there are five Sunday-school libraries. The churches are Baptist, two Congregational, one American Episcopal, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Roman Catholic. The "Hanover Advance" and the "North River Pioneer" are weekly visitors of much usefulness.

Though settled as early as 1649, this place was not incorporated as a town until June 14, 1727, when it was named in honor of the Duke of Hanover, who at this date had been three days George the Second, King of England. In 1754 there were seventeen slaves in town. It is said that the first saw-mill erected in America was built in this place, and before one had been established in England. The anchors of the "Old Ironsides" were forged here; and here also the first cast-iron ploughs were made.

"Few towns in the State," observes a writer, "can show a larger proportion of pleasant, attractive country residences than Hanover. There is unmistakable evidence that the previous generation was one of thrift and success." Hanover is still an intelligent, industrious and temperate place. It furnished 180 men for the Union army in the late war, losing about 40.

Col. John Bailey (1730-1840), and Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, United States Navy (1790), were born in Hanover.

**Hanson** is a very pleasant and industrious farming and manufacturing town, situated in the northern part



of Plymouth County, about 25 miles south by southeast of Boston. The Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad runs diagonally through the town, having stations at two postal villages, Hanson (centre) and South Hanson. The other villages are North Hanson and Gurney's Corners. The Hanover Branch of the Old Colony Railroad has a station within a few rods of the northeast angle of the town.

The boundaries of Hanson are Rockland and Hanover on the north, Pembroke on the east, Halifax on the south, and East Bridgewater and Whitman on the west. The assessed area is 9,030 acres, of which 6,014 are devoted to forest. The trees are almost exclusively pine and oak. There are low hills at the north, three on the eastern side, and an extended elevation at the centre; but with these slight exceptions the surface is nearly a level plain. It embraces several extensive ponds and cedar swamps,—Oldham Pond on the eastern line; and further south, Indian-Head Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering 156 acres. Its outlet, on which are several mill sites, flows north to North River. Poor Meadow Brook, a very crooked stream, flowing southward to Satucket River, drains the western section of the town.

Beds of iron ore are found in these ponds; and there is also a valuable stone quarry in the town. Cranberries and strawberries are largely cultivated. There are 127 farms, whose aggregate product in 1885 was \$67,193. The manufactures are boots and shoes, tacks and shoe nails, carriages, straw goods, wooden boxes and leather. There are several mills for sawing house lumber, box-boards and small articles, and for grinding grain. Some 50 persons are employed in making tacks and nails, and about 150 in shoemaking. The valuation in 1888 was \$578,905, with a tax-rate of \$14.30 on \$1,000. The population was 1,227, and there were 318 houses. The legal voters numbered 368.

The town-hall cost, for building and furnishing, about \$8,000; the seven school buildings, valued at upwards of \$5,000, accommodate two grammar and five primary schools. There are a small association library and two Sunday-school libraries. The churches are two—Congregational and Baptist.

Hanson—previously the West Parish of Pembroke—was incorporated a town February 22, 1820. Its name was chosen, without any regard of significance, out of many that were suggested; and it seems to be a very good one,—brief, good-looking and euphonious. Nearly all the territory was embraced in a purchase made by Major Josiah Winslow of the Indian sagem, Josiah Wampanuck, on the 9th of July, 1692. Many Indian relics have been discovered in the neighborhood of the ponds, and the line of an Indian trail through Great Cedar Swamp is shown. Among the early settlers were Josiah Browne, who lived in the southern, and Edward Thomas, in the northern, parts of the town.

A church was organized here August 31, 1748; and the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D.D., was then ordained pastor; remaining in this ministry until his death, August 8, 1803. The Baptist church was

organized in 1812, and the Rev. Joseph Torrey was the first pastor. This town furnished the sum of \$19,502 and 131 men for the late war, 21 of whom lost their lives therefrom, either in or after leaving the service.

**Hardware**, a village in Canton.

**Hardwick** is a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing town near the middle of the western side of Worcester County, 75 miles west of Boston. The Massachusetts Central Railroad winds through the town, having a station at Furnace Village (Hardwick station), in the eastern part, and another at Gilbertville, in the southern part.

Dana and Barre lie upon the northeastern and northwestern sides, New Braintree is on the southeast, Ware on the south, and Enfield on the west. The assessed area is 23,998 acres, with 5,287 in woodland. The surface is rough and hilly. The most notable elevation is Mount Dougal, in the southern part, overlooking the busy village of Gilbertville, on Ware River. This stream forms the long southeastern line of the town, and furnishes excellent powers. Moose and Danforth brooks, having some mill sites, flow into it from the north; and Muddy River flows through a series of small ponds in the north and middle portion of the town to Muddy Pond, at the southern border.

The soil is deep, moist and strong, producing fine crops of hay and grain, and affording excellent pasturage. The town has 22,607 fruit trees. The aggregate product of the 195 farms in 1885 was \$214,027. The manufactures consist of woollen goods, paper, boots and shoes, furniture, lumber, iron goods and building stone. The paper mill employs from 15 to 20 persons, and the woollen mills upwards of 800. The population in 1875 was 1,992; in 1885 it was 3,145, of whom 520 were legal voters. The houses were 373 in number. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,375,800, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000.

There are eleven school buildings, valued at upwards of \$20,000. The Gilbertville Library has about 1,500 volumes, and the Hardwick Free Library nearly the same number. There are a Congregational church at Hardwick, and a Congregational, a union and a Roman Catholic at Gilbertville.

The Indian name of this place was *Wombemesisecook*. The land was bought of the two sachems, John Magus and Lawrence Nassowanno, in 1686, by John Lamb and others, for twenty English pounds. It bore the name of "Lambstown" until its incorporation, January 10, 1737. The town was probably named from Philip York, Lord Hardwicke, of the Privy Council, and chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. The first church was organized November 17, 1736, and the Rev. David White ordained as pastor.

General Timothy Ruggles, a noted royalist, was long a resident of the town. Early in the Revolution his five farms, with their stock of thirty horses, his deer-park, and other property, were confiscated.

Hardwick sent some forty soldiers into the Union army in the late war, of whom about ten were killed in battle, or died of disease contracted in the service. This town has also given to the country Dr. Jonas Fay (1737–1818), a prominent statesman; Moses Robinson (1741–1813), United States senator 1791–1796; and the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D. (1802), an able preacher and historian, for many years a resident of Cambridge.

**Harris**, a village in Rehoboth.

**Harrison Square**, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Harrisville**, in Clinton; also in West Boylston, and in Winchendon.

**Hartsbrook**, a village in Hadley.

**Hartsville**, in New Marlborough.

**Harvard** is a fine farming town forming one of the northeast angles of Worcester County, and is 38 miles from Boston. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad (a division of the Boston and Maine) runs through the western part, having a station at the southwest, near Still River Village. Shaker Village occupies the northeast extremity of the town; and near the north line is Ayer Junction on the Fitchburg Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Ayer, east by Littleton and Boxborough, on the south by Bolton, and on the west by Lancaster and Shirley. The assessed area is 16,144 acres; 5,447 being forests of oak, chestnut, maple and pine.

The land is beautifully diversified by hills, valleys, ponds and streams. Pin Hill, of curious pyramidal form, has an altitude of nearly 200 feet. It contains a valuable quarry of blue slate, from which many gravestones are cut. A coarse variety of granite is the prevailing stone. Prospect Hill, in the western part of the town, is worthy of its name; a vast extent of country, in addition to the beautiful valley of the Nashua, being visible from its summit. Just south of Harvard Centre is Bare Hill Pond, a very fine sheet of water of about 206 acres, adorned with several islands and well stored with fish. The waters of Hell Pond, in the northwest of the town, occupying a space of about 50 acres, have a depth of 90 feet,—hence the name, curiously enough. Near by is Robbin's Pond. Still River flows through the southeast part of the town to Nashua River, which forms the entire western line. On a stream at the eastern line, south, are saw and grist mills. On Bower Brook, flowing into Bare Hill Pond from the south, is a saw mill; on a stream at the eastern line, south, are saw mills and grist mills; and on Cold Stream Brook, the outlet of Bare Hill Pond, running north through the midst of the town, are also saw and grist mills. A mile

or two east of these, on Bennett's Brook, is the Shaker village, a scene of neatness, industry and thrift. Here also are a saw mill and grist mill, also their herb-house, school-house and meeting-house. In 1780 this community numbered about 150; at which figure it had remained for many years. The entire population of the town at that date was 1,341; in 1885 it was 1,184.

The soil of this town is a black loam, strong and fertile, and admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and forest trees; and large quantities of apples, pears, chestnuts and walnuts are exported. The intervale lands upon the Nashua River are remarkably productive of the usual farm crops. The aggregate product of the Harvard farms, 210 in number, in 1885, was \$229,533. Some canning of fruits is done by the Shakers; some agricultural implements are made; but all except one or two saw mills and grist mills have fallen into disuse; one having been changed to a wool-scouring mill. The entire manufactured product of the last census year was valued at \$73,318. There are 271 dwelling-houses. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$933,445, with a tax-rate of \$10.40 on \$1,000. There are a town-hall, a town library of about 4,000 volumes, an association library of about 1,000, and the Bromfield School library, somewhat larger. Besides this school, which has buildings worth some \$15,000, there are nine public-school buildings, valued at about \$9,000. The churches are the Unitarian, Congregationalist, Baptist and Shakers.

Harvard was taken from Lancaster, Groton and Stow and incorporated, January 29, 1732. The Rev. John Seecomb was the first minister of the first church, which was organized in 1733.

This town furnished 162 soldiers for the Union armies in the late war, of whom 16 lost their lives in the service.

**Harwich**, one of the most characteristic and pleasant of the Cape Cod towns, lies on its south side, about midway of Barnstable County, southeast from Boston, and about 85 miles distant by the Old Colony Railroad. This road has three stations in the town,—North Harwich at the northwest, Harwich (centre) and Pleasant Lake, on the north side. The other villages are West Harwich, Harwich Port and South Harwich, on the south side, and East Harwich on Pleasant Bay, which has Orleans on its north side and Chatham on its south. The last-mentioned town is the boundary on the east, Brewster lies on the north, Dennis on the west; while the south side, scarcely deviating from the straight line of the 41° 40' parallel of latitude, is washed by the waters of the Atlantic. The assessed area of this town is 8,670 acres; of which 2,414 acres are occupied by a growth of oak and pine trees.

There are several fresh-water ponds, the largest being Long Pond on the Brewster line; and another is Pleasant Lake, giving a name to the railroad station near it. From the latter sheet of water issues Herring River, the most considerable stream of the town, flowing southward to the sea at West Harwich. From it many shad and alewives are annually taken. The town abounds in romantic

dells and shady retreats, admirably adapted to the use of holiday parties and recreation. There are small elevations near the centre, one on the western side and one on the northeast.

The farms are 113 in number. Nearly 500 acres are devoted to cranberry culture; and this crop, in 1885, was 12,180 barrels, worth \$72,995. There is a fair number of fruit trees, which yield well. The soil is sandy, but with a little fertilizing produces good crops of rye, maize, and the common vegetables. The value of the aggregate crop in 1885 was \$83,431. There are two shipyards, two or three cooperages, one or more stone quarries, two or three carriage factories, a tannery, a machine shop, a printing office, food establishments, and the usual small industries of a farming and sea-shore town. The aggregate product of manufactures in the last census year was \$83,431. There are some 350 mariners and 50 or more fishermen having residence in the town. Five schooners, aggregating 1,519 tons, were engaged in transportation; and 9 schooners, 7 sloops, 15 sail-boats, 45 dories and 14 seine boats were engaged in the fisheries. The catch of mackerel in 1885 was valued at \$41,727; of cod, \$9,473. The whale product was \$467; and clams, \$235. These and other fish aggregated in the value of \$55,691. Harwich has a national bank with a capital of \$300,000; and a savings bank, having, at the close of last year, \$418,478 in deposits.

The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,001,535, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There are 785 dwelling-houses, 2,783 inhabitants, and 845 legal voters. The schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings valued at nearly \$15,000. In the villages are ten libraries in a degree accessible to the public. The "Harwich Independent" is an old institution, but ever fresh in its weekly contents. The churches are Baptist, two Congregational, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The Baptist church (at West Harwich) is said to be the oldest on the Cape.

The Indian name of this place was *Satucket*, extending across the Cape. It was incorporated as the town of Harwich September 14, 1694, taking its name from a town in England. The territory of Brewster was set off from it in 1803. The first church was organized, with the Rev. Edward Pell for its minister, November 6, 1747. The records are well preserved and curious. The land here was bought of *Matty Quason*, or his heirs. The Satucket Indians, numbering as many as 500 in 1694, lived in the northwest part of the town; and traces of them still remain.

Hastingsville, in Framingham.

Hatchfield, a village in Falmouth.

**Hatfield** is an ancient and handsome town at the middle of the northern side of Hampshire County, about 120 miles west of Boston. It is situated on the right bank of the Connecticut River, which forms its entire eastern line; then, bending westward, forms about half its southern line. The Connecticut

River Railroad passes through the midst of the town north and south, having stations at the north, south and centre. Whately lies on the north, Hadley on the east, the latter and Northampton on the south, and the last and Williamsburgh on the west.

The villages are at the centre, north, south and west. The assessed area is 9,212 acres, which includes 2,304 acres of forest.

The land is level and alluvial on the river, undulating in the centre and mountainous in the west. There are extensive marshes in the southern section; while on the western border the Horse Mountain rises as a mighty barrier to the height of about 1,000 feet. There is a gentle inclination of the land toward the south; and in that direction are the currents of Broad Brook, Mill River and other streams that drain the town. The southern terminus of the base line of the Trigonometrical Survey of the State is within an irregular semicircle formed by a bend in Mill River, in the southern section of the town.

The geological formation is sienite, middle shales, and sandstone; and in these are found galena, blende, heavy spar, copper pyrites, crystals of yellow quartz and other minerals. The soil is fertile, and remunerative crops of maize, wheat, rye, hay and tobacco are produced. Hatfield, for more than a century and a half, enjoyed a reputation for fat cattle; but the tobacco crop, according to the census, is now far the most valuable item; being, in 1885, 929,993 pounds, worth \$99,938. The aggregate farm product was valued at \$273,568. The manufactures are guns, building stone, brooms, food preparations, tobacco, etc., valued, in the aggregate, at \$73,428. The valuation in 1888 was \$886,900, with a tax-rate of \$9.50 on \$1,000.

The dwelling-houses numbered 274; the inhabitants, 1,367; legal voters, 319.

The public library has upwards of 3,000 volumes. There were five school buildings, valued at about \$10,000. Smith Academy, founded in 1871, has a building and appurtenances valued at \$24,000. This was founded by Miss Sophia Smith,—a native and long a resident of the town; and who was also the founder of Smith College, in Northampton. She was the daughter of Oliver Smith, who established the Smith Charity Fund, which several years since amounted to over a million dollars. The church is Congregational.

This place was once a part of Hadley, and was incorporated as a town on the 11th of May, 1670. It was probably called Hatfield from a parish of this name in England. The church was organized in 1670; and the Rev. Hope Atherton was that year ordained as pastor.

Hatfield suffered seriously during Philip's War. "On the 30th of May, 1675," says an early historian, "from six to seven hundred Indians invaded Hatfield; their first work being to set on fire 12 buildings without the fortification. At this time, almost every man belonging to the plantation was at work in the meadow; and while the palisaded dwellings were attacked at every point, and bravely defended by the few who remained, and while a large number of the

savages were busy in killing cattle or driving them off, 150 Indians entered the meadow to engage the planters. The flames of the burning buildings were seen at Hadley; and 25 young men left that town immediately and arrived in the meadow just in season to save the planters from entire destruction. Five of their number fell in the conflict; and 25 Indians were killed,—being one to each man who went over from Hadley.

On the 19th of October, 1675, a body of more than 700 Indians, elated by successes in Deerfield, approached the outposts of this town, having cut off the scouts that had been sent out to watch for their approach. Poole and his men entered into a spirited defence of one extremity; while the veteran Moseley dealt death to the enemy in the centre. Captain Appleton, with the Hadley forces, was soon on the ground, and engaged the foe at the other extremity. The enemy were repulsed at every point. The engagement took place just at the close of the day; and the enemy had been entertained so hotly, that they retired in great haste and confusion, only having had time to burn a few barns and other outbuildings, and drive off a number of cattle. Ten of the settlers were killed, and the loss of the Indians must have been considerable.

Again, on the 19th day of September, 1677, "a party of about 50 Indians from Canada, who had descended the Connecticut to Hatfield, fell upon that town, shot down three men outside of the fortifications, and, breaking through, killed 11 men, women, and children, and captured and took away a large number. The attack occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning, and while the principal part of the men were at work in the meadows. Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings, whose wives were taken, afterwards went to Quebec, and, for £200, redeemed the captives.

The first open and decided measures to oppose the State government, in what is known as Shays' Insurrection, were taken in this town, whose people were in strong sympathy with that movement. On the 22nd of August, 1786, a convention of delegates from 50 towns assembled here, and, in a session of three days, set forth in detail what they considered the grievances of the people; among which were "the existence of the senate," "the existence of the courts of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace," and "the general court sitting in the town of Boston;" and they voted that a revision of the constitution ought to be made. Four days subsequent to the rising of this convention, the court-house at Northampton was surrounded by armed insurgents, and the doors closed.

But, though many of the citizens of Hatfield were in sympathy with the insurgents, some of them were loyal; and one at least, as we learn from the following inscription, sealed his loyalty with his blood:—

"To the memory of Mr. Jacob Walker, who, respected by the brave, beloved by his country's friends, dear to his relations, while manfully defending the laws and liberties of the Commonwealth, nobly fell by the impious hand of treason and rebellion on the 17th of February, 1787. in the 32nd year of his age. Citizen passing, drop a tear, and learn to imitate the brave."

Eminent persons: Jonathan Dickinson (1688-1747), first president of Princeton College; Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College; Elisha Williams (1694-1755), president of Yale College from 1726 to 1739; Oliver Partridge (1712-1792), member of the first Colonial Congress; Oliver Smith (1766-1845), a wealthy and benevolent farmer, who left an estate of about \$370,000, the most of which he devised to educational and charitable purposes; and Miss Sophia Smith (1796-1870), a woman of tender sensibilities and noble Christian endeavor, and the founder of Smith Academy in Hatfield, and Smith College in Northampton.

Havenville, in Burlington.

**HAYERHILL**, the *Pentucket* of the Indians, is an enterprising and uncommonly beautiful city, noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and for its recent growth and industrial prosperity. It lies in the northerly part of Essex County, on the north bank of the Merrimack River, at the head of tide-water and of sloop navigation; and is, by the Boston and Maine Railroad, 32 miles north of Boston, and 78 miles southwest from Portland. It is connected with Bradford and Groveland by substantial bridges, and with Newburyport by water and by the Haverhill Branch and the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad.

The town contains three postal centres—Haverhill, East Haverhill, and Ayer's Village (in the northwest angle); the other villages being East Parish, North Parish, Riverside, Rocks Village, Tilton's Corner, and West Parish. It has for its boundaries the New Hampshire line on the northwest; this and Merrimack on the northeast; the Merrimack River, separating it from Newbury and Groveland, on the southeast; the same river, between it and Bradford, on the south; and Methuen on the southwest. The assessed area is 15,520 acres, including 940 acres of woodland. There are 163 farms, whose aggregate product in 1885 had the value of \$173,973.

The underlying rock is the Merrimack schist, which crops out in ledges having a similar inclination in several localities. On Brandy Brow, in the north part of the town, there is a huge boulder, which stands at the corner of Merrimack, Haverhill, Newtown and Plaistow. The surface of the city is agreeably diversified with rounded hills, valleys, lakes, streams and river; and the populous part, occupying a gentle acclivity rising immediately from the brink of the Merrimack, presents, with its handsome private residences, its churches, and other public edifices, a remarkably fine appearance. The highest point of land is Ayer's Hill, 339 feet above the sea, in the northwest section. From this, as well as from Golden Hill and Silver Hill, delightful views of the outspreading landscape and the noble river are obtained. There are five beautiful sheets of fresh water in the city, the largest of which, comprising about 238 acres, and called "Canoza Lake," is a favorite resort for pleasure parties, and is surrounded with delightful scenery. It receives a small tributary named "Fishing Brook;" and upon its outlet there is a mill privilege.



Little River flows along the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad into the Merrimack; and Creek Pond, of about 156 acres, in the westerly part of the city, sends an affluent, called "Creek Brook," into the same river.

There are some excellent farms and apple-orchards here, and considerable attention is given to market-gardening; but the principal business is manufacturing. The city has establishments for making woollen goods, hats, shoe-lasts, shoe nails and tacks, morocco, carriages, boxes, tin-ware and clothing; and about 275 firms are busily employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes; the product in 1885 being valued at \$13,551,905. The aggregate product of all manufactures was \$16,320,707. The territory burned by the great fire of February 17 and 18, 1882, was devoted almost exclusively to this business, and the loss was estimated at \$2,000,000. Yet it was soon rebuilt, with larger and better structures. The city continues to grow and business to increase.

There were in the city, in 1888, 4,026 dwelling-houses, upwards of 159 factory buildings, 236 workshops, besides numerous office and store buildings. The valuation in the latter year was \$16,659,379, with a tax-rate of \$16.60 on \$1,000. There are five national banks, having an aggregate capital of \$990,000; and two savings banks whose deposits at the close of last year amounted to \$5,097,553. The city hall is a fine structure, and there is an excellent public library containing about 40,000 volumes. The public schools are completely graded; and there are also a normal and a training school for teachers. The schools occupy 17 buildings, having a value of about \$350,000. The city has several able public journals — "The Haverhill Gazette" (daily and weekly), "The Daily" and "The Weekly Bulletin," "The Daily" and "The Weekly Laborer;" "The Essex Banner" and "The Outline," both weeklies. There are street railways, an efficient fire department and 21 churches. The latter are as follows: Congregational—the Centre, Fourth, North Haverhill, Riverside and West; Free Baptist; Methodist Episcopal; Protestant Episcopal—St. John's and Trinity; Roman Catholic—St. James' and St. Joseph's; Universalist—Haverhill and West Haverhill; and the Wesleyan Methodist. The social organizations are numerous.

Haverhill furnished 1,241 men for the army and navy during the late war of the Rebellion; and to the memory of the 184 that were lost it has erected a fitting monument. There is also a handsome fireman's monument, consisting of an elaborate granite pedestal, surmounted by the statue in white marble of a fireman, — the whole being fourteen feet in height.

The settlement at Haverhill was commenced in 1640 by the Rev. John Ward and others, who accompanied him from Newbury. The land was purchased of the Indians *Passaquo* and *Saggahew* Nov. 15, 1642, and then extended fourteen miles upon the river, and from it six miles north, embracing parts of Methuen, and of Salem, Atkinson and Plaistow in New Hampshire. It was named in memory of Haverhill, the birthplace of Mr. Ward in England, and incorporated

in 1645. The plantation then contained about 32 landholders, and was, with the exception of open fields upon the river, a dense and unbroken forest. It 1650 it was voted "that Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting on the Lord's day and on lecture days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family." A bell was not procured until 1748. The first church was organized in 1645; and on the 13th of February, 1647, the Rev. John Ward, a man of robust constitution and an excellent divine, was ordained as pastor. His salary in 1652 was £50. He died December 27, 1693, and was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, who was killed by the Indians in their attack upon the town on the 29th of August, 1708.

The first record made of schools is in March, 1661, when it was voted "that ten pounds should be rated for a schoolmaster, and he to receive pay from the scholars as he and the parents can agree."

Haverhill, as a frontier settlement, suffered much from Indian ferocity. The exploit of Mrs. Hannah Duston, in whose memory a monument has been erected on Duston's Island, at the mouth of the Contoocook River, is one of the most remarkable on record. On the 15th of March, 1697, a body of Indians made a descent on the westerly part of the town, and came towards the house of Mr. Thomas Duston. "Upon the first alarm, he flew from a neighboring field to his family. Seven of his children he directed to flee, while he himself went to assist his wife, who was confined to the bed with an infant a week old; but, before she could leave her bed, the savages arrived. In despair of rendering her assistance, Mr. Duston flew to the door, mounted his horse, and determined in his own mind to snatch up and save the child which he loved the best; but, upon coming up to them, he found it impossible to make a selection. He resolved, therefore, to meet his fate with them. A body of Indians soon came up with him, and, from short distances, fired upon him and his little company. For more than a mile he continued to retreat, placing himself between his children and the fire of the savages, and returning their shots with great spirit and success. At length he saw them all safely lodged from their bloody pursuers in a distant house. As Mr. Duston quitted his house, a party of Indians entered it. Mrs. Duston was in bed, but they compelled her, with the nurse, Mrs. Neff, to march with other captives into the wilderness. The air was keen, and their path led alternately through snow and deep mud. After going a short distance the savages killed the infant, and soon began to kill such other captives as showed weakness. The wigwam of their savage masters was on an island in Contoocook River, and was inhabited by 12 Indians. The information that, on their arrival at the settlement to which they were destined, they must submit to be scourged, and run the gantlet between two files of Indians, led them promptly to devise some means of escape. Early in the morning of the 31st of May, Mrs. Duston awaked her nurse and another fellow-prisoner; and arming themselves with tomahawks, thus despatched 10 of the 12 Indians while asleep. The other two escaped. The women then

pursued their difficult and toilsome journey through the wilderness, and at length arrived in safety at Haverhill."

In his visit to New England in 1789, Washington spent one night in this town, — saying, as he entered it and gazed upon the river and the landscape, then in its autumn glory, "Haverhill is the pleasantest village I ever passed through."

The first steamboat that ever floated on the Merrimack was built here, and descended the river to Newburyport for the first time April 7, 1828.

The first Baptist church in Essex County was established here by the Rev. Hezekiah Smith in 1765.

The first newspaper ("The Gazette") issued here appeared in 1793; in the ensuing year, the Haverhill bridge was completed. The town, which in 1865 had a population of 10,740, was incorporated as a city March 10, 1869. In 1885 the population was 21,795, and the number of legal voters, 5,623.

Haverhill has given to the world many distinguished men, of whom the following may be named: —

Richard Saltonstall (1703–1756), an able jurist; Gen. Joseph Badger (1722–1803), an efficient officer; Brig.-Gen. Moses Hazen (1733–1803), a brave Revolutionary officer; Thomas Cogswell (1746–1810), an able officer and jurist; Gen. Benjamin Moers (1758–1838), an efficient officer in the Revolution; Nathaniel Cogswell (1773–1813), a lawyer, and general in the Spanish army; Daniel Appleton (1785–1849), founder of the publishing house of Appleton & Company; Benjamin Greenleaf (1786–1864), author of an able series of mathematical text-books; William Willis, LL.D. (1794–1870), an able historian; John Greenleaf Whittier (1807), a poet of world-wide fame (born in a farm-house about two miles distant from the city proper, on the road leading to Amesbury, the town in which he now resides); George Minot (1817–1858), an able editor and lawyer; Charles Short, LL.D. (1821), an able writer, president of Kenyon College from 1863 to 1867; and Gen. William Francis Bartlett (1840), H. U. 1862, a gallant soldier; Hon. E. J. M. Hale (1813–1881), a graduate of Harvard University in 1835, — devoted chiefly to woollen manufactures; founder of the Haverhill Public Library and the hospital for the city.

**Haverhill Bridge**, a village in Bradford.

**Hawes Hill**, in Barre, 1,285 feet in height.

**Hawley**, situated on the highlands in the western part of Franklin County, has for its boundaries, Charlemont on the north, Buckland and Ashfield on the east, Plainfield on the south, and Savoy on the west.

Its assessed area is 17,895 acres. There are 6,416 acres of forest, consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock and spruce. The land is hilly, the scenery picturesque, and the climate cold and healthful. Among the minerals found here are massive iron pyrites, magnetic

iron, and zoisite. Forge Hill, in the western centre, is one of the most prominent elevations. A large number of clear and sparkling brooks, well stored with trout, flow from the hills, and swell the waters of Deerfield River. The soil is good for grazing, and the growing of wool receives considerable attention. There are large quantities of maple sugar sent to market.

The product of the 133 farms in 1885 was valued at \$102,639. There are three saw mills, also manufactories of broom-handles, and of straw and palm-leaf hats. The wooden and other goods made in 1885 had the value of \$10,664. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$158,385, with a tax-rate of \$23 on \$1,000. The inhabitants numbered 545, and were sheltered in 119 dwelling-houses. There were 152 legal voters.

There are eight school buildings, valued at about \$3,000. The two Sunday school libraries have some 600 volumes. There are two churches, both Congregational. This town sent 81 soldiers into the Union armies in the late war.

A branch railroad is needed for the increase and prosperity of this place. Its nearest station is Charlemont, at the north, on the opposite side of the Deerfield River, on the Fitchburg Railroad, 128 miles from Boston. There is a post-office at Hawley centre and one at West Hawley. The other villages are East and South Hawley.

This place was Number Seven Plantation, and was incorporated February 6, 1792. It was named in honor of Major Joseph Hawley, of Northampton. The first church was formed September 16, 1778; and the Rev. Jonathan Grout, ordained October 23, 1793, was the first settled pastor.

**Hayden Row**, a village in Hopkinton.

**Haydenville**, in Williamsburg.

**Haywardville**, in Stoneham.

**Hazelwood**, a village in Hyde Park.

**Hazen, Mount**, in Clarksburg, 2,272 feet in height.

**Head, Pamet**, a village in Truro.

**Heald Village**, in Barre.

**Heath**, a locality in the Roxbury district of Boston.

**Heath**, situated among the hills in the northwest section of Franklin County, 119 miles from Boston, has for its bounds, New Hampshire on the north, Colrain on the east, Charlemont on the south, and the latter and Rowe on the west. Its assessed area is 14,942, — which includes 3,478 acres of forests containing nearly

all the New England varieties of trees. The actual area is probably 2,000 acres greater than these figures.

The land is broken and sparsely settled. The geological formation is the Quebec group and calciferous mica-schist. Pyrites and zoisite occur. There are several pretty ponds of small size. The streams are tributaries of the Deerfield River, and furnish motive power for several saw and grist and cider mills. Maple sugar, cider and vinegar are extensively produced, and lumber, bark and firewood are marketed in considerable quantities. Some articles of furniture and agricultural implements are made. The aggregate farm product in 1885 was valued at \$110,279; and the manufactured products at \$9,236. The valuation in 1888 was \$163,305, with a tax of \$17.50 on 1000. The town has 123 farms and 568 inhabitants, including 149 legal voters. There is a good town-house here. The eight public school-houses are valued at about \$2,500. The two Sunday-school libraries contain some 600 volumes. The Congregationalists, the Methodists, and the American Episcopal Church have each a house of worship here. The post-office is at Heath (centre); the other village being North Heath. The nearest railroad stations are at Charlemont, on the south, and Shelburne Falls, at the southeast, on the Fitchburg Railroad.

This town was taken from Charlemont and incorporated February 14, 1785. It was named in honor of a well-known soldier of the Revolution, General William Heath. A church was organized April 15th of the year of the town's incorporation; and in 1790 the first minister, Rev. Joseph Strong, was settled. Fort Shirley was built here in 1744, as a defence against the Indians. At that period the red deer were still numerous in the region. Through the influence of Colonel Hugh Maxwell, who was wounded at Bunker Hill, and spent much time in this vicinity, the town had not a Tory inhabitant during the Revolutionary struggle.

Hebronville, in Attleborough.

Herdsdale, a village in Northampton.

Highfield, a village in Falmouth.

High Head, a village in Truro.

Highland, a village in Truro; also a locality in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

Highland Lake, a pond, and also a village in Norfolk.

Highlands, a village in Holyoke; also one in Lowell, one in Lynn, and one in Woburn.

Highlandville, in Needham.

Hilliard's Knob, a peak in the Mount Holyoke range, at the south line of Amherst. It is 1,120 feet in height.

## Hillsville, in Spencer.

**Hingham** is a fine old town, situated on the south shore of Boston Bay, and in the northern extremity of Plymouth County, about 17 miles southeast of Boston by the South-shore branch of the Old Colony Railroad, which has a station at West Hingham, Hingham, Old Colony House, where the Nantasket Beach Branch connects, and at Weirs, on the latter road. Other



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, HINGHAM

villages are Hingham centre, South Hingham, Downer Landing, Glad Tidings Plain, Liberty Plain and Queen Anne's Corner. The dwellings number 1,060, and the inhabitants 4,375. The assessed area is 12,973 acres, — which includes 2,642 acres of woodland.

The town is bounded on the north by Boston Bay, on the northeast by Cohasset, on the southeast by South Scituate and Rockland, and on the west by Weymouth, from which it is in part separated by Weymouth Back River. The northern line is extremely circuitous. The harbor admits of sloop navigation, and is well protected. Steam-

ers run constantly between this place and Boston, 12 miles distant, during the open season, and afford on their passage very fine views of the picturesque islands in the harbor. The rich and varied flora of this town offers great attraction to the naturalist; and the salubrity of the air is manifested in the general health and longevity of the people. The underlying rock is sienite and the St. John's group, which project in many broken ledges, and lend variety to the scenery. The highest point of land is Prospect Hill, 243 feet above sea-level, in the southeastern angle of the town. It commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the ocean. From Otis, Planter's, Baker's, Turkey and Squirrel hills, in the northern part of the town, delightful views of the shipping in the harbor, the curving shores, and rocky headlands, are obtained. The principal streams are Weymouth Back River, which widens into a beautiful estuary on the west; and the Weir River, which, with its tributaries, drains most of the territory of the town, and forms another estuary between World's End and Hull. Accord Pond, from which it flows, comprises about 90 acres, and, it is said, received its name from the amicable adjustment of the boundary lines of the three towns which came together in its centre. Cushing's Pond, of about 30 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water at Glad Tidings (or Upper) Plain, — a pleasant village having a church near the centre.

The soil, though somewhat rough, is in many places very fertile, and well adapted to arboriculture and to market-gardening. Many acres of salt-marsh are mown, and some small tracts are devoted to cranberries. The aggregate product of the 63 farms in 1885 was \$83,440. In addition to its agricultural interests, Hingham has manufactures of cabinet ware, cordage, wooden ware, boots and shoes, upholstery trimmings, building establishments, worsted goods — woven, knit, and hand-made; iron castings, hatchets, leather and other articles; the value of the goods made in the last census year being \$285,360. A little attention is still given to the fisheries. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,632,785, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000.

Hingham has a good newspaper, "The Hingham Journal;" an agricultural and horticultural society, owning a very fine hall; a Post of the G. A. R.; bands of music; a national bank; a savings bank; a mutual fire insurance company; a public library, founded by the Hon. Albert Fearing; a town-hall; Loring Hall, built by Col. Benjamin Loring for lectures; Derby Academy, incorporated June 19, 1797 (endowed by Madame Sarah Derby); the Keble School, lately established by American Episcopal Churchmen; ten public school-houses, of which one is a high school in a fine building which cost about \$20,000; and several handsome church edifices. These are the Unitarian (Old Church); Unitarian (New North Church); Unitarian (South Hingham); Trinitarian Congregationalist (at the centre); Baptist; St. John's (American Episcopal Church); Universalist; Methodist; Church of Zion (Independent); and St. Paul's church (Roman Catholic). The streets of Hingham are remarkably well shaded with stately trees; and the Hingham Cemetery is tastefully decorated with shrubs and flowers. It contains a monument erected

in memory of its seventy-six soldiers and sailors lost in the late war, whose names are inscribed thereon. In this cemetery repose the remains of Gov. Andrew.

This town, at first called "Bear Cove," was settled as early as 1633 by immigrants, mostly from Hingham, county of Norfolk, England. Among those to whom lands were granted here in 1635, the familiar names of Peter Hobart, Thomas Lincoln (weaver), William Hersey,



THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, HINGHAM.

Thomas Loring, Henry Rust, Henry Tuttle, William Walton, Richard Osborn, and John Fearing, are found. The town was incorporated September 2, 1635; and on the 18th of the same month the Rev. Peter Hobart drew a house-lot with the other twenty-nine to whom lands had been granted. He kept a journal, which is very valuable; continuing as pastor of the church until his death in 1679, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Norton. The latter died in 1716; and his successor was the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D., who continued in the ministry nearly sixty-nine years.



The old meeting-house is the oldest in New England. It was first occupied as such on the 8th of January, 1682. It stands upon rising ground, and is 73 feet in length by 55 in breadth. The pyramidal roof is surmounted by a peculiar belfry and a spire. The original cost of it was £430 and the old meeting-house. Extensive repairs and alterations were made in it in 1869.

The second church was organized in 1745; and the Rev. Daniel Shute was the ensuing year ordained as pastor, and continued as such until 1799.

During Philip's War, which began in 1675, the town was protected by three forts, — one of which was at Fort Hill, one at the cemetery, and the other "on the plain about a mile from the harbor." "On the 19th of April, 1676," says the Rev. Peter Hobart in his Diary, John Jacob was slain by the Indians near his father's house." The Indians burned, the day following, the dwellings of Nathaniel Chubbuck, Israel Hobart, Joseph Jones, Anthony Sprague and James Whiton.

Jedidiah Farmer and Simon Brown commenced publishing "The Hingham Gazette" here in 1827.

This town has given to the world Col. John Otis (1657-1727), an able lawyer and judge; Ezekiel Hersey (1709-1770), a famous physician; Gen. Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), a very distinguished Revolutionary officer, secretary of war from 1781 to 1784, collector of the port of Boston from 1789 to 1808; Levi Lincoln (1749-1820), acting governor in 1809; Andrews Norton (1786-1853), an eminent scholar and writer; Henry Ware, Jun., D.D. (1794-1843), an able clergyman and editor; John Ware, M.D. (1795-1864), a noted physician and author; William Ware (1797-1852), an author and clergyman; Joseph Andrews (1806-1873), one of the best line-engravers in the country; James Hall (1811), New York State geologist; Winckworth Allan Gay (1821), a fine landscape painter; Richard Henry Stoddard (1825), a prolific writer and popular poet; and Hon. Solomon Lincoln, an able writer and author of a "History of Hingham."

**Hinsdale** is a farming town of varied and beautiful scenery in the eastern half of the middle section of Berkshire County, 143 miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs through the midst of the town from the southeast. The station, post-office and village are a little north of the centre of the town. Its boundaries are Dalton and Windsor on the north, Peru on the east, Washington on the south, and the latter and Dalton on the west. The assessed area is 13,745 acres; and of this 3,606 acres are forest, consisting of maple, beech, birch, spruce and hemlock.

The town is elevated, generally level, with hills about its borders, from which gather the brooks, forming near the centre a large stream that furnishes motive power sufficient for several mills. Near the centre is Ashmun Pond, containing some 400 acres, fed by two small brooks and a mineral spring at the west of it. Brown iron ore, and the minerals apatite and zoisite, are found in the town.

The soil is loamy, and quite fertile. Sheep are not kept to such an extent as formerly, but are still more numerous than the average. Large quantities of maple sugar are annually made here.

The aggregate product of the 107 farms in this town in 1885 was valued at \$104,737. There were formerly cotton mills here, but now the chief manufacture is woollen cloths. The principal mill is constructed of stone. In 1885 it made goods to the value of \$385,369. Boots and shoes, carriages, leather, metallic goods, lumber, furniture and food preparations are manufactured here to some extent. The aggregate value of goods made in the last census year was \$456,039. The valuation in 1888 was \$712,784; with a tax-rate of \$16.40 on \$1,000. The number of dwellings is 270; of inhabitants, 1,656; of legal voters, 314.

The town has a good hall, and a public library building valued at \$16,000, and containing nearly 4,000 volumes. The schools are graded, and occupy seven buildings valued at about \$11,000. The Congregationalists, the Baptists and the Roman Catholics each have a church here.

This town was settled as early as 1762; and among its founders were Francis Miller and brothers, and Joseph Watkins and his five sons from Hopkinton. In 1771, Nathan Fisk built the first saw and grist mill here, for which he received a bounty of 250 acres of land. A church was organized December 17, 1795, and the Rev. Theodore Hinsdale elected pastor. In 1797, a Baptist church was formed. Partridgefield (now extinct) formerly included this place, which was separated and incorporated as a town June 21, 1804. It was named in honor of its first pastor.

Hinsdale sent 150 men into the Union armies during the war of the Rebellion, and 12 of these (its own citizens) lost their lives in the service.

**Hitchcock's Mountain**, in Wales, 1,190 feet in height.

**Hixville**, in Dartmouth.

**Hockanum**, a village in Hadley; also one in South Hadley.

**Hog Island**, a portion of the town of Essex.

**Hog Island Harbor**, east of Essex.

**Hogsback**, a village in Truro.

**Holbrook** is a new and delightfully situated town in the southeastern part of Norfolk County, 14 miles south of Boston, with which it has ready communication by the Old Colony Railroad, passing along its whole western border. The villages and post-offices are Holbrook and Brookville. Its boundaries

are Braintree on the north, South Weymouth on the east, Abington and Brockton on the south, and Avon and Randolph on the west. The assessed area is 4,249 acres, of which 1,134 are forests of oak, pine and maple. The principal rock is sienite. The land is elevated and uneven. It forms the water-shed between Massachusetts and Mount Hope Bay; the waters in the northerly part of the town flowing into Cochato River, which empties into Boston Bay, while those of the southerly part flow into Beaver River, running in the opposite direction. There is a beautiful sheet of water near the Holbrook station, convenient for skating in winter and boating and



THE HOLBROOK MANSION.

fishing in summer. The elevated position of Holbrook renders it remarkably healthful, while affording commanding views of charming local scenery. From some of the more prominent points, the ocean, dotted with canvas, may be seen. The principal street — Franklin — is one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the county. It runs southerly from Braintree toward Brockton, nearly three miles, on elevated land, and is lined on either side with ornamental trees and handsome dwelling-houses. The residence of the late Elisha N. Holbrook, near the principal village, is remarkable for its architectural beauty and tasteful grounds. The Old Lincoln House, the town-hall and the Winthrop church, are the most notable public buildings. The principal industry is shoemaking, for which in 1885 there were 17 establishments, employing about 1,300 persons; and whose product in that year was valued at \$1,506,205. There are also manufactures of leather, clothing, carriages, and wooden

goods; the value of all goods made in the town being \$1,548,038; while the product of the 47 farms was \$34,807. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,066,270, with a tax-rate of \$19.50 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses was 481; the population 2,334; and the legal voters numbered 649. The schools are graded, and occupy six buildings valued at about \$30,000. The public library, as well as the town-hall in which it is contained, was a gift to the town by the late E. N. Holbrook. "The Standard" is the local weekly news-



WINTHROP CHURCH, HOLBROOK.

paper for this town. The churches are the Congregationalist, Methodist and Baptist; the latter being at Brookville.

Holbrook was originally a part of Braintree, and was embraced in Randolph when that town was incorporated in 1793. It was called

"East Randolph" until its incorporation as a separate town, February 29, 1872. It was named in honor of Elisha N. Holbrook, a wealthy shoe manufacturer and prominent citizen, and benefactor of the town. During the first year of the town's corporate existence

there were registered 13 marriages, 48 births, and 27 deaths; and at the second annual town-meeting it appropriated \$5,300 for the support of schools, \$1,800 for highways, and \$6,000 towards the payment of the town's debt, which was then about \$14,300.

A church was organized in this place (then East Randolph Parish), December 15, 1818; and the Rev. David Brigham was chosen pastor on the 29th of December, 1821.

Among the early settlers of Holbrook was Captain Elihu Adams, a younger brother of President John Adams. His house, almost the only ancient building in the town, is on Franklin Street, about half a mile east of the principal village. At the northwest corner of this old weather-beaten building stands a magnificent elm, whose furrowed trunk and gnarled and intertwined branches are the tokens of many a battle with the elements. This tree was set out by Mr. Jesse Reed, inventor of a machine for cutting nails, who, when a boy, lived in the Adams family. In 1872 it measured, one foot above the ground, exactly  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet in circumference. With its high, widely spreading branches, it forms a very prominent object in the landscape. This place was often visited by the "old man eloquent."

**Holden** is a large town occupying high ground near the centre of Worcester County. Its form is nearly that of a diamond, having its greatest length north and south. Sterling and Royalston lie on the east, Worcester on the southeast, and Paxton, Rutland and Princeton on the southwest, west and northwest. Its assessed area is 22,133 acres.

In the north, Barrett Hill is the highest elevation; close at the west of the centre, Davis Hill stands solitary; while the southern part is occupied by a group of hills, of which the highest in the town is Stonehouse Hill, with Asnebumsket Hill, 1,107 feet high, just outside the bounds. The northern central part of the town is mainly a broad valley into which gather streams from every part; on all of which are saw and grist mills, or the sites where they once were. Through the northeastern section flows eastward the Quinnepoxtet River, gathering all these streams into its own rapid volume, which, in its course through the town, falls 380 feet. In the southern section is Tatnuck Brook, flowing into Worcester, and having available motive power. On one of the other streams there is a pretty cascade. The rocks are chiefly calcareous gneiss, running to limestone in the southeast, where a quarry has been worked to some advantage. The soil is loam, with a subsoil of gravel in some parts, in others of clay.

The aggregate product of the 214 farms in the last census year was \$173,575. The sales from the woods, which occupy more than one third of the area of the town, are proportionally large. The manufactures are chiefly woollen and cotton goods; for the first of which there are three establishments, and for the latter, one; employing altogether about 400 persons. Leather, boots and shoes, boxes, cards, and meal and flour, are made in considerable quantities.

The dwellings, which number about 400, are unusually gathered into villages, which are numerous, and are scattered quite evenly over the town, in like manner as the streams. They are Holden (centre), Jeffersonville, Quinnepoxet (post-offices), Chaffinsville, Dawsonville, Eagleville, Lovellville, New States, North Wood, Springdale and Unionville. The Massachusetts Central Railroad, crossing the northern section of the town, has stations at Quinnepoxet and Jeffersonville; while the Worcester Division of the Fitchburg Railroad passes through the latter and Holden centre, and the southeast section. The population is 2,471; and there are 532 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,071,437; and the tax-rate \$19.50 on \$1,000.

The finest public edifice is the Damon Memorial Building, completed in 1888 at a cost of \$45,000. It is of stone, in the Romanesque style of architecture; and is intended for the public library and the high school. It was presented to the town by S. C. Gale, of Minneapolis, Minn. There are 11 other public school buildings, valued at about \$15,000. The schools are remarkably well graded for a country town. The churches in the town are Baptist, Congregationalist and Roman Catholic,—one of each.

This place, prior to its incorporation as a town, January 9, 1741, was part of Worcester, and was known as North Worcester. In 1808, a part of it was taken to form a portion of West Boylston. Later, there was an interchange of lands in different years with Paxton. The town was named in honor of the Hon. Samuel Holden, a director of the Bank of England.

There is a beautiful cemetery here, but the memorials of the Union soldiers lost in the late war are the tablets in the town-hall.

**Holland** is a small farming town lying in the southeastern extremity of Hampden County, about 70 miles southwest of Boston. Its nearest railroad stations are on a branch of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, at Southbridge centre, about six and a half miles east, and at Palmer, some nine miles northwest, the junction of the Boston and Albany Railroad and roads running northward.

Brimfield lies on the north, Sturbridge on the east, Wales on the west, and Union, in Connecticut, on the south. The assessed area is 7,120 acres; and of this 2,286 acres are forest, consisting mostly of chestnut. The land is hilly, with a strong soil, generally a sandy loam. The 56 farms in 1888 yielded products reaching, in the aggregate, the value of \$34,867.

Sioug Pond, or Holland Reservoir, in the northern part of the town, contains about 600 acres. The Quinnebaug River runs northerly through the eastern part, receiving as affluents May, Stevens and Lombard brooks. On all of these there have been saw mills or grist mills, some of which are still operated.

The aggregate value of goods made in the last census year was \$1,050. The dwelling-houses number 64. The valuation in 1888 was \$107,160, with a tax-rate of \$11 on \$1,000. The population

was 229. There are a town-hall, four public school-houses, one Sunday-school library containing about 75 volumes, and a Congregational church.

This place was formerly East Brimfield, a part of South Brimfield; established as the district of Holland July 5, 1783; incorporated as the town of Holland May 1, 1836. Its territory was settled as early as 1720.

**Holliston** is a pleasant agricultural and manufacturing town, 26 miles southwest of Boston, and forming the southern extremity of Middlesex County. The form of the territory is irregular, its mass occupying a northeast and southwest position, with the greatest breadth in the northeast section. The four villages, East Holliston, Holliston centre, Metcalf and Braggville, are situated nearly along the line of greatest length. All are post-offices, and are connected by the Milford Branch with the Boston and Albany Railroad at Framingham.

Hopkinton, Ashland and Sherborn lie on the north of this town, the first and last being also on the east and west respectively; with Medway on the southeast and Milford on the southwest. The assessed area is 11,269 acres; of which 3,856 acres are forest, consisting of chestnut, oak, pine, birch and maple. The surface is uneven, though well divided into upland and meadow. Long Hill, near the Ashland line, is, perhaps, the most commanding elevation. Mount Hollis and Powder-house Hill, near the centre, and Bald Hill, northwest of these, are all handsome elevations and afford extensive prospects. Winthrop Lake, one and a half miles long and three fourths wide, contributes much to the scenic beauty at the south of the central village. The streams, Beaver-dam, Chicken and Hopping brooks, flow southerly into Charles River, affording some motive power. Jar Brook, the outlet of Winthrop Lake, runs northerly through the central village, and then easterly into Dopping Brook, affording valuable mill privileges.

The principal rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat rocky, but strong and fertile. The town contains about 11,000 fruit trees, and many acres are covered with cranberry vines. The product of these in the last census year of 1885 was 604 barrels, selling for \$2,043. The value of the aggregate product of the 117 farms was \$112,319. The fencing is generally stone walls; and the general appearance of the farms indicates industry, temperance and a fair degree of thrift.

The woollen mill here employs about 125 persons. The copper pump works, the tack factory, and the Mt. Hollis Manufacturing Company, making knit goods, are prominent establishments. There are also several boot factories, making goods in the last census year valued at \$283,210; a straw goods factory, whose product brought \$118,806; and the food preparations, wooden and stone goods, furniture, leather, carriages, — each amounted to several thousands of dollars in value. The aggregate product of manufactures reached the sum of \$829,583. The factories are generally of wood. The

number of dwelling-houses was 632. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,527,775, with a tax-rate of \$17.50 on \$1,000. The population is 2,926, including 803 legal voters. There is a national bank having a capital of \$150,000; and a savings bank whose deposits at the close of last year were \$365,368.

The schools are graded, and occupy nine buildings. There is here a granite bridge 300 feet in length. Perhaps the finest structures in the town are the high school building, Forbes' business block, and the churches. The latter are Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic. There is a public library of nearly 4,000 volumes. The "Holliston Independent" and the "Transcript," weekly, add much to the literary entertainment of the inhabitants, as well as furnish them with the news.

This town, originally a part of Sherborn, was set off and incorporated December 3, 1724. It was named in honor of Thomas Hollis, a benefactor of Harvard College. The first church was formed November 20, 1728, when the Rev. James Stone was ordained pastor.

During the winter of 1753-4 a great sickness prevailed here; when, out of a population of about four hundred, 53 deaths occurred in the space of six weeks. On the 4th of January ten persons lay unburied. The soldiers from this town who fell in the late war for the Union are honored by a monument to their memory.

**Holmesdale**, a village in Pittsfield.

**Holmes Hole**, a village in Tisbury.

**Holmes Holl**, a village in Falmouth.

**HOLYOKE** is a modern, enterprising and growing city, situated on the west side of the Connecticut River, and midway of the north side of Hampden County, 106 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Easthampton and the Mount Tom district, east by South Hadley and Chicopee, south by West Springfield, and west by Westfield and Southampton. It contains 8,700 acres of assessed land, including 1,762 acres of forest.

The western section is somewhat mountainous, but there are no peaks of great elevation. Ashley's Pond, covering about 96 acres, and Hitchcock's Pond, about 58 acres, in the southwestern section, each have outlet through Black Brook. The city water-supply is from these ponds. The northwestern section of the town is drained by Broad Brook. The geological formation is middle shales, sandstone and dolerites. The 71 farms in 1885 had an aggregate product \$122,541 in value.

The remarkable growth and prosperity of Holyoke are due almost wholly to the great fall of the Connecticut River here, which is computed to afford 30,000,000 horse-power. It is only a few years that this power has been controlled and made subservient to manufactur-



ing uses. Until 1847, the fall of the Connecticut at South Hadley (about sixty feet) was neglected. At that time a party of capitalists from Boston obtained the incorporation of the Hadley Falls Company, the purpose of which was to construct a dam across the river, and one or more locks and canals, — by means of which a water-power might be created for the use of this company in the manufacture of articles from cotton, wool, iron, wood and other materials, and for the purposes of navigation. Four million dollars was the capital stock of this corporation, which was divided into shares of \$500 each. It also had authority to hold real estate not exceeding in value \$500,000. This company bought the entire property and franchise of the proprietors of the locks and canals on Connecticut River, and purchase the fishing rights above, and 1,100 acres of land where now stands the city of Holyoke.

The dam was constructed in 1848, but in such an unsubstantial manner, that in a few hours after the gates were shut it was swept away. The next year the company, nothing daunted, constructed the present dam, which is a grand triumph of science and skill in the control of a magnificent natural power. The length of this structure is 1,017 feet, or about one fifth of a mile. The abutments at either end are of solid masonry, both together measuring 13,000 square rods. Four million feet of timber are contained in the structure; all of which being under water, is protected from decay. During the construction of the dam, the water was allowed to flow away through gates in it. 16 by 18 feet in size, and 46 in number. The work being finished, on October 22, 1849, at 22 minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon, the engineer gave a signal, and the gates were closed. The mighty river ceased its flow, until its waters gradually rose over the face of the dam and fell in a broad sheet over its crest.

Since this event the town and the city of Holyoke have come into existence; and the city is now one of our most important inland manufacturing centres, containing some of the largest, most costly and well-arranged mills, with the latest improved machinery, to be found in the country. The Holyoke Water-Power Company succeeded the Hadley Falls Company; and in 1870 they added to the dam an "apron" at a cost of \$263,000. This was to protect the dam from being undermined by the falling sheet of water, whose force rapidly wore away the rock that formed the bed of the river. The system of canals by which the water is conducted to the points where it is needed for the mills is several miles in total length; and the canals are on three levels, affording power at each descent.

Some of the articles made here have long been celebrated. There are now 24 paper mills, employing upwards of 2,820 persons; and the product of these, with paper boxes, in 1885, was valued at \$6,867,753. There were four cotton mills, employing 2,205 persons; three woollen mills, employing 1,285 persons; and a silk mill, 251 persons. The value of textiles made in the last census year was \$5,030,985. Iron and metal goods, including steam boilers, machinery, cutlery, screws, wire, etc., reached a value of \$866,644. Wooden goods — mainly house lumber — were sold to the value of \$417,013.

The various food preparations made and put up for commercial purposes amounted to \$661,943. Other articles produced in small quantities were boots and shoes, books, trunks and valises, and various furniture. Sandstone is extensively quarried in the northern part of the town. The aggregate value of goods made in the census year of 1885 was \$15,587,093. There are four national banks here, with a total capital of \$850,000; and three savings banks, having, at the close of last year, deposits to the amount of \$3,048,396. The dwelling-houses numbered 2,959. The valuation in 1888 was \$19,121,335; and the tax-rate was \$17.20 on \$1,000.

The streets and avenues of the city proper are laid out at right angles, and extensively paved. The drainage of the city is good. There is an ample supply of water, brought by the city works from two ponds situated three and a half miles from the city hall. The original cost of the works was \$303,000. The area containing the dwellings overlooks the manufacturing section.

The public schools are graded, and in 1885 occupied fifteen buildings, valued at upwards of \$250,000. Other educational institutions are the Holyoke Business College and two Roman Catholic schools, the first especially having valuable buildings. The Holyoke Public Library contains nearly 15,000 volumes; and there is a public-school library of about 1,200 volumes, and a teacher's library. The city hall is a fine edifice, and cost \$376,000. The weekly papers are the "Holyoke Herald," the "Weekly Transcript," the "Paper-Makers' Record," "Der Beobachter," the "Journal" (also German), "La Ralliement," "Le Defenseur," and the "Sunday Telegram." "Good Housekeeping" is a fortnightly issue; the "Home Journal," the "Builder," the "Paper World," the "Shaver," and the "Manufacturers' and Industrial Gazette," are monthlies. The "Daily Transcript" is a well-established sheet with a large patronage.

The villages in the city limits (aside from the city proper, where the post-office is located) are Elmwood, Ewingsville, Fairmount, Highlands and South Holyoke. The Connecticut River Railroad crosses the river from Chicopee to the city of Holyoke proper, thence follows the Connecticut northward, affording connection with roads at the north and south. Another road connects Holyoke directly with the New Haven and Northampton Railroad at Westfield.

The Baptists have two churches here, of which the First was established in 1803, and is the oldest of the existing churches. There are two Trinitarian Congregational, one Unitarian Congregational, one Methodist Episcopal, one American Episcopal (Saint Paul's), one French Protestant, one German Reformed, and three Roman Catholic.

The present city of Holyoke was originally embraced within the boundaries of Old Springfield, and, at a later date, within the limits of West Springfield. On July 7, 1786, the part of West Springfield now covered by Holyoke was incorporated as the "Third Parish," and was generally known as "Ireland" and "Ireland Parish," from the fact that several Irish families were the first settlers of the territory. For the next sixty years there is little to record of this

sparsely settled farming hamlet. Then began the improvement of the water-power, as already described. The building of the dam had a marked effect upon Ireland Parish; and the growth was so rapid that on March 14, 1850, it was set off from West Springfield and incorporated as the town of Holyoke.

Mill after mill went up along the canals; then the opening of the Connecticut River Railroad brought another impulse of growth; and on May 29, 1873, a city charter was granted to Holyoke. Since that date there has been a steady growth. The population of the place in 1875 was 16,200; in 1880, it was 21,915; and in 1885 it reached 27,895. The number of legal voters is 4,046, the mills bringing in a large foreign element. The most stirring events in the recent period are the burning of the French Catholic church in 1875, by which 70 lives were lost; and the bursting of the banks of the upper-level canal in June, 1889, by which much damage was done among the mills, involving the shutting down of nearly all for the several weeks necessary to make repairs.

Holyoke dates from too recent a time to have made a claim for patriotism until the war of the Rebellion; to that it sent 250 officers and men, of whom 40 were lost.

**Holyoke, Mount**, on the mutual boundaries of Hadley, South Hadley, Amherst and Graubly, — which see for further account.

**Hoosac**, a village in Deerfield.

**Hoosac River**, — variously spelled as Hoosuc, Hoosack, Hoosick, and Hoosic. One of its branches rises in the middle region of the northern half of Berkshire County, and unites at North Adams with another branch from Vermont; whence it flows northwest, passing across the southwest angle of Vermont, and reaching the Hudson River at Schaghticoke, fifteen miles above Troy, New York. The stream in many places is exceedingly rapid, affording much motive power, which has been made serviceable for mills and factories at several points.

**Hoosac Tunnel**, the passage of the Fitchburg Railroad through Hoosac Mountain in the towns of Florida and North Adams, — which see.

**Hopbrook**, a village in Tyringham.

**Hopedale** is a small farming and manufacturing town in the southeastern part of Worcester County, 34 miles from Boston on the Milford Branch of the New York and New England Railroad. Its length northwest and southeast is about four and a half miles, and its width about one and a fourth miles. The assessed area is 3,088 acres. Milford bounds it on the northeast, Bellingham on the southeast, Mendon on the south and southwest, and Upton on the northwest.

On each side of the town is a range of hills, between which flows Mill River in a southeast direction, to the Blackstone. From these hills are many delightful views. At the southeast the Charles River forms a part of the boundary between this town and Milford. There is also in this section a fine pond, forming a reservoir for several factories. The underlying rock is mostly gneiss. The land is moist, somewhat rocky, but productive. The manufacture of boots and shoes is the largest industry; and there are others of straw and palm-leaf, furniture, leather, and metallic goods; by which many small fortunes have been made. This town had in 1888, 251 legal voters and 203 dwelling-houses. The valuation was \$882,408, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The villages are Hopedale and South Milford, both post-offices, and the latter having a railroad station. There is a new and excellent town-hall, three stories in height, constructed of Milford granite heavily trimmed with brownstone. The architecture is severely ornate, of composite order, and very effective. Besides town offices, it contains a public library and three halls: the largest of these halls will seat 350 persons. The cost, including land, was \$60,000. It contains a bust of Hon. George Draper, a successful manufacturer and a generous benefactor of the town.

Hopedale was incorporated on April 7, 1886; having been set off from Milford, of which its territory forms the southwest part. The town had its formative impulse, and took its name, from the village of Hopedale, situated near the centre, which was the location of the "Hopedale Community." This association was formed in the town of Milford in 1841, and located at Hopedale in 1842. It was projected as an attempt to "exemplify all the cardinal principles of practical Christianity, both individually and socially." It took the material form of a joint-stock and united industrial association. Gradually it fell back into the usual ways of New England communities; and in 1856 its organization was changed, so that what remained of it became a practical Christian religious society, with certain guaranties. A part of the members naturally dispersed in the course of a few years, and new-comers were in their places. Business prospered, however, under the skilful management of the firms and corporations which succeeded the Community; and its remaining members became blended with a complex population. The result was that in 1867 the "Hopedale Parish" was formed; and, by an amicable arrangement, this inherited from the former organization a nice little church edifice and grounds, worth some \$8,000; the Sunday-school library of 500 volumes, with its sustaining fund of \$800; the Community cemetery; and the residuary leavings of smaller value. It is an independent Congregational parish, though associated by membership and religious fellowship with "The Worcester Conference of Congregational [Unitarian] and other Christian Societies." It has never had over 120 voting members. The new parish called to the pastoral office the Rev. Adin Ballou, the senior pastor of the "Community," and a resident since 1842. There are a considerable number of Roman Catholics and Spiritualists in the town; and there have been various other organizations,

semi-religious in character. There is little bigotry or superstition; and the inhabitants of the town at large have long had a good reputation for morality.

**Hopewell**, a village in Taunton.

**Hopkinton** is situated on elevated land in the extreme southwesterly corner of Middlesex County, about 30 miles southwest of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which has a station at Southville on the northern line of the town. A branch of the New York and New England Railroad, connecting Milford and Ashland, has stations at the centre, and at Hayden Row, in the southerly part of the town. The other village is Woodville in the western part of the town; and all have post-offices.

In form, this town is an imperfect hexagon, with the longest axis east and west. It has Westborough, Southborough and Ashland on the north, the latter and Holliston on the east, the last, with Milford and Upton on the south; while Westborough and Upton also bound it on the west. The assessed area is 16,705 acres, which includes 4,655 acres of forest. The land is hilly, rough and rocky. The entire central portion of the town is much elevated; and the village of Hopkinton centre has a commanding and delightful situation. The Congregational church in this place is in  $42^{\circ} 13'$  north latitude and  $71^{\circ} 31'$  west longitude.

Here are the sources of many streams. Mill River, flowing south into the Blackstone, has its source in North Pond, 81 acres in extent, on the southern line of the town; Chicken Brook and Boggistere Brook, tributaries of the Charles River, have their beginnings in the southeastern section; in the western part is Whitehall Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering 640 acres. Its outlet is Sudbury River, flowing near the northwest and then the north line of the town, receiving Indian Brook from west of the centre, and the circling Coldstream Brook from the eastern section, all furnishing useful motive power. These ponds and streams abound with the fish common in our interior waters. There are three large swamps in the town, originally covered with cedars. Saddle Hill in the northern, and Bear Hill in the southwestern part of the town, are noted rocky eminences, once numerously inhabited by rattlesnakes. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss; and bowlders have been scattered in liberal profusion over the surface. On the west of Whitehall Pond are mineral springs, discovered in 1816, and containing carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, and iron, and one impregnated with sulphur. Phosphate of iron and yellow ochre are found in this vicinity.

Forest and fruit trees thrive well in the town; which also yields fairly of the common crops. The value of the aggregate product of the 165 farms in the last census year was \$145,924. The leading manufacture is boots and shoes; for which, in 1885, there were four establishments, employing about 1,000 persons. Other articles made were woollens, wooden boxes, carriages, straw goods, leather, liquors,

machinery and other metallic work, meats, spices and other food preparations. The aggregate value of goods made was \$1,70,018. The number of dwelling-houses was 813. The Hopkinton National Bank has a capital stock of \$150,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$291,787. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,237,810; and the tax-rate \$19.85 on \$1,000.

The population in 1885 was 3,922; and the voters numbered 1,069. The public schools are graded, and occupy 15 buildings, which are valued at some \$20,000. The Woodville Young People's Library has nearly 1,000 volumes; the Young Men's Christian Association and the Father Mathew Temperance Association have considerable libraries. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and the American Episcopal Church, each have a house of worship in the town. The Roman Catholics have just completed a fine church edifice of stone, at a cost of about \$125,090.

The Indian name of this place, in common with Ashland, was *Moguncoy*. It was purchased in part of the "Praying Indians" resident in Ashland, in 1700, with money given to Harvard College by Edward Hopkins. The lands were rented to the tenants at one penny sterling per acre (it is stated) to the year 1823; and the common land was divided amongst the tenants in order that they might be better able to pay the quit-rents. The town was named in honor of Mr. Hopkins, and incorporated December 13, 1715 (O. S.); although it did not assume the powers and privileges of a town until March 25, 1724. Among the early settlers was a company of Scotch-Irish, among them the ancestor of Brigham Young, the Mormon. A church was organized here September 2, 1724, and Samuel Barrett (H. U. 1721) was ordained as pastor.

An Episcopal church was established here and endowed with a glebe of 170 acres by the celebrated Roger Price, rector of King's Chapel, Boston, about the year 1750. Among its communicants in 1752 were Sir Charles Henry Frankland and Lady Agnes (Surriage) Frankland. Captain Daniel Shays, the leader of the insurrection of 1786, was born in this town about 1747; and the cellar and well of the old Shays' Place, on Saddle Hill, may still be seen.

On April 4, 1882, Hopkinton was visited by a great disaster, when a fire destroyed the town-house, the Congregational church, the hotel, a large boot and shoe factory, the public library, and many other buildings. The loss was great and the blow serious; but the buildings consumed have been replaced by better ones, so that the place is handsomer than ever. The town has from an early period been noted for the originality and the patriotic spirit of its people; and in the late war there was no deficiency in its quota. Hopkinton was the native place of Dr. Appleton Howe (1792-1870), an eminent physician (H. C. 1815); of John Barrett (1759-1821), teacher, and author of an English grammar; and of Hon. William Claflin, formerly governor of the Commonwealth and member of Congress.

**Horn Pond**, a pond and also a village in Woburn.

Horse Neck, a village in Westport.

Horse Neck Beach, south of Westport.

Hospital Hill, a village in Northampton.

Hough's Neck, the eastern extremity of Quincy.

Houghtonville, a village in North Adams.

Housatonic, a village in Great Barrington.

**Housatonic River** has its source in the towns of Lanesborough and Windsor, in Berkshire County, the two main branches meeting at Pittsfield, where the river forms. It thence takes a winding course southward, through the towns of Lenox, Lee, and, by a westward bend, through Stockbridge and West Stockbridge, then southward again, through Great Barrington and Sheffield, into Connecticut; through which it follows a meandering course to Long Island Sound. The source of this lovely stream is more than 1,000 feet above the ocean; and in its course of nearly 150 miles, the river affords numerous mill sites, and receives tributary streams from many pleasant and fruitful towns. Its volume of water is not large, except in seasons of freshet, when the rains and melting snows from the mountains that environ its course, swell its flow until the valley meadows are inundated; by which means their fertility is largely increased. The scenery on the Housatonic in both States is in many passages exceedingly beautiful, and at some points almost enchanting. One of its cataracts—at Canaan, Connecticut—is sixty feet perpendicular. The name of this river is an Indian term signifying “over the mountain.”

Howarth Village, in Oxford.

Howe's Station, a village in Middleton.

Howland, a village in Adams.

Howland's, a village in Lakeville.

**Hubbardston** lies on the highlands on the west side of Wachusett Mountain, and nearly in the centre of the northern half of Worcester County, 64 miles from Boston. The Worcester Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad has a station at East Hubbardston, and the Ware River Railroad has one at Williamsville, in the western part of the town; these places, with Hubbardston (centre), being the villages and post-offices.

In form this town is nearly a square, all its boundaries being straight lines except an intrusion of Princeton where the eastern angle should be. Gardner and Westminster lie on the northeast side, Princeton and Rutland on the southeast, Barre on the southwest, and Phillipston and Templeton on the northwest. The area is very nearly 36 square miles. The assessed land is 25,001 acres. There are 9,300 acres of forest; while many farms additional are now given up to a young growth. Pine, hemlock, birch, maple, beech and chestnut are the woods that predominate. Along the village streets, also, are numerous shade trees, — elm, horse-chestnut and ash. There are several ponds, the largest being Comet (*Asnaconcomie*) Pond, of 220 acres, and having an elevation of 910 feet; and Moose Horn Pond, containing 130 acres, at 980 feet above sea-level. The latter is remarkable for its encompassing wall of stone. Burntshirt, Natty and Canesto brooks flow southward through the town, finally joining Ware River, which flows down through the centre. These furnish motive power for several lumber and box mills, a chair factory, satinet mill, and other smaller establishments. The value of furniture made in the last census year was \$35,383.

The geological structure of the town is calcareous gneiss, with dolerite in two or three localities. There is also, near the edge of Templeton, on the northwest, a valuable deposit of copperas. The soil is a clay loam on the hills, and gravelly loam in the valleys. The farms number 233. The value of their product is given in 1885 as \$172,726. The population was 1,303, of whom 381 were legal voters; and the dwelling-houses numbered 340. The valuation in 1888 was \$699,965; with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000.

Hubbardston has nine school buildings, valued with appurtenances at about \$15,000. The public library contains some 5,000 volumes. The library building is of brick, three stories in height; and contains also the post-office and rooms for town officers. Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester, a native of Hubbardston, erected the building in 1875, and recently presented it to the town. Another well-known native is Ethan A. Greenwood, the founder of the Boston Museum.

The "Monthly Advertiser" is the periodical of the town. The three churches are Congregationalist, Unitarian and Episcopal. Hubbardston furnished 150 soldiers for the Union armies in the late war, and lost 47. A handsome monument of Vermont marble in cottage style has been erected to their memory.

This town was taken from Rutland and established as the district of Hubbardston on June 13, 1767. It was made a town by the General Act of August 23, 1775, being named in honor of Thomas Hubbard, of Boston. A part of it was annexed to Princeton in 1810. The first minister of the town was the Rev. Nehemiah Parker, ordained June 13, 1770.

**Hudson** is an attractive, enterprising and progressive town in the western side of Middlesex County, 28 miles directly west of Boston, on the Massachusetts Central Railroad. Through the midst of the town passes also the Marlborough Branch



of the Fitchburg Railroad. The township is wedge-shaped, with the thinner edge eastward. Its boundaries on the north are Bolton and Stow; on the east, Sudbury; on the south, Marlborough; and on the west, Berlin. The assessed area is 6,780 acres.

There are nearly 2,000 acres of forest, consisting largely of walnut, chestnut, elm and pine. Mount Assabet, near the centre, nearly 200 feet in height, is a favorite resort.

In general, only the borders of the town are hilly, with a nearly level valley along the Assabet River, which runs from southwest to northeast through the centre, then eastward along the northern side. Two considerable brooks come down from Bolton to this stream near the centre; and, farther east, Fort-meadow Brook enters it from Marlborough. White Pond, covering 46 acres, is a delightful sheet of water in the extreme eastern section of the town.

Coolidgeville, Gravesville and Wilkinsville are small villages. Hudson is the chief village, the post-office and the railway centre. It is well laid out, with well-kept streets and numerous shade trees. While there are few grand residences, the houses are generally neat and tasteful, with frequent lawns and flowers everywhere.

The 120 farms of this town, in the last census year, yielded products to the value of \$94,523. The principal industries are the manufacture of shoes, shoe lasts and dies, leather, gossamer rubber, wooden toys, various cast-iron articles, and lumber. The product of the tanneries, as reported in 1885, was valued at \$197,592; and that of the several stove factories (employing nearly 1,000 persons) at \$1,846,961. The value of all goods made was \$2,247,773. The superiority of the shoe shops and machinery here is indicated by the fact that the Boston manufacturers and merchants took the Japanese embassy to Hudson to see the best system of shoe manufacture. The population of the town is 3,968; which finds shelter in 766 dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,226,011; with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000.

The schools are graded, and are provided with six school buildings, valued, with the high school library and other appurtenances, at nearly \$30,000. The town-hall is a fine building of brick and granite, and contains a hall affording seats for 1,000 persons, the town offices, the public library of about 5,000 volumes, and the national bank. There is also a savings bank, whose deposits, at the close of last year, amounted to \$482,648. The newspapers are the "Enterprise" and the "Pioneer," issued weekly. The Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian and Roman Catholic church edifices are clustered in the central village; and their different congregations live in most amicable relations with each other. The temperance sentiment is strong in the town, and the prohibitory law has been rigidly enforced.

This town was formerly parts of Marlborough and Bolton, the principal village then bearing the name of "Feltonville." It was set off and incorporated March 19, 1866; being named in honor of Hon. Charles Hudson.

**Hull** is one of the most picturesque and unique towns in the vicinity of a metropolis. It is 9 miles distant from Boston across the harbor, and 22 by land. The Nantasket Beach Railroad, operated by the Old Colony Railroad, extends the entire length of the town to Pemberton, at the extreme northwestern point. This town is the smallest in the county, and the smallest but two in the State. It forms the extreme north of Plymouth County, occupying the peninsula of Nantasket, which runs from Hingham and Cohasset north to Point Allerton, then turns a right angle westward; this section making the southern line of the outer part of Boston Harbor. The peninsula is about 6 miles long; and for nine tenths of its length is scarcely more than one-half a mile in width, and, at some places, not more than forty rods. On the eastern side is a beautiful sandy beach; and from five rounded eminences called hills, quite equally distributed along the narrow extent of the town, are delightful prospects of the ocean, of Cohasset, Hingham, and Boston with its harbor and islands, of the headlands of Winthrop and Nahant, and the forest-crowned hills of the interior. Point Allerton, under whose view all large vessels pass in entering the harbor, and, further west, Telegraph Hill, on which the lines of an old fort may still be seen, are the most prominent points on the peninsula. Near these are a signal station for vessels, and a finely equipped United States life-saving station. The eminences, beginning at the north, are named Telegraph Hill, Point Allerton, Strawberry Hill, Saganore Hill, and Gun Hill.

The town has 561 dwelling-houses, including the hotels, and 451 inhabitants. Some 50 of the latter are engaged in fishing and maritime pursuits, a few are occupied on the half-dozen farms; and the remainder of the men are mostly employed on the railroad and steamboats, and about the hotels and places of amusement. The last two are distributed to every part of the town, but the chief places are Nantasket, at the middle of the peninsula, and Pemberton, at its outer extreme. All the hotels have their music and dancing apartments and billiard rooms; while some employ bands of music through the summer season. Everywhere a beach is near at hand, while on the eastern side is magnificent surf bathing. The principal dwelling-place of the permanent inhabitants is on the broad part of the peninsula west of Point Allerton. Here are the old house occupied by Lieutenant William Haswell during the opening scenes of the Revolution; and the Souther House, where the eloquent James Otis, of the same period, had his summer home. The place was, for a time, a kind of neutral ground for the British and Americans. Mrs. Susanna (Haswell) Rowson, who spent a part of her early life in Hull, has given a vivid description of the place, and of a tragic scene which occurred here, in her beautiful story of "Rebecca."

This town was incorporated May 29, 1644, having then 20 dwelling-houses. Why it was named "Hull" is not now known. A fort had already been erected, also a church which was blown down in the great gale of September, 1815. The Rev. Zachariah Whitman

was settled here in 1670; the Rev. Samuel Veazie in 1753; and the Rev. Solomon Prentice on March 21, 1768. In 1775, the people were driven from the town by the British; and it does not appear that a minister has been settled there since that date. The town sent 24 men into the Union armies during the late war, of whom 13 were lost.

Hull has one post-office. Its two school buildings are valued at about \$1,700. The number of legal voters in the town is 139. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,197,600; with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000.

The scenic beauty of Nantasket, its entire environment by salt water, its splendid bathing, luxurious hotels, easy accessibility by railroad and steamboat, render it a most attractive watering-place for Boston people, as well as for the inhabitants of the inland cities.

**Huntington** is a long, narrow, mountainous township in the extreme southwesterly part of Hampshire County; having, for its boundaries, Chesterfield on the north, Westhampton and Southampton on the east, Montgomery on the south, and Chester on the west. The assessed area is 14,794 acres. The northern part, being broken and mountainous, is without inhabitants, except along the valleys of the streams. The area of forest is 4,054 acres; the trees being chiefly beech, maple and chestnut.

The villages are Norwich (the centre), Knightville, Norwich Bridge, and Huntington Village in the southwest. The first is a post-office and the last a post-office and railway station. It is 119 miles west of Boston on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Rock House and two or three other hills on the east and west sides of the town have considerable altitude. Between them flows the Westfield River, slightly west of south; receiving near the border the nearly parallel affluents, Pond and Roaring brooks, on its eastern side, and Little River and Middle Branch River on the western. There are several good water-powers. Norwich Pond, in the northeast section, is a beautiful and valuable sheet of water, covering about one hundred acres.

The principal rock is calciferous mica-schist, in which are found apatite, black tourmaline, beryl, spodumene, blende, and quartz crystals. Good material for whetstones is also found. The soil is loam chiefly, and the arable parts yield good crops of hay, maize, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco. Of maple sugar there have been made 13,895 pounds in a single season. There are 110 farms; and their products in the last census year reached the value of \$98,764. The manufactures are woollen goods, paper, leather, lumber, whips, metallic goods, stonework, boots and shoes, flour and meal. Upwards of 80 persons are employed in the paper mill, and about 75 in the woollen mill. The value of the aggregate product, as reported in 1885, was \$230,024. The population was 1,267, and the dwelling-houses 270. The valuation in 1888 was \$482,395, and the tax-rate \$18 on \$1,000.

The village schools are graded; and occupy a portion of the large town-hall. Six other school buildings have a value of about \$2,000.

There are three Sunday-school libraries connected with the two Congregational and the Baptist churches. The Roman Catholics also have a church here.

This town was originally the eastern part of Murrayfield, and was incorporated June 20, 1773, under the name of "Norwich." This was changed, March 9, 1855, to its present name, in honor of Charles P. Huntington, of Northampton. The Rev. Stephen Tracey, settled in 1781, was the first minister. The first settlement was made at Pitcher Ridge, about 1760, by an Indian family bearing the name of Rhodes. Other early settlers were Caleb Fobes, William Miller and John Kirtland. During Shays' rebellion, a party of insurgents visited the town, and carried Captain Samuel Kirtland prisoner to Northampton, where, however, he was soon released. Huntington sent 120 men into the Union armies during the late war.

**Hutchinson** embraced the "Rutland District," and was incorporated as a town, June, 1774. It was named in honor of Governor Thomas Hutchinson; but, for political reasons, the name was changed to Barre in November, 1776.

**Hyannis** is a village in Barnstable.

**Hyannisport** is a village and seaport in Barnstable.

**Hyde Park**, situated in the northeasterly part of Norfolk County, adjoining Boston on the south, is a new, beautiful and progressive town. The West Roxbury district bounds it on the northwest, the Dorchester district on the northeast, Milton on the southeast, and Dedham on the southwest. The township is nearly of lozenge shape, with the longest axis varying little from north and south. The assessed area is 2,406 acres. Trees occupy some 250 acres, beside those along the streets.

There were but nine farms (embracing 582 acres) reported in the last census; their aggregate product in that year having a value of \$25,314. The greenhouse product alone made up more than one half of this sum. On the entire eastern side the Milton Hills lift their picturesque slopes; one of the group, Brush Hill, occupying a considerable space in the town along the border. Through the eastern section the Neponset River winds northward, furnishing power for mills at Readville in the south and for other mills at the north; and near the centre of the town receiving Mother Brook from Dedham. Hyde Park and Readville are stations on both the New York and New England and the Boston and Providence railroads; and these, with Clarendon Hill, are post-offices. The last, with Hazelwood, are stations on the Providence Railroad; while Fairmount is a residential hamlet growing up about an avenue of the same name running over Brush Hill southeastward. The views from this point are extensive and impressive. The golden dome of the State House, the hundred spires of the surrounding country, the harbor with its islands, the winding silvery line of the Neponset, the white villages along its

course, and the village of Hyde Park just below, form a panorama of great attractiveness. Neponset Mountain is another eminence of note in the town. The rocks are the St. John's group, and sienite; and there is also a great deal of conglomerate (Roxbury pudding-stone) in view.

The manufactures of this town consist of cotton and woollen cloths (four or five mills), paper (Tileston and Hollingsworth Mills), iron castings, machinery, artisans' tools and various metallic work, sporting and athletic goods, furniture and curled hair, leather, piano parts, pottery ware, carriages, printers' work, and food preparations. The value of the latter, as reported in the census of 1885, was \$86,635; iron and other metallic goods were \$242,600; textiles, \$891,511; the aggregate value of all manufactures being \$1,954,919. In 1888, the dwelling-houses numbered 1,601; and the valuation was \$6,874,500; with a tax-rate of \$15.80 on \$1,000. The Hyde Park Savings Bank, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$230,603.

The schools are graded from primary to high, and occupy seven buildings valued at about \$100,000. The other public buildings are spacious and substantial. There is a free public library of some 10,000 volumes. The newspapers are the long-established "Norfolk County Gazette" and the "Hyde Park Times" — both weeklies. The Roman Catholics have here a handsome church edifice of brick and stone. The Congregationalists have two churches; and the American Episcopal Church, the Unitarian, and the Methodist, one each; that of the latter being a quite elegant edifice of wood. The central part of the town is well supplied with water of excellent quality for domestic purposes by artesian wells.

This town was formed from parts of Dorchester, Milton and Dedham, and incorporated April 26, 1868. Perhaps the beauty of its landscapes led to its adoption of the name of the famous London park as its own. The population of the town in 1870 was 4,136; in 1885 it had increased to 8,306. Several hundreds of its inhabitants are engaged daily in business in Boston; the town, by reason of the two railroads, with their seven stations and some forty trains a day, being a very convenient as well as attractive residence.

**Hydeville**, in Winchendon.

**Indian Orchard**, a village in Springfield.

**Indian Pond**, a sheet of water, and also a village, in Kingston.

**Indian Town**, a village in Westport.

**Ipswich** is a pleasant seaboard town in Essex County, 27 miles northeast of Boston by the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is of triangular form, with the base on the sea. Rowley lies on the northwest, Gloucester, Essex, Hamilton and Topsfield on the south, and Boxford on the west.

Its extreme length, on a straight east and west line, is very near 10 miles, and its width on the sea about 6 miles. The assessed area is 15,290 acres; of which, 1,314 acres are woodland.

Ipswich River forms a part of the southern line; so also does Miles River farther east, then enters the Ipswich. The latter continues northeastward through the midst of the town to Plum Island River coming down from the north; the two forming Ipswich Harbor. The chief channel of this passes between Castle Neck in Ipswich, on the south, and Plum Island Bar on the north. The Ipswich is navigable for small vessels to the grain-mill, some two miles up the river. Castle Neck River also forms a part of the southern boundary line. Between Ipswich inner harbor and Plum Island River is Great Neck. North of this are four marshy islands, the northernmost of which is named "Holy Island." Bull and Muddy brooks run from the central part northeastward to Rowley River, which forms the eastern half of the northern line of the town. At the western angle Prichard's Pond adds its attractions to the scenery. There are nearly 4,000 acres of salt marshes and several fresh of small extent, yielding considerable crops of salt hay and of cranberries. The surface of the town is somewhat diversified by hills, — none of which, however, are of much altitude, though several afford wide views. On the southwest side are Bear, Turner's and Scott's hills; about the centre are Bush, Turkey and Town hills; north of the centre, on the border, is Jewett's Hill; at the east, on Great Neck, is North Ridge; and in the southeast are Heartbreak and Tilton hills, — the last a station of the State Survey.

The geological formation of the town is sienite and trap, large masses of which are visible near the central village. The soil is favorable to fruit-growing; and has about 25,000 fruit trees; the product of these, with the berries and nuts, having, in the last census year, the value of \$12,068. The value of the entire farm product was \$243,905. The manufacture of hosiery and of boots and shoes and dress trimmings is quite extensive, employing about 1,000 persons. The value of the textiles made is given as \$660,195; and of the boots and shoes, \$138,649. There are also manufactured artisans' tools and other metallic goods, carriages, leather, glue, boxes, bricks and various domestic articles and food preparations. The aggregate value of goods made in the census year of 1885 was \$1,018,532. The fisheries (consisting chiefly of clams and lobsters) yielded \$21,784. The savings bank, at the close of last year, had deposits to the amount of \$325,968. The number of dwelling-houses in 1888 was 780. The valuation of the town in the same year was \$2,283,250; with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The population was 4,207; of whom 1,016 were legal voters.

There are a good town-hall and a public library building which cost \$20,000, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes. The Manning School Library contains about 600 volumes. The public schools have a fund of about \$50,000. They include all the grades, and occupy ten buildings valued at upwards of \$25,000. Ipswich, the central and chief village, railway station and the town post-office, is

compactly built, and presents an air of quietness and comfort. On the right bank of the river stands a Congregational church, quite near the site of the first one erected in the town. On the left bank, on rising ground, are an American Episcopal, a Methodist Episcopal, and another Congregational church. A Roman Catholic church (Saint Joseph's) is also in this place. At Linebrook, in the western part of the town, is still another Congregational church. This village was the original seat of the Howe family of Ipswich.

The Indian name of the town territory was *Agawam*, signifying a "fishing station." This place is supposed to be the first spot in Essex County visited by a white man. As early as 1611, Captain Edward Harlie and Nicholas Hobson came to *Agawam*, and were kindly entertained by the Indians. Three years later, Captain John Smith thus describes it: "Here are many rising hills; and on their tops and descents are many cornfields and delightful groues. On the east is an isle of two or three leagues in length, the one-halfe plaine marish ground, fit for pasture or salt ponds, with many fair high groues of mulberry-trees. There are also okes, pines, walnuts and other wood, to make this place an excellent habitation."

John Winthrop, junior, with twelve others, began the settlement in March, 1633; and the town was incorporated August 5, 1634, under its present name, from the town so called in Suffolk County, England. This company of freemen, designated "Commoners," granted lots to those who wished them for settlement. In 1788, the Commoners made a grant of all their personal and real property to the town for the purpose of paying its debts. A grist-mill was built in 1635, and a saw-mill in 1656. Hamilton and Essex were formerly included in Ipswich. The town records run back to 1634. Until 1850, it was a shire town. In 1771, a post-office was established here; and in 1642 free schools were created.

The original settlers were mostly intelligent and of good family. They chose for their first regular pastor, the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the witty tract "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," and the compiler of the "Body of Liberties," the first code of laws of the Massachusetts Colony. Rev. William Hubbard, the historian, was settled here in 1656. The South Church was organized in 1747; that of Linebrook in 1749, and the Methodist church in 1822. A school called the "Ipswich Female Seminary" was established here in 1828 by Miss Zilpah F. Grant and Miss Mary Lyon. In 1827 a cotton factory was erected, and in 1864 a woollen mill. Shipbuilding was commenced in 1668, and was, for a time, a leading industry. Ipswich sent 348 men into the army and navy of the Union during the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, — losing as many as 65. A granite monument has been erected by the town to their memory at an expense of \$2,800.

The following eminent persons were natives of Ipswich: Fitz-John Winthrop (1638-1707), a governor of Connecticut; Nathan Dane (1752-1835), an eminent statesman; Joseph McKean, D.D. (1776-1818), an eminent divine; Joseph G. Cogswell, LL.D. (1786-1871), an able author; Daniel Treadwell, A.A.S. (1791-1872), an inventor; J. C. Perkins (1809), an able legal writer.

**Ipswich River** is formed in the eastern part of Wilmington, principally by the confluence of Maple-Meadow Brook, rising in Burlington, and Lubber Brook, rising in the northern part of Wilmington. It flows by Reading, through North Reading, by Lynnfield and Danvers, through Middleton and Topsfield, by Hamilton, and through Ipswich to the sea between Plum Island and Castle Neck. Its general course is northeasterly. It is navigable for small vessels about two miles; and above this it has good but not large water-powers at several points.

**Ironstone**, a village in Uxbridge.

**Iron Works**, a village in Bridgewater.

**Island Creek**, a village in Duxbury.

**Islington**, a village in Dedham.

**Jamaica Plain**, a locality in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

**Jamaica Pond**, a sheet of water in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

**Jamesville**, in Worcester.

**Jeffersonville**, in Holden.

**Jericho**, a village in Dudley; also one in Scituate.

**Jerusalem**, a village in Dedham; also one in Tyringham, and one in West Bridgewater.

**Jesseville**, in New Bedford.

**Johnsonville**, in Newton.

**Jones River Pond**, is on the adjacent corners of Kingston, Plympton, Halifax and Pembroke.

**Joppa**, a village in Gloucester; also one in Newburyport.

**Katama**, a village in Edgartown.

**Kempville**, in North Adams.

**Kennersonville**, in New Bedford.

**Kenoza Lake**, in Haverhill.



Kettle Island, off the eastern end of Manchester.

Kimball's Pond, in Amesbury.

**Kingston** is an ancient seaboard town in the easterly part of Plymouth County, 33 miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. On its north are Pembroke and Duxbury; on the east, the latter and Kingston Bay; Plymouth lies on the southeast, and Plympton and Halifax on the southwest and west. The assessed area is 10,583 acres, including 5,148 acres of woodland.

The town has a good harbor for small vessels, which opens into Duxbury and Plymouth Bay. Silver Lake (formerly Jones River Pond) lies partly in the northwestern corner, and partly in the towns of Pembroke, Halifax and Plympton, here adjoining. From it flows Jones River southeastward to the harbor, receiving on the north, Miles, Tusseck and Pine brooks, and on the south, Jones-River Brook and Smelt Brook. Several other beautiful ponds in



ARRIVAL OF THE MAYFLOWER.

different parts of the town impart life and variety to the scenery. Great Indian, Muddy and Smelt ponds, in the southern part of the town, range in size from 60 to about 100 acres. The land is handsomely diversified by hill and valley, forest, field and fertile meadow. In the southeast is Monk's Hill, 313 feet in height, commanding a magnificent view of Plymouth, Captain's Hill and the Gurnet in Duxbury, and of the ocean. Pine Hill, overlooking Great Indian Pond, also has its peculiar beauty. The bed rock of this town is principally granite and sienite. Veins of volcanic trap are thrown up in some localities almost like walls of masonry, especially at the "Devil's Stair" near Rocky Nook, in the southeast. The soil, in general, is a red loam, intermingled with sand and gravel.

According to the census of 1885 there were 114 farms, whose product for that year was \$58,391. Fishing is pursued to some extent;

the catch (chiefly of cod) was valued at \$8,115. The manufactures are quite numerous, consisting of hollow ware, rivets, tacks, carpenters' boring implements, and other iron and steel goods, aggregating in the sum of \$268,960; also lumber, wooden boxes, cotton thread, cordage, leather, shoes, woollen goods, carriages, clothing, food preparations and stone. The value of all goods made was \$308,837. The dwelling-houses were 381 in number. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,703,215, and the tax-rate \$9 on \$1,000. The population was 1,570, including 453 legal voters.

The schools are graded from primary to high, and are held in six buildings valued at some \$15,000. The Kingston Library Association has upwards of 1,500 volumes. The Unitarians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Roman Catholics have each a church edifice in the town. Kingston (centre) and Silver Lake (in the northwest) are the postal villages and railroad stations. Another station is Seaside. Other villages are Indian Pond, Rocky Nook, Stony Brook and Wapping.

Kingston was incorporated June 16, 1726; having been known for more than a century as the "North End" of Plymouth. In 1857 it had an accession of land from Duxbury. The place was a favorite resort of the Indians, and two of their burial places are still pointed out. Several of the more prominent of the Pilgrims settled in this town; and many of the present families trace their line of descent directly back to the first English occupants. Gov. William Bradford, and his sons John and Joseph; Thomas Cushman (whose wife was the last survivor of those who came over in "The Mayflower"); John Howland; Francis Cooke; Edward Gray (a noted merchant); Francis Billington, whose name is perpetuated by "Billington Sea," in Plymouth, and by certain rocks in the bay; Isaac Allerton; and others of their company, were residents of North Plymouth, now Kingston. The Rev. Joseph Stacy, the first minister, was ordained in 1720.

The town furnished 154 men for the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion; 14 of them losing their lives in the army or in consequence of injury suffered in the country's service.

Kingston is noted for its numerous college graduates and others of large intelligence. John Holmes, an able lawyer and United States senator, was born here in March, 1773, and died in Portland, Maine, July 7, 1843. Joseph R. Chandler, an accomplished scholar, editor, and M.C. from 1849 to 1855, was born here in 1792. The Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, and the Hon. E. S. Tobey, a liberal and intelligent merchant, and, later, postmaster of Boston, are also natives of this place.

Kittle Cove Village, in Manchester.

Kittredgeville, in Dalton.

Knightsville, in Huntington.

Lagoon Heights, a village in the town of Cottage City.

Lake Pleasant, in Montague.

Lake Street, a village in Arlington.

Lake Village, in Topsfield.

Lakeville lies in the southwest part of Plymouth County, 35 miles south of Boston. It is bounded on the north and east by Middleborough, on the south by Rochester and Freetown, on the west by the latter, and on the northwest by Berkley and Raynham. The assessed area (which excludes water surfaces) is 17,274 acres; and of this 9,834 acres are woodland, consisting of oak, pine and cedar. Tributaries of Taunton and Assonet rivers rise in this town, affording some water-power. The land is level in the main, the soil indifferently good, and the rigor of the climate somewhat softened by the water of the ponds. Alden's Hill, near the centre, rises to the height of 173 feet and commands a fine water view. The principal stone is granite, of which there is a valuable quarry. Assawompsett is the largest pond. This, and Pocksha, Great and Little Quittacus, and Long ponds, partially enclose, and almost form an island of, an extensive territory in the southeast section of the town. Elder's, Loon and Clear are smaller ponds. Their aggregate measurement is very nearly 4,780 acres.

The 140 farms of this town reported in the last census aggregate products to the value of \$133,680. Large items in this were the wood product (\$17,908), eggs and feathers (\$10,214), and strawberries (of which 23,523 quarts were marketed). There is a boot and shoe factory, employing some 33 persons, and three saw mills making boxboards. A considerable quantity of straw braid is made in the families. The aggregate of manufactures reached the value of \$34,700. The Old Colony Railroad has a station at the Middleboro line; one at Lakeville on the west side; and Myrick's is near the southeast corner of the town.

The number of dwelling-houses in 1888 was 250; the population 980; and the legal voters numbered 250. The valuation of the town in that year was \$435,356, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The schools were provided for in eight buildings, valued at some \$4,000. Mr. Hugh Montgomery, a native of the town, gave it in 1866 a library of 350 volumes, as a nucleus for a large collection. There is now a library of about 7,000 volumes.

The Congregationalists have a church at Lakeville, and another at Union Grove. The first church in the town was organized on the 6th of October, 1725, when the Rev. Benjamin Ruggles was ordained pastor.

The ponds of Lakeville were a noted resort of the Indians, who planted maize upon their borders, and supplied themselves with fish from their waters. John Sausaman, having informed the English of

the plans of Philip, was murdered by three Indians on a frozen pond at Assawompsett; and, by the execution of the murderers, the war was hastened. During the war, Philip sent an army to waylay Captain Benjamin Church at Assawompsett Neck, but failed in taking him. Anterior to the war, there was an Indian church at this place, and the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn was the preacher. The Indians long continued living at Betty's Neck, south of the pond; and of their number, Benjamin Simonds, a noble specimen of the aborigines, fought in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards received an annual pension of \$96 from the government. He died in 1836, and a monument has been erected to his memory. The first white settler at Assawompsett Neck was Mr. Thomas Nelson, in 1717; other landholders were the Sampson, the Richmond, and the Pickens families.

Lakeville was taken from Middleborough and incorporated May 13, 1853, receiving its name from its large extent of water surface.

Lakeville furnished 91 men for the late war, of whom nine were lost.

**Lamb City**, a village in Phillipston.

**Lambert's Cove**, a village in Tisbury.

**Lancaster** is the oldest and one of the most beautiful towns in Worcester County. It lies on the Nashua River, 35 miles northwest of Boston. On the north are Lunenburg and Shirley, on the east Harvard and Bolton, on the south Clinton, and on the west Sterling and Leominster. The assessed area is 16,192 acres. There are 6,160 acres of woodland, containing oak, pine and maple. The highways and the 366 acres of water surface of the seven ponds added give a total area of 18,183 acres. The land is generally level, but rises in the southwest into the beautiful eminences of Ballard and George hills. The north and south branches of the Nashua River are conjoined near the southeast angle of the town; whence flowing through rich alluvial lands, it forms the line between Lancaster and Harvard. The geological formation (according to Prof. Hitchcock) is the St. John's group—argillaceous slate predominating. In the gneissic portion are found fine examples of kyanite, chiastolite, and staurotide in the mica slate. The soil is a sandy loam, and that of the meadows is deep and rich. The value of the aggregate product of the 157 farms in the last census year is given as \$180,761. There are manufactures of cotton yarn, certain wool goods, wire, bricks, brooms, machinery and metallic articles; the value of the aggregate being \$118,404. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$2,663,325, — with a tax-rate of \$9.25 on \$1,000. There were 420 dwelling-houses, 2,050 inhabitants, and 440 legal voters. Lancaster, the central and principal village, is delightfully situated on a gentle swell of land above the confluence of the north and south branches of the Nashua, and contains a town-house, the high school, a fine Memorial Hall to the 38 soldiers lost in the

war for the Union,—in which is the public library of upwards of 21,000 volumes. There are also some very handsome residences. On the south branch of the Nashua is the pleasant village of South Lancaster, the location of South Lancaster Academy; both these being post-offices and stations on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad. Other villages are North Lancaster and Poniken. All the villages—especially the centre—are plentifully shaded by elm, maple, ash and other trees, some very old and large. The “Great Elm” in this place is widely known, and is said to be the largest in the United States. The roads of this town are excellent; and the Nashua River is here spanned by eight iron bridges.

The Unitarians of Lancaster have a brick church designed by Charles Bulfinch many years ago; to which has been added a large apse. The bell-tower is domed, and 120 feet in height. The New Jerusalem Church edifice is a rustic chapel; the Roman Catholic a Gothic structure. That of the Congregationalists is of large seating capacity. A Seventh-Day Advent society is also reported in the town. A State industrial school for girls is situated in the southerly part of the town.

Lancaster was incorporated May 18, 1653,—the first in the county. Its name was chosen in memory of the old town bearing it in England. The Indian term for the locality was *Nashawog*. Thomas King, of Watertown, purchased the territory of this town of *Sholan*, an Indian sachem. Settlements were commenced prior to 1650. The town suffered greatly in King Philip's War. Ten persons were killed on August 22, 1675; and on the 10th of February following Philip's warriors set fire to the house of the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, which contained 42 persons, only one of whom escaped. Subsequently the town was reduced to ashes by the enemy. In the summer of 1704, a force of 500 French and Indians assaulted the town, killed four persons, and burned the meeting-house. In October of the year ensuing, Thomas Sawyer, his son Elias, and John Bigelow, were carried away captives to Canada. There—to purchase their liberty—Mr. Sawyer built at Chamblee the first saw mill in that country. The Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, the first settled minister, was ordained in 1658. The Rev. John Whiting succeeded him, and was killed by the Indians in 1697. Lancaster is the birth-place of Gen. John Whitcomb (d. 1812), a Revolutionary patriot; Miss Hannah Flagg Gould (1789–1856), a poetical writer; and Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz (1800–1856), the novelist.

**Lanesborough** is one of the most delightful towns in Berkshire County. Berkshire village, in the southeast part of the town—its railroad station,—is about 156 miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany and the Housatonic railroads. The other village, Lanesborough (centre), is about two miles northwest, in the valley of the Housatonic River. Both villages are post-offices. The town itself lies near the centre of the northern half of the county. New Ashford is on the north; Berkshire lies on the northeast—the divisional line following a spur of

the Hoosac Mountains in a very zigzag course; on the east is Dalton, on the south Pittsfield, and on the west Hancock. A spur of the Taconic range also marks the boundary on this side. The township is six miles long and from three to six wide. The assessed area is 17,274 acres. This includes 5,571 acres of forest, consisting of beech, maple, ash and chestnut.

The Housatonic, flowing from the north through the midst of the town, spreads out in the southerly part into Pontoosuc Lake, a broad and beautiful sheet of water, well stocked with fish. Savage Mountain, Farnum Hill and Constitution Hill are prominent features of the scenery. From the latter eminence, near the geographical centre of the town, may be seen a large section of the Housatonic Valley and the chains of mountains which enclose it. This town has extensive quarries of beautiful white marble, which is sawn into blocks and slabs, then sent to various markets. In the northern section are valuable beds of limestone, from which builders' lime is made. In both the eastern and western parts are beds of iron ore, which, reduced in the furnaces, yields a superior quality of iron. At Berkshire village is an extensive deposit of pure white sand, from which are made, in the factories here, plate and cylinder glass of the best quality. Among the curiosities of the town are a cave, some 10 or 15 rods in length, and the Rolling Rock, some 30 feet long, 15 feet wide and about the same in height, and so pivoted on another rock about three feet from the ground that it can be easily moved and still not overturned.

The soil, a mixture of clay and loam, is well adapted to grazing; and large stocks of neat cattle and sheep are kept. Maple sugar is made in large quantities, and tobacco has been found a profitable crop. The value of the aggregate product of the 111 farms in the last census year was \$148,011. Besides those already mentioned, there are several small manufactures common in towns; the aggregate value of all in the same year being \$254,634. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$562,472, with a tax-rate of \$13.33 on \$1,000. There are 252 dwelling-houses taxed; and the population is 1,212, including 268 legal voters.

Six school-houses, worth about \$1,000, accommodate the schools. There is a public library of some 1,200 volumes, and three Sunday-school libraries. Two of the four church edifices are of brick, one of stone and one of wood. The societies are Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist.

This place was at first called "New Framingham," because a grant was made here in 1741 to Samuel Jackson and 75 other persons of Framingham. Its settlement was commenced in 1754 by Capt. Samuel Martin and family. Nathaniel Williams, Samuel Tyrrell, and others, afterwards joined him; and a fort was built to protect them from the Indians. On seeing them approach one day, the English fled to Pittsfield. It was voted March 31, 1762, that "Samuel Martin draw six pence on Each Lott, for the yeuse of his hows for public worship." St. Luke's (Episcopal) church was organized in October, 1767. The first rector was the Rev. Gideon Bostwick. The society possesses a

valuable glebe and other funded property. The first church was formed here March 28, 1764; and the Rev. Daniel Collins, ordained over it April 17th of the same year, was the first minister. The town was incorporated June 21, 1765, and received its name, it is said, from James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, in the peerage of Ireland.

Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), a humorist and popular lecturer, was born here in 1818. His "Allminax" obtained a wide circulation. His father, Henry Shaw, was a member of Congress.

Lanesville, in Gloucester.

Lane Village, in Ashburnham.

Larnedsville, in Auburn.

Laurels, The, a village in Newburyport.

**LAWRENCE** is one of our splendid industrial cities, which has sprung up, as if by magic, at the bidding of the mechanical, the liberal and enterprising spirit of the State. It is situated in the northwestern part of Essex County, on the Merrimack River, 26 miles from its mouth, eight miles above Haverhill, nine below Lowell, and 26 miles north of Boston. Methuen lies on the north and west, Andover on the south and west, and North Andover on the east. It embraces an area of about a square mile and a half,—2,173 acres being on the north side, and 2,012 on the south side of the Merrimack River.

The Shawsheen enters the Merrimack at the eastern line of the town, having formed half the divisional line between the city and North Andover, which is completed from this point by the larger river. The Spicket River crosses the northern portion of the city, entering the Merrimack within the limits, and just after receiving the waters of the northern canal. The tide flows up the Merrimack to Mitchell's Falls, some three miles below the city. Shortly previous to 1880, the United States government so improved these falls that coal barges of 4 feet draft, and small, flat-bottomed steamboats, can come up to the lower part of the city. Lawrence is touched by the Boston and Maine Railroad, by its Lowell and Eastern divisions, and by Manchester and Lawrence Railroad,—giving connections on every side.

More than two thirds of the area of the city is a level plain about 60 feet above the sea, with three large hills and several small ones rising from it. The greatest elevation is 245 feet, and the least 25 feet; the highest parts being the eastern and western sections. The soil of the plains is sandy and unproductive, while the hilly portions are clayey and gravelly, and more fertile. The underlying rock is gneissic in some parts, in others argillaceous slate. There are but 36 farms; and their annual product, reported in 1885, was valued at \$58,447; this including the greenhouse product of \$11,721.

The Essex Company, the proprietor of the water-power and surrounding lands, at the very start laid out the streets, and gave lands for a public park and a common, and for the erection of public buildings. The common comprises about 17 acres in the heart of the city, and has a pretty pond in its centre, and is finely ornamented with shade-trees; and the park, on Prospect Hill, is a delightful retreat for rest and recreation. Union and Storrow parks, also, are now attractive spots in the midst of the city. Along the oldest streets, also, are well-grown trees, set when manufacturing began. The aggregate length of the streets is upwards of 80 miles.

The dam across the Merrimack, which is the source of the water-power of the city, was commenced in 1845 and completed in 1847. It is of granite, bedded into the rock bottom in hydraulic cement. Its length is 1,629 feet, width 35 feet at its base and 12½ feet at the top. It is backed by a layer of gravel to within a few feet of the surface. The cost complete was \$250,000. The fall of water is 26 feet. The north canal, completed about the same time, is a little over a mile long, 100 feet wide at the upper, and 60 feet at the lower end, and 12 feet deep. It is parallel with the river at a distance of 400 feet. In the space thus enclosed stand most of the large factories using water-power. The second canal, on the south side of the river, was begun in 1870, is 1½ miles long, and discharges into Shawsheen River. The limit of the water-power of this city is estimated at 10,000 horse-power, of which 7,200 have been sold.

The manufacture of cotton cloths in all their variety is the leading industry here; while the manufacture of woollens is very extensive. The city is noted also for its excellence in the manufacture of carpetings. Other goods made are steam engines and boilers, mill machinery and mechanical implements, coaches, sewing-machines, hats, clothing, tin-ware, belting, boxes and many others. The five paper mills here employ nearly 400 persons. The principal factories are the Washington Mills and the Atlantic Mills, built in 1846; the Pacific Mills and the Pemberton Mills, incorporated in 1852; the Lawrence Duck Company, incorporated in 1859; the Everett Mills, in 1860; the Lawrence Woollen Company, in 1864; the Arlington Mills, in 1865; the Wright Manufacturing Company, in 1873; the Russell Paper Company; the Lawrence Lumber Company; and the Lawrence File and Spindle Works. Altogether, there are more than 40 corporations in the city; and the plant is valued at more than \$13,000,000. The Pacific Mills is probably the largest manufacturing concern in the world; its capital being \$2,500,000, while it furnishes employment to about 3,500 persons. The value of all the goods made in the last census year (1885) is given at \$18,257,822. The number of dwelling-houses assessed is 5,676. The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$28,971,979, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There are five national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,025,000; and three savings banks, now carrying deposits to the amount of about \$7,000,000. The population in 1880 was 39,151; in 1885 it was 38,862,—a falling off owing to the



suspension of work in some of the mills. The loss was transient; the population being estimated in January, 1889, as about 45,000.

The water-works furnish an ample supply of water, and the drainage is thorough. The public schools embrace four grades, from primary to high, and occupy buildings valued in 1885 at \$334,050. Beside the public schools, there is a German school, the Lawrence Private School, and that of St. Mary's School Society. The Lawrence Free Public Library has over 31,000 volumes; and the Pacific Mills Library has upwards of 6,000. The leading periodicals of Lawrence are the "American," the "Eagle" and the "Morning Times," — dailies; and the "American" and "Andover Advertiser," "Essex Eagle," "Sunday Spice," "Sunday Telegram," "Anzeiger" and the "Journal" (German), and the "Sentinel," — weeklies.

The churches are divided among the denominations as follows: Baptist, 2; Congregationalist, 5; Free Baptist, 1; Methodist Episcopal, 4; Presbyterian, 1; American Episcopal church, 3; Roman Catholic, 5; and the Second Advent, Unitarian and Universalist, each 1. The principal charitable institutions are the Free General Hospital, the Orphan Asylum, Day Nursery for Infants, City Mission, Young Men's Christian Association, Mutual Friend Society for Young Women, the White Free Lectures and Library Fund, Industrial School and Reformatory for Boys. There are the usual societies and social organizations, two ample theatres and several halls. Lawrence is one of the three court-towns of Essex County, and has a courthouse and a registry of deeds for the northern district of Essex County.

Previous to 1835, Daniel Saunders, of Andover, a woollen manufacturer, made examinations regarding the rapids of the Merrimack between Methuen and Andover, known as Deer's Jump and Peter's and Bordevell's falls; and in 1843 he quietly made purchases of adjacent lands. The next year he became associated with William, Samuel and Abbott Lawrence; when they employed George Baldwin, noted as a civil engineer, to make a survey of the river below Lowell; and on the completion of his work they began, as the "Merrimack Water-power Association," to openly purchase land, until they had secured both sides of the river, including the flowage, as far back as Lowell, amounting to between 3,000 and 4,000 acres. Associating with themselves Nathan Appleton and others, they obtained from the legislature the next winter a charter for the Essex Company, for the purpose of building a dam and developing the water-power. The company organized in April, choosing Abbott Lawrence as president. Charles S. Storrow was appointed engineer; and the work commenced at once. On March 20, 1845 (the same date as the charter of the Essex Company), an act was passed by the General Court setting off parts of Andover and Methuen about the falls, and incorporating these as the town of Lawrence. This act appears not to have gone into force until April 19, 1847. Along the line of the river at this time were two or three rude fish-wharves, the locality being noted for eel and salmon fishing. The houses were few indeed, and the total number of inhabitants within the

limits, at the first date, was not over 200. On March 21, 1853, Lawrence was incorporated as a city; and two years later its inhabitants numbered 16,000.

South Lawrence is connected with the north section by steam and street railroads, and is rapidly increasing; having its churches, railroad station, large grain mill, and several manufactories, the power being supplied by water drawn from the Merrimack and discharged into the Shawsheen River. The other villages are Chapinsville, Hallsville, North Lawrence, South Lawrence and Arlington District.

Lawrence has had two disastrous fires; one, on August 16, 1859, when a hotel, a church, the court-house, and several stores were destroyed, and two firemen perished; the other, on January 10, 1860, when the Pemberton Mill, a building five stories high, fell without a moment's warning, and the ruins instantly took fire. There were 700 persons in the mill when the crash came, and of these, 100 lost their lives, 14 being known to have perished by the flames. The architecture of this mill was very defective; but the fine new structure which has arisen on its ruins is very strongly built.

Leach's Pond, in Easton.

Lead Mine Pond, in Sturbridge.

Lebanon, a village in Seekonk.

**Lee** is a beautiful town between the Taconic and Green Mountain ranges, in the central part of Berkshire County, 162 miles from Boston. It is quite irregular in form, and has Lenox on the northwest, Washington on the northeast, Becket on the east, Tyringham and Great Barrington on the south, and Stockbridge on the west.

The assessed area is 15,749 acres, 4,242 of which are forest, consisting of maple, oak, beech, chestnut and elm. Lakes Laurel and May add variety and charm to the landscape. The Housatonic River, a rapid and beautiful stream, separates for two or more miles the northern angle of this town from Lenox, then pursues a serpentine course through the midst of the town to a range of hills along the southern border, where it turns westward and enters Stockbridge. With its affluents, Basin-pond Brook, Goose-pond Brook and Hop Brook, it furnishes valuable hydraulic power. The central village is built on the rich intervale of this river; along whose margin winds the Housatonic Railroad. From the intervale on the river, the land has for some distance an undulating aspect, then gradually rises towards forest-crowned mountains; one of which, partly on the eastern border, is Becket Mountain, 2,194 feet in height. Toward the west the land is finely diversified with hills and valleys easy of cultivation. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam.

The 102 farms, in 1885, reported an annual product amounting to \$166,872. The cereal crop was large, and the flocks and herds numerous. The town is rich in minerals. The marble quarry near the centre furnished material for the extension of the Capitol at Washington; and a quarry in the southwest part supplied the stone for



THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEE.

the Roman Catholic cathedral in New York. In addition to building stone, there are found granulated quartz, iron ore, sphene, tremolite and other minerals. Lee has long been celebrated for the manufacture of paper. The first mill was established at South Lee, in

1806, by Samuel Church. Other leading manufacturers here in this line have been Harrison Garfield, Prentice C. Baird, Platner & Smith, and Elizur Smith. There have been as many as 25 different mills running here at once. The number of persons employed in this industry in 1885 was 542; and the value of the product reported was \$1,346,291. Other manufactures are iron and metallic goods, machinery, carriages, furniture, carpetings, clothing, boots and shoes, leather, food preparations, and bricks and tile. The value of the total manufactures was \$1,605,509. There is a national bank with a capital of \$200,000, and a savings bank having deposits, at the beginning of 1889, amounting to \$656,354. The number of dwelling-houses was 763; the population 4,274; and the legal voters 1,105. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,215,010; with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000.

The villages and post-offices are Lee (centre), South Lee and East Lee,—the first two being also railway stations. The schools are graded from primary to high, and provided for in fourteen buildings valued at about \$15,000. The Lee Public Library and the Lee Town Library have about 5,000 volumes. The "Valley Gleaner" is a long-established weekly journal of good circulation. The American Episcopal Church here has a beautiful stone edifice. The other churches are the Congregationalist, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, African, and the Roman Catholic.

On October 21, 1777, the legislature established parts of Great Barrington, Washington, the Glass Works Grant, and part of Williams' Grant, as the town of Lee. The first white man who settled in its limits was Isaac Davis, who built a house on Hop Brook in 1760. The town was named in honor of Gen. Charles Lee, a Revolutionary officer. The first church, consisting of thirty members, was organized May 25, 1780; and on July 3, 1783, the Rev. Elisha Parmelee was ordained as pastor. The first religious meeting was held in the barn of Deacon Oliver West, his hay-mow accommodating the orchestra. The children of Samuel Foote were the principal singers.

**Leeds**, a village in Northampton.

**Leesville**, in Worcester.

**Leet Ore Bed**, a village in West Stockbridge.

**Leicester** lies on high land in the central part of Worcester County, 50 miles from Boston. It is bounded on the north by Paxton, on the east by Worcester, southeast by Auburn, south by Oxford and Charlton, and west by Spencer. The assessed area is 14,650 acres; which includes the 6,287 acres of woodland in the town.

The central village (Leicester) occupies a commanding site. A range of hills lies across the town from northeast to southwest; the prominent elevations being Cary Hill north of the centre, Ballard

Hill at its southwest, and Denny Hill in the southeast part. In the valleys on each side are pleasant ponds,—Sargent, Burncoat, Shaw and others; and among the hills are many springs and rivulets,—Lynde and Kettle brooks, flowing into the Blackstone River; Town-meadow Brook, into French River; Shaw Brook, into the Chicopee River, and furnishing valuable mill privileges. The higher lands especially are much broken by ledges and bowlders; the soil is clayey and wet,—better adapted to grazing than for planted crops.

The value of the product of the 146 farms in the last census year was \$159,518. The wood product was \$18,684,—a proportion unusually large. The chief industry is the woollen manufacture, for which there are several mills; one establishment is devoted to hosiery and knit goods. Cordage and twine, shoes, card-clothing, machinery, wire, knives, lumber, boxes, carriages and food preparations are also made in considerable quantity. The value of the textiles made in the last census year was \$780,990. The value of the entire manufactures was \$1,257,264. There is one national bank with a capital of \$200,000, and a savings bank carrying, at the opening of 1889, \$383,313 in deposits. The number of dwelling-houses was 530; the inhabitants numbered 2,923; and the legal voters 650. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,894,830,—with tax-rate of \$9.60 on \$1,000.

The villages are Leicester (centre) and, in the east, Cherry Valley (post-offices); Rochdale in the south, having a station on the Boston and Albany Railroad; and Brick City, Greenville and Manville. Another convenient station is Jamesville on the same railroad, just over the line in Worcester, near Cherry Valley.

Leicester has a good town-hall, a fine Memorial Hall containing a public library of some 6,000 volumes, and eight school buildings valued at nearly \$20,000. The schools are graded; the high school being included with the Leicester Academy,—which has a good school building, a small library and a meteorological observatory. This institution was founded more than a century ago. The "Academy Echo" is issued monthly, and is a popular publication. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Unitarians have church edifices here.

Joshua Lamb and others purchased the territory of this town from the Indians in 1687. The Indian name for the place was *Towtaid*, but the new owners named it Strawberry Hill. On February 15, 1713, the plantation was incorporated as a town, receiving the name of Leicester from a town in England. The first church was organized March 30, 1721; and the Rev. David Parsons—ordained the September following—was the first minister. Among his successors was the Rev. Z. S. Moore, D.D., settled January 19, 1798, and afterwards president of Williams and Amherst colleges.

The Baptist society in the village of Greenville in this town is the third in age in Massachusetts, having been organized in 1736 by the Rev. Thomas Green, M.D., who was pastor over it until his death in 1773. Captain Samuel Green, his father, settled here in 1717, and built a house which in 1876 was still standing opposite the meeting-house. The Greens were the originators of the mills

in the village, which they sold in 1799. This family has given a number of professional men of eminence to the country.

A society of about 70 Jews dwelt here from 1778 to 1783. They built a synagogue; and license was given them "to sell bohea and other Indian teas." In 1790 Pliny Earle of this place made the cards for the mill of Samuel Slater, — the pioneer in this country of making cotton cloth by machinery. In this business of card-making the town has since stood pre-eminent.

Leicester was prompt to bear its part in the Revolution; and for the support of the Union cause in the late rebellion it furnished 304 soldiers, — of whom 36 were lost. Eminent men of this town were Emory Washburn (1800), a governor of Massachusetts; and William A. Wheeler (1833), author of the "Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction."

## Leland's Village, in Charlton.

**Lenox**, noted as a select fashionable resort, is situated among the hills of Berkshire County, directly west of Boston, and separated only from the State of New York by the town of Richmond, which forms its western boundary. The Richmond Station on the Boston and Albany Railroad is the nearest to the chief village on the western side. Through the eastern part north and south, along the Housatonic River, runs the Housatonic Railroad, connecting with the Boston and Albany at Pittsfield (adjoining on the north) and with the Fitchburg at North Adams, with the Harlem Railroad from New York city on the west, and the Connecticut lines on the south. The valleys of the Housatonic, of the Yokun Brook and other affluents, form the eastern and most of the northern parts of the town. Roaring Brook comes down from the Hoosac range, which occupies the town of Washington on the east. At the middle of the western line rises Lenox Mountain, a peak of the Taconic range, which borders the town on the west, and covers the southwest with its broad hills. At the eastern base of Lenox Mountain is a wild and deep gorge called "The Gulf." The principal rock is Levis limestone, Lanson schist and the Potsdam group. Iron ore, brown hematite, and gibbsite frequently occur. Limestone is here quarried for building purposes, and also reduced in kilns to quicklime. The soil, especially in the valleys of the larger streams, is very fertile; and the hills themselves are beautiful with shrubbery and magnificent forests. The extent of the latter in the town is stated at 3,029 acres, the assessed area being 11,882. The aggregate product of the 114 farms in the last census year was \$172,433. At Lenox Furnace, a village on the river and on the railroad, in the southeast part of the town, are a furnace for making pig-iron, and the glass works, celebrated for their fine plate-glass. Other manufactures of Lenox are lumber, flour and meal, paper, leather, and the others common to towns. The aggregate value of the goods made in the last census year was \$235,371. The number of assessed dwelling-houses is 444. The valuation in 1888 was

\$2,389,780. The population in 1875 was 1,845; and in 1885, 2,154, with 443 legal voters. All the villages have post-offices. There are nine public school-houses, valued at nearly \$18,000, and a public library of some 7,000 volumes. The Lenox Academy, in this place, was founded in 1803. The Congregationalists, Methodists, American Episcopal Church and the Roman Catholics have church edifices in one or another of the villages.

New Lenox is a growing village on the river and railroad in the northeast part of the town. The principal village is Lenox-on-the-Heights, a little south of the centre of the town, and two miles from the railroad station at Lenox Furnace. This town was formerly the county seat, and in consequence became the residence of many persons of superior family. Here dwelt Miss Elizabeth Sedgewick, and here Fanny Kemble took up her abode, living for twenty years (from 1850 to 1870) in the house she built and named "The Porch." The place soon became a literary centre. William Cullen Bryant had his home at Great Barrington; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a dweller in Pittsfield; our poet Longfellow and G. P. R. James, the novelist, were spending their summers in Stockbridge, just below the heights on the south; Henry Ward Beecher was writing his "Star Papers" at the Rathbone Place; Herman Melville was at Pittsfield, where he wrote his "Typee;" at the same place often sojourned James Russell Lowell; Charlotte Cushman gave her presence to both Lenox and Stockbridge; Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote his "Scarlet Letter" at the little red house in Lenox; and here in his last days came Dr. Channing. Thus haunted by people of culture, and made familiar to people of eminence and wealth through them,—with lofty altitude, smooth and verdurous hills, and delicious air, it is no wonder that fashion followed in the wake, until it is the last to be missed in the round of *élite* resorts. One of the most conspicuous objects in the village is the fine old Congregational church which overlooks it. Here, too, is the old court-house, transformed into the "Charles Sedgewick Memorial Hall," and in its decrepitude sheltering the public library, the ladies' club and an audience hall. An elegant new theatre was opened in September, 1889. Just southward from the heights is a charming lake of some 250 acres, familiarly known as "Stockbridge Basin,"—the scene of many a quiet sail or merry regatta. Away to the south-east, in the border of Lee, is the race-ground of the Lenox Club. More constant than any other entertainments are the balls and other social parties in the roomy cottages of the summer sojourners.

This town was formerly a part of Richmond, and was established as the district of Lenox on February 26, 1767, and incorporated as the town of Lenox by the general act of August 23, 1775. It is supposed to have been named in honor of the Duke of Lenox, who also bore the title of the Duke of Richmond. The ancient local name for the place was *Yokun*, from a sachem who dwelt there; the name being perpetuated by one of the principal streams. Jonathan Hinsdale was the first white settler, and built a house here about 1750. Others soon followed, but owing to fear of the Indians,

all soon removed to Stockbridge. Subsequently some families of better pluck formed a permanent settlement in the place. The first church was organized in 1769, and the Rev. Samuel Muuson was ordained pastor November 8, 1770.

**Leominster** is a pleasant and flourishing town in the northeast part of Worcester County, 46 miles northwest of Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad. The station on this road is North Leominster. A branch of the Old Colony Railroad runs through the town, having stations at Gate's Crossing, Leominster Centre and West Leominster, and connecting with Fitchburg and the roads on the south. Fitchburg and Lunenburg lie on the north, the latter and Lancaster on the east, Sterling on the south, and Princeton and Westminster on the west.

The assessed area is 17,487 acres, of which 5,740 are in forest, consisting of walnut, oak, birch, maple, chestnut and pine. The northern and main branch of the Nashua River, issuing from ponds at the northwest, flows northward into Fitchburg, then southward through the eastern part of Leominster, receiving from the west the Monoosnock and Fall brooks, all of which furnish good mill powers. The natural ponds are White's and Rocky, with several reservoirs almost equally attractive. The land in the east, south-east, and a section in the west is level or undulating, the remainder being hilly. Sheldon's Hill, near the centre, is a beautiful eminence, and Monoosnock Hill, in the north, has an altitude of 1,020 feet above the level of the sea. Other hills of some prominence are Carter's, also near the centre, Bees in the south and Rocky in the southwest. The geological formation is Merrimack schist. There is also a plentiful supply of a dull blue or a dark gray granite. Good brick clay is found; and the soil is generally a mixture of gravel and clay.

The town has 218 farms; and the value of the aggregate product of these in the last census year was \$188,754. The manufactories consist of two carriage factories (making baby-carriages chiefly), three or four piano factories, two woollen mills, a tannery, two furniture factories, a toy factory, button works, a shirt factory, several factories making combs and other horn goods, a paper box factory, a paper mill, a leather board mill, two shoe shops and others. Altogether, these employ upwards of 3,000 persons. The value of the aggregate product was \$1,668,157. There is here a national bank with a capital of \$150,000, and a savings bank, carrying, at the close of last year, \$655,234 in deposits. The dwelling-houses number 1,155. The population is 5,297; and there are 1,478 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,069,045, with a tax-rate of \$18 on \$1,000.

Among the new buildings are a railway station, Allen's Block, at the centre; and at North Leominster a new Congregational church and a school building. The schools are graded, and include a high school; and are provided with 13 buildings, valued, exclusive of the last, at about \$40,000. The public library has some 12,000 volumes.



There are two weekly papers published here, the "Enterprise" and the "Leader." The Congregationalists have in the town two churches; the Baptists, the Methodists, the Unitarians and the Roman Catholics each one. Leominster and North Leominster are the post-offices.

This town was originally a part of Leicester, and bore the name of "The New Grant" until its incorporation, June 23, 1740. It was named for the ancient town of Leominster, in England. As early as 1725 Gershom Houghton and James Boutelle erected houses in the south part of the town, and were soon followed by others. A church was organized September 14, 1743, over which Rev. John Rogers (H. U. 1732) was ordained pastor.

The first paper-mill in the town was erected by William Nichols and Jonas Kendall in 1796. The sons of Mr. Kendall made paper on a cylinder machine as early as 1825, and introduced in 1833 the Fourdrinier machine. For a long period this was the leading business of the place. The town suffered severely by fire on the night of July 10, 1873.

The first physician of the town was Jacob Peabody, who settled here in 1746, and died in 1759. Dr. Daniel Adams, formerly well known as an author of school text-books, settled here in 1799, and edited for a while, the "Telescope," a weekly paper started here in January, 1800.

Leominster was patriotic in the Revolution, announcing its spirit in an address to the people of Boston, in 1766, which closed with the laconic and startling words, "*We must, we can, and we will be free!*" In the late war it furnished 410 men for the Union armies; 38 of them losing their lives in the service. To the memory of these the town has erected a handsome monument.

**Leverett** is a mountainous town in the southeastern part of Franklin County, 106 miles west of Boston. The township has the form of a rhombus. Montague lies on the north, Wendell on the northeast angle, Shutesbury on the east, the latter and Amherst on the south, and Sunderland on the west.

The assessed area is 12,999 acres, which includes 7,032 acres of woodland. There is also a considerable area of waste land. The wild cat and wild turkey were found here until a recent period. There are several tracts of level or undulating land in the north of the town, but in other parts such surfaces have only a narrow space along the streams. Yet there are no very high elevations. Among its minerals are found galena, heavy spar, blende and copper pyrites.

Sawmill River, rising in the next town east, flows through the northern part of Leverett, receiving affluents, and pursuing a tortuous course to the Connecticut. It furnishes power for several saw and grist mills. Cranberry River and Plain Brook rise in the northwest; the first running west, the latter south. The north branch of Mill River rises in the north part and flows south through the midst of the town, receiving at the border Roaring Brook from

the southeast part. The latter has a beautiful cascade, and supplies the power for two or more saw mills.

The manufactures consist of lumber, wooden boxes, agricultural implements, charcoal, kindlings and food preparations. The value of the goods made in the last census year was \$88,787. The product of the 129 farms was valued at \$108,573. The dwelling-houses numbered 181; the inhabitants 779; and the legal voters 227. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$289,775, with a tax-rate of \$15.60 on \$1,000.

The Central Vermont Railroad passes near Leverett centre. This and North Leverett are the post-offices; and other villages are Dudleyville, Slab City, East Leverett and South Leverett. The town has six school buildings, valued at about \$3,000. The Baptists have a church at North Leverett and the Congregationalists one at the centre. A church was organized here in 1734, of which the Rev. Henry Williams became pastor.

The territory of this town was taken from Sunderland (of which it formed the eastern part) and incorporated on March 5, 1774. It was named in honor of John Leverett, president of Harvard College.

Lewis Bay, south of Yarmouth and Barnstable. •

Lexington, famous from being the scene of the opening conflict of the Revolution, lies in the southeast section of Middlesex County, 10 miles northwest of Boston, on the Middlesex Railroad, — a branch of the Lowell system of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is bounded on the north by Bedford, Burlington and Woburn; on the northeast by the last two and Winchester; on the southeast by the latter, Arlington and Belmont; on the southwest by Waltham; and on the west by Lincoln and Bedford. Lexington village, at the centre, and East Lexington, are the post-offices; the railway stations being these, and Munroe's, Pierce's Bridge and North Lexington.

The assessed area of the town is 9,331 acres, of which 2,022 are woodland. The land is undulating, but rises here and there into handsome eminences; as Buck's Hill in the northeast, Mount Independence in the southeast, and Turner's, Merriam's, Loring's hills and Hancock Heights, near the central village. The underlying rock is sienite, with a section of dolerite in the eastern part. The soil is in some parts light and sandy; in others, strong and fertile. The elevated land near the village constitutes the watershed between the Shawsheen and the Charles rivers; the fine little rivulet called "Vine Brook," and Farley's Brook, draining the slope towards the former, and Beaver Brook running southerly towards the latter stream. Farley's Brook and its tributaries flow through an extensive marsh called "Tophet Swamp," in the northwest section of the town.

Much attention is paid to gardening and dairying for the Boston market. In the last census year the vegetable product was valued

at \$51,207; the greenhouse, at \$10,500; and the dairy at \$108,349. The apple orchards are extensive, and generally in fine condition. The aggregate farm products reached the sum of \$335,682. There are no large manufacturing establishments, but a full tale of those common to New England towns; and the aggregate value of goods made in the year mentioned was \$152,393. There is a savings bank holding deposits at the opening of this year to the amount of \$165,316. The number of dwelling-houses was 576; the inhabitants 2,718; and the legal voters 654. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,259,957, with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000.

There are two town-halls, with a seating capacity for about 500 and 800 persons,—one containing memorial tablets in honor of its men lost in war; and two statues of soldiers,—one of the Revolution and the other of the late Rebellion. The Massachusetts House, one of the hotels of this place, was the Massachusetts Building at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876; having been taken apart, shipped to Lexington, and again put together. A new library building in the old colonial style was given by Hon. William A. Tower, to contain the library of upwards of 10,000 volumes founded a few years ago by Mrs. Martha H. Cary. The town schools are graded from primary to high; and are provided with seven school buildings, valued in 1885 at about \$25,000. There is a spirited weekly paper published here, bearing the appropriate name, "The Minute-Man." The Congregationalists, Baptists, American Episcopalian Church and the Roman Catholics have each a church edifice here, while the Unitarians have two. In the village at the centre, especially, are many attractive buildings and beautiful residences.

Lexington was originally known as "Cambridge Farms." Among its early settlers were John Bridge and Herbert Pelham (who had grants of land here in 1642), Edward Winship (who built the first saw mill about 1650), Francis Whitmore, James Cutler and Nathaniel Bowman. The town was incorporated March 29, 1712, receiving its name, perhaps, from the parish of Lexington (variously, Laxington and Laxton), in Nottingham County, England. A church was organized October 21, 1696; and the Rev. Benjamin Estabrook was ordained as pastor. He was followed in 1698 by the Rev. John Hancock, who was a native of the place, and the father of Governor John Hancock.

On the night of April 18, 1775, General Thomas Gage sent a detachment of 800 men from Boston to destroy some military stores at Concord. They arrived at Lexington very early on the morning of the 19th, where they found about 70 Americans under arms on the green near the church. Major John Pitcairn, who led the advance battalions of the British, riding up to the militia, and brandishing his sword, cried out, "Disperse, you rebels! Down with your arms and disperse." As they gave no indication of obedience, he discharged his pistol, and ordered his men to fire. Eight Americans were killed, and several wounded. The British then went on to Concord. The green or park on which occurred the fight is of triangular form, and contains about two acres. It is now well



THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775.

shaded with elm, ash and other handsome trees. The town sent 244 men into the late war, of whom it lost 20.

Lexington Academy, incorporated in 1822, had a varying success until 1838. Its building had the distinction of being occupied by the first State Normal School in America, which opened in the summer of 1839. The Rev. Cyrus Peirce ("Father Peirce"), who had conducted a flourishing academy at Andover, was called to take charge of this school. Of him, the Hon. Horace Mann said, "He is, on the whole, the best teacher I have ever seen, in Europe or America." Theodore Parker, a distinguished clergyman and author, was a native of Lexington; and his grandfather was the Captain John Parker who commanded the minute-men on the famous 19th of April. Ex-Governor George D. Robinson, also, was a Lexington boy. A good history of Lexington was published in 1868, written by Hon. Charles Hudson, a resident of the town.

**Leyden** is a small, mountainous farming town situated midway of the northern side of Franklin County; having the State of Vermont on the north, Bernardston on the east, Greenfield on the south, and Colrain on the west. The distance from Boston is about 115 miles northwesterly. The assessed area is 9,500 acres, which includes 2,010 acres of woodland. The villages and post-offices are Leyden (centre) and West Leyden. The nearest railway stations are Bernardston and Greenfield, in the towns adjoining.

The chief elevations are Daniel's Peak in the northeast section, and Ball Mountain in the southern part. At Beaver Meadow, in the northeast part, is a small settlement about a saw and grist mill on Shattuck Brook. Budington Creek flows from the northern part through the midst of the town southward; and Green River marks, nearly, the boundary line with Colrain on the west. On the latter stream and its affluents are three or more saw mills. On a tributary stream of this river, in the southern part of the town, is a beautiful and picturesque place known as "Leyden Glen." "A large brook," writes G. W. Gladden, "has worn a passage from 10 to 20 feet wide and from 30 to 50 deep in the strata of argillo-micaceous slate. The length of the gorge is about 40 rods. Above the gorge is a deep glen, and below it the stream passes through a ravine. Two beautiful waterfalls near the mouth of the gorge greatly add to the picturesqueness of the spot."

The soil of this town is not remarkable for fertility; yet the 97 farms are reported in the last State census as having that year products aggregating \$94,855 in value. The manufactures were set down at \$3,936. There were 91 dwellings, 447 inhabitants, and 113 legal voters. The town has a high school, primary schools and a public library of some 300 volumes. The Methodists and Universalists each have a church here.

The township was detached from Bernardston and incorporated, February 22, 1809. Its valuation in 1888 was \$176,939, with a tax-rate of \$20.90 on \$1,000.

William Dorrell, a private of General Burgoyne's army, who died here in 1846 at the age of 94 years, was the founder of a sect called "Dorrellites," who believed that there was a Messiah for every generation; that life should not be taken; and that property should be held in common.

During the war of the Rebellion this town furnished as many as 69 men for the service of the country. Henry Kirke Brown, an eminent sculptor, was born here in 1814; and John L. Riddell, M.D., a scientific writer, in 1807. Dr. Riddell was the inventor of the binocular microscope and magnifying glass.

**Liberty Plain**, a village in Hingham.

**Lincoln** is an exclusively agricultural town occupying an elevated and central position in Middlesex County, 16 miles west by northwest of Boston, by the Fitchburg Railroad, which has a station one and a half miles south of the centre. Bedford lies on the north; Lexington and Waltham on the east; Weston and Wayland on the south; Sudbury extends from the west angle; and Concord bounds the full length of the town on its northwest.

The assessed area is 8,973 acres. Included in this are 3,581 acres of woodland, containing the New England trees and shrubs, in unusual thrift and variety. Slightly south of the village of Lincoln centre is an extensive elevation whose highest point is about 470 feet above the sea. In other parts are isolated hills, while the western border is generally elevated. Partly between these hills, northwest of the centre, is Sandy Pond (or Forest Lake), covering 152 acres, and some 200 feet above the tide. Stony Brook, its outlet, flowing southeast, forms Beaver Pond, which sends its stream to the Charles. Shawsheen River issues from a small pond near the northern border; while Charles River, with Fairhaven Bay, forms the southern part of the town on the west. On the eastern side is Hobbs Brook, furnishing power for a small saw and grist mill. Near the summit of a hill which rises from this brook is a cave which has attracted considerable attention. The bed-rock of the township is sienite. The soil is generally good, being chiefly a clayey gravel.

In the last census year there were raised in this town 123,072 quarts of strawberries and 167 barrels of cranberries. The number of fruit trees is large. The aggregate product of the 117 farms was valued at \$226,882. The number of dwelling-houses was 170; the population 901; and the legal voters 193. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,630,277, with a tax-rate of \$6.20 on \$1,000.

For many years there has been here a high school of some note. The public library has upward of 3,000 volumes, and its reading-room is provided with the leading magazines. The building is unique, pretty and very convenient. It stands, with the town-house, the Congregationalist and the Unitarian churches, in the centre, — a pleasant village with many large elm, maple, and ash trees. The

roads generally are very good. From its elevation, excellent natural drainage, pure water, and abundant vegetation, there results excellent conditions for the invalid, as well as for the healthy; and not a few of the inhabitants definitely regard the town as the future "West End" of Boston.

This town was formed of parts of Concord, Lexington and Weston, and incorporated April 19, 1754. It was named by Chambers Russell, Esq., whose ancestors were from Lincolnshire in England. The first minister was the Rev. William Lawrence, who was settled in 1748. An Episcopal church has recently been established in the south part of the town.

Seven of the British soldiers were killed in Lincoln on their march to Concord, April 19, 1775; and are buried in the cemetery of the town.

Among the eminent sons of Lincoln may be named Samuel Hoar, LL.D. (1778-1856), a distinguished lawyer; John Farrar, LL.D. (1779-1853), a notable mathematician and philosopher.

**Lincoln Mount**, in Pelham, 1,246 feet in height.

**Linden**, a village in Malden; also one in Revere.

**Line Brook**, a village in Ipswich.

**Linwood**, a village in Lynn; also one in Northbridge.

**Little Bay**, in the southeast part of Fairhaven.

**Little Rest**, a village in Brimfield.

**Little River**, a village in Westfield.

**Littleton** is a handsome farming town situated in the northwestern part of Middlesex County, and bounded on the northeast by Westford, on the southeast by Acton, on the southwest by Boxborough, on the west by Harvard, and on the northwest by Ayer. The Littleton depot on the Fitchburg Railroad, somewhat west of the centre of the town, is 32 miles from Boston. The Stony Brook Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Nashua and Acton Railroad have stations, the first on the northern, the latter on the eastern border. The assessed area in 1888 was 10,534 acres, including 3,592 acres of woodland.

The surface of the town is pleasantly varied by hill, valley, plain and upland. There are areas specially hilly in the south, west, east and a little north of the centre. The most noted eminence is Nashoba Hill, on the eastern border. From this, since first settlement, a rumbling noise is sometimes heard, which is locally called "the shooting of Nashoba Hill." The principal stream is Beaver Brook, which, rising in Boxborough, runs northeasterly through the centre of Little-

ton, and empties into Forge Pond at the corners of this town, Westford and Ayer. Long Pond in the central, Fort Pond (104 acres) in the south, and Nagog Pond (220 acres) on the southeastern border, are clear and beautiful sheets of water, and well stored with fish.

The geological structure of the town is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss, in which the minerals spinel, scapolite and apatite appear. There has also been found a bed of limestone. The soil in general is very good, being a dark, gravelly loam, with clay subsoil. The dairy and vegetable product is quite large. The value of the aggregate product of the 145 farms in the last census year was \$174,793. The largest factory is that making elastic webs and suspenders, which employs from 25 to 30 persons. Other manufactures are lactate (which employs 10 persons), harnesses, leather, metallic goods, wooden boxes, carriages, and boots and shoes. The aggregate value of goods made was \$68,570. The number of dwelling-houses was 238; the population 1,067; the legal voters 277. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$780,715, with a tax-rate of \$11.10 on \$1,000.

The schools are graded into primary, grammar and high, and these are provided with seven school buildings valued at about \$15,000. In proportion to its population, the town has sent out a large number of accomplished teachers. The churches are Unitarian, Baptist and Trinitarian Congregational; and their Sunday schools are well furnished with libraries. The town has two weekly papers — the "Courant" and the "Guidon."

The post-offices are Littleton (centre) and the Common; the other villages not already mentioned being North Littleton, on the Stony Brook Railroad, and East Littleton, on the Nashua and Acton Railroad.

The town was incorporated December 3, 1715; anterior to which date it bore the euphonious name, *Nashoba*, which was, probably, its Indian appellation. Its new name was adopted in honor of George Lyttelton, M.P., of England. The first church was organized here in December, 1717; and the Rev. Benjamin Shattuck was then ordained pastor. The Rev. John Eliot had an Indian church at *Nashoba*, which then contained about 10 families.

**Littleville**, a village in Chester.

**Lock's Village**, in Shutesbury; also in Wendell.

**Long Island**, in Boston Harbor.

**Longmeadow** is a fine farming town in the southern part of Hampden County, about 102 miles southwest of Boston. It lies on the east shore of Connecticut River, which separates it from Agawam. Springfield bounds it on the north, Hampden on the east, and Somers and Enfield, in Connecticut, on the south. The assessed area is 13,570 acres; in which are included 4,082 acres of woodland. There is little hilliness except in



the eastern section, where the bed-rock is red sandstone. From the quarries here are taken large quantities of what is known as the "Longmeadow red freestone." In 1885, more than 200 men were employed in quarrying and dressing the stone. East Longmeadow, the village and post-office in this section, is on the Hartford and Springfield Branch of the New England Railroad. On the upland, parallel to the river, in the western part, is a broad street numerously occupied by dwellings. The southern cluster is Longmeadow post-office and village, and the northern is West Longmeadow village and a station on the Connecticut River Railroad. This street for several miles is beautifully shaded by elms, maples and other ornamental trees, and between it and the river extends a smooth and fertile meadow. The town has 159 farms, whose product in the last census year was valued at \$193,729. The principal streams are Pecowsic, in the northern part, and Longmeadow Brook, in the southern, both flowing into the Connecticut River; the first gathering among the hills in the east, and the latter having its source in a marsh near the centre of the town. Both furnish power for saw and grist mills. Building-stone, some lumber and food preparations, and iron and metallic work are the manufactured products; the last item having the value of \$18,863. The value of the aggregate product was \$98,515. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,007,462, — with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. The number of dwellings was 370; the population 1,677; and the legal voters were 377. There are a handsome town-hall of the native brownstone and ten school buildings valued at some \$15,000. There are two Congregational churches, and one each of the Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics.

This township was formerly a part of Springfield, but was set apart and incorporated October 13, 1783. It took its name from the beautiful meadow which extends along the Connecticut River nearly across the town. Its Indian name was *Masacsick*. Longmeadow sent 100 men into the Union armies during the late war; 20 of them losing their lives in consequence.

**Longnook**, a village in Truro.

**Long Plain**, a village in Acushnet.

**Long Pond**, in Lakeville and Freetown.

**Longwood**, a village in Brookline.

**Loudon**, the "Tyringham Equivalent," was incorporated February 27, 1773. The town Loudon and the district of Bethlehem were united as the town of Loudon, June 19, 1809; and the name was changed to "Otis," June 13, 1810. See Otis, and Becket.

**Loudville**, a village in Northampton; also one in Westhampton.

Lovell's Corner, a village in Weymouth.

Lovell's Island, one of the outer islands of Boston Harbor.

Lovellville, in Holden.

**LOWELL** is a splendid industrial city on the Merrimack River, in the northeasterly section of Middlesex County, 9 miles above Lawrence, and 35 from the mouth of the river. It is bounded on the northwest, north and northeast by Dracut, on the east by Tewksbury, on the south and west by Chelmsford.

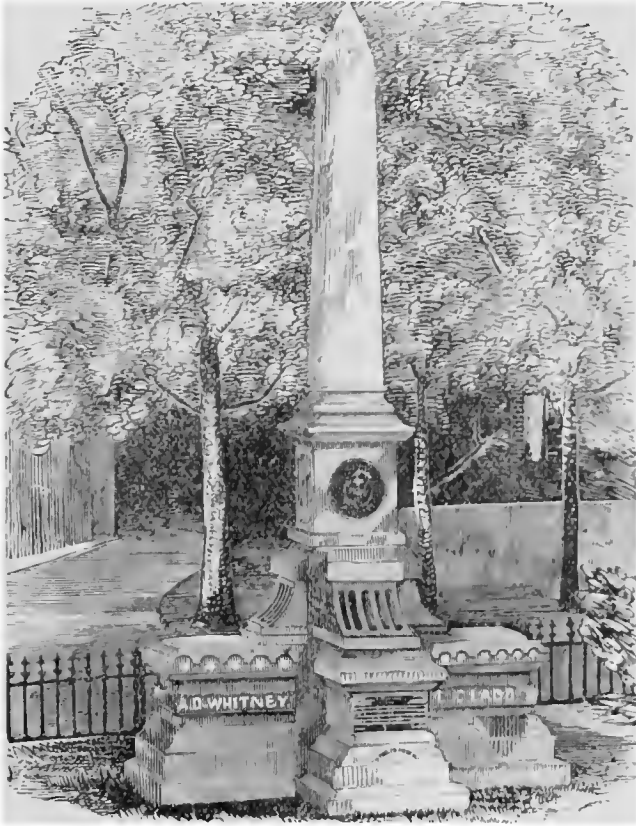
The assessed area is 5,927 acres, including 935 acres of woodland. It is 26 miles northwest of Boston by the Boston and Maine Railroad, whose various branches give convenient connection in every direction. The post-offices are Lowell and Middlesex Village; the other villages being Belvidere, Bleachery, Centralville, Highlands, Meadowville and Pawtucketville.

The Merrimack River makes a graceful bend towards the northeast and then towards the southeast in passing through and by the city; receiving in the eastern section the waters of the Concord River, which here affords valuable motive power by three falls of 26, 8 and 10 feet respectively. River-Meadow Brook, which rises in Westford, flows through the southeastern section of the city, and enters the Concord River about one mile above its confluence with the Merrimack. Beaver River enters the Merrimack from Dracut, about midway between the two bridges that span the latter stream. The natural fall of the Merrimack, from which comes the immense hydraulic power that moves the numerous mills, is not far from 35 feet; the dam being at Pawtucket Falls, in the northwest section of the city. The geological formation is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss. The altitude varies from 40 to 250 feet above mean sea-level, giving a surface remarkably picturesque and varied. From many points delightful water-views are enjoyed, especially the falls of the Concord as it passes Belvidere and the grand sweep of the Merrimack between the bluffs below the lower bridge. "From the mountains to the main, there is no lovelier scene than that which meets the eye when, from the summit of Christian Hill, we look down upon Lowell and survey the varied landscape, unrolled like a beautiful picture before us."\* From the heights of Centralville, on the left bank of the river, as from those of Belvidere on the right bank, the whole panorama of the city, the long curving line of the Merrimack, the surrounding country, the distant peaks of Wachusett and the New Hampshire mountains, come grandly into view. These eminences afford admirable sites for the handsome residences which are more and more occupying them.

"The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River,"

\* Hon. Charles Cowley, historian of Lowell.

incorporated in 1792 for the purpose of cutting a canal for boats around the then unimproved Pawtucket Falls, have possession of the principal water-privileges of the city. This company constructed a canal on the right bank of the river, sixty feet wide, and extending from above the falls about a mile and a half to the mouth of the Concord River; and this, with the lateral canals, supplies the various establishments erected between them and the Merrinack River.



LADD AND WHITNEY MONUMENT, LOWELL.

The maximum force is about 15,000 horse-power; but only 10,000 is leased, — allowing a safe margin of variation at all periods and seasons. By the limpid flow of this noble stream, under the guidance of well-trained brain and hand, this place has, within the memory of living men, arisen from half a dozen farm-houses to a city of nearly 70,000 people. It has at present 7 establishments (many with several buildings each) making cotton cloths, 10 making prints, 4 making

hosiery, 8 making woollen goods, 3 making carpetings, 1 making rubber goods, and a large number making boilers, machinery, implements and tools. The number of persons employed by the different establishments varies greatly, reaching 2,500 in one instance—that of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company (incorporated in 1822—and making plain cotton and prints); and there are several employing more than a thousand each. The other principal establishments—stated in order of age—are the Hamilton Manufacturing Company (inc. 1825—prints and other goods), the Appleton Company (1828), the Lowell Manufacturing Company (1828—carpeting) the Middlesex Company (beavers, opera flannels, cassimeres and shawls), and the Tremont and Suffolk Mills (1830), the Lawrence Manufacturing Company (1831—cottons and merino hosiery), the Boott Cotton Mills (1835), the Massachusetts Mills (1839), the Lowell Bleachery (1832), the Lowell Machine-shop (1845), and the Lowell Hosiery Company (1869). There are also the Sterling Mills (flannels), the Faulkner Mills (flannels), the Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Company, the Chase Mills (fancy cassimeres), the Thorndike Manufacturing Company,—all those mentioned, except the machine-shop, manufacturing textiles,—the last making elastic goods. The American Bolt Company, and Woods, Sherwood & Company (fine plated-wire goods), C. B. Richmond & Company (paper and batting) and J. C. Ayer & Company (patent medicines), are also among the leading establishments. Some of the cloth companies have several mills each, the entire number being upwards of 75; while the total number of manufacturing establishments in 1885 was 606.

The value of the textiles made in the last census year is stated at \$19,183,901; of iron and other metallic work, \$2,030,914; leather, \$736,769; lumber and other wooden goods, \$629,103; wood and metal goods, \$337,687; food preparations, \$588,645; the aggregate being \$29,324,606. The city has 7 national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,100,000; 6 savings banks, having deposits at the beginning of the present year to the amount of \$14,382,704; and there is one co-operative bank with a moderate business. The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$57,646,775, with a tax-rate of \$15.70. The number of farms is 109, with an aggregate product of \$166,954. The dwelling-houses number 10,492; the inhabitants 64,107; and the legal voters 12,366.

Lowell is by no means neglectful of its social, educational and religious interests. It has many Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges and other civic organizations. Its schools are carefully graded and excellently conducted, occupying 45 buildings, valued at some \$650,000. There are 46 public libraries, aggregating nearly 100,000 volumes. The city public library has over 30,000; and four associations have in the aggregate about \$25,000. Beside these there are school, professional, circulating, Sunday-school and other religious libraries. The principal newspapers are: dailies—the “Citizen,” the “Courier,” “Evening Democrat,” “Morning Mail,” “Morning Times,” “Daily News;” weeklies—the “American Citizen,” the “Journal,” “Saturday Evening Mail,” the “Times,” the “Wednesday Vox-

Populi," the "Saturday Vox-Populi," the "Sun;" and monthlies — the "High School," the "Catholic Youth's Companion," the "Fruit Grower," and the "New Moon." There are in the city 31 churches, divided among the denominations as follows: 4 Baptist, 7 Congregationalist, 1 Evangelical Lutheran (Swedish), 3 Free Baptist, 4 Methodist Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Primitive Methodist, 3 Protestant Episcopal, 4 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian and 2 Universalist.

The city is well lighted, well drained, and well supplied with good water from the river above by the water-works. Several street-car lines afford convenient local conveyance; the postal service compares well with that of other cities; and there is an efficient fire-department. An excellent design for a new city-hall has been accepted, and \$250,000 is the estimate of its cost. A memorial building has also been planned, to cost \$150,000.



THE BRANCH-STREET TABERNACLE.

For places of entertainment, there are now Music Hall, with a seating capacity of 893; Huntington Hall, with 1,815 seats, and standing-room for 1,200 persons additional; and Jackson Hall, seating 700, with a capacity for 1,200. There are four parks, with a total area of  $36\frac{1}{4}$  acres; and 10 cemeteries, the largest of which — the Lowell and the Edson — contain 30 and 20 acres respectively. The first was incorporated in 1841, and is beautifully designed and adorned.

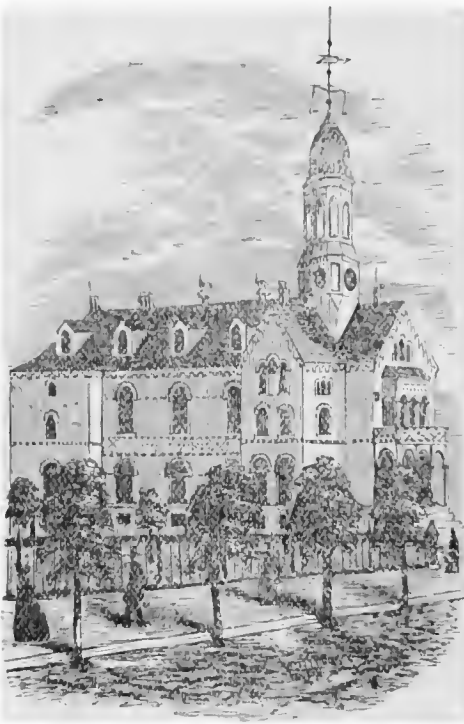
Lowell is one of the seats of justice for Middlesex County, and has a handsome court-house of brick, which cost \$100,000, and occupies an elevated site in a finely shaded enclosure on Gorham Street. Here is also the county jail, a granite edifice having one of the best exteriors in the city. The streets are generally in excellent condition, and many are finely shaded. Merrimack and Central are the chief business streets; and in the evening, when the mills are not in operation, present very gay and lively scenes; being filled with thousands of people, mostly the mill-girls, promenading, shopping, or on their way to church, lecture, concert or other entertainment.

The site which Lowell now occupies was the central point of the lands of the Pawtucket tribe of Indians, who found no better fishing-ground than at the Pawtucket Falls on the Merrimack and the Wamesit Falls on the Concord, near its confluence with the former stream. As early as 1647 the pious John Eliot commenced his missionary labors amongst these Indians; and in 1671 it was computed

that there were 15 families of "praying Indians" at Wamesit. An Indian fort had been erected on the commanding eminence called "Fort Hill," in Belvidere, traces of which were discernible at a recent date. During Philip's War, in 1675-76, the Indians here were mostly scattered or destroyed, and their lands came into the possession of the white men. A fort was at this period constructed at Pawtucket Falls, of which James Richardson, and subsequently Capt. Thomas Henchman, had command. During what is called

King William's War, Col. Joseph Lynde fortified the eminence in Belvidere which still bears his name.

The first use of the water of the Merrimack here as a motive power was for a saw mill, constructed at Pawtucket Falls, and owned by Judge John Tyng of Tyngsborough. The first canal-boat went down the canal around the falls in 1797. The starting-point in the grand manufacturing interests of Lowell was the erection of a carding-mill in 1801, by Moses Hale, on River-meadow Brook. The first cotton-mill was built in 1813, on the present site of the Middlesex Company's mills, by Phineas Whiting and Joseph Fletcher. Powder-mills were built on the Concord River at Wamesit, by Moses Hale, as early as 1818. Mr. Hale was subsequently associated with the late



THE COURT-HOUSE, LOWELL.

Oliver M. Whipple and William Tileston. Among those who first saw the magnitude of the motive power of Lowell, and who put forth brain and capital to turn it to advantage, were Francis Cabot Lowell, Patrick Tracy Jackson, Nathan Appleton, Paul Moody, Kirk Boott, and Warren Dutton. The first mill of the company which they and others formed was completed, and the first wheel started, on the first day of September, 1823. The first treasurer was Kirk Boott, to whose genius and untiring energy the city is greatly indebted for its early growth. The Mechanic Phalanx,

organized July 4, 1825, is the first militia company of the place. The first postmaster was Jonathan C. Morrill. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, visited the city June 26, 1833, and met with a cordial reception. In the ensuing year, M. Chevalier, a French writer on political economy, visited Lowell, and wrote of it as follows in the "Journal des Debats":—

"Unlike the cities of Europe, which were built by some demi-god, son of Jupiter, or by some hero of the siege of Troy, or by the inspiration of the genius of a Cæsar or an Alexander, or by the assistance of some holy monk attracting crowds by his miracles, or by the caprice of some great king like Louis XIV. or Frederick, or by an edict of Peter the Great, it (Lowell) is neither a pious foundation, a refuge of the persecuted, nor a military post. It is a *speculation of the merchants of Boston*. The same spirit of enterprise which the last year suggested to them to send a cargo of ice to Calcutta that Lord William Bentinck and the nabobs of the India Company might drink their wine cool, has led them to build a city wholly at their expense, with all the edifices required by an advanced civilization, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton cloths and printed calicoes. They have succeeded, as they usually do, in their speculations."

The first church edifice erected in Lowell is that of St. Anne's Episcopal society. It is a substantial stone structure, and was consecrated by Bishop A.

V. Griswold, March 16, 1825. It has a pleasant chime of 11 bells. Among the eminent citizens of Lowell past and present are the Rev. T. Edson, D.D., first rector of St. Anne's church; Kirk Boott, first treasurer and agent of the Merrimack Corporation; Benjamin F. Butler, of national reputation; Dr. J. C. Ayer, famed for his medicines, and esteemed as a citizen.



ST. ANNE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOWELL.

Lowell was most loyal during the war of the Rebellion, and furnished its full share of men and money for the support of the Union Army. Two of its citizens, Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd, belonging to the Lowell City Guards, were killed in the affray at Baltimore, April 19, 1861; and to their memory a handsome marble monument has been erected on Monument Square. It was dedicated June 17, 1865; and the lines inscribed upon the monument were selected from Milton's "Samson Agonistes" by Gov. John A. Andrew, who gave the oration.

**Lower Factory**, a village in West Boylston.

**Lower Mills**, a locality on the Neponset River, in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Ludlow** is a farming town lying in the northern side of the eastern section of Hampden County, 90 miles from Boston. Chicopee bounds it on the west, Granby and Belchertown on the north, the latter and a northeastern projection of Wilbraham on the east, and the body of the last-mentioned town, with Springfield, on the south. The assessed area is 15,969 acres, including 5,637 acres of woodland.

The geological structure is sienite, upper conglomerate, and ferruginous gneiss; and there is a valuable quarry of red sandstone on the right bank of the Chicopee River. The land in the northeastern and eastern sections rises into three beautiful eminences, known as Facing Hills Rock, High Hill and Minechoag Mountain. The Chicopee River, here a lively and beautiful stream, washes the southeastern and the southern border of the town. Higher Brook and its tributaries drain the central, northern and northeastern sections of the town; reaching the Chicopee River in the next town west. Chapin's Pond, of 45 acres, is the largest sheet of water in the town; beside which there are several others around it in the southern part. Minechoag Pond is a beautiful lakelet at the foot of the mountain of that name, a little east of Ludlow Centre.

The latter is a village and post-office; the other village is Ludlow (formerly Jenekesville), on the Chicopee River, where there is a post-office and a station of the Athol Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad. There is here a factory making meal-bags, one making jute cloth, and another, wadding. There are also three saw and grist mills in different parts of the town. The leading occupation is farming. The aggregate value of the products of the 154 farms in 1885 was \$203,039. There is one bank for savings. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$826,744, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses was 306; the population 1,649; and the legal voters numbered 305.

The Hubbard Memorial Hall, recently completed, is a convenient and handsome building. There are primary, intermediate and grammar schools. These occupy ten buildings valued at nearly \$25,000. The library of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company is the chief library in the town, and contains about 1,500 volumes. The church edifices are the Methodist and the First Congregational at the Centre; and the Union Church of Christ (also Congregational) at Ludlow. This town sent 130 men into the service during the war of the Rebellion, and has erected a beautiful monument in honor of those lost.

The territory of Ludlow was formerly a part of Springfield, called Stony Hill. On February 28, 1774, it was established as the district of Ludlow; and was made the *town* of Ludlow by the General Act of August 23, 1775. Its name was probably in memory of the town of Ludlow, in Shropshire County, England. Its settlement was commenced about 1750. The first meeting-house was



erected in 1783, at a cost of \$1,500, together with material and labor furnished by the people. The first pastor, the Rev. Antipas Steward, was ordained November 27, 1793. The Second Congregational church was established at Jenckesville (now Ludlow), January 24, 1847; and on January 20 of the ensuing year the Rev. William Hall was ordained as the first pastor. The Methodist church was organized in 1827; and the Rev. D. D. Fiske was the first minister.

The falls of *Wallamanumps*, on Chicopee River, were a favorite resort of the Indians. The water here descends 42 feet in a distance of 100 rods; and the aspect of the rapid current rushing along between the wild and precipitous banks is very fascinating. The extremity of a wooded eminence below the falls is called the "Indian Leap." It rises abruptly from the river to the height of about 75 feet; and it is related that a party of Indians, being suddenly surprised upon the rocky point, leaped over the precipice, and perished in the river.

**Lunenburg** is a pleasant farming town in the northeastern corner of Worcester County, 42 miles from Boston. The Fitchburg Railroad has a station in the south part of the town, and a daily coach connects the centre with Fitchburg Depot. The town is bounded on the north by Townsend, on the east by Shirley, on the south by Lancaster and Leominster, and on the west by Fitchburg.

The assessed area is 15,940 acres, but the entire extent is about 30 square miles. There are some 7,800 acres of forest, consisting mostly of oak, chestnut and pine. Nichols Hill in the south, Robbs in the east, and Hunting Hill in the northeast, are the chief elevations. There is a large pond in the southeast and two smaller ones at the west of it. The principal streams are Malpus Brook in the north, Pearl Hill Brook in the west, and the streams connecting the ponds,—all tributaries of the Nashua, which forms in the adjoining town south. On these are several saw and grain mills. The outcropping rocks are granite and slate, chiefly. The soil is clayey, and quite fertile.

The product of the 214 farms in 1885 had the value of \$198,488. Strawberries were raised to the quantity of 47,078 quarts,—worth \$4,275. The chief manufactures are lumber in various forms, coopers' ware, and food preparations; the last amounting to \$102,418. The aggregate value of goods made was \$196,053. The dwellings number 292; the inhabitants 1,071; and the legal voters 327. The valuation in 1888 was \$678,732, with a tax-rate of \$14.50 on \$1,000.

The principal village is at the centre, where there is a fine town-hall. There are also several handsome dwellings in modern style; the hotel being of the Queen Anne order. The two churches are good examples of the old village style; the denominations being Congregationalist and Methodist. The schools occupy eight buildings valued at about \$5,000. The town library contains some 2,500 volumes.

The town of Lunenburg was originally the southern portion of the "Turkey Hills" region, and was incorporated August 1, 1728. The name was chosen in compliment to King George Second, one of his hereditary titles being "Duke of Lunenburg." The township then included Fitchburg, which was set off in 1764. The first church was organized and the Rev. Andrew Gardner settled over it, May 15, 1728.

Two soldiers stationed here in 1749 were killed by the Indians, and the family of Mr. John F. Fitch was captured. During the late civil war the town sent 167 men into the Union armies, of whom 33 were lost. Their public memorial is a marble tablet bearing their names, in the town-hall.

Among eminent natives of this town were Asahel Stearns, LL.D. (1764-1839), M.C., and professor of law in Harvard University; and Luther Stearns Cushing (1803-1856), editor and jurist.

**Luther's Corner**, a village in Swansea.

**Lymanville**, in Attleborough.

**LYNN** is a manufacturing town on the seaboard in the extreme southern part of Essex County, 11 miles northeast of Boston, with which it is connected by a street railway, and by the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad and by the Eastern line of the Boston and Maine Railroad; the latter connecting it directly with the railroad systems north, east and south.

Lynn harbor opens on Broad Sound, in Massachusetts Bay. It is nearly half filled with flats, but through it run numerous channels, some of which are 15 feet in depth, and wide enough for easy towage.

Lynn is bounded on the north by Peabody and Salem, east by Swampscott and its harbor, on the south by its own harbor, and on the west by Saugus. The long peninsula of Nahant lies in the sea eastward, forming the eastern side of Lynn harbor. There is a considerable extent of beach on each side of the peninsula.

The assessed area of the city is 4,378 acres. The more densely occupied portion is about four miles in length along the shore, and some two miles in breadth from the shore to the hills. The western half of this tract, resting on the Saugus River (which forms the southwestern line of the township) is a rather low plain, of which nearly one half toward the sea is salt marsh covered at high water. The eastern half is of greater elevation. The rear section of the township northward is a tract of rough hills covered with wood. A large portion of this wild and romantic tract has been acquired by the city for the purpose primarily of a series of basins for an increase of the water-supply of the city. The area of two small ponds has already been increased to beautiful sheets of water, one of which is about two miles in length, and very irregular in its outline. It has been named "Walden Pond," in honor of the leader in the formation of this noble park. The height recently named "Mount

Gilead," in this region, affords a magnificent view of forests, rocks, villages, bays and beaches. The soil, except on the hills, is a gravelly loam, approaching clay, with ample deposits of clear clay. The rock in the half nearest the sea is a dark, bluish felsite, passing into a purple porphyry, and thought to be of Huronian origin. North of the porphyry, the rock is a gray sienite, strongly metamorphic in the east, but northerly becoming distinctly hornblende. On the west the porphyry becomes conglomerate. Profitable quarrying has been done in some places.

Just east of the territorial centre lies Wennuchus Lake, covering 117 acres; Wyoma Lake, of 84 acres, lies near on the northwest; and on the same line is Cedar Lake. Southwest of the centre lies a group of ponds, partly artificial, which furnishes the city with water. The drainage is by Strawberry, Mowers and Birch brooks, affluents of the Saugus, and by Stacy's Brook, which enters the ocean at Swampscott. An elevation called "Dungeon Rock" lies northwest of the centre. Near it is Sunadon Rock, 770 feet in height, on the western line.

High Rock is a picturesque cliff in the city proper. This elevation affords an excellent view of the city, of the neighboring towns, and of the harbor and beaches. At the foot of this rock dwelt, a generation ago, the famous fortune-teller, Moll Pitcher. The city has many well-shaded streets, and beautiful private and public buildings. Ocean Street and others in its vicinity have many fine residences and command fine sea views.

The leading business is the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which there were in 1885, 308 establishments, employing upwards of 9,474 persons, producing goods to the value of \$23,573,319. More than 1,000 men are employed in tanning and dressing the various kinds of leather. The artisans' tools made amounted to nearly \$1,000,000; and there are large manufactures of food preparations, electrical apparatus, boxes and other paper goods, textiles, bricks, carriages, polishes and dressing for leather, lasts, furniture, glass, liquors, and others common to villages. The aggregate value of goods made was \$31,100,906. The 36 farms yielded to value of \$40,848, and fisheries (mackerel) \$3,600. The dwellings numbered 7,951. There are five national banks in the city, having an aggregate capital of \$1,100,000; and two savings banks, carrying deposits at the beginning of the present year of \$5,189,519. The valuation of the city in 1888 was \$33,224,080, and the tax-rate \$18.60 on \$1,000. The population in 1885 was 45,867; including 11,949 legal voters. The only post-office is "Lynn," which has carrier delivery. The villages are Glenmere, Highlands, Linwood, East Lynn, West Lynn, Lynnmere, Stetsonville and Wyoma. In or near each of these are railway stations of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The city hall is a very handsome building, with ample lawns. The schools are in four grades, and occupy 30 buildings, valued at upwards of \$530,000. There are also several private schools,—consisting of an English and classical school, two mercantile schools,

an art academy, Freson Academy, the Lincoln Hall school and a Roman Catholic school. There are 30 libraries for public use; the city library having about 35,000 volumes; and four circulating libraries having about 5,000. The periodicals are the daily "Bee" and the "Evening Item;" the weekly "Reporter," "Transcript," "City Item" and "Knights of Labor;" the monthly "Agassiz Journal," "Household Monthly" and the "Modern Priscilla." Of the 22 churches in the city, 3 are Baptist, 4 Congregationalist, 1 Free Baptist, 1 Friends, 6 Methodist, 1 Protestant Episcopal, 2 Roman Catholic, 1 Unitarian, 2 Universalist and 1 African Methodist. Several of the edifices are elegant buildings, that of St. Stephen's Memorial being especially striking.

Lynn is with one exception the oldest settlement in Essex County. It was admitted to the General Court under its original (Indian) name of Saugus, in 1630, some 50 new settlers having come in that year. The pioneers came in 1629, and consisted of 5 families — about 20 persons, all told — who had recently landed at Salem from England; and a certain plain about half a mile in extent, in the eastern section, was the site of this settlement. Saugus signifies "great" or "extended," and probably referred to the long beach. Saugus River was called *Abousett* by the Indians. The township in its original extent embraced the present towns of Lynnfield (set off in 1682), Saugus (set off in 1815), Swampscott (set off in 1852) and Nahant (set off in 1853). The name was changed to Lynn in the records of the General Court, November 20, 1637. It was incorporated as a city, April 10, 1850. The name in the early period was variously spelled, "Lin," "Linn" and "Lynne." The new name was given in honor of the Rev. William Whiting, the first settled minister, who had been a curate at Lynn Regis, in England.

It is believed that the first iron foundery in America was erected in 1643 in this town on the west bank of the Saugus River, making use of a deposit of bog-iron ore in its vicinity. Ten years later Mr. Joseph Jencks, of these works, made by contract for the town of Boston "an ingine to carry water in case of fire," which was the first constructed in this country. In 1652, the coinage dies for the Boston mint were made here. As early as 1635 two shoemakers came from England and established themselves at Lynn, and the business steadily increased from that time; a great impulse coming to the business about 1750, when John Adams Dagr, a Welshman, produced shoes equal to the best then made in England.

Early in the Revolution Lynn sent 168 men into the contest, and 56 of them never returned, — four being killed at Lexington. For the war of the Rebellion the city furnished 3,270 men, — 230 more than its quota. In honor of the 289 who were lost, it has erected a beautiful monument of marble.

Abraham Pierson (1641-1707), a president of Yale College; William Gray (1750-1825), merchant and lieutenant-governor; Isaac Newhall (1782-1858), merchant and author; Chandler Robbins, D.D. (1810), an eminent clergyman; and Peter Thacher Washburne (1811-1870), an eminent jurist, — are distinguished sons of Lynn in past days.

**Lynnfield** lies in the southeasterly section of Essex County, 13 miles north of Boston, on the old Boston and Newburyport turnpike. For railroads, it has the Salem and Lowell line, running along the valley of the Ipswich River, which forms its north line; the Newburyport line, through Lynnfield Centre; and the Wakefield and Peabody line through South Lynnfield, — all branches of the Boston and Maine Railroad system. North Reading bounds it on the north, Peabody on the east, Lynn, Saugus and Wakefield on the south, and Reading and North Reading on the west. The assessed area is 5,932 acres. More than one third is woodland, containing oak, maple and birch, with a large proportion of white pine. On the shores of Pilling's or Westerly Pond still stands the "forest primeval." The outlet of this pond furnished the power for the old Adam Hawkes Woollen Mill. Southeast of this is Suntaug Lake, of 200 acres, on the Peabody line, a beautiful sheet of water. Will's Brook flows north into the Ipswich River, and Beaver Brook south into the Saugus River, which forms most of the southern and southwestern line. In the northern part are Pine and two other considerable hills. The principal rock is sienite, which is quarried to some extent for building purposes. Peat is found 15 feet in depth in some of the meadows. The land is broken and uneven, yet generally productive. The number of farms is 46, and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$91,166. The manufactories consist of one lumber mill and the Gerry Cider Mill; the latter sending into the various cities thousands of barrels of cider and vinegar annually. The aggregate of manufactured products in the last census year was \$146,229. The number of dwelling-houses is 170. The valuation in 1888 was \$557,492, with a tax-rate of \$9.25 on \$1,000. The population was 766, and the legal voters number 180. The post-offices are Lynnfield and Lynnfield Centre. South Lynnfield is the other village.

There are three school buildings, occupied by primary and grammar schools, and valued at some \$5,000. Two Sunday-school libraries have 1,277 volumes.

This town was originally a part of Lynn, and bore the name of "Lynn End." It was set off as a parish in 1712, and a meeting-house built in 1715. The Rev. Nathaniel Sparhawk, the first minister, was settled in 1720. The parish was established as a district in 1782, and incorporated as a town February 28, 1814. The chairman of the selectmen, writing in 1888, says, "The genuine Puritan meeting-house is still standing on the green at the centre, and the lower part is still used as a town-hall." In this church, in the early period, the seats were assigned in town meeting. There is now a Congregational church at South Lynnfield, established in 1854; there are also in the town a Unitarian and a Methodist church.

**Lyon's Village**, in Monson.

**Lyonsville**, in Colrain.

Mace's, a village in Tewksbury.

Machine-Shop Village, in North Andover.

Madaket, a village in Nantucket.

Maddequot Harbor, at the west end of Nantucket Island.

Magnolia, a village in Gloucester.

Magnolia Point, the southwestern extremity of Gloucester.

Malabar, Cape, an old name of Monomoy Point.

**MALDEN** is a prosperous manufacturing and residential city in the southeastern part of Middlesex County, 4 miles north of Boston, with which it is connected by street railroads, and by the main line of the Boston and Maine Railroad in the western section, and by the Saugus Branch, which passes through the midst of the town east and west.

It is bounded on the north by Melrose, on the east by Revere, south by Everett and Medford, and west by the latter. The assessed area is 2,650 acres. Its greatest length from east to west is about three miles, and its average width about one and a half miles. The soil is loamy and fertile; and there is much clay. Slate and felspar porphyry are the principal rocks. There are frequent small tracts of forest; and at the northern and northwestern verge lies that extensive tract of wild, rocky woodland known as "Middlesex Fells." Pine, oak and maple are the most numerous trees. The southeasterly part is somewhat low and marshy, but the land rises in the northern and northwestern parts, presenting several eminences, the highest of which, Prospect Hill, has an elevation of 219 feet. Oak Grove, at its northwest, and Malden Highlands, on the western border, are attractive places. The post-offices are Malden (village) in the western section, and Linden at the east. Between these is Maplewood — named from its handsome trees; and south of Malden (village) is Edgeworth. Other localities are Faulkner and Glendale, — all having railroads conveniently near. Large numbers of the residents have Boston for their place of business.

A very pretty stream from Spot Pond in Stoneham flows in from the north, furnishing some motive power; then, broadening into Malden River, becomes navigable for boats up to the chief village. By means of an aqueduct this pond also supplies the buildings in Malden village with water. Near the centre is a beautiful pond of about 10 acres, which also has an outlet into Malden River. A chief article of manufacture in this town is boots and shoes, for which there were (according to the last State census) four establish-

ments, making goods to the value of \$2,577,146 in 1885. Textiles were made to the value of \$272,150. The rubber factory employs at times as many as 2,500 persons. A tannery (at Edgeworth) making fine and fancy leathers, employs some 200 men. The "Malden Dye-House" has long been known. Other manufactures of less extent are shoe-lasts, machinery, brass work, tinware, wire, carriages, furniture, emery cloth, bleachery goods, cordage and twine, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of goods made was \$4,239,020. The 18 farms yielded the sum of \$52,388, — \$29,540 of which was from greenhouse products. The Malden National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the beginning of 1889, had deposits to the amount of \$1,066,376. There were 3,668 dwelling-houses, and a population of 16,407, — 3,934 being legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$15,420,324, with a tax-rate of \$14.60 on \$1,000.

The city hall, which cost some \$30,000, has an audience-room which seats 800 persons. A fine structure is the Converse Memorial Building, which contains the public library and an art gallery. There are primary, intermediate and grammar and high schools, provided for in 11 buildings valued at over \$200,000. Besides these are Malden Heights, Waverly Terrace and West End private schools. The public library was founded by Mr. John Gardner, a native, by the presentation of \$5,000 for the purpose. It now contains about 12,000 volumes. The Christian Association has some 1,200; the public schools have upwards of 1,400; and there are three circulating libraries having in the aggregate nearly 3,000 volumes. The "Daily Evening Mail" serves local interests more fully than the metropolitan dailies; and the weeklies, the "City Press" and the "Malden Mirror" are standards of their class. The churches are the Congregationalists (4), Episcopalians (2), Methodists (3), Baptists (2), Universalists (1), Unitarians (1), and Roman Catholics (1), and most of them are handsome buildings. The civil and social organizations are very numerous.

In 1629 a party newly arrived from England traversed the easterly side of the Mystic River, reporting it an "uncouth wilderness and full of stately timber." In 1633 this region was granted to Charlestown, and an allotment of land made to settlers. The boundaries were regulated in 1636, and the settlement became known as "Mystick-Side. Settlers rapidly increased, and in 1640 a ferry was established over the Mystic. On May 2, 1649, the General Court record says "the 'Mystick side men' granted to be a town to be called 'Mauldon.'" This name was adopted by the inhabitants in honor of Joseph Hills, a leading citizen, formerly an inhabitant of Maldon, in Essex, England. The advanced and independent position of the Rev. Mr. Matthews, minister of the town, brought the censure of the civil authority upon Malden; and though the town upheld him to the best of its ability, it had finally to yield to the superior strength of the colony, and dismiss him. In 1633 William Godden left a bequest in aid of the schools of Malden and Charlestown; and in 1671 a school was maintained at the ex-

pense of the town. The first "Malden Bridge" was completed in 1787. The original territory of the town has suffered several reductions. A considerable tract was annexed to Medford in 1817; a large area was taken to form Melrose in 1850; and another part was, in 1870, established as Everett. Malden was incorporated as a city, March 31, 1881.

Malden's history in the Indian and the Revolutionary wars is creditable; and during the war of the Rebellion she contributed 600 men to the Union forces.

Hon. Elisha S. Converse, a citizen of this town, a large owner in the rubber factory, is eminent for the establishment of both business and benevolent enterprises; and Malden especially has enjoyed his beneficence. The eccentric Timothy Dexter (1747-1806) — "Lord Timothy," was a native of Malden; so also were Peter O. Thacher (1776-1843), a celebrated jurist; Adoniram Judson, D.D. (1788-1850), first missionary to Burmah; and John Bigelow (1817), author of several works, and editor of the "New York Times" for several years.

**Manchaug**, a village in Sutton.

**Manchester**, one of our most beautiful towns, lies along the north side of Massachusetts Bay, in the southeastly part of Essex County, 8 miles northeast of Salem, and 25 miles northeast of Boston. It is on the Gloucester Branch of the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which has stations at West Manchester, Manchester and Magnolia. Manchester is the principal village and the post-office. Other villages are Crescent Beach, Kittle Cove Village, West Manchester and Newport. Northeast of Manchester village is Rosedale Cemetery; and a locality beyond, near Baker's Pond, formerly bore the name "North Yarmouth."

It is bounded on the north by Essex, on the east by Gloucester, on the south by the sea, and on the west by Beverly and Wenham. Its shore line is about 4 miles. In the offing are House, Kettle and several smaller islands. The area is 5,134 acres; about two-thirds, chiefly along the northern side of the town, being well filled with forests of oak, pine and hemlock. This section, as well the adjoining section of Essex, contains numerous hills; of which the largest are Moose Hill, north of the centre, and, further north, Millstone Hill, with Long Hill in the east, and Sheep-Pasture Hill in the northeast. The outcropping rock is generally sienitic. Beaver Pond lies in the midst of the northern section, with an outlet into Baker's Pond just south of it, whose outlet, Baker's Brook, formerly Jeffrey's Creek, a swift little stream, after turning a mill, spreads out into the beautiful Manchester harbor, which connects with the sea by a narrow but sufficient passage between crowding buttresses of sienite. A large portion of the sea-shore consists of rifted walls of the same rock; with here and there a seam of a different sort; sometimes jutting out into a bold promontory, as at Eagle Head; while between



are pretty coves and long stretches of sandy beach, as at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Graves', and Kittle Cove. The first is the famous "Singing Beach," whose sands give forth a shrill resonance when pressed by the feet, but tones soft and sweet when washed by the waves. Gales' Point, forming the outer side of the entrance to Manchester Harbor. Goldsmith's Point west of Magnolia Cove, are the large seaward projections. All along the shore are charming cottages, isolated or in groups, the summer residences of some of the best families of Boston. Fine bathing, with walks and drives along the shore, in the rustic groves near by, and among the wooded hills of the interior, perfect this as a summer resort. Near Gloucester the woods abound with the fragrant magnolia tree or sweet bay.

Somewhat back from the shores are the farms, 50 in number; whose product in 1885 footed up to \$45,457. The strawberry crop was 6,229 quarts. The fisheries, formerly a large industry, yielded but \$3,356; the catch consisting of cod, herring, mackerel and lobsters. The manufacture of a fine quality of furniture has grown to considerable proportions. Other manufactures are boots and shoes, bricks and tiles, cordage and twine, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of goods made was \$189,326. The number of dwelling-houses was 402; and the permanent population 1,639; of whom 443 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$7,008,831; with a tax-rate of \$4.15 on \$1,000.

There are a good town-house, a beautiful Memorial Hall of stone presented to the town by Mr. T. J. Coolidge, several excellent hotels, a public library containing some 5,000 volumes. There are primary, grammar and high schools; which are housed in six buildings valued at some \$15,000. The churches are the Baptist, Congregationalist and the Roman Catholic. The town put 150 men into the Union service during the war of the Rebellion, and lost 18.

Manchester was originally settled in 1628, by William Jeffrey, whose name is perpetuated by "Jeffrey's Creek," on which the principal village is situated. The territory was then a part of Salem; from which it was separated, and incorporated as a town, May 14, 1645. Its name was probably given in honor of the Duke of Manchester.

**Manhan River** rises in the towns of Huntington and Westhampton, flows southeast through Southampton into Westfield, then northeast back through Southampton into Easthampton, where it supplies valuable and well-improved powers; thence enters the Connecticut River.

**Manomet**, a village in Plymouth.

**Manomet Hill**, in the eastern part of Plymouth, 391 feet in height.

**Manomet Point**, east of the middle section of Plymouth.

**Mansfield** is an agricultural and manufacturing town lying on the northern border of Bristol County, 24 miles southwest of Boston by the Providence Railroad. This is intersected at Mansfield centre by the Taunton and New Bedford line and by the Framingham and Mansfield branch, all being parts of the Old Colony Railroad system. Mansfield is bounded on the northwest by Foxborough, on the east by Easton, on the southeast by Norton, and on the southwest by Attleborough and North Attleborough. The assessed area is 11,207 acres, of which 3,326 acres are woodland.

The scenery is beautified by several small ponds. Canoe, Rumford and Wading rivers, tributaries of the Taunton, flowing southerly, drain the town and furnish several mill-powers. A coal mine was opened here in 1836, and shafts sunk 60 or 70 feet; but the enterprise was abandoned. A deposit of yellow ochre has been discovered which promises better results. The geological structure is sienite and carboniferous. The land varies little from a level and is not very fertile. Both the black and the white whortleberry grow here. The poultry product was very large. The farms number 130; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$140,266. There is much variety of manufactures, bakers' products leading. Iron and metallic goods aggregated \$313,526, and consisted mainly of stoves and furnaces, windlasses, artisans' tools, cutlery, tacks and brads, and jewelry. Straw goods amounted to \$280,500; wooden goods, consisting of basket work, lumber, etc., \$29,813. Other articles were arms, ammunition, carriages, stone, soap and tobacco. There are two printing offices which do a large amount of business. The aggregate value of goods made was \$993,732. There are 673 dwelling-houses and a population of 2,939, including 769 legal voters. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,353,962, with a tax-rate of \$16.50 on \$1,000.

The post-offices are Mansfield (centre) and West Mansfield. The other village is Whiteville, in the northeasterly part of the town. There are primary, intermediate and grammar schools, which occupy eight buildings valued at about \$12,000. There is a public library of some 1,500 volumes; also a circulating and six Sunday-school libraries. The Baptists, Congregationalists, the New Jerusalem Church, the Unitarians, Universalists and Friends have each a church edifice, and the Methodists have two.

Until its incorporation, April 26, 1770, this town was the north precinct of Norton; both having been originally included in Taunton North Purchase. It was named in honor of William Murray, Earl of Mansfield.

Mansfield Centre, the principal village, is a brisk and thriving place, having unusual railroad facilities, well-shaded streets, handsome residences and churches. Asa Clapp (1762-1848), Rev. Samuel Deane (1784-1834), and William Reade Deane (1807-1871), were natives of this town.

**Manville**, in Leicester.

Maple Grove, a village in Adams.

Mapleville, in Wenham.

Maplewood, a village in Malden.

**Marblehead** is a picturesque and enterprising seaboard town situated on a broad neck of land in the southern part of Essex County; having Beverly harbor on the north, the ocean on the east and southeast, Swampscott on the south, and Salem with its harbor on the west. It lies some 20 miles northeast of Boston, with which it has connection by a railroad from Salem, at the northwest, and one from Swampscott at the south, branches of the Eastern division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The assessed area is 2,399 acres.

The large village of Marblehead lies along the harbor, whose opposite shore is formed by Great Neck, a charming peninsula running northeast, parallel with the village shore. At its northern point is the Marblehead Light Station. Northeasterly from this, and midway of the outer line of Beverly Bay, is Baker's Island Light. The entrance to Marblehead Harbor is commanded by Fort Sewall, on the mainland, built in 1742. The principal seaward projections, beginning at the north, are Naugus Head, Cloutman's, Fluent's, Doliber, Peach, and Flying points. Doliber's Cove lies south of Peach Point. A beautiful beach extends from the beginning of the neck nearly to Swampscott. The notable islands on the outside are Ram, Tinker's, and Marblehead Rock; and on the inner line, at the north, are Gerry's and Orne's. Off the mouth of the harbor is Lowell Island, where a summer hotel has had some patronage. In the northern part of the town are several hills. The highest is Coddon's Hill, in the northern angle, rising 118 feet above the tide, and affording fine views in every direction. The geological basis of the town is sienite and porphyry; huge masses of which crop out on all sides, giving a peculiarly wild and rugged aspect to the scenery. From this character it probably gained its present name; while its harbor was named, in the period of exploration, *Marmaricia*, or "Marble Harbor." There is a fine little pond in the northeastern part; but there are no brooks of much volume.

Notwithstanding the numerous ledges, many of the 49 farms in the town are as remunerative as elsewhere. The gardens are kept in the best manner; and the Gregory seed establishment here has a wide reputation. The agricultural products are reported in the last State census as aggregating in the sum of \$88,263. The fisheries, formerly a leading industry of the place, yielded in 1885 but \$20,245; the largest items of the catch being cod, pollock, haddock, herring, mackerel and lobsters. The number of persons engaged in this pursuit was stated as 37. There has been a large growth in manufactures,—the shoe factories numbering 63, with a product in 1885 aggregating \$2,779,406. There were also a steam lumber-mill,

a furniture factory, and four ship-yards. Other manufactures were carriages, paper goods, isinglass and other food preparations, and domestic utensils of iron and other metals. The aggregate value of goods made was \$3,162,923. There were two national banks, with a total capital of \$210,000; and a savings bank, holding deposits at the beginning of the present year to the amount of \$293,300. The number of dwelling-houses was 1,525; the population was 7,517, including 2,060 legal voters,—an unusually large proportion. The valuation in 1888 was \$4,591,026, with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000.

The post-offices are Marblehead, Nanepashemet and Clifton. The first and last of these, with Devereaux, are railroad stations. A locality on Great Neck has borne the name of Nashua Village. The old brick town-house here was built in 1727-8. A beautiful public edifice called Abbott Hall was a few years ago erected on the Common at a cost of \$75,000, provided by a bequest of Benjamin Abbott. It contains a public library of some 10,000 volumes.

There are a high school and two lower grades, which occupy 12 buildings valued at some \$45,000. The Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians and Universalists, each have a church here.

Marblehead was taken from Salem, and incorporated, May 2, 1649. At that time it contained 44 families. The First Church, having the Rev. Ezekiel Cheever for its minister, was organized August 13, 1684. The Episcopal church was established as early as 1715; and in the ensuing year the Second Congregational church, now Unitarian, was organized. The Rev. Edward Holyoke, afterwards president of Harvard University, was the first pastor.

In 1775, an entire regiment of 1,000 men, commanded by Colonel Glover, joined the army at Cambridge; of whom a large proportion lost their lives before the struggle was over. Captain James Muggford, a Marblehead sailor (whose name appears in the column of worthies in Faneuil Hall), rendered important service to the American cause by capturing, January 12, 1776, a British ship just arrived in Massachusetts Bay, richly laden with arms, ammunition and other military stores, of which the army at the time were in extreme need. Com. Samuel Tucker was another naval hero of both the Revolution and 1812, capturing a great number of the enemy's vessels. The patriotism of the town in the latter war was no less than in the former; and her losses in vessels and men were great. At one time during the war of 1812, not less than 563 Marbleheaders were prisoners of war in British prisons. Late one afternoon in 1861, Marblehead received notice of the national call for troops, and at eight o'clock the next morning she had a company of men in Faneuil Hall,—the first troops there. An hour later two other of her companies arrived. Her lost soldiers in this war have been duly commemorated by a monument.

Marblehead has given to the country many eminent men, among whom may be mentioned, Edward Augustus Holyoke, M.D., LL.D. (1728-1829), founder of Massachusetts Medical Society; Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, M.C., ambassador to France, governor of Massachusetts, and vice-president of the U. S.

**Marion** is an interesting scaboard town in the southerly extremity of Plymouth County, 50 miles south by southeast of Boston. It has Rochester and Wareham on the north, Buzzard's Bay on the east and southeast, Mattapoisett on the south of the western half, and the same and Rochester on the west. The assessed area is 7,698 acres; and of this 3,196 acres are woodland.

The town is very irregular in form; sending three long peninsulas southeastward into Buzzard's Bay. Bird's Island Light marks the entrance of Sippican Harbor, which has about 11 feet of water, and runs up past the centre of the town. On its western side is Charles' Neck, beyond which is Coot Cove. The eastern peninsula is divided into Great Neck and Great Hill Neck by Wing's Cove. Great Hill Neck has a beach on its east side, washed by the waves of Buzzard's Bay. Great Hill rises 127 feet above the sea, and is one of the survey stations. Sippican River forms a part of the line with Wareham, and here flows eastward, and joins the Wewantit in a wide inlet from the bay. Great Swamp in the east, Bear Swamp in the northwest, and Lawrence Swamp in the south, embrace a large extent of territory. The surface generally is level, and rocky and hard to cultivate.

The 27 farms yielded in 1885 an aggregate product valued at \$17,909. The fisheries amounted to \$5,819; the catch consisting of alewives, bluefish, oysters and scallops. There is a small saw mill, and an establishment preparing sea products for food, to the value of \$14,000. The aggregate value of goods made was \$19,225. The dwelling-houses number 225; sheltering a population of 965, of whom 279 are legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$822,750; and the tax-rate \$8 on \$1,000.

The post-office is Marion; and other villages are Bay View, East Marion, Old Landing and Sippican. The Fairhaven Branch of the Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad, passing by the head of the harbor, affords convenient land connections. The schools are partially graded, occupying six buildings, valued at some \$10,000. Tabor Academy has two buildings, valued at \$20,000. The Tabor library consists of a building valued at \$9,000, containing about 15,000 volumes. The churches are the Congregationalist, Methodist and Universalist.

This town was originally part of the territory of King Philip, the Wampanoag chieftain, and its Indian name was *Sippican*. The first white settlements were made at Little Neck as early as 1680. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Shiverick, in 1683. The church was organized October 13, 1703; and its first place of worship was a "corn-house" at Little Neck, in the vicinity of a great rock around which the Indians used to hold their horrid powwows. During King Philip's War, the gallant Captain Benjamin Church met Queen *Awashanks* and her tribe at the Great Hill at the southeast; being then on their way to Sandwich to arrange terms of peace with the white authorities. Captain Church found the Indians having a general good time here,— "running races on horseback," "playing at football," "catching eels and flatfish," or "plunging or

frolicking in the waves" on the beach. The queen entertained him cordially with "fried eels, bass, flatfish, and shellfish; and then, around a huge bonfire of pine knots, herself and warriors pledged their allegiance to the English, and thus sealed the fate of Philip."

Marion was formerly a part of Rochester, and was set apart and incorporated May 14, 1852. The name is that of a noted Southern leader in the Revolution, Colonel Francis Marion; or it may have been chosen for its euphony alone. The town furnished 63 men for the Union forces in the war of the Rebellion.

**Marland**, a village in Andover.

**Marlborough**, a village in Georgetown.

**Marlborough** is an ancient and very thriving agricultural and manufacturing town, lying in the southwest part of Middlesex County, about 25 miles west of Boston. Its boundaries are Hudson on the north, Sudbury and Framingham on the east, Southborough on the south, Northborough on the southwest and Berlin on the northwest. The assessed area is 12,732; of which 3,939 acres are woodland. The Marlboro Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad terminates at Marlboro (centre); and the Framingham, Clinton and Fitchburg Division of the Old Colony Railroad crosses the southwest corner and has a station at South Marlboro and Marlboro (centre).

The land is finely diversified, rising into hills covered with fine farms and orchards, or sinking into valleys beautified by lakes and streams and a rich and varied flora. Spoon Hill, in the north, overlooks a broad and beautiful sheet of water covering 250 acres, whose outlet is Fort-meadow Brook. Indian Head Hill, in the east, is a conspicuous object in the landscape. *Ockoocangansett* Hill is noted as having been an Indian planting-field, and as having on its northern slope an Indian burial-place; and Slygo Hill, the highest point of land in the town, commands a view of many surrounding villages. Fairmount is a charming eminence near the centre; and upon its sloping sides, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, are several elegant residences. William's Pond, of about 160 acres, is very clear and deep and beautiful, the high land about it cultivated to its very margin. The town being the water-shed between the Assabet and Sudbury rivers, the brooks flow from the central territory in different courses; Fort-meadow Brook finding its way into the former, and Stony Brook into the latter stream.

Apple trees are very numerous and thrifty. The farms number 239; and their aggregate product in 1885 reached the value of \$232,511. The chief manufacture is of shoes; there being, according to the last census, 18 factories, employing 2,769 persons, and making goods to the amount of \$5,831,004. Machinery, artisans' tools and other metallic goods were made to the value of \$88,470; food preparations, to the amount of \$168,012; furniture and other wooden goods, to the value of \$63,153; and leather \$14,770. Other

manufactures were boxes, carriages, shoe-pegs, clothing, liquors, textiles, bleachery and dyed goods, soap and tobacco. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$6,417,617. There are two national banks whose combined capital is \$250,000; and the savings bank, at the opening of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$1,225,528. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,207,339; with a tax-rate of \$16.50 on \$1,000. There were 1,805 dwelling-houses and a population of 10,941, including 2,455 legal voters.

The post-office is Marlborough; and the railroad stations this and South Marlborough. Other villages are East Marlborough and West Marlborough. There are a good town-hall and a free public library of some 10,000 volumes; also well-filled Sunday-school libraries. The town has a daily newspaper, the "Mirror;" and for weeklies, there are the "Mirror-Journal," the "Advertiser," the "Times," the "Star," the "Farmer's Companion and Prize Weekly," and the latter also as a monthly. The schools are completely graded, and occupy 12 buildings, which are valued at about \$55,000. There are churches of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Universalists; and the Roman Catholics, who have two. The town lost 89 men in the war of the Rebellion, and has erected a fine monument to their memory.

The records of the General Court, under date of May 31, 1660, state the confirmation of a grant to the "Whip-suffrage" planters, and the establishment of the plantation as "Marlborow." It was probably named for Marlborough in Wiltshire, England. A tract of land called Agaganquamasset was added to the township; and from the latter have been formed, wholly or in part, the towns of Westborough, Southborough, Berlin, Northborough, Bolton and Hudson. The Indian names of the place were *Ockoocangansett* and *Whipsupenicke*. This place was one of the seven "praying-towns" under the care of the Rev. John Eliot. In 1674, there were here about ten Indian families, whose chief, *Onomog*, had recently deceased. Several white settlers came early in 1660. The land for the meeting-house was bought of an Indian named "Anamaks."

On Sunday, March 20, 1676, while the people were at worship, they were alarmed by a cry of "Indians at the door!" and instantly started for the fort, which all reached in safety, except Moses Newton, who was wounded while bringing an infirm woman. The savages destroyed fruit trees, and burned dwellings and the church; the site of the latter being now marked by a granite monument.

**Marshfield** is a beautiful seaboard town in the northeastern part of Plymouth County, about 30 miles southeast of Boston on the South Shore line of the Old Colony Railroad. Norwell lies on the northwest and north, Scituate on the north, the ocean on the east, Duxbury on the south and southwest, with Pembroke west of the middle section. The assessed area is 15,908 acres, of which 3,616 acres are woodland.

North River forms the divisional line from Norwell on the

west, and by a right-angled turn on the north also, and from Scituate; with a turn at the northeast corner of the town as sharply southward, where a long, narrow peninsula of Scituate separates it from the sea as far as the middle point of Marshfield on the east side. At this point comes in South River, flowing across the town from North Duxbury, the two rivers entering the sea together. In the southern part of the town is Cut River, coming from the centre of Duxbury, then making its way between two hills in Marshfield, and finding the sea through Green Harbor, a broad creek trending southeast. About the latter is an extensive salt marsh; another lying upon South River, and a third marshy area extending along the northeast side of the town. The eastern section of the town is largely occupied by wooded hills; Gorham and Cherry hills being notable for the fine views they afford of the ocean. On the latter, Daniel Webster made his last public address, July 24, 1852. The three streams mentioned are navigable to some extent, and they also



HOME OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

furnish power for manufacturing purposes. On the south of Green Harbor is the village of that name, while on the north is Marshfield Beach, with Brant (or Brandt) Rock off shore.

The soil of this town is not generally very productive; yet there are fertile tracts, especially one called "The Two Miles," on the westerly border, and smaller ones in other quarters. In 1885, there were 124 farms, whose product was valued at \$125,254; the wood and poultry products being in unusual proportion. There were three boot and shoe factories reported in the census, producing goods to the amount of \$8,730; five saw mills, three ship-yards, one factory making musical instruments, and establishments making iron and other metallic goods; the value of the latter product being \$20,994. Other manufactures were carriages, leather, food preparations, etc. The aggregate value of goods made was \$67,549. Much sea-moss is gathered along these shores. The fisheries yielded, in the last State census year, \$11,141; the catch being chiefly cod, mackerel, perch and lobsters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,075,935; with a tax-rate of



\$13 on \$1,000. There were 672 dwelling-houses and 1,649 inhabitants, of whom 526 were legal voters.

The post-offices are Marshfield, Centre Marshfield, North Marshfield, East Marshfield, Brant Rock, Sea View, Green Harbor and Marshfield Plain. New Abington is a village near the beach. The railroad stations are the 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th of these, and "Webster Place," the latter being near the south line of the town, also near the Daniel Webster farm. The primary and grammar schools are provided for in eight buildings, valued at some \$12,000. There is a public library at East Marshfield, and here and in other villages four well-filled Sunday-school libraries. "The Mail" is the weekly newspaper of the town. There is a Baptist church at Marshfield village, a Congregationalist at North Marshfield and at East Marshfield. The Unitarians also have two churches in the town, the Methodists one, and the Friends one.

Marshfield was incorporated March 2, 1640; and was probably named with reference to the character of the surface where the first settlement was made. This place still bears the name, Green Harbor, then given, though at one early period it was called Rexham. The Indian name for the place was *Missaucatucket*. Among the original settlers were Edward Winslow (whose place was named "Careswell," in memory of his home in England). John and James Adams, Thomas Bourne, Robert Waterman (who settled Marshfield Neck), Anthony Snow (who gave the land now used as Cedar-grove Cemetery), John Branch (proprietor of Branch Island), John Rouse, Robert Carver, William Thomas (of Wales) and Arthur Howland. The Winslow burial-place holds the remains of the first native Pilgrim, Peregrine White; the first mother, Susanna Winslow; the first bride; and also of the first native governor, Josiah, son of Edward Winslow. The Winslow house, built in 1696, and the famous apple-tree on the Peregrine White estate, were standing at a recent date. The first church in the town was organized at Green Harbor about 1640; and the first minister was the Rev. Edward Bulkley. Marshfield furnished 210 men for the Union forces in the late war, and lost 25.

Attracted by the abundance of trout in the cold streams, and the sea-fowl which visit the shore and marshes, the eloquent Daniel Webster came to Marshfield for recreation as early as 1827; and some five years later he became a resident. He purchased the homestead of the noted royalist, N. Ray Thomas, where a company of British soldiers were stationed during the Revolution. He enlarged the grounds, and "by setting out trees, and enriching the soil, he changed the features of the place from a sterile waste of sandy hills to a charming landscape of fertility and beauty. The fine old mansion, with its broad and beautiful lawn, surrounded by a belt of ornamental trees, is shown in the accompanying cut. On the summit of the hill near by is the old Winslow burial-place, wherein repose the remains of the immortal statesman. His tomb is simple and majestic, decorated only by the wild-flower and the evergreen. It bears the inscription, "DANIEL WEBSTER, born January 18, 1782; died October 24, 1852." Upon the stone is also inscribed the following extract from one of his later epistles:—

“Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the universe in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith that is in me; but my heart has always assured and reassured me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The sermon on the Mount cannot be a mere human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it.”

Near this tomb is that of Grace Fletcher, wife of Daniel Webster, born January 16, 1781; died January 21, 1828. Here also rest several of their children and grandchildren.

**Marston's Mills**, a village in Barnstable.

**Martha's Vineyard**, island, for a description and account of, see article on Dukes County.

**Mashne Island**, south of Wareham.

**Mashpee** is an Indian town having 66 dwelling-houses, 71 legal voters and 311 inhabitants, situated in the southwestern section of Barnstable County, 64 miles from Boston. Its nearest railroad station is East Sandwich, on the Old Colony Railroad. Sandwich lies on the northwest and north, Barnstable on the east, Vineyard Sound on the south, with Falmouth bounding the larger portion of the western side.

The township is some ten miles north and south. The assessed area is 13,186 acres, of which some 325 acres are dense woodland. Some other portions are partly covered with scrub oak or small pines. The elevations of note are two small hills in the western part and Succonesset Headland at the south. The land is mostly level, the rock is chiefly sandstone, and the soil light and sandy. Marshpee and Wakeby ponds, in the north part, respectively 395 and 375 acres, are the source of Mashpee River, flowing into Popponesset Bay; the latter also receiving the Cotuit River, from Suntuut Pond in the eastern part; the bay and the latter river forming a large part of the eastern line of the town. The ponds are dotted with small wooded islands, and very beautiful; and there is an excellent beach. Waquoit Bay, receiving Quastunet River from the interior of the town, lies between it and Falmouth.

The number of farms is 12; and the aggregate product in 1885 was \$18,250. Cranberries are the chief crop, the value of which in the same year was \$14,375. Four persons are reported as fishermen and five as whalers. The entire product of the fisheries, consisting chiefly of oysters and herring, was \$1,027. Included in the farm aggregate are the results of the fowling about the ponds and bays, and the deer hunting at the north and in the borders of Sandwich. Baskets and other wooden goods amounted to \$250. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$158,190; when the tax-rate was \$10.90 on \$1,000. The post-office is Mashpee; and the other villages are Aquashenet and Chimquist. There are two school-houses, accommodating the primary and grammar schools, and valued at

some \$1,100. There is a Baptist church, organized in 1838. Temple Hall is a pretty building erected by the Good Templars of the town, and contains a library and reading-room.

The place was incorporated as the plantation of Marshpee, June 14, 1763: as the district of Marshpee, March 31, 1864; and as the town of Mashpee, May 28, 1870. Mr. Richard Bourne obtained a deed of the place from *Quachitisset* and other Indians for the benefit of the tribe now occupying it, who were then called by the white people the "South-sea Indians." The instrument was drawn "so that no part or parcel of them [the lands] could be bought by or sold to any white person or persons without the consent of all the said Indians; not even with the consent of the General Court;" and the deed, with this condition, was ratified by the Plymouth Court. Mr. Bourne, after having obtained the above deed, pursued his evangelical work, and was ordained pastor of an Indian church in the place in 1670, formed of his own converts. He died about 1685, and was succeeded by Simon Popmonet, an Indian preacher, who lived in this character about 40 years, and was then succeeded by Mr. Joseph Bourne, grandson of Richard, who was ordained over them in 1729. He resigned his mission in 1742, and was succeeded by Solomon Bryant, the second Indian pastor. The society appears to have lost its organization many years ago. This is the largest remnant of the tribes of red men in New England west of the Penobscot River. Few are now of pure Indian extraction and about twenty-five of the inhabitants are white.

Mashpee sent nine men to the Union army in the late war, and lost two of them.

**Massachusetts Bay** is that portion of the Atlantic Ocean lying between and within Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south, embracing almost the entire eastern side of the State of Massachusetts. Within this body of water are included Cape Cod Bay and several harbors; of which are Boston Harbor, large enough to be called a bay, and Provincetown, Wellfleet, Plymouth, Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Gloucester and several smaller.

**Massapoag Pond**, in Sharon.

**Matfield**, a village in West Bridgewater.

**Mattapan**, the Indian name of Dorchester, in Boston; also a village in that district, having a station of the New York and New England Railroad; and another in Milton adjoining, having a station of the Old Colony Railroad.

**Mattapoissett** is a pleasant seaboard town forming the southwestern corner of Plymouth County, on the Fairhaven Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 55 miles from Boston. It is bounded on the north by Rochester, also in part by Marion; east by the latter and Buzzard's Bay; south by the last, and

west by Fairhaven and Acushnet, in Bristol County. Its assessed area is 9,655; and of this 4,480 acres are woodland, consisting of oak, maple and pine.

There are large cedar swamps in the northern section, one in the western part, and a salt-marsh at the southwestern side of Mattapoissett Neck,—the latter forming the southwestern side of the harbor of the same name. A lighthouse marks the northern side of the entrance. Into this harbor flows Mattapoissett River, coming from Rochester on the north through the western section of the town. Well situated on the north side of the harbor is the pretty village of Mattapoissett, the streets shaded by many elm, horse-chestnut, maple and linden trees. It is the post-office and railroad station of the town. A little east of it is Cannonville, the other village.

The soil is generally fertile, and the product of the 83 farms in 1885 was valued at \$68,414. There are several small saw mills, a chair factory, a box factory, and a ship-yard. The aggregate value of all goods made in the last State census year was \$50,760. The fisheries amounted to \$2,027; the catch consisting of alewives, blue-fish, squeteague, tautog and flounders. The number of dwelling-houses was 339, of which several were elegant residences. The population was 1,215, and the legal voters 360. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,496,905, with a tax-rate of \$7.50 on \$1,000.

There is a high school with two lower grades, occupying six school buildings valued at some \$10,000. The town library contains nearly 1,500 volumes. There is one church edifice each of the Congregationalists, Universalists, Episcopalians, Christian Baptists, Adventists, Friends,—together with one union church. The special attractions of the town are good roads, pleasant drives, good fishing, boating and bathing.

This town was formerly the south part of Rochester; and was set off and incorporated May 20, 1857. The name applied to the town, river, bay and western neck is the Indian name for a spring a mile or two north of the village, where, in coming down to the shore to fish, they were accustomed to rest; and the name is said to signify "a place of rest." It is now called "King Philip's Crystal Spring." The first church in the town was organized July 28, 1736, and the Rev. Ivory Hovey was the first pastor. A later one was the Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D., a fine scholar and a good historical writer, settled in 1832. Of the soldiers furnished by this town for the Union cause, 18 were killed in battle or died in the service.

**Mauchaug Pond** lies in Douglas and Sutton.

**Maugus Hill**, in Wellesley, is 325 feet in height.

**Maynard** is a thrifty manufacturing town situated in the western part of Middlesex County, 27 miles from Boston. It is bounded on the northeast by Acton and Concord, on the southeast by Sudbury, on the southwest by Stow, and on the northwest by the latter and Acton. The assessed area is 3,050 acres; and there are included about 1,270 acres of woodland.

The Assabet River flows northeastward through the town, furnishing a valuable power at Maynard village, which occupies the central part of the town. Its lots are spacious, and the streets well shaded with handsome maples. The post-office for the town is located here. The Marlboro Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad gives connection with other towns and roads north and south. The Assabet Manufacturing Company's woollen mill employs some 875 persons, and is the principal industry of the place. Twenty-two persons were in 1885 employed in the powder-mill. The various food preparations amounted to \$62,820. Other manufactures were iron and other metallic work, lumber, furniture, carriages and leather. There were 47 farms, whose product in the year 1885, reported in the last State census, aggregated in the sum of \$65,171. The number of dwelling-houses was 535; the population 2,703, of whom 492 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,959,396, with a tax-rate of \$9 on \$1,000.

The schools are graded from primary to high, and occupy 4 buildings valued at some \$20,000. There is a free public library of about 3,000 volumes; an association library has a smaller number; and three Sunday schools are well supplied. The "Maynard Journal" is the weekly newspaper for the town. The Methodists, Congregationalists and the Roman Catholics each have a church edifice here.

The locality of Maynard was long known as "Assabet Village," which, with the surrounding rural parts, was taken from the towns of Stow and Sudbury, and incorporated, April 19, 1871. It was named from the Maynards, citizens of the place, to whose excellent management is due the prosperity of the town.

**Mechanicsville**, in Attleborough; also in Fall River.

**Medfield** is a beautiful old town in the western part of Norfolk County, about twenty miles southwest of Boston. Dover bounds it on the north, the same and Walpole on the east, the latter and Norfolk on the south, and Millis on the west. The assessed area is 8,222 acres,—of which 2,174 acres are forests, composed chiefly of maple and chestnut.

Noon Hill and three smaller hills in the southwest mark the angles of a rhomb. Almost the entire northwest corner, from Castle Hill in the north to Mount Nebo in the east, is occupied by high, rocky woods. Charles River forms the entire western line of the town; receiving, as affluents, a large brook from the northeast, and Stop River, coming up nearly to the centre from Norfolk. Vine Brook runs through the centre, where it turns two or three small mills. Through the eastern section flows Tubwreck Brook from Great Spring in Dover, ending in two ponds on the east of Mount Nebo; and the outlet of these—Mill Brook—flows southerly to Neponset River. The rock formation of the town is largely gneiss and granite. The soil is clayey loam.

The aggregate product of the 88 farms, in 1885, was valued at \$95,759. The largest factory is the Excelsior Straw Works, which employs about 700 persons, making hats, bonnets and other straw goods. There are a saw mill, a turning-mill, a box and a carriage factory. According to the last State census, findings and trimmings were made to the value of \$12,000; iron and other metallic goods, \$18,632; wooden goods, \$21,570; wood and metal goods, \$12,352; and straw goods, \$350,000. The value of the aggregate manufactures of the town was \$460,081. There were 298 dwelling-houses and 1,594 inhabitants,—of whom 381 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,181,130, with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000.

Medfield Centre is the principal village, having its streets finely ornamented with elms and maples. It contains the chief factory and the post-office, and a station on the Framingham and Mansfield line of the Old Colony Railroad. The other station on this road is at Mansfield Junction, where it crosses the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad; the latter having also "Farm Station" in the north part of the town. Chenery Hall, a fine brick building for the use of the town and for the public library, was the gift of George Chenery, a native and resident of Medfield. The library now contains upwards of 3,000 volumes. The local newspaper is the "Bulletin." There are a primary, a grammar and a high school, occupying three good buildings valued at nearly \$10,000. The Congregationalists, Baptists and Unitarians each have a church edifice.

This town was detached from Dedham and incorporated as Medfield, May 22, 1651. The name is supposed to have been formed from a natural feature of the place—the extensive meadow fields along the Charles. In the early days it was the scene of much suffering from the Indians. Early on the morning of February 21, 1675, King Philip, at the head of 200 or 300 painted warriors of the Narragansett tribe, entered the town while its unsuspecting inhabitants were asleep, and commenced a cruel massacre. The inhabitants quickly rallied and drove the savages from the place, but not until 18 persons had been killed and more than 50 dwellings burned. It is said that Philip rode about upon a handsome charger directing the devastation. The Baxter house, built in 1696, at a recent date was still standing at the centre, being the oldest house in the town.

Among the eminent persons who were natives of Medfield are Hannah Adams (1755-1831), Lowell Mason (1792-1872), and Hon. Joseph Breck (d. 1873), for many years president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

**Medford** is an ancient and charming suburban town in the southeastern part of Middlesex County, 5 miles northwest of Boston by the Medford Branch Railroad, which has stations at Glenwood, Park Street, and Medford village. Through the entire western section of the town runs the Boston and Lowell

Railroad, having stations at College Hill, Medford Hillside, West Medford and Mystic; both roads belonging to the Boston and Maine Railroad system. Medford (village), West Medford, College Hill, Glenwood and Wellington are the post-offices. Other villages are East Medford, South Medford and Medford Steps.

The boundaries of the town are Winchester and Stoneham on the north, Melrose, Malden and Everett on the east, Somerville on the south and southwest, and Arlington and Winchester on the west. The assessed area is 4,654 acres, of which 429 acres are forest. A considerable portion of the north part of the town is included in that much-esteemed tract of wilderness known as "Middlesex Fells." Close on the northern line, and partly in this tract, also, is Spot Pond, in Stoneham, from which by excellent and costly water-works the Medford villages are supplied with good water. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified; and from Rock, Walnut and Pine hills and the highlands along the Malden border delightful views are obtained of Boston and the neighboring towns and villages. The underlying rock is sienite. Along the western border lie the Mystic ponds, from which Boston draws a portion of its water supply. The outlet of these, Mystic River, pursues a serpentine course in a southeasterly direction through the southern part of the town to Everett, where it receives Malden River and meets the tide. It is navigable for schooners up to Medford centre, the principal village. There are salt meadows in the vicinity of the mouth of the river which yield large quantities of hay.

The farms are 31 in number, and in 1885 their aggregate yield was valued at \$66,809. Ten thousand of this was from the greenhouses. A large part of the town is underlaid by a fine clay, from which, in the southern part, immense numbers of bricks are made. In 1885 one establishment employed in this business 270 men. The town also has a rubber factory employing 36 persons; print-works employing nearly 100 persons; a carpet factory employing 26; a furniture factory employing some 35 persons; a carriage factory employing 49; a soda-fountain factory employing 13; while about 100 persons are engaged in making metallic goods—consisting of small machinery, articles of brass and tin, scientific instruments, jewelry, etc. Some other manufactures are boots and shoes, hosiery and knit goods, leather (to the value of \$98,530), lumber and food preparations (including the distillery product), to the value of \$52,450. The aggregate value of the products, as given in the State census for 1885 was \$1,133,206. The Malden Savings Bank, at the opening of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$646,912. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$8,929,075,—with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. The number of dwellings was 1,914, and the population (1885), 9,042, including 2,119 legal voters.

The principal village is beautifully situated on rising ground on both sides of the Mystic River, which is here spanned by a draw-bridge. There are several attractive streets; that on which stand the Unitarian and Episcopal churches being especially well shaded, and one of the handsomest in the country. The town has a public

library of some ten thousand volumes, with a fine building, the gift of Mr. Thatcher Magoun. There is also a new opera house and concert hall of ample size. The two weekly newspapers are the "Mercury" and the "Riverside News." The Congregationalists and Methodists have each two church edifices, and the Baptists, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Universalists and the Roman Catholics one each. The system of schools includes a high school; and for their use 11 buildings are provided, having a value of upwards of \$100,000. Tufts College, incorporated in 1852, consists of eight handsome buildings within grounds upwards of 12 acres in extent, and occupying a commanding situation upon College Hill. The scenery here is not surpassed of its kind.

The house on Governor Matthew Cradock's plantation, erected in 1638, is supposed to be the oldest building in the State. It stands on the left bank of the Mystic River. Governor Winthrop's vessel, "The Blessing of the Bay," was built here; and since then more than 500, varying in size from the least up to 2,000 tons, have been successfully launched from the shores of this town. Rock Hill is said to have been the local residence of *Nanepashemet*, the sachem of the Pawtuckets. The First Trinitarian church here was organized October 2, 1823; the Mystic Church, July 6, 1847; Grace Church, February 15, 1848, and its unique and beautiful edifice first occupied in the autumn of 1868. The Baptist Church was established in 1856 and the Universalist in 1834. The town furnished 770 men, to the Union army and navy during the war of the Rebellion; and to those who were lost it has erected a suitable monument.

Among the most eminent persons belonging originally to this town are John Tufts (1689-1750), author and clergyman; Cotton Tufts, M.D. (1734-1815); John Brooks, M.D., LL.D. (1752-1825), a governor of Massachusetts; Charles Brooks (1795-1872), clergyman, author and educationist; John J. Gilchrist (1809-1858), an eminent jurist; George Luther Stearns (1809-1867), a reformer and patriot. Lydia Maria (Francis) Child (1802) is claimed by this town also.

**Medway** is a fine old town forming the northwest corner of Norfolk County, and bounded on the north by Holliston, east by Millis, south by Franklin and Bellingham, and west by Milford. The assessed area is 6,678 acres, of which 1,885 are woodland. Medway and West Medway are the post-offices and villages, and both are stations on the Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad; the station in the first being 25 miles from Boston.

The Charles River forms a part of the southern line, and furnishes a strong power at Medway village. The other streams are Hopping Brook in the western and Chicken Brook in the eastern part, flowing south into the Charles River. The surface of the town is level, or gently undulating. The geological structure is sienite and calcareous gneiss; and very good beds of brick-clay occur at several points.

The soil is fairly fertile. In 1885, the farms numbered 100; the aggregate product of that year being valued at \$82,184. There are



in the town two boot and shoe factories employing upwards of 400 persons; a woollen mill employing about 100; and one or more straw factories employing, in the year mentioned, over 100 persons. Machinery, awls, and other tools and metallic goods were made to the value of \$13,074. Carriages, cotton and paper goods, leather, lumber, food preparations, etc., are also made in variable quantities. The value of the aggregate product, as given in the last State census, was \$343,419. The Medway Savings Bank at the beginning of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$196,865. The population was 2,777, which included 746 legal voters. The number of taxed dwelling-houses in 1888 was 598. The valuation in that year was \$1,307,165, — with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000.

Sanford Hall, in part the gift of Milton Sanford, a native of the town, contains a commodious audience-room and offices. The newspapers are the "Gazette" and the "Magnet," both weekly issues. There are primary, grammar, high and mixed schools, which are provided for in six buildings valued at about \$17,000. There is a circulating library of about 1,000 volumes, and the four Sunday schools have good collections of books. The Congregationalists have a church at each village, the Methodists have one at West Medway, and there is one of the Roman Catholics.

Medway was set off from Medfield and incorporated, October 24, 1713. Perhaps the name was suggested by Medway River, in England. The church at West Medway was organized 1750, and two years later the Rev. David Thurston was ordained as pastor. The eastern part of the town was set off in 1885 to form the town of Millis.

Medway furnished 300 soldiers for the Union army in the late war, of whom 52 were lost. The conditions of the town appear favorable to longevity, as there were, in 1885, 40 residents over 80 years of age, five over 90, and one aged 105 years.

William T. Adams (1822), the popular "Oliver Optic," is a native of this town.

**Meeting-house Hill**, an elevated locality in Dorchester; also one in Watertown, 233 feet in height.

**Melrose** is a beautiful suburban town in the eastern part of Middlesex County, seven miles north of Boston on the main line, Western Division, of the Boston and Maine Railroad, whose stations in the town are the Fells, at the south, Wyoming, Melrose (centre) and Melrose Highlands (Stoneham station).

The boundaries are Wakefield on the north, Saugus on the east, Malden on the south, and Stoneham on the west. The area, excluding highways and water surfaces, is 2,738 acres. A considerable portion, especially at the south, consists of forests of pine, oak and walnut. At the centre is Ell Pond (or Crystal Lake) covering about 50 acres; in the east is Long Pond, and in the southeast, Swain's. A beautiful streamlet from Spot Pond, at the west, dashes down the rocky slopes, and through Wyoming, where it joins the outlet of Ell

Pond, which becomes Malden River. Affluents of the Saugus River drain the eastern part of the town. The rock is chiefly sienite, and shows in many ledges. The scenery is varied and picturesque. The principal village lies in a pleasant valley; but the highlands, especially on the east and west, afford admirable views. The soil is mostly a rich loam.

In 1885 the farms numbered 39; and their aggregate product was valued at \$59,931. Of this, the greenhouse contributed \$20,552. Much attention is given to the cultivation of apples, pears, small fruits and strawberries. The Boston Rubber Shoe Company's factory consists of two large brick buildings, and employs about 1,000 persons in busy times. The Small Brothers' furniture factory employs nearly 100, and produced goods to the value of \$20,000. Barrett's shoe factory employs from 30 to 50; and there are four smaller shoe factories; the aggregate value of these articles made in 1885 was \$113,072. Some of the other manufactures are watches, leather-board articles, leather, carriages and food preparations. The aggregate value of all goods made was \$523,529. The Melrose Savings Bank, at the beginning of the present year, held \$284,241 of deposits. The assessed dwellings in 1888 were 1,630. The valuation in that year was \$6,001,566, with a tax-rate of \$13.60 on \$1,000. The population in 1885 was 6,101, which included 1,491 legal voters.

The town is growing rapidly. There were, by the last State census, 22 building establishments, all fully employed. Street railways connect with Woburn, Malden, Chelsea and Boston. The entire central part of the town is supplied by an aqueduct with excellent water from Spot Pond. There are maples and elms along the village streets, of 50 years' growth, and new trees are annually set.

The town-hall is a handsome edifice of brick and stone, built in 1873 at a cost of \$65,000. There are also several handsome business blocks, and an Episcopal and a Universalist church edifice recently erected—the first being constructed of granite. The other church edifices belong to the First Congregationalists, the Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; and there is a Second Congregationalist at Melrose Highlands. The public schools consist of primary, grammar and high, occupying 11 buildings, valued at some \$60,000. Melrose public library has nearly 8,000 volumes. There are two weekly newspapers published here, the new and newsy "Reporter" and the old "Journal," which still remains a family favorite.

Settlements were made near the centre of this town as early as 1650 by Ensign Thomas Lynde and Ralph Sprague, and descendants of both are still resident in the vicinity. The territory of this town was taken from Malden, and incorporated, May 3, 1850. The name is compounded of the Latin word for honey, and our own name for the loveliest of flowers, — thus, *Mel-rose*; and, if the place do not belie its name, it should abound in sweetness and beauty.

Many people whose place of business is Boston, make their residence here. Mrs. Mary A. Livermere also is a resident.

Menamshi, a village in Chilmark.

Mendal's Hill, in Fairhaven, 146 feet in height.

Mendon lies in the southeasterly part of Worcester County, 34 miles southwest from Boston. South Hopedale (formerly South Milford), three miles east of Mendon village, on the Milford Branch of the New York and New England Railroad, is the nearest station. The northern part of the town lies partially between Upton and Hopedale. Bellingham lies on the east of the southern section, Blackstone on the south, and Uxbridge and Northbridge on the west.

The land is elevated in the centre, and rises into Miscoe Hill in the north, Neck Hill at the northeast, West and Pond hills in the western part of the northern section, Calebs (or Inman) Hill in the south, and Chestnut (or Wigwam) Hill in the southwest. Nipmuck (or Tufts') Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering about 160 acres, with a pretty island in the centre, lies west of Mendon village. The outlet of this pond is Rock-meadow Brook, flowing southwest to the Blackstone River. Mill River flows through the southeastern section, receiving from Mendon, Muddy and Spring brooks.

The assessed area of the town is 10,822 acres, of which 4,775 are woodland. The soil is moist, strong and deep. The apple-tree thrives here, and the place has long been noted for its excellent winter apples. Cranberries and strawberries, also, are much cultivated. The number of farms in 1885 was 253, and the value of their aggregate product was \$134,231. In the same year there was one shoe factory, employing seven persons; while 26 persons were making straw goods; and there were one lumber mill, two box factories, two carriage factories and a stone quarry. Certain machinery, woollen goods and food articles were made in small quantity. The value of the aggregate manufactures was \$34,737. There were 242 dwelling-houses, and 945 inhabitants; 261 being legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$547,158, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. Mendon, the post-office and principal village, is situated slightly north of the centre. The other village is Albee-ville. There is a town-hall; the Taft Public Library has some 2,500 volumes in a suitable building; and one Sunday school has nearly 600 volumes. There are two churches—the Unitarian and the Methodist. The town has primary, grammar and high schools.

The Indian name of Mendon was *Qunshapauge*, but it was also called *Nipmug*. It was settled originally by John Moore, George Aldrich, Daniel Lovett, Josiah Chapin, Ferdinando Thayer, John Scammell and others, from Braintree; and William Holbrook, Abraham Staples, Samuel Pratt, and others, from Weymouth. It was named for the town of Mendham, Suffolk County, England, and was incorporated May 15, 1667; being, next to Lancaster, the oldest town in Worcester County. Much of its original territory has been taken to form other towns. It was destroyed by the Indians, July

14, 1675, when several of its inhabitants were killed. Among them was Richard Post, said to have been the first victim of King Philip's War in the State. The road on which he lived is still known as "Post's Lane." The first public school was established in 1701; the first school-house erected in 1750.

On the 15th of May, 1867, the town held a bicentennial celebration. The poem read by Hon. Henry Chapin, of Worcester, on that occasion makes allusions as follows:

"Let Milford boast of boots and shoes,  
Of choicest kinds of leather;  
And Upton girls grow rich as Jews  
On bonnet, band and feather:  
Northbridge and Uxbridge thrive and grow  
On cotton, steam and water;  
While Blackstone spreads her branches so,  
Though she's the youngest daughter.

"Old Mendon yet shall raise her head;  
She is not dead, but sleepeth;  
She yet remains the old homestead:  
The fathers' dust she keepeth."

Merino Village, in Dudley.

Merrick, a village in West Springfield.

**Merrimac** is a thrifty and attractive manufacturing town situated on the north bank of the Merrimack River, and bounded by Amesbury on the east, West Newbury and Haverhill on the south, and Newton in New Hampshire on the northwest and north. The West Amesbury (Merrimac) Branch Railroad connects this town with the Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

The villages are Merrimac, near the centre, Merrimacport on the river, and Birchdale, near Amesbury. The first two are post-offices. The assessed area of the town is 4,960 acres, including 786 acres of woodland. The town is pleasantly diversified with hill, valley and plain, with a fine pond (Kimball's) at the northeast side, 90 feet above the sea, and covering 408 acres. From it flows Powow River, forming the divisional line with Amesbury, and turning several mills in that town. There is an extensive plain near the central village, marked by a meeting-house, and a burying-ground, noted for the old fort and the militia trainings; and another plain equally large near the eastern cemetery, noted for great trainings and Indian relics. Brandybrow Hill, west, and Red Oak Hill, north of the centre, are the chief elevations, and afford extensive and beautiful views. The geological formation is chiefly Merrimack schist. The noble Merrimack River makes a deep curve in the southern side of the town. It is navigable for schooners to Merrimac; and during the warmer part of the year it presents an animated scene, from numerous sailing crafts and small steamers bearing pleasure parties from the busy cities above to favorite points on

the river, or out on the sea. Cobbler's Brook, gathering its waters in the northwestern part of the town, flows through both villages to the large river, furnishing valuable power.

The principal business is carriage-making, in the different departments of which, in numerous shops, some 500 men are engaged. The aggregate value of the product in the last State census year (1885) was \$621,935. There were also a boot and shoe factory employing 16 persons; two saw mills, a tannery, an earthenware factory, a printing office and others. The food preparations amounted to \$24,100. The value of the aggregate manufactures of the town was \$708,498. The product of the 50 farms amounted to \$44,084. There is a national bank with a capital of \$200,000; and the Merrimack Savings Bank, at the beginning of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$400,996. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,337,739, with a taxation of \$18 on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 492; the population 2,378, including 641 legal voters. The town-hall, a handsome building with a tower containing a clock, and costing about \$25,000, was presented by William P. Sargent, Esq., a wealthy carriage manufacturer of the town, but residing in Boston. The public library, opened in 1877, had in 1885, 4,000 volumes. A further source of entertainment and instruction is the "Budget," issued weekly. The town has primary, grammar and high schools, occupying eight buildings, valued at nearly \$20,000. The Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists each have a church edifice at the centre village, and the Methodists and Baptists have each one at Merrimacport.

The Congregational church here was organized in 1726. This town was formerly the west parish of Amesbury, and was set off and incorporated, April 11, 1876.

**Merrimack River**, one of the principal streams in New England, is formed of two nearly equal branches. The north branch, called Pemigewasset, rises near the Notch of the White Mountains, and passes southwardly through the corner of Franconia, through Lincoln, Peeling, Thornton and Campton, forming the boundary between Plymouth and Holderness, and also the boundary line between the counties of Belknap and Grafton, from the south corner of Holderness to near its junction with the Winnepesaukee. It receives several considerable branches in its course; Mad River, in Campton; Baker's, in Plymouth; and streams flowing from Squam and Newformed lakes, with numerous small tributaries. The east branch is the Winnepesaukee, through which pass the waters of the lake of that name. The descent of this branch, from the lake to its junction with the Pemigewasset, is 232 feet. The confluent stream bears the name of Merrimack, and pursues a south course, 78 miles, to Chelmsford, Massachusetts; thence an east course, 35 miles, to the sea at Newburyport. On the north line of Concord, the Contocook discharges its waters into the Merrimack. The Suncook becomes a tributary in Pembroke, and the Suncook between Pembroke and Allenstown.

The Piscataquog unites in Bedford; the Souhegan in Merrimack; and the beautiful Nashua River in the town of Nashua. A considerable stream called Stony Brook enters it from the southwest in Chelmsford, Massachusetts; and the sluggish Concord, from the midst of Middlesex County, wakes and leaps down upon it in Lowell. The beautiful Shawsheen, flowing northeast, enters it between Lawrence and North Andover. On the north side, the Merrimack receives Beaver River in Dracut; Little River in Haverhill; and Powow River between Amesbury and Salisbury. The principal tributaries before it enters Massachusetts are on the west side of the river, mostly rising in the highlands between it and the Connecticut. There are numerous falls in the Merrimack, the most noted of which are Garven's, in Concord, the falls in Hookset, and Amoskeag, in Goffstown and Manchester. These falls have all been rendered passable by locks, and boat navigation was many years ago extended as far as Concord. There are several fine bridges over the river, besides a number of ferries. The Merrimack, whose fountains are nearly on a level with those of the Connecticut, being much shorter in its course, has a far more rapid descent to the sea than the latter river. Hence the intervalles on its borders are less extensive, and the scenery less beautiful than on the longer river. It is, however, a majestic stream, and its waters are remarkably pure and wholesome; and on its borders are situated some of the most important towns in New England. Its width varies from 50 to 120 rods; and at its mouth it presents a beautiful sheet half a mile in width. The name of this river was originally written *Merramacke* and *Monnomake*, Indian words signifying "a sturgeon."

**Metcalf**, a village in Holliston.

**Methuen** forms the northwest angle of Essex County, and lies on the north side of the Merrimack River, but separated from it at the middle by half the city of Lawrence; by which, with the deep intrusion opposite of a large angle of Salem, N. H., the town is nearly cut in two parts. Haverhill and Bradford bound it on the northeast; North Andover, Lawrence and Andover on the southeast, and Dracut on the west. The assessed area is 13,333 acres, of which 3,917 are forest.

The noble Merrimack forms the line between this town and Andover, North Andover and Bradford. From New Hampshire comes the Spicket River, its volume increased from South Pond, in the western part of the town, and Mystic, near the centre. At Methuen village it has a wild and beautiful fall of 36 feet over a broken and precipitous ledge of slate rock. The eastern part of the town is drained by Hawke's Brook.

The land is good, and is finely interspersed with hills and valleys. The farms, 212 in number, are neatly kept, and had in 1885 a product amounting to \$259,243. Nearly all kinds of the common fruits and berries are cultivated with large success. The Lawrence and Manchester, N. H., branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad

intersects the town. The larger manufactories are one cotton mill, two woollen mills, one jersey mill, one wool-scouring mill, two hat factories, and one shoe factory. According to the last State census, the cotton mills employed in 1885, 440 persons; the woollen mills, covering some two acres of ground, employed over 200; the annual product of hosiery and knit goods amounted to \$274,300; the larger of the hat factories covered about one acre, its capacity being 150 to 200 dozen hats daily, and its annual product having a value of some \$250,000. The chemical works and the New Arlington mill are in Methuen, next to Lawrence. Other considerable manufactures are boots and shoes, metallic goods, leather and lumber. The value of the aggregate manufactured products in 1885 was \$2,034,970. There is here a national bank with a capital of \$100,000. The dwelling-houses were 815 in number; and the population was 4,507, of whom 883 were voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,894,732, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000.

There are a capacious town-hall, and an excellent library of some 12,000 volumes, in a beautiful Romanesque edifice, — gifts of the Nevins family of this town, and bearing the name of Nevins Memorial Hall and Library. Another striking edifice is the Trinitarian Congregational church, a massive structure of stone, with ivy-covered walls and antique gray tower 150 feet high. The other church edifices are those of the Baptist, Episcopalians, Universalists and Methodists; and there is also a Roman Catholic society. Methuen has 10 school-houses, whose value is nearly 40,000. The "Transcript" is Methuen's local weekly journal, and there is an entertaining monthly called "The High School Atom."

This town, formerly a part of Haverhill, was incorporated December, 8, 1725. Governor Dummer named the town in honor of his friend, Lord Methuen, at that time English minister to Spain.

The town furnished 303 men to the Union cause in the late war, and lost 45 of them. A handsome monument has been erected to their memory by Mr. C. H. Tenney, of New York city; who has a beautiful and extensive establishment in the town for his summer residence. The local residence of Col. Henry C. Nevins, also, consists of elegant buildings, and extensive lawns and groves having a great variety of plants, and further decorated with many elegant bronze casts of rare and familiar animals.

Mica Mill, a village in Chester.

Middleborough is an unusually level town of large area lying in the western part of the southern section of Plymouth County. The Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad runs through the midst of the town, swerving to the west of the centre, where it connects near Four Corners village (Middleborough station) with the Newport line and the Taunton Branch. It is some 35 miles from Boston, 20 from Fall River and New Bedford, 15 from Plymouth and 10 from Taunton.

On the north are Bridgewater and Halifax; on the east, Plympton

and Carver; on the south, Wareham and Rochester; and on the west, Taunton and Raynham. The area is about 43,577 acres, of which 38,171 are taxed. There are 19,352 acres of forest, consisting principally of pines. Elms are numerous, especially about the villages. The land is slightly undulating in parts, but mostly low, level and swampy. There are not less than 19 swamps shown in the county map within the limits of the town. Several are of large extent, and one in the southeast part is some five miles long and from one half to one mile wide. Near the centre are Tispaquin and Wood's ponds, the first covering about 260 acres, and the other some 50 acres. Their outlet is Fall Brook, which flows into Assowompset Pond, at the west of the southern section of the town, and with Pocksha and Great Quittacus ponds, partly within its line. Along the eastern side, forming in part the boundary line, is Wewantitt River, flowing into Buzzard's Bay. The north and northwest are drained by Namasket River and other affluents of the Taunton River. A long tract of land between the marshy stream called Black Branch and Pocksha and Great Quittacus ponds bears the name of Mad Mare's Neck. Middleborough (Four Corners), Rock and South Middleborough are the railroad stations; which, with North Middleborough (Titicut) and Eddysville, are the post-offices; the other villages being Namasket, Puddingshire, Tack Factory, Thomastown, Waterville and the Green (at the centre).

There are in the town 324 farms, whose product in 1885 amounted to the sum of \$306,581. The soil is generally sandy and poor, but few towns surpass this in the value of its crops. Apples, cranberries, strawberries, blueberries and huckleberries are produced in large quantity. A recent news statement is to the effect that Rocky Meadow cranberry bog, in this town, has a crop of 1,420 barrels of cranberries. The manufactures are numerous. There were in 1885 seven establishments making boots and shoes, employing 344 persons, and having a product valued at \$561,455; a straw goods factory employing 150 persons, the product selling for \$338,818; while various metallic goods brought \$51,400, and wooden goods \$79,464. There were 6 saw mills, 4 wooden-box mills, 9 carriage factories, a woollen mill, a broom factory, a stone yard, a brick and tile yard, a tannery, a trunk and valise factory, 3 printing offices, and several other manufactories. The value of the aggregate product was \$1,291,129. There is a new co-operative bank; and the savings bank held, at the beginning of this year, deposits to the amount of \$613,059. The number of dwelling-houses was 1,185; the population 5,163; and of these, 1,502 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,925,453, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000.

There is a good town-hall, a public library of about 5,000 volumes, and the Pratt Free School library, containing upwards of 800. There are primary, grammar and high schools, occupying 32 buildings, valued at some \$33,000. The Eaton School here also has good buildings. The "News" is a semi-weekly journal, and the "Gazette," a weekly; both having a large number of readers. There are three Baptist, three Congregationalist and two Methodist churches.



The Indian name of this place was *Namasket*, "a place of fish." The name of a village here — Titicut — signified the "place of a great river," to the Indians, who were very numerous in the town before the English came, as shown by the crowded condition of their burying places. The waters of this region swarmed with fish, and the game animals were very numerous in the forests. It is said that the place was visited by white men before the Pilgrims came.

The Plymouth Colony Records, under date of June 1, 1669, say: "Namassakett shall be a township, and to be called by the name of Middleberry." This name was given, it is said, because the place was half-way between Plymouth and Mount Hope, the home of Massasoit. The Indians had two churches here in 1665; but the English did not form one until 1694, when the Rev. Samuel Fuller was ordained pastor. Robert Danson was the only English inhabitant killed during King Philip's War, but the mill and about 20 dwelling-houses of the settlers were burned. Middleborough sent 406 men into the Union army and navy during the late war, of whom 62 were lost.

This town is somewhat remarkable in respect to the longevity and size of some of its people. Col. Ebenezer Sproat (1752-1805), a brave Revolutionary soldier, was called by the Indians the "Big Buckeye." Lavinia, wife of C. G. Stratton (Tom Thumb), and Minnie Warren, well-known dwarfs, were natives of this town. Luke Short, who died here 1746, was 116 years of age. By the census of 1885, it appears there were then 94 persons in the town who were over 80, 11 who were over 90, and one who was 101 years of age.

**Middle Farms**, a village in Westfield.

**Middlefield** is a mountainous town forming the southwest corner of Hampshire County. Middlefield station, in the southern extremity of the town, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, is 131 miles from Boston. The town is bounded on the north by Peru and Worthington, on the east by the latter, on the southeast by Chester and Becket, and on the west by the latter and Washington. The assessed area is 14,165 acres, which is some 2,000 acres less than the actual extent. Included in these figures are 4,239 acres of woodland.

The land is broken, and the scenery bold and picturesque. The hills, though not lofty, are extensive, their long ridges having a northwest and southeast trend. The highest point in town is a broad plateau on which are situated the Highland Agricultural Grounds. It is 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; and the grand and beautiful views spread out on every side are an inspiration to the crowds which attend the annual exhibitions. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group, in which occur specimens of glassy actinolite, rhombic spar, steatite, and radiated pyrites. Soapstone has been quarried in two or more places. The soil is strong and excellent for grazing. The Middle Branch of Westfield River forms the eastern line, receiving in the town Tuttle

Brook and Den Stream; while the West Branch marks the southern extreme of the town, receiving Cole's Brook in the western part and Factory Brook at Factory Village (Middlefield station). There are here a paper mill, employing in 1885, 23 persons; a woollen mill employing 22, and other smaller manufactories. In that year there were made in the town 32,364 pounds of maple sugar. The apple crop was 10,499 bushels; and 1,115 quarts of blackberries were marketed. The number of neat cattle was 661; and there were 1,260 sheep, of which about one third were merinos. The dwelling-houses numbered 115; the population was 513, including 112 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$259,450, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000.

The post-offices are Middlefield (village) near the centre, and Bancroft (village) at the southwest border. The public library has some 500 volumes. There are nine public school-houses, valued at some \$4,000. The churches are Baptist and Congregational.

Middlefield was formed from parts of Worthington, Chester, Becket, Partridgefield, and all of Prescott's Grant, and incorporated March 12, 1783. The first grist-mill was erected by Mr. John Ford about 1780. The Rev. Jonathan Nash, settled in 1792, was the first minister. David Mack was the first merchant in the town. He began life poor, and extremely unlettered, but amassed a handsome property, and gave freely of his substance for many beneficent objects. He became a man of great influence, and was much in public office; dying at the goodly age of 94 years.

The people of this town sympathized with the leaders of Shays' Rebellion; and 59 men under Captain Ludington, of Middlefield, were taken prisoners during that insurrection. The place was very loyal in the late Rebellion, sending 85 men into the Union armies, of whom 15 were lost.

**Middlesex Canal** connected Boston Harbor with the Merrimack River above the falls at Lowell; the design being to have a continuous navigable water-way to Lake Winnepesaukee. The construction of the canal was begun in or soon after 1792, and completed in 1808. At first, the boats reached the harbor through Medford River, but the canal was later extended to Charlestown. A dam from near Main Street to the flats near McLean Asylum formed the mill-pond, and the saw and grist mills were built and owned by the canal company. The pond, with a floating foot-bridge across it, formed a safe place for boats and rafts to lie before locking out into Charles River. The canal was 27 miles long, 30 feet wide and 4 feet deep. In leaving the mill-pond at Charlestown, the boats entered the canal, and in passing to Middlesex Village in Lowell they passed over 12 levels varying from 40 rods to 6 miles each. From the Concord River at Billerica Mills it descended three or four feet, according to the height of the water in the river; thence by one level of five miles to Middlesex Village, where, by three locks, it entered the Merrimack. The variation of level from the Concord River to tide-water was 107

feet; the descent from the Concord to the Merrimack being 27 feet. The cost of the canal was \$528,000. The annual income from tolls was about \$25,000. Boats of 24 tons usually occupied 12 hours in passing through the canal. It is recorded that once when a horse was giving a strong pull around a short curve, both the traces broke, and the tow-rope, 90 feet long and attached to the mast of the boat, contracted with such force that the whiffletree on its extremity flew back against the mast. The canal was crossed by 41 or more bridges.

**Middlesex Fells** is a mountainous tract of about 4,000 acres, comprised within the limits of five towns at their adjoining borders, nearly as follows: Stoneham, 1,592 acres, together with about 400 acres of water surface; Medford, 1,342 acres; Winchester, about 400 acres; Melrose, about 200 acres; and Malden, about 50 acres. In the Stoneham portion in 1880 there were about 20 buildings; in Medford, not over 12; and in the other towns not any that were known. An association has been formed to put this tract in the hands of the Commonwealth for public uses.

### Middlesex Village, in Lowell.

**Middleton** is a small and pleasant town situated on the western border of Essex County, 19 miles north of Boston, on the Lawrence Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is bounded on the north by North Andover and Boxford, east by Danvers and Topsfield, south by the latter, Peabody and Lynnfield, and west by North Reading. The assessed area is 8,295 acres, of which 1,871 are forest, consisting of oak, maple, birch and pine.

The Ipswich River, flowing southeast, then northeast, forms the southern line of the larger part of the town, then flows northward through the eastern section, and passing the centre, turns again and leaves the town on the northeast side, at the angle known as the "Disputed Territory." Boston Brook, from North Andover, enters it at the northern bend; and nearer the centre it receives a stream from Swan Pond in the edge of North Reading; and on this are two or more saw mills. Potts' Pond is on this stream, with Will's Hill on the south between it and Middleton Pond. The latter is a beautiful sheet of water covering about 100 acres, its outlet being also tributary to the Ipswich. East of this pond lies Middleton village, at the centre. There are other considerable hills at the east and southwest. The principal rock is sienite.

The soil is very good, and the farms well cared for. They are 66 in number; and their product, according to the census of 1885, aggregated in the sum of \$77,783. The leading articles were of the dairy, and vegetables. Apples, cranberries and strawberries were largely raised. There were a boot and shoe factory in the town, employing 121 persons, a wooden-box factory employing 18 men, and two saw mills employing nine men. Other manufactures were soap, metallic

goods (two factories), glue and starch, and several of lesser importance. The value of the aggregate product is stated at \$259,039. The population was 899, including 254 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$568,661; with a tax-rate of \$10.40 on \$1,000. There were 211 assessed dwelling-houses.

The post-office is Middleton; and this and Howe's are the railroad stations. Paper Mill Village has the enterprising factory which gives it name. There are primary and grammar schools, provided for in three buildings valued at about \$10,000. The Flint Public Library contains upwards of 3,000 volumes. The Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists each have a church here.

This town was formed from parts of Andover, Boxford, Topsfield and Salem, and incorporated June 20, 1728. Its name was probably suggested by its locality. Previously the inhabitants were spoken of as "Will's Hill men," from the elevated ground near the centre. The westerly part of the town was settled in 1660, and localities on Pierce's and Nichol's brooks about 1663. The Rev. Andrew Peters, the first minister, was ordained in 1729.

Charles L. Flint, late secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was born in this town in 1824. Of the men it furnished for the war for the Union, 15 were lost; of whom three died in Andersonville prison.

## Middletown, a village in Tisbury.

**Milford** is a pleasant and prosperous town in the southeastern border of Worcester County, about 34 miles west of Boston by the Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, connecting at Framingham. The New York and New England Railroad also has a branch extending from Bellingham Junction to Milford; and there is also a direct connection with Worcester by the Grafton and Upton Railroad, just completed.

The town is bounded on the north by Hopkinton, on the northeast by Holliston, on the east by Medway, southeast by Bellingham, southwest by Hopedale, and west by Upton. The assessed area is 9,317 acres; of which 2,588 are forest, consisting chiefly of maple, chestnut and oak. The elevation is varied, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful. The rock generally is gneissic. There is found in the town a very extensive area of granite of a pink tint, which is largely in demand from all parts of the country. Bear Hill is the principal elevation, and overlooks the centre village. Several small streams flow southerly from Cedar Swamp Pond, of about 100 acres, at the centre. North Pond, nearly as large, lies on the line at the northwest. Another small pond lies on the western line, and still another marks the northern point of Hopedale on the west. From Cedar Swamp Pond issues Charles River, flowing south, and affording power at one or more falls in this town. Mill River forms the line between this town and Upton. The land is moist, somewhat rocky, and not usually easy to work, but yields fair crops.

The product of the 141 farms in 1885 amounted to \$115,343.

Apple and pear orchards are numerous. Quarrying and stone-cutting employed about 150 men. The boot and shoe factories were 17 in number, employing nearly 3,000 persons, and during the last census year making goods to the value of \$1,085,353. There is a spindle factory, a machine shop, an iron foundry,—the iron goods made amounting to upwards of \$304,626. There were three straw factories making hats and other straw goods to the value of \$367,026,—employing 263 persons. Other manufactures are food preparations, leather, carriages, furniture and liquors. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$2,289,030. The two national banks had an aggregate capital of \$380,000; and the savings bank, at the opening of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$1,220,637. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$4,876,704, with a tax-rate of \$15.50 on \$1,000. There were 1,480 dwelling-houses and 9,343 inhabitants, including 2,362 legal voters.

There is a beautiful Soldiers' Memorial Hall of granite with brownstone trimmings, used for the public library and the Grand Army organization. The library contains about 7,000 volumes. There is a long-established high school, with the lower grades, which occupy 21 buildings, valued at upwards of \$60,000. The "Gazette" and the "Journal" have each a circulation of some 2,000. The "Times" is another weekly journal published here. The Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists have church edifices here. The Roman Catholics have recently completed a handsome church edifice of granite, with a tower 130 feet in height.

Milford (centre) is the post-office, and has the railway stations. Other villages are East Milford and North Milford. The town is beautiful in situation and healthful. A custom many years old is the holding of a sort of farmers' exchange every Saturday afternoon during the greater part of the year, at Town Park, for buying and selling farm stock, implements, for club purchases, and so forth.

This place was called by the Indians *Wopowage*, and by the original white settlers "Mill River." It was taken from Mendon, and incorporated, April 11, 1780. A part of Holliston was annexed April 1, 1859. The northern part of Milford was purchased of the Indians by the first proprietors of Mendon, and is still mentioned as the "North Purchase." A fraternal community was established many years ago at Hopedale by the Rev. Adin Ballou. This several years since abandoned the community principle, and finally took the form of a church organization. The movement resulted in the establishment, in 1886, of that part of Milford as the town of Hopedale.

The first church in Milford was formed in 1741, and the Rev. Amariah Frost was settled in 1743. Among the eminent persons early associated with this town were Col. Alexander Scammel (1747-1781), an officer of the Revolution; Stephen Chapin, D.D. (1778-1845), an able divine; A. H. Nelson (1812-1858), an able lawyer and judge; William Clafin, LL.D. (1818), governor of Massachusetts from 1869 to 1871; H. B. Clafin, the New York "Dry-Goods

Prince;" Gen. A. B. Underwood (1828), an able officer and lawyer; and Mrs. Clara Erskine (Clement) Waters, an esteemed author.

**Milk Row**, a village in Somerville.

**Mill and Bars Village**, in Deerfield.

**Mill Brook**, a village in Duxbury.

**Millbury** is situated near the middle of the southern half of Worcester County, 39 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which crosses the northeastern corner, and sends a branch to the centre. The Providence and Worcester Railroad runs across the town at the middle.

The greatest length of the territory is northeast and southwest, and is about twice its width. The assessed area is 9,303 acres, including 2,915 acres of forest consisting of pine, chestnut, maple and elm. Auburn and Worcester lie on the northwest, and the northeast angle rests on Lake Quinsigamond. Grafton bounds it on the east, Sutton on the south, and Oxford on the southwest. Bond Hill, at the centre, affords a fine view of the busy villages and of the line of the Blackstone River as it winds through the town. Dorothy Hill rises in the northeast, and near it is Dorothy Pond; in the southwest is Grass Hill, with Ram's-horn Pond at its base. East of this is Singletary Pond, lying on the southern line, and containing about 600 acres; the others being about 100 acres each. The outlets of these ponds, emptying into the Blackstone, afford with that river extensive hydraulic power. Other names of hills are Mount Ararat, Burbank and Wigwam. The basal rock is calcareous gneiss or blue granite; in which are found vermiculite and steatite. The soil is a clay loam and very fertile.

The value of the aggregate product of the 95 farms in 1885 was \$136,401. Apples and pears are largely raised. The water-powers being numerous, there are many factories, though not of great size. The three cotton mills employ 364 persons; the hosiery mill, 134; the five woollen mills, with their dye-house, 224; one boot and shoe factory employs 31; the two edge-tool factories employ 41, and the wire-works, 14. Most of the mills are of brick, and some are of wood. The Printing Machinery Company's mill is mentioned as a fine structure. There are 5 establishments making machinery, 7 producing metallic goods; 3 carriages; and there are a brick and tile factory, a furniture factory, 2 lumber mills, a tannery, and an establishment for various food preparations. The last State census shows that the aggregate value of the goods made in 1885 was \$1,560,173. The national bank has a capital of \$200,000, and the savings bank, at the beginning of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$712,277. The population was 4,555, including 829 legal voters. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,945,847; with a tax-rate of \$17.70 on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 664.

The post-offices are Millbury and West Millbury. The villages are these and Bramanville, Bucksville, Old Common, Simpsonville, Wheelersville and Burlingville. Many of the streets are excellent driveways, and some of them are numerous shaded by elms and maples, quite a number of the trees being a hundred years old. There are a good brick town-hall and a public library of about 6,000 volumes. The Congregationalists have two church edifices, the Baptists and Methodists, Irish Catholics and French Catholics, each one. There is a public high school; and this and other schools occupy 17 buildings, valued at upwards of \$30,000.

This town was taken from the north part of Sutton, and incorporated, June 11, 1813. The mills already erected were numerous enough to give it the name of Millbury. The first minister, the Rev. James Wellman, was ordained in 1747. There are shown here, as objects of interest, the sites of the first paper-mill and of the first armory and of the first powder-mill in the country; also the site of Thomas Blanchard's shop, which was the birth-place of the eccentric lathe, known now to all machinists.

**Miller's Falls,** a village in Erving; also one in Montague.

**Miller's River** rises in ponds in New Ipswich, N. H., and Ashburnham and Winchendon, Massachusetts. It has many tributaries, and passes through Athol, Orange and Wendell, and falls into the Connecticut between Erving and Montague. It is regarded as an excellent mill-stream.

**Millington,** a village in New Salem.

**Millis,** situated on the west side of the Charles River and on the northwestern side of Norfolk County, is a new and very pleasant town, mainly agricultural in its pursuits. The Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad passes through the midst of the town, having a very attractive station at the centre village — Millis,— 23 miles from Boston. The other village is Rockville, on the Charles River, in the southern part of the town. Millis is bounded on the north by Sherborn, on the east by Medfield, on the southeast and south by Norfolk, and on the west by Medway. The assessed area is 7,000 acres; including 2,312 acres of woodland. The surface for the most part is gently undulating. In the south, east and north are groups of small hills. Boggistere Brook enters the town at the northwest, and, forming two ponds and marking the form of three oxbows in its course, it unites with the Charles River at the northeast corner. One of these is South End Pond, lying near the Charles. Near its western shore are to be seen the remains of fortifications erected during King Philip's War. The Charles River forms the boundary line for the entire eastern and part of the southern sides of the town; and at Rockville furnishes a fine power, which is only partially utilized. There were, according to the last State census, 59 farms, whose

aggregate product in 1885 had the value of \$87,470. Cranberries, apples and strawberries are largely cultivated. The extensive and somewhat famous "Oak Grove Farm" is in this town. There are here a canning factory, an organ pipe factory, a church organ factory of long-established reputation, a carriage factory, a broom and brush factory, and several smaller establishments. The value of the aggregate product in the year mentioned was \$40,646. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$467,955, with a tax-rate of \$11 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 171; and the legal voters numbered 167. There is an excellent high school, with the lower grades. The papers published here are the "Advance" and the "Observer." A well-equipped free public library, located in suitable apartments, has been given to the town by the Millis family, who are resident here.

This town was formed from the eastern part of the town of Medway, and incorporated February 24, 1885. The water and air are excellent, and the town is regarded as unusually favorable to health. The central village is noted for its quiet and home-like aspect.

**Mill River** rises in Goshen, and flows southeast through Williamsburg and Northampton to the Connecticut. This was the scene of a noted disaster from the bursting of a dam several years ago, — regarding which, consult the towns mentioned. A second of this name rises in Leverett and runs southwest through Hadley to the Connecticut. A third rises in Conway, flows southeast through the southwestern part of Deerfield, where it receives Bloody Brook, then south through Whately and Hatfield to the Connecticut. A fourth rises in Wilbraham, in North and South Branches which unite in Springfield; it then enters the Connecticut just south of the city proper. A fifth rises in Hopkinton, and flowing south, forms the boundary line between Milford and Upton, runs through Hopedale, Mendon and Blackstone, and enters the Blackstone River at Woonsocket, in R. I. A sixth rises in Wrentham, flows north through Norfolk, and enters the Charles River near Rockville. A seventh is found in Taunton (formerly Canoe River), and has its sources in the northeastern towns of Bristol County.

**Mill River**, a village in Deerfield; also one in New Marlborough.

**Mill Valley**, a village in Amherst.

**Mill Village**, in Ashby; also in Bourne and in Dedham.

**Millville**, in Blackstone.

**Millwood**, a village in Framingham.



**Milton** is an old suburban town of much scenic beauty, lying in the northeasterly part of Norfolk County. It is bounded on the north by Boston (Dorchester district), east by Quincy, south by the same and Randolph and Canton; by the latter also on the southwest; and on the west by Hyde Park. The assessed area is 8,040 acres.

The forests are chiefly oak. The borders of the town are hilly, except on the north, and there is an extensive elevation in the central part. On the border next Canton is Blue Hill, whose summit is 635 feet above the level of the sea; and the views here obtained are exceedingly beautiful. On this hill is a meteorological observatory whose weather indications are published in the Boston dailies. From the blue tints this and other hills of this group wear when seen from the sea, they have gained their name of Blue Hills. They were formerly the habitat of numerous rattlesnakes. The principal underlying rocks are sienite and granite, and are extensively quarried. Neponset River forms a small portion of the western and the entire northern divisional line; and Pine Tree Brook, winding centrally through the town from the southern part, enters the Neponset at the middle of the northern line. The largest body of water is Houghton's Pond, containing about 25 acres.

The soil of this town, though somewhat rocky, is productive, and is under excellent cultivation. Some attention is given to market-gardening, to the cultivation of apples, pears, and the small fruits. The value of the greenhouse product in 1885, as given in the last State census, was \$17,595. The value of the entire product of the 75 farms was \$148,297. The chocolate mills on the Neponset employ about 100 persons, and the paper mills about 30. Twenty-four men were engaged in quarrying, and 50 men in dressing granite. There were also manufactures of leather, lumber, furniture, metallic goods, carriages, woollen goods, soap, and several other articles. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$427,188. The Blue Hill National Bank, in this town, has a capital of \$200,000. The population (census of 1885) was 3,555,—including 792 legal voters. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$13,283,583, with a tax of \$5 on \$1,000.

There is a beautiful and commodious town-hall and an "Association Hall." The public library contains upwards of 8,000 volumes. The "News" is the local paper, issued semi-weekly. The public schools are graded and include a good high school. They occupy eight buildings, valued at some \$60,000. The Milton Academy, in this town, was incorporated in 1798. The Trinitarian and the Unitarian Congregationalists each have a church here.

The post-offices are Milton, East Milton and Blue Hill. Other villages are Brush Hill, Centre, Mattapan, New State and Scots Woods. The Granite Branch of the Old Colony Railroad runs through the eastern margin of the town; the Milton Branch follows along the river on the northern side; and the Boston and Providence Division runs just outside the western line, with stations at convenient distances. A street railway also connects the place with all parts of the metropolis.

The carriage roads are excellent, and near the villages they are often shaded by old and handsome elms. Among the leading citizens of Milton are to be found many of the prominent men of the State; and scores of beautiful country-seats and villas, with extensive grounds highly ornamented with fine trees, shrubbery and plants, present delightful scenes amid the grand hills and on the undulating plains.

The Indian name of this place was *Uncataguisset* or *Unquetey*. It was incorporated May 7, 1662; and it may have been named for the poet Milton, who died in 1675. The first paper-mill in New England was erected in this town in 1730 by Daniel Henchman. Thomas Hutchinson, colonial governor in the years just preceding the Revolution, had his summer residence on the bank of the Neponset in this town. Among its eminent natives were Benjamin Wadsworth (1669-1737), a president of Harvard College; Peter Thacher (1752-1802), an eminent Congregationalist clergyman and political writer; and Edward Hutchinson Robbins (1758-1829), an able jurist.

**Milward**, a village in Charlton.

**Misery Island**, Great and Little, lie south of the eastern extremity of Beverly.

**Mishaum Point**, a southern extremity of Dartmouth, east of Pamanset River.

**Mitteneague**, a village in West Springfield.

**Monk's Hill**, in Kingston, 313 feet in height.

**Monomoy Island and Point** extends southward from the "elbow" of Cape Cod. The point was formerly known as Cape Malabar, and earlier still as Sandy Point.

**Monponsett Pond**, in Halifax and Hanson.

**Monroe** is an elevated town forming the northwestern corner of Franklin County. Its boundaries are Rome on the east, Florida on the south and west, and Readsborough, in Vermont, on the north. The town has an area of about 12 square miles; there being 6,794 acres of assessed land. There are 3,908 acres of forest. The Deerfield River, flowing southwest, forms the eastern line. An affluent, Mill Brook, enters at the southern line, having gathered in its branches from all parts of the town. There is a central valley where most of the farms are located, but the surface is generally rough, resting on a basis of calcareous gneiss and rocks of the Quebec group. The 31 farms in 1885 yielded an aggregate product valued at \$25,018. Considerable quantities of maple sugar are made. Two small saw mills were in operation a

part of the time, the value of all wooden products sold being \$1,566. The number of dwellings was 40, and of inhabitants 176, including 51 legal voters. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$73,231, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There are three school-houses, valued at \$1,200, one Sunday-school library of some 250 volumes, and one Baptist church. The post-offices are Monroe and Monroe Bridge. Hoosac Tunnel and North Adams are the nearest railroad stations.

This town was formed of the "gore" north of Florida, incorporated February 21, 1822, and named in honor of President James Monroe. The settlement was commenced about the beginning of this century by Daniel Caneday, of Coleraine, who was soon joined by Ebenezer Howard, Samuel Gore, the Rev. David Ballou, and others. The Revs. Moses Ballou, Hosea F. Ballou and J. Hix, Universalist ministers, were born in this town.

**Monson** is a very large and beautiful town in the south-easterly part of Hampden County, 80 miles west by southwest of Boston. The Boston and Albany Railroad follows the northern line, having its Palmer station at the middle point; while the New London and Northern Railroad runs conveniently through the midst of the town, north and south, having here three stations.

The boundaries are Palmer on the north, Brimfield and Wales on the east, Wilbraham on the west, and Stafford, in Connecticut, on the south. Its boundary lines are straight, except on the north; and its length north and south is about twice its width. It embraces 54 square miles; its assessed area being 25,504 acres. There are 7,181 acres of forest.

Moon Mountain, in the west, is a handsome eminence; and Peaked Mountain in the southwest rises to the height of 1,278 feet. A narrow valley abounding in rich meadows extends from north to south entirely through the township. Another valley in the south-east sends a tributary stream to the larger one in the main valley, which, gathering numerous rapid brooks from the crowding hills, enters the Chicopee River, which forms two thirds of the northern line. In the northwest is another expanse of meadows, whose streamlets unite and form Twelve-mile Brook, which flows northwest to the Chicopee. The principal rocks are dolerites and ferruginous gneiss.

Large quantities of clear gneiss are quarried here as "granite;" 67 men being employed in quarrying, and 41 in dressing the stone, in 1885. The soil is sandy loam. The 187 farms, in the last census year, yielded products to the aggregate value of \$200,854. A large variety of fruits and berries thrive here; apples, huckleberries, mangoes and strawberries leading in the value of their crop. There are three woollen mills, one making carpetings—employing 367 persons, and having a product valued at \$362,553; and two factories making straw hats, bonnets, etc., employing 198, and producing goods to the value of \$413,139. Lesser manufactures are food prep-

arations, leather, lumber, carriages, artisans' tools and other metallic goods. The value of the aggregate product in 1885 was \$952,582. There is here a national bank having a capital of \$150,000; and a savings bank whose deposits, at the opening of the present year, amounted to \$598,156. The population in 1885 was 3,958, of whom 820 were legal voters. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,491,162, with a tax-rate of \$16.40. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 619.

Monson (centre village) is the post-office; and the other villages are North Monson, South Monson and Lyons Village. There is an excellent town-hall of granite; also a granite library building, having a free library of about 4,000 volumes. The Linophillian Library consists of some 800 volumes, the Monson Academy has upwards of 1,300, and the State Primary School upwards of 700. The town has 14 public-school buildings, valued at upwards of \$12,000. The



HOME OF FIEBE BROWN, MONSON.

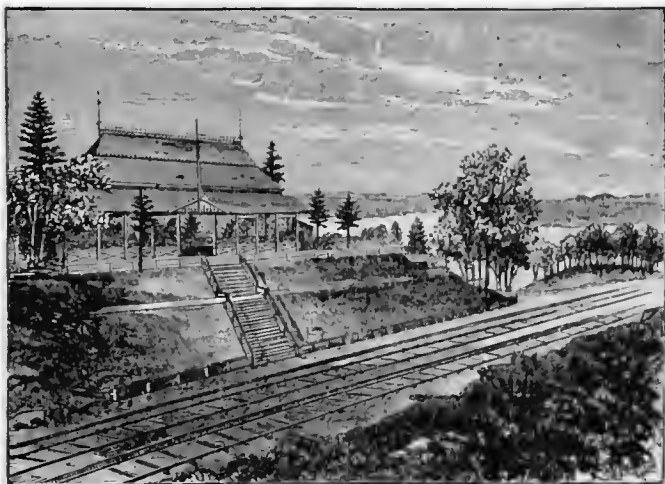
high school is taught in Monson Academy, an institution of excellent repute, incorporated in 1804. The State Primary School located here has a productive farm of 235 acres attached. It provided in 1888 for an average of 321 children, some taken from bad homes, others from no homes at all. Monson's newspaper is the "Mirror," a weekly of good circulation.

This town was settled as early as 1715, by Samuel King, John Keep, Robert Olds and others. It was incorporated April 25, 1760; and may have taken its name from Lord Monson, who succeeded to his title in 1748. It contained at that period 49 families; and a church was organized in 1762, the Rev. Abishai Sabin being ordained pastor. The Methodist church was organized in 1825. The churches at present are the Congregationalist, Methodist, Universalist and Roman Catholic.

Monson was a favorite resort of the Indians, and their relics are

frequently found. James Lyman Merrick (1803-1866), missionary and author, was a native of this town. Monson was the residence of the late Chief Justice Reuben A. Chapman (d. 1873), and of Mrs. Phœbe Hinsdale Brown (d. 1861), author of several of our favorite hymns. A fine monument to Monson's fallen soldiers of the late war stands in Flynt Park. It is 43 feet in height, and was a gift to the Grand Army post by Cyrus W. Holmes, a wealthy citizen of this town.

**Montague** is a prosperous manufacturing and farming town lying on the east side of the Connecticut River near the centre of Franklin County. It is 97 miles north-west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, which has stations at Miller's Falls, Montague (centre), Montague City and Turner's Falls. The New London and Northern Railroad runs through the town



LAKE PLEASANT, MONTAGUE.

north and south, having stations at South Montague, Montague Centre and Miller's Falls. The post-offices are Lake Pleasant and the villages mentioned, except South Montague. Other villages are Grant's Corner and Lock's Village.

The town is bounded on the north by Gill and Erving, east by Wendell, south by Leverett and Sunderland, and west by Deerfield and Greenfield. The Connecticut River separates it from the two latter towns, and, by a bend, from Gill on the north. Miller's River divides it from Erving on the northeast, entering the larger river at its turn northward at the northeastern angle of Montague. The assessed area is 16,500 acres, which includes 4,714 acres of woodland. The southeastern section is chiefly occupied by hills, and a broad elevation occupies the southwest part. Chestnut Hill in the south-

east, and Willis Hill in the northern part, are the most notable eminences. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss in the eastern part, middle shales and sandstones and upper conglomerate on the Connecticut River. Some specular iron occurs. Lake Pleasant, a beautiful sheet of water near the centre of the town and on the line of the railroads, attracts many visitors. There are a grove and several buildings for the use of pleasure parties.

The soil in the town is generally good. Cereals and tobacco have more than usual attention, and a great variety of fruits, berries and nuts are raised; of which apples, pears and strawberries are the largest items. The value of the aggregate product of the 141 farms in 1885 was \$181,637. The Connecticut, at the northern side of the town, first divides among several islands, then passing "The Narrows," spreads out broad and beautiful as a lake; meeting at Turner's Falls a dam over which it falls more than thirty feet perpendicularly; and thence, for half a mile, it continues to dash and foam, then turns again southward. This dam was constructed at a cost of some \$250,000, and forms one of the most important hydraulic powers in the State. The Turner's Falls Company, which has made the improvements, consisted originally of Alvah Crocker, Thomas Talbot, Benj. F. Butler and other capitalists. The company invested largely in land here, which has been laid out for a great manufacturing city. The leading manufactories at this point are the paper mills, employing, in 1885, 388 persons, and producing goods to the value of \$1,170,958; the John Russell Cutlery Company, employing 385 persons; their product and the metallic goods made in the town amounting to \$681,508; and a cotton mill employing 141 persons. There is also a valuable motive power at Miller's Falls, where a promising village has sprung up. Montague centre is a fair example of a well-built New England village. All except one or two villages have some manufacturing. Besides the kinds mentioned, there are made here, artisans' tools, farm and garden rakes, sporting and athletic goods, paper boxes, furniture, carriages, leather, bricks, and various food preparations. The value of the aggregate manufactured product is set down at \$2,273,139. At Turner's Falls is a national bank having a capital of \$300,000, and a savings bank, holding, at the beginning of the present year, deposits amounting to \$588,557. The population in 1885 was 5,629, of whom 1,050 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,169,295, with a tax-rate of \$15.50 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 910.

There are at Montague a substantial town-hall and a public library containing about 3,000 volumes. At Turner's Falls there is a local library association having some 2,000 volumes. At this village, also, is published a lively weekly newspaper—the "Turner's Falls Reporter." There are primary, grammar and high schools, provided for in ten buildings having the value of about \$70,000. There is a Congregationalist church at Montague village, one at Miller's, and a third at Turner's Falls; the latter place having also a German Congregational, a Unitarian, a Baptist and a Roman Catholic church.

At other points in the town are a German Methodist Episcopal, a second Unitarian, and a French Roman Catholic church.

This town, originally the north parish of Sunderland, was incorporated December 22, 1753. It was named in honor of Captain William Montague, commander of "The Mermaid" at the capture of Cape Breton, who was sent home with the news of the victory of Louisburg. The southern part of the town bore for a long time the name, "Huntinghill Fields," being much frequented by moose, deer, bears, wolves, foxes and lesser game. Indian implements, as stone axes and points of arrows, are still sometimes found here.

The first church was organized in 1752; the first ordained minister, the Rev. Judah Nash, being settled on the same date. Luther Severance, a noted politician, journalist and member of Congress, was born here in 1797, and died in Augusta, Me., in 1855. Hon. Jonathan Hartwell, who settled in Montague in 1817, is said to have originated the system of school-district libraries.

**Montello**, a railway station and village in the northern part of Brockton.

**Monterey** is a mountainous farming town in the midst of the southern section of Berkshire County. It is bounded on the north by Tyringham, east by Otis, south by Sandisfield and New Marlborough, and west by Great Barrington. The assessed area is 15,504 acres; and there are 3,524 acres of woodland.

The northern third of the town, having the form of a wide angle, is occupied by a very elevated plateau. Chestnut Hill is a beautiful eminence in the southeast corner. Brewer's Pond, of 250 acres, near this hill, and Six-mile Pond, of 344 acres, in the extreme southwest, add greatly to the beauty of the landscape. Hop Brook, rising in the highlands in the north, is so named from the wild hops that grow upon its banks. Rawson's Brook and the outlets of the ponds are affluents of Farmington River, and furnish motive power for two saw mills and a grist mill in the southern part of the town.

Carriages and wagons, lumber, various iron goods and boots and shoes constitute the manufactures; whose aggregate value for 1885 was \$9,013. The aggregate product of the 133 farms was \$96,668. The population was 571, of whom 159 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$224,785, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 130.

There were six public school-houses, valued at upwards of \$3,000. There is one church — Congregationalist, — founded in 1750. The nearest railroad station is on the Housatonic Railroad at Great Barrington, ten miles distant. Monterey sent 71 soldiers into the Union army in the late war, of whom 15 died in the service.

This town was taken from Tyringham, and incorporated April 12, 1847; taking its name from the city in Mexico where our army gained a signal victory in September, 1846. In 1851, certain territory was annexed from New Marlborough.

**Montgomery** is a small, mountainous and exclusively farming town on the Westfield River, in the northwesterly part of Hampden County, 115 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which follows the Westfield River along the southwestern line of the town. The station is Russell. Montgomery village is near the centre of the town.

Huntington forms the boundary on the northwest and north; Southampton adjoins it in a deeply serrated line on the northeast; Westfield lies on the southeast, and Russell on the southwest, separated by Westfield River. The assessed area is 8,603 acres,—3,374 acres being woodland. There is much wild and picturesque scenery. Bungy Hill in the northeast, Tekoa Hill in the southwest, and Rock Hill on the northwest border, are the highest elevations. Moose-meadow, Shatterack, Bear-den and Roaring brooks, affluents of the Westfield River, rising within the town, are the principal streams.

There are 62 farms, whose aggregate product, in 1885, had the value of \$57,304. The population was 278, including 84 legal voters; and they were sheltered in 63 dwelling-houses. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$138,401, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. There were five public school-houses, valued at upwards of \$2,000. The Congregationalists and the Methodists each have a church here.

Montgomery was originally the eastern part of "No. 5," and was incorporated November 28, 1780. It may have been named for General Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec in 1775.

**Montrose**, a village in Wakefield.

**Montvale**, a village in Woburn.

**Montville**, a village in Sandisfield.

**Monument Beach**, a village in Bourne.

**Monument Harbor**, in Bourne, northeast of Buzzard's Bay.

**Monument Mountain**, in Great Barrington.

**Moon Island**, in the southwestern part of Boston Harbor (or Bay), off Squantum Neck. It contains the reservoir and pumping station of the Boston sewerage system. Half-Moon Island lies south of Moon Island.

**Moose Hill**, in Sharon, 530 feet in height.

**More's Hill**, in Goshen, 1,713 feet in height.

**Morse Village**, in New Salem.



Morseville, in Natick.

Moultonville, in Newburyport.

Mount Auburn, a noted cemetery lying on the borders of Cambridge and Watertown; also a village in Watertown, and a railroad station at the border of the two towns.

Mount Bowdoin, an elevated area in the Dorchester district of Boston.

Mount Daniel, in Webster, 788 feet in height.

Mount Esther, in Whately, 795 feet in height.

Mount Grace, in Warwick, 1,628 feet.

Mount Hermon, a village in Gill; and a post-office in Northfield, on the opposite side of the Connecticut River.

Mount Hope, a locality and cemetery in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

Mount Hope Bay is a nearly enclosed body of water on the east side of Narragansett Bay at the mouth of Taunton River. On a peninsula on its western side, in Rhode Island, is Mount Hope, famed as the home of Massasoit and King Philip, of the Wampanoags.

Mount Lincoln, in Pelham, 1,246 feet in height.

Mount Pleasant, an elevated locality in Roxbury.

Mount Tom, a village in Easthampton; also a mountain 1,214 feet in height on the eastern border of the town and of the southern detached section of Northampton, forming the west bank of the Connecticut River.

Mount Wachusett, in Princeton, 2,018 feet in height; also a village in the same town.

Mount Warren, an elevated locality in the Roxbury district of Boston.

Mount Washington, a village in Everett.

Mount Washington, a mountainous and beautiful town of about 25 square miles, forms the southwestern angle of Berkshire County and of the State of Massachusetts. Situated on the Taconic range of mountains, its

noble elevations stand as sentinels between the Hudson and the Housatonic, both within view. On the north and northeast this town is bounded by Egremont; on the east by Sheffield; on the south by Salisbury in Connecticut; and west by Ancram and Copake, in New York. The Copake station on the New York and Harlem Railroad, four miles distant, is the nearest railroad connection for the town.

There are 9,127 acres of forest (more than half the area), consisting mostly of chestnut and yellow birch. The chief elevations are Alander, Race, Cedar and Mount Everett, the last being 2,624 feet high. Mount Everett is sometimes called the Taconic Dome, from its elevation and position in this range, and from its peculiar form. In altitude it excels all other mountains in the State, except Greylock, which occupies a corresponding position in the northwest. Dr. Edward Hitchcock says of the former mountain, in his "Geology of Massachusetts:" "Its central part is a somewhat conical, almost naked eminence, except that numerous yellow pines two or three feet high, and whortleberry bushes, have fixed themselves wherever the crevices of the rock afford sufficient soil. Thence the view from the summit is entirely unobstructed. . . . This certainly is the grandest prospect in Massachusetts, though others are more beautiful."

On the southwest side of Cedar Mountain are the beautiful Bishop Falls, where a clear streamlet comes dashing down over the rocks a distance of 200 feet, filling the air with its feathery spray and mellow music. Other streams are Wright Brook, Lee Pond Brook and Guilder's Brook, the outlet of Guilder's Pond, a beautiful sheet of water in the northeast, 20 acres in extent. Plaintain Pond is another charming sheet covering 75 acres, lying between Race Mountain and a long curving hill in the southeast.

This town has 39 farms, whose product in 1885 was valued at \$21,753. There are 41 dwelling-houses, and a population of 160, of whom 36 are legal voters. There are two public school buildings, valued at nearly \$2,000; a Congregationalist church, and a Sunday school having a library of upwards of 350 volumes.

Originally Tauconnuck Mountain Plantation, this place was incorporated as the town of Mount Washington, June 21, 1779. The town is noted for its whortleberries; and one of the summer diversions of the people, old and young, is the gathering of this delicious berry.

**Mugget Hill**, in Charlton, 1,012 feet in height.

**Mumford Ponds**, near the junction of Northbridge, Uxbridge and Sutton.

**Murrayfield** was "No. 9" of the ten townships sold at auction, by order of the General Court, on the 2d of June, 1762. It was incorporated October 31, 1765; and the name changed to Chester February 21, 1783.

Muskegat Island, forms the western extremity of Nantucket County.

Musquahoc Pond, in Rutland.

Myrickville, in Berkley. The Old Colony Railroad station near this village is "Myrick's."

Mystic, a village in Medford; also a pond or series of ponds at the junction of the towns of Arlington, Medford and Winchester, and the source of a portion of the water supply of the city of Boston.

Mystic River, the outlet of the Mystic ponds, flowing east, then southeast, through Medford to Boston Harbor.

Nagog Pond, in Littleton.

Nahant is a noted sea-girt town, consisting of three sections, almost islands, connected with each other and with the mainland by a curious series of level sandy beaches, some of which are long enough for delightful drives. It forms the east side of Lynn harbor, and the west and south sides of Nahant Bay. The area is 500 acres; and the peninsula which connects it with Lynn is two miles in length, or about one and a half miles to Little Nahant, a village on an expansion of the neck northward.

Long Beach is on the north side of the peninsula; next eastward is Little Nahant Beach, succeeded in the circuit of the town by Joseph's Pond, Lewis' and Coral beaches. Between these are East Point, John's Peril (point), Spouting Rock, Hood's, Cedar and East points; and westward, on the south side, are Bass Rock, Dorothy's Cove, Bass Point at the southwest, and Black Rock on the west. Pea and Shag islands lie near on the south of the eastern extremity; while north of it is Egg Rock with its light-house. The principal rock is sienite. At the southeast this rises into a bold promontory about 100 feet in height, called Bailey's, or, later, Nahant Hill. Castle Rock, Pulpit Rock, Irene's Grotto, in this vicinity, are striking and attractive objects. Another wild and grotesque feature is "Spouting Horn," at the northern extremity of the shore. Through this, in storms, the sea breaks with tremendous violence. Near by is the Swallows' Cove, another interesting spot.

There are but six farms in the town, and these are devoted chiefly to the dairy and greenhouse; the value of their entire product being set down in the last census report as \$11,690. The number of fishermen was five, and the product, principally herring, mackerel and lobsters, was \$9,062. The town is mainly a place of summer residence and entertainment. Many elegant mansions have been erected here by the citizens of Boston and other cities, who spend their summers in this delightful place. They are surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery, and command fine prospects of the ocean.

Nahant was discovered by Captain John Smith in 1614, who named it on his map, "The Fullerton Islands." The Indian name is *Nahantean*, signifying "twins." The first dwelling-house was erected here in 1673; and the second settler was James Mills; for whose beautiful daughter Dorothy Cove was named. In 1817, the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins erected a beautiful cottage here; and a little later the Hon. Frederic Tudor, who opened the ice trade in this country, came here to reside. He subsequently fitted up a romantic spot, and gave it the name of "Maolis" (*Siloam* transposed), which attracts many visitors. Neptune's Temple, in these gardens, is a beautiful retreat, shaded by balm of Gilead trees, and affording a fine view of Lynn, Swampscott and Marblehead, together with the sea-beaten Egg Rock, its lighthouse and the open sea. It is supported by eight pillars of unhewn stone. Underneath is the Witches' Cave, which, it is said, served as a shelter for several persons during the persecutions for witchcraft in 1692.

The town was formerly a part of Lynn, from which it was set off and incorporated, March 29, 1853. There are two school-houses, valued at some \$7,000, occupied by the primary and grammar schools; the high school being accommodated in the town-hall. The Nahant public library has about 7,000 volumes. The church edifices are Methodist, Roman Catholic and Union. The population is 637, of whom 146 are legal voters. The dwellings number 293. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$4,857,731; with a tax-rate of \$6 on \$1,000. The place is reached in the summer by regular boats from Boston, and at all seasons by barges and other conveyances over the excellent beach-road to Lynn.

**Namasket**, a village in Middleborough.

**Namequoit**, a village in Orleans.

**Namskaket**, a village in Orleans.

**Nanepashemet**, a village in Marblehead.

**Nantasket**, a post-office in North Cohasset, close upon the south line of Hull. Also, the section of Hull adjacent to Nantasket Beach.

**Nantasket Roads**, the open body of water at the southwest of the main entrance of Boston Harbor.

**NANTUCKET**, the town, embraces the entire island of the same name, and the smaller islands of Tuckernuck, Muskegat, with the three Gravelly Islands; and the *town* constitutes the entire county of Nantucket. Nantucket is also the name of the principal village, containing the

court-house and jail. It is situated midway of the north side of the island, on a harbor of its own name. This place is 110 miles south-east of Boston, with which it has communication by the Old Colony Railroad and steamers.

At the northern extremity of the Nauma peninsula is Great Point Light; southeast of this, on the eastern extremity of the island, is Sankaty Head Light; and on the north shore of the western section is Bug Light, — with Nantucket Light eastward on Brant Point, marking the entrance to Nantucket harbor. From the wharves of the village the harbor extends northeastward above 6 miles, forming two basins, each about one and a half miles in extreme width; and on the south side of the first is Polpis Harbor.

In the water approach, after passing Brant Point, the old town of Nantucket comes fully into view, extending along the harbor for more than a mile, and rising from the water's edge in irregular terraces to the height of the land. Along near the summit are seen the towers and spires of churches, with hotels, a school-house or two, and other large buildings, and the standpipe of the water-works at the northwest. On the principal streets and square near the steam-boat wharf are the custom-house, with the U.S. Signal Service apparatus on its top, the excellent building of the Pacific Bank, and the post-office. About the square there are many fine old mansions, such being also found at various other points in the village. In the midst of it stands the substantial brick building of the Coffin School, an academy founded in 1826 by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British navy, a native of Boston, but of Nantucket family. Not far from this is the Nantucket Atheneum, a fine structure containing a good hall, a valuable collection of curiosities, and a library of about 8,000 volumes, — all accessible to the public for a small fee. The academy also has a library of some 1,200 volumes. In the older parts of the village many buildings are unpainted, many have look-outs on their roofs, and some have vanes, simulating usually the form of a fish. The oldest house shown here was built in 1686. For the best edifices the Grecian temple style of architecture is the favorite. Many fine trees along the streets add their attractions to those of lawns, shrubbery, flowers, and the frequent grape-vines. Through streets and lanes often resounds the bell, the horn and the voice of the town-crier; and in the high tower of the Unitarian church a watchman stands ready, day and night, to sound the bell at sight of a blaze. The place has suffered three fires of great destructiveness, in 1836, 1838 and 1846. The last destroyed about \$1,000,000 worth of property, making room for much change in the appearance of the village. The old windmill, on a hill near the village, still remains a conspicuous object, having been in continuous use since 1746. The court-house and the wooden jail are not impressive in appearance. In the outskirts, on the road to "Sconset," is a large asylum, with an extensive farm.

In 1841 the population of this town was 9,012; and it had about 100 ships engaged in the whale fishery. But other whaling ports were growing; and a great fall in prices of whale products,

beginning in 1842, the great fire of 1846, the rush of young men to California in 1849 and years following, all wrought to dwindle this business; and the year 1870 saw the sailing of the last whaler. The pursuit of bass, bluefish and cod still engages a small number of the inhabitants. Large quantities of lobsters, clams, quahaugs and scallops are also sent to market from these islands. A considerable number of the common manufactures have slowly come in, instead of the old ropewalks and candle factories, affording larger opportunities for home industry. The national bank in this place has a capital stock of \$100,000; and the savings institution, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$359,621.

The post-offices are Nantucket and Siasconset, at the southeast extremity of the town. The place is a small village of one-storied houses, shingled from top to bottom. Other villages, or prominent localities, are Coatue, Madaket, Polpis Village, Quaise, Quidnet, Wauwinet, "Tuckernuck" and Surfside. The last is on an elevated and fertile plain on the south shore; and is connected with "Sconset" and Nantucket by a narrow-gauge railway. Scattered over the island, solitary or in clumps and groves, are pine-trees, some of large size, whose green shoots escaped the nibbling of the formerly superabundant sheep. The religious societies having church edifices in the town are the Baptist and colored Baptist, Congregationalist, Unitarian, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Friends — who have two. Nantucket furnished about 300 men for our army and navy during the late war, and from 60 to 70 of them were lost. In Monument Square, in Nantucket village, stands a handsome monument to their memory.

The climate of this place is delightful, being very equable, salubrious, and from ten to twenty degrees milder in winter and cooler in summer than in Central Massachusetts. The inhabitants are noted for longevity, many attaining to the age of 80 and 90 years. There were formerly many Indians on this island; but the last full-blooded *Nautican* died in 1822, and in 1854 the last individual in whose veins ran a strain of Indian blood.

This town was incorporated June 27, 1687, as "Sherburn;" but the name was changed to the present one, June 8, 1795.

Among the eminent persons not previously mentioned were Peleg Folger (1733-1789), a noted poet; Gen. Joseph Gardner Swift, LL.D. (1783-1865), an able officer; Timothy Gardner Coffin (1788-1854), an eminent lawyer; Lucretia Coffin Mott (1793), a talented preacher of the Society of Friends; Charles F. Winslow (1811), an able author, and appointed U.S. consul at Payta, Peru, in 1862; Miss Maria Mitchell (1818-1889), distinguished for her knowledge of astronomy; the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford (1829), a popular preacher and author. Others are Walter Folger, Barker Burnell, M.C., Hon. Charles J. Folger, Hon. Alfred Macy and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, D.D.

For a further account of this town, see article on Nantucket County.

Nashoba, a village in Westford.

Nasketucket, a village in Fairhaven.

Nashawena Island, in the town of Gosnold.

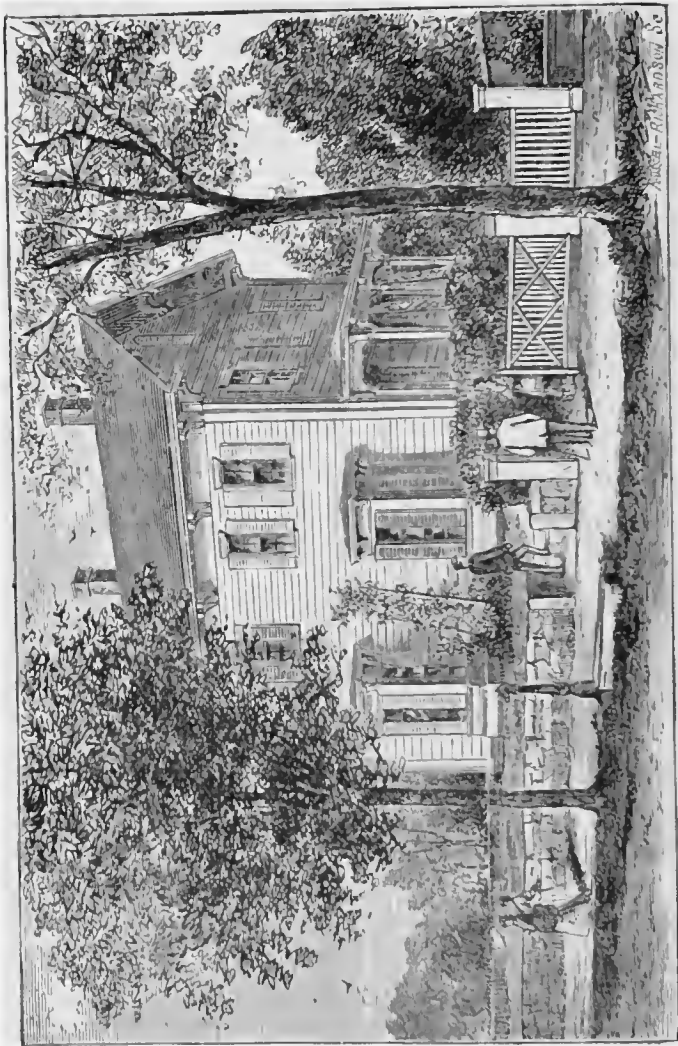
**Nashua River**, a beautiful stream which has its original source in Ashburnham, in the northeastern part of Worcester County; and flowing through Westminster, Fitchburg and Leominster, receives in Lancaster its South Branch. This has its source in Wachusett Pond, in Princeton, whence it flows through Sterling, West Boylston, Royalston, Clinton, to the main stream in Lancaster. The latter then proceeds in a northeast course through Harvard, Shirley, Ayer, Groton and Pepperell, thence through Hollis and Nashua, N. H., where it falls into the Merrimack River.

**Natick** is a large and flourishing town in the southerly part of Middlesex County, noted chiefly for its shoe manufacture. The Boston and Albany Railroad crosses the town, having its chief station in Natick village, at the centre, 17 miles from Boston. From this point a branch road extends to Saxonville, on the Sudbury River, in Framingham. The large angles of the town lie at its north, south and west. The assessed area is 8,309 acres. Wayland bounds it on the north, Needham on the east, Sherborn on the southwest, and Framingham on the northwest.

The most commanding eminence is Pegan Hill, at the southeast, 408 feet in height. Others are Tom's Hill in the west, and Fisk's and Broad hills near the centre, — from which may be had fine views of the principal village and of Lake Cochituate. This beautiful expanse of water extends from the central part of the town northward along the borders of Framingham and Wayland. Eastward, just over the border, are the Wellesley ponds. There are other small ponds in the northeast, south and west. Dispersed about the town are tracts of forest to the extent of 1,870 acres. There is a well-wooded range of small hills in the south and east, whose most elevated summits mark the form of a rude letter S. Not far from these flows the Charles River across the southeast corner of the town into Needham, furnishing power at South Natick. This valley drew from President Washington the remark, "Nature seems to have lavished all her beauties here."

The soil of this town is not remarkably fertile, yet skilful cultivation procures good crops. The value of the product of the 92 farms in 1888 was \$96,815.

About the year 1830 Natick began to make a kind of sale shoes called "brogans," by hand, for the Southern market. A few years later machinery was introduced, and about the same time railroad communication was opened with Boston; and under the lead of the enterprising men, among whom were the Messrs. Walcott, Hon.



RESIDENCE OF HON. HENRY WILSON, NATICK, MASS.

ANGEL-GRASS ROAD, DC



Henry Wilson, Isaac Felch and others, the business increased. Workmen came in, new streets were laid out, buildings erected, new firms and shops established; so that from a sparsely settled town of 890 inhabitants in 1830 it has come to contain at this date upwards of 10,000 people (census of 1885, 8,460). One mile north of the centre the enterprising village of Felchville sprang up; and the very handsome village of South Natick has been steadily increasing. Other villages are Mossville, in the southwest, and North and West Natick. Natick and South Natick are the post-offices. The central villages are connected by a street railway; and the place is a trade-centre for neighboring towns.

There were in the town in 1885, 28 shoe establishments, employing 1,505 persons, and making goods to the value, in that year, of \$2,042,856. There are also manufactures of lumber, boxes, furniture, leather, paint, straw goods and other clothing, base balls, metallic goods, carriages, textiles, soap, flour and meal and other food preparations. The value of the aggregate product was \$2,534,495. The Natick National Bank has a capital of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the opening of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$934,768. The taxed dwelling-houses in 1888 were 1,594 in number; the legal voters, 2,117; the valuation was \$5,193,230, and the tax-rate \$17.20 on \$1,000.

There are a good town-hall, a well-shaded park, an excellent opera house, and a fine library building of brick (the "Morse Institute") containing a free reading-room and a library of nearly 20,000 volumes. The Odd Fellows also have a good three-storied edifice of brick. There is a good high school at the centre, and spacious buildings for the lower grades here and in other villages; their value being about \$50,000. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, in the central part of the town, and a Congregationalist, a Unitarian and a Roman Catholic at South Natick. The Dell-park Cemetery is beautiful in itself and in its situation.

The oldest newspaper is the "Natick Bulletin;" the "Natick Weekly Review" is a more recent Democratic venture; and the "Natick Citizen" is a pronounced Republican prohibition journal; the good effects of its work being shown by the establishment of local prohibition in the town. The land as a whole is elevated, and the water-supply excellent.

The celebrated John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, established the first Indian church in New England in this town in 1660. Three years later, the Bible, translated by him into the Nipmuck language, was printed at Cambridge. The oak tree under which he used to instruct the sons of the forest is still pointed out. There is an Indian burial place at South Natick, and one at the centre. The name *Natick* is an Indian word signifying "a place of hills." This town first appears in the State records, April 16, 1679, as a plantation making an exchange of lands with Sherborn. On February 23, 1762, it is recorded: "The parish of Natick established as the district of Natick;" and on February 19, 1781, the district was made the town of Natick.

Of the eminent people associated with this town, there are William Bigelow (1773-1844), editor and poet; Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. (1802-1885), an able divine and educator, the husband of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author; Alexander W. Thayer (1807), a musical critic and author; and Hon. Henry Wilson, shoe manufacturer, U.S. senator, and vice-president of the nation.

**Naukeag Ponds**, in Ashburnham, — the source of the Nashua River.

**Nauset**, a long sand-bar on the east of Chatham and Orleans, the southeastern towns of Cape Cod. It is nearly on a line with the long island of Monomoy, with which it may in former times have been joined. The sea has made a breach through it opposite the centre of Eastham. It is sometimes called "Nauset Neck," but is practically two islands.

**Nauset Harbor**, lying between Orleans and Eastham, and opening into the ocean at the north end of Nauset Neck.

**Naushon Island**, the largest of the islands forming the town of Gosnold.

**Needham** lies in the northern part of Norfolk County, its boundaries marked on three sides (except a mile or two at the southeast) by the circuitous line of Charles River. Newton and the West Roxbury district of Boston lie on the east, Dedham and Dover on the south, the latter also on the west, and Wellesley on the northwest and north. The assessed area is 7,692 acres, including 3,046 acres of woodland.

Bird's Hill in the southeast corner and Ridge Hill in the western part are charming elevations, commanding extensive prospects of well-cultivated farms and prosperous villages. Much attention is bestowed on market-gardening. The extensive meadows on Charles River produce valuable crops of hay and cranberries. The apple and pear orchards are numerous, and berries are found in large variety.

The value of the aggregate product of the 249 farms in 1888 was \$132,275. Many of these farms are small, and are simply the residences of people principally engaged in other business. Only 81 persons are reported as farmers. The largest manufactory is the hosiery mill, employing 243 persons, and in 1885 producing goods to the value of \$276,924. Other manufactures are machinery, scientific appliances, carriages, leather, and food preparations. The total number of establishments was 55, and their aggregate product had the value of \$377,247. The population was 2,586, of which 603 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,081,082; and the rate of taxation was \$13 on \$1,000. There were 605 taxed dwelling-houses.

The post-offices are Needham (village), Highlandville and Charles River Village; and these are also the railway stations. The other villages are Greendale and Needham Upper Falls. The Woonsocket

Division of the New York and New England Railroad passes through the midst of the town. The schools consist of the grades of sub-primary, primary, intermediate, grammar and high; and are provided with 6 buildings, valued at nearly \$60,000. The Needham Library Association has some 2,000 volumes. The "Needham Chronicle" is the favorite weekly of the town. There are here one church each of the Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians and the Congregationalists, the latter having an edifice of beautiful design, recently erected.

This town, originally a part of Dedham, was incorporated November 5, 1711; having its name, probably, from the parish of Needham in Norfolk County, England. On April 6, 1881, the northern part of Needham was set off to form the town of Wellesley.

**Needham Corners**, a village in Peabody.

**Neponset**, a village in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Neponset River** has its origin as the outlet of Neponset Reservoir in the northern section of Foxborough. Flowing north, it receives Walpole Mill Branch, coming southward from Great Spring in the southeastern part of Dover. Near the conjoined angles of Sharon, Canton and Norwood it receives the overflow of Massapoag Pond in the first, and of Ponkapoag and Reservoir ponds in the second. It forms the line between the first two of these and Norwood, and between Canton and Dedham (where it receives Mother Brook) and between Milton and Hyde Park for a short distance; then makes a detour to the centre of the latter, but returns to the boundary, forming the line between the Dorchester district of Boston and Milton and Quincy; where it enters Dorchester Bay at Commercial Point.

**New Ashford** is a small farming town of mountainous, wild and broken land, presenting much beautiful scenery, situated in the northwestern part of Berkshire County, about 130 miles from Boston. The long mountain ridge of which Greylock, at the northeast angle, is the highest summit, separates it from the valley of the Housatonic and its railroad on the east; so that the nearest railroad stations are the Fitchburg in Williamstown, eight miles north, and the Boston and Albany at Pittsfield, 12 miles south. Williamstown bounds it on the north, Adams and Cheshire on the east, Lanesborough on the south, and Hancock on the west. The assessed area is 7,570 acres, including 3,917 acres of forest, consisting of maple, beech and birch. Sugar Loaf Mount, south of the centre, is the most notable eminence in the town; and on the western border are the outposts of the Taconic range. Marble and calcareous schist abound, and have been quarried. There is in this town a cave 130 feet in length, with some apartments 20 feet in height, glittering with stalactites. The Green River, which flows north to the Hoosac River, rises in the northern section of this town; and in the southern part an affluent of the

Housatonic has its source. The town abounds in springs and trout brooks.

The 30 farms in 1885 yielded products to the value of \$32,087. Much charcoal is made, and there is one saw mill. The population was 163, including 47 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$82,695, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 37. There were two public school-houses and a Methodist church. The place was incorporated as a district February 26, 1781, and as a town February 6, 1801. The village and post-office is New Ashford, at the centre.

**NEW BEDFORD**, long noted for its whale fisheries and for the wealth and urbanity of its people, is a city of 5,598 dwelling-houses and 33,393 inhabitants, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Acushnet River, here broadening into New Bedford Harbor, on the north side of Buzzard's Bay. It lies in latitude  $41^{\circ} 38'$  north, and in longitude  $70^{\circ} 55'$  west. It is 228 miles northeast from New York, with which it has connection by steamboats; and is 55 miles south of Boston, and connected with that place and the western regions by the New Bedford and Taunton and the Fall River branches of the Old Colony Railroad; while the Fairhaven Branch, just across the river, makes the same connections, and a more direct one with the eastern towns and Cape Cod. A fine bridge 4,000 feet in length provides easy access to Fairhaven; and street cars run to this and other neighboring villages.

New Bedford is bounded on the north by Freetown, east by Acushnet and Fairhaven, and west by Dartmouth. Clark's Point, bearing a lighthouse, is the southern termination of the city; and Clark's Neck, above the point, divides New Bedford harbor from Clark's Cove. There is another light in the upper harbor. In both upper and lower harbors are several islands; the larger ones known as Pope's, Palmer's, Egg and Angelica islands, the last being off Sconticut Point, which marks the eastern side of the harbor entrance. The city is ten and a half miles long, north and south, and about one and a half miles wide, east and west. The assessed area is 8,930 acres. The principal rock is felspathic gneiss and granite. The surface of the land is finely diversified by swelling knolls, pleasant plains, and fertile valleys. The Pamanset River has its source in Sassaquin's Pond, of about 50 acres, in the northeast section, and drains the northern part of the territory; reaching the sea through Dartmouth. The Acushnet River rises in the northern part of the town of Acushnet; its broadening channel forming a division between the town and the city. Great Cedar Swamp covers an extensive area on the line of Dartmouth, largely occupied by forest. The soil is diluvium, consisting of sand, loam and gravel. All varieties of gneiss, with flesh-red felspar, black mica, graphic granite, and coarse garnets are found.

There are 67 farms within the corporate limits, whose aggregate product in 1885 was \$127,944. The largest manufacturing estab-

lishments are the cotton mills, employing, in 1885, 4,024 persons; while a woollen mill employed 96; the value of the textiles made being \$5,343,779. There were 29 boot and shoe factories, employing 389 persons, and having a product valued at \$751,240; 156 persons were engaged in making machinery, whose product was valued at \$269,675; 236 were engaged in working iron, copper, britannia, tin and gold (jewelry), these products amounting to \$980,000; 147 persons were engaged in making picture frames; 120 in carriage-making; 154 in making cordage; 148 in glass-making; 47 in stonework; 52 in making drills; and 49 in making coopers' wares. There were 27 ship-yards, 7 oil factories, 8 tanneries, and 4 lumber mills. Other manufactures were artisans' tools, electrical apparatus, paper boxes, brooms, furniture, liquors, harnesses; and many of smaller extent to the number of 420. Steam is chiefly the motive power. The value of the products in the aggregate was \$11,334,770. The fisheries brought in \$1,235,109; of which \$1,155,863 was for whale products. In this business 82 vessels were engaged, 3 being steamers; 7, ships; 1, a brig; 59, barques; the remainder being schooners and sloops. The tonnage of these was 19,873, and the value \$1,016,325. The commercial marine consisted of 2 barques, 1 brig, 18 schooners, 1 sloop, and 5 steamers, having a tonnage of 15,566, and a value of \$255,000. There are five national banks, whose capital stock in the aggregate was \$4,100,000. The two savings banks, at the beginning of the present year, held deposits to the amount of \$14,746,199. There is also a safe deposit and trust company and a co-operative bank. The number of legal voters was 7,051. The valuation in 1888 was \$33,454,347; with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000.

The post-offices are New Bedford and Clifford; the other villages being Cannonville, Jesseville, Kennersonville and Rock Dale.

The city proper is built on land rising gradually from the bank of the river; and, seen from the Fairhaven shore opposite, or from the bay, presents a very beautiful appearance. There is a handsome park of 10 acres in the upper part of the city, where stands the Soldiers' Monument. The streets are laid out regularly, and several of them are remarkable for the elegant mansions, surrounded with ample gardens. County, Cottage and Sixth streets — the first especially — beautifully shaded with ancient elms, have few equals in the country. Many residences have an air of elegance and splendor seldom seen. The custom-house, city-hall, and the post-office are imposing structures of native granite. The latter building was erected in 1836, at a cost of \$31,700; the customs building was completed in 1839, at expense of \$60,000. Another fine edifice is that of the Odd Fellows, recently erected. There are also several handsome business blocks; and the manufactories are not all without beauty or impressiveness, the larger ones being generally of brick or granite. Under the will of Sylvia Ann Howland, the city received \$100,000 for the promotion and support, within the city, of liberal education, and the enlargement, from time to time, of the Free Public Library. The library building was completed in 1857, and is valued at \$56,000. It now contains about 50,000 volumes. The

county court-house, the house of correction, constructed of brick, and the jail, of granite, are also superior structures. There are three good halls used for entertainments.

There are four public and five private cemeteries in the city, several of which are of much beauty; all except one being remote from the city proper.

The Baptists have four churches here, the Congregationalists three; the Unitarians two; the Protestant Episcopalians two; the Roman Catholics five; the Christian one; the Christian Connection three; the Friends two; the Universalists one; the Latter Day Saints one; the Adventists one; and there is a Christian Union, which is undenominational. St. James' Church (Episcopalian) is specially noticeable for its chastely beautiful architecture. The Unitarians, Congregationalists and Roman Catholics, also, have each one or more fine edifices.

The city has excellent graded schools, including a high school, for which are provided 19 buildings, having the value of nearly \$500,000. The Friends' Academy, founded in 1810, has been a very flourishing institution. It possesses a choice library of about 3,000 volumes. There are also several other flourishing schools. The city sustains two daily newspapers,—the "Evening Standard" and the "Mercury;" three weeklies,—the "Republican Standard," the "Mercury," and the "Whaleman's Shipping List;" and one monthly,—the "Old Colonist."

With the coming of cotton and woollen manufacture to New Bedford there was an influx of Irish and Scotch; and the numerous other manufactories have attracted flocks of young American people. Yet, as said a writer in the "Boston Journal" several years ago, "New Bedford seems to have a cosmopolitan breeze always blowing over its strata. On the vessels fitting out for their long and adventurous cruises you may hear all the modern languages spoken. Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Norwegians have pitched their tents here, and make periodical visits to the whale regions."

The site of the city of New Bedford was purchased in 1652 from the chiefs *Wesamequen* and his son *Wamsutta*. The Indian name of the place was *Acushnet*. Of the first settlers upon the ground were Ralf Russell, his son John Russell, and Anthony Slocum, who later built an iron forge at Russell's Mills, and John Cooke, whose home was at the head of Acushnet River. The first house was erected about the year 1764, by John Loudon, of Pembroke. The place was a part of Dartmouth until February 23, 1787, when it was set off and incorporated as a town. It was first named "Bedford" in honor of the Russells, early settlers of the place, and related to the Duke of Bedford. Finding there was already a "Bedford" in the State, the prefix "New" was adopted. The town embraced also certain territory on the east side of the harbor, which, on February 22, 1812, was set off to form Fairhaven. New Bedford was made a city March 9, 1847. In the course of a century from settlement the inhabitants had become quite numerous; but in 1676, during King

Philip's War, nearly all the dwellings were destroyed, and many people killed. After the war the place again flourished. The whale fishery early attracted the attention of the inhabitants; and several small vessels were already in the business when, in 1767, they launched their first *ship*,—the "Dartmouth," of which Joseph Rotch was the owner. Her first voyage was made to London with a cargo of whale oil. This ship, some years later (1773), came into Boston with a cargo of tea from London, which readers will remember was disposed of in a very peculiar manner. In 1775 New Bedford's whaling fleet had increased to 50 vessels.

The people of this village were the witnesses of the contest which has been called "the first naval battle of the Revolution," when, on the 5th of May, 1775, Captain Linzee, of the British sloop-of-war *Falcon*, captured two provincial sloops in the harbor. The people of the place fitted out two sloops, with 30 men, and retook the captured vessels, with 15 of the British on board, before they were out of Buzzard's Bay. Though at the period of the Revolution a great majority of the citizens were Quakers, or Friends, and opposed to privateering on principle, yet many citizens did engage in this business; and the harbor was largely used to fit out privateers and for captured vessels. The facts becoming known to Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander at New York, he despatched an expedition against the place. On the 5th of September, 1778, about 5,000 British landed from boats in Clark's Cove; and, marching up the country road to the village, they burned houses, wharves, shipping, naval stores and provisions.

From the close of this war the whaling industry steadily increased until 1857, when New Bedford had a whaling fleet of 325 vessels, worth, with outfit, more than \$12,000,000; and requiring the services of 10,000 seamen. In the war of secession ships and outfits belonging in port were destroyed by Confederate privateers to the value of about \$1,500,000. In September, 1871, 22 of her ships had to be abandoned in the ice of the Arctic Ocean; involving a loss, regardless of the whale products on board, of \$1,000,000.

Perhaps the most eminent citizens of New Bedford were Joseph Rotch, an enterprising merchant and shipowner of the Revolutionary period; Captain Grinnell (1758–1850), a successful shipmaster, noted as a man of great probity; Joseph Grinnell (b. 1788), a distinguished merchant and a member of Congress 1844–1852; Moses H. Grinnell (b. 1803), member of Congress 1839–1841, appointed collector of the port of New York in 1869, and distinguished as a promoter of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition; George Howland (d. 1852), a successful merchant and financier, a member of the Society of Friends, to whose educational and benevolent institutions he made large bequests; Dr. Samuel West (1730–1807), clergyman, statesman, and author; Jabez D. Hammond, LL.D. (1778–1855), an able lawyer and author; Hon. Jonathan Bourne (1811–1889), a successful merchant, at one period the largest owner in the world in whaling operations, an able financier, and highly esteemed as an excellent citizen; William Bradford, noted especially for his

paintings of Arctic scenes; John Henry Clifford, governor of the Commonwealth, 1853-4; and William H. Crape, member of Congress.

**New Braintree** is situated in the western part of Worcester County, its northwest side lying on Ware River, which separates it from Hardwick and Ware. The territorial form is mainly triangular, with apex to the north and its base line east and west. Barre and Oakham bound it on the northeast, and North Brookfield and West Brookfield on the south. The assessed area is 12,856 acres, including 2,790 acres of forest, chiefly maple, ash, chestnut, oak and walnut. 'Tufts' Hill, in the easterly part of the town, rises to an altitude of 1,179 feet, and is one of the highest points of land in the county. Near on its northwest side are Pepper and Webb's ponds. Many bubbling springs and sparkling brooks mark the surface, which is much varied by hills and valleys. The soil is good, affording excellent grazing; and the dairy products have been regarded as of superior quality. The 119 farms in 1885 yielded products to the value of \$178,114. The cereal and apple crops are proportionately large. The manufactories consist of a small paper-mill, a carriage factory, a saw-mill, one or more grain mills, and other shops found in rural communities. The value of the aggregate product in 1885 was set down in the census as \$15,663. The population was 558, including 132 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$439,890, with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses were 116 in number. The six school buildings are valued at upwards of \$5,000. There is a town library of nearly 800 volumes. The only church edifice belongs to the Congregationalists. New Braintree is the post-office and only village; and is situated at the centre. The Central Massachusetts Railroad, of the Boston and Maine Railroad system, runs through the town, with the Ware River Railroad at the southwest border. The Indian name of the place was *Winimisset*. Eight men were killed and three mortally wounded here by the savages, August 2, 1676. A grant of 1,000 acres of the township was made to people in old Braintree in Norfolk County for services rendered in 1675; and the rest of the territory of the present town was taken from Brookfield and Hardwick. For a time the place bore only the name "Braintree Farms." It was incorporated as New Braintree on January 31, 1751. The town furnished 31 soldiers to the Union armies in the late war, of whom 10 were lost.

Among eminent natives of New Braintree were Charles Eames, (1812-1867), an able international lawyer and editor; Jonathan Fisher (1768-1847), clergyman, and author of "Scripture Animals."

**Newbury** is an ancient and pleasant agricultural town in the northeast part of Essex County, 32 miles northeast of Boston on the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Through it from the west also comes the Danvers, Haverhill and Newburyport Branch. It is bounded on the north



by Newburyport, east by the ocean, south by Rowley, southwest by Georgetown, and northwest by West Newbury. Its length from east to west, curving southward, is above 8 miles, and its width about 3 miles. The assessed area is 13,094, more than 2,000 acres less than the actual area.

There are about 1,500 acres of woodland. A section of Plum Island forms the ocean frontage, — separated by an arm of the sea called Plum Island River, or Sound. Parker River with its branches — Little River from the north and Mill River from the southwest — are the principal streams, and furnish some motive power. The land is undulating, except in the vicinity of Plum Island Sound, and a large distance of Parker River, where it is marshy. A gentle swell of land extends across the easterly section of the town, marked at its extremities by the two villages called Upper Green and Lower Green. On this many of the early settlers built substantial dwelling-houses, several of which still remain. Just north of Lower Green this swell rises into the considerable eminence of Oldtown Hill, from which may be seen the valley of Parker River, the mouth of the Merrimack, the Isles of Shoals, the long stretch of Plum Island, Annisquam Harbor and Cape Ann. The geological formation of the town is mainly sienite, but from one ledge limestone was quarried in early times. At a rocky point called the "Devil's Den," fine specimens of serpentine, chrysolite, asbestos, amianthus, massive garnet, and carbonate of iron are obtained. Near by this ledge is a deep, basin-like depression in the rocky mass, with a miniature lake at the bottom. The soil is generally good.

There are in the town 201 farms, whose product in 1885, as give in the last State census, was \$276,868. Onions, apples and pears, strawberries, grapes and poultry products are the items which are in larger than the usual proportion. A boot and shoe factory employing 55 persons, and woollen mills employing 28, are the largest manufacturing establishments. Other articles made in considerable quantity are carriages, lumber, liquors, snuff, and polishes and dressings. The aggregate value of goods made was \$257,496. The population was 1,590, of whom 436 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$982,070 and the rate of taxation \$10 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses was 311.

The post-offices are Newbury, Byfield and South Byfield. Other villages not already mentioned are the Farms, Oldtown and Scotland. Newbury has a serviceable town-house and six public-school buildings, valued at \$6,000. There is a small association library; and Dummer Academy, situated in the pleasant village of South Byfield, has a library of some 500 volumes. This institution, the first "free grammar school" (equivalent to our term of "classical school") in New England, was founded by Governor William Dummer, a native of the town, in 1763. In Byfield village, also, some 80 years ago, was established the first "female seminary" in the country; and among its pupils were Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary (now "College"); Miss Zilpha Grant, founder of the Ipswich Female Seminary; Miss Abigail Hasseltine, founder of

the Bradford Academy — also a female seminary ; Miss Anna Judson and Miss Harriet Newell, first female missionaries to the heathen from the United States. The house of the pioneer Longfellow is still shown in this town.

Newbury was incorporated May 6, 1635, being named for an English town. It had previously been the plantation of *Wessacucon*, which was the Indian name. Newburyport was detached from it in 1764, and West Newbury in 1819. The Revs. Thomas Parker and James Noyes were respectively pastor and teacher of the first church ; whose formation occurred under a broad-spreading tree on the margin of Parker River. The churches at present are the Byfield and the First Congregationalist, the Methodist Episcopal, the Independent Methodist, and a Roman Catholic.

Out of 150 men capable of doing military duty this town lost 67 during King Philip's War ; and it has ever manifested a patriotic spirit. It contributed 160 men to the Union forces during the war of the Rebellion. It has given many eminent men to the country ; as Rev. Samuel Moody (1676-1747), the celebrated minister of York, Maine ; Theophilus Bradbury (1739-1803), an able jurist and a U. S. senator ; Leonard Woods, D.D. (1807), President of Bowdoin College from 1839 to 1866 ; and Benjamin Perley Poore (1820), an able author and journalist.

**NEWBURYPORT**, anciently the *port* of *Newbury*, and now a port of entry, a city, and a seat of justice for Essex County, is delightfully situated on the southwest bank of the Merrimack, — the city proper being about three miles above its entrance to the ocean. The city stands on ground rising gradually from the water, the higher portions commanding a wide and beautiful view of the river and of the sea from the Isles of Shoals to Rockport on Cape Ann. It lies in latitude 42° 48' north and longitude 72° 52' west. It is 38 miles northeast of Boston by the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, with the Danvers Branch coming in from the west and connecting it with Haverhill and Lawrence. A street railroad also connects it with Amesbury Mills. It is bounded on the north and northeast by the Merrimack (which separates it from Amesbury and Salisbury), south by Newbury, and west by West Newbury.

Artichoke River, rising in West Newbury, forms a part of the line with that town, and furnishes power for a grain mill as it reaches the Merrimack.

The assessed area is 4,575 acres. The harbor is formed by the widening of the river ; its entrance being marked on the south side by two lights, on the inner and on the outer necks of Plum Island. Three well-constructed bridges connect the city with Salisbury on the north side of the Merrimack, and another connects it with Plum Island. Turkey Hill, in the southwest, is the greatest elevation. There is not now a great extent of woodland, though formerly the region was covered with a heavy growth of oak. The mountain

laurel and the trailing arbutus are found here; and almost every tree native to New England soil makes rapid and luxuriant growth. The solid basis of the town is largely sienite, in which fine specimens of serpentine, nemalite and uranite appear. The region is one of Laurentian and Huronian upheaval, with many fissures filled with infused mineral matter. Stratified gravel, slightly loamy, forms the soil of the city proper; while outside for some miles the surface shows in most parts a modified clay, which rests on a blue or glacial clay of great depth. The soil requires much enrichment.

According to the last State census, there were 159 farms, though only 65 persons classed themselves as farmers. The total yield in 1885 was valued at \$125,762. From a commercial, Newburyport has become a manufacturing city, having no less than 223 establishments. In the year mentioned there were 27 shoe factories, employing 800 persons, and making goods to the value of \$1,625,518. Four cotton mills employed 708 persons and made goods to the amount of \$958,695. A hundred and eighteen persons were engaged in making hats; 29 in making collars and cuffs; 96 in making combs, brushes, and other goods of horn and chrolithion; 40 persons were machinists, 48 silver washers and platers, and 19 were stone-workers. There were one lumber mill, 2 dye-works and bleacheries, a brick and tile factory, 15 ship-yards, and four soap factories. Other articles made in considerable quantity were food preparations, spices, liquors, clothing, boxes, carriages, furniture and leather. The aggregate value of goods made was \$4,644,966. The fisheries brought in \$58,232,—clams, cod and mackerel, according to order of naming, amounting to nearly the entire sum. The commercial marine consisted of 5 barques, 1 brig, 4 schooners, 4 ships and 2 steamers; whose tonnage amounted to 12,024. There are four national banks, whose aggregate capital stock is \$670,000; and 2 savings banks, whose deposits, at the opening of the present year, reached the sum of \$5,641,174. The population was 13,716,—including 3,232 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$8,686,130; and the tax-rate was \$16 on \$1,000. There were 2,276 dwelling-houses.

The post-office is Newburyport, and this is also the only railway station; but the villages are numerous. They are Artichoke, Atwood's Corner, Belleville, Daltonville, Evergreens, Grasshopper Plain, Guinea, Joppa, Moultonville, Pifershire, Scotland, The Laurels, The Pines, and Turkey Hill. There are many charming localities and handsome residences. The public buildings of the city are a city-hall, valued at \$33,000; the several buildings for the fire department, a brick market-house and an almshouse; and twelve or more school buildings valued at some \$140,000. There is a graded system of public schools, embracing a high school for boys, and another for girls in an institution of a high order called "The Putnam Free School," which was opened in 1848. The public library building (known as the "Tracey House") is valued at \$40,000, and contains about 25,000 volumes.

The newspapers are the "Daily Herald," having also an evening issue; the "Daily News," the weekly "Herald," and the weekly "Vanguard;" and the monthly "Good Tidings."

The Congregationalists have four churches here; the Methodists two; the Presbyterians, two; and the Baptists, Unitarians, Second Adventists, the Christian Connection, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Roman Catholic Church, one each. There are eight cemeteries — the four within the city proper being old, and no longer used. Oak Hill Cemetery, occupying a picturesque hill in the environs, has many beautiful monuments and ornamental trees and shrubbery. There are about 40 acres in parks. One — Atkinson Common, containing 30 acres — is situated on high land overlooking the city. In the centre of the city proper is a little park of about 10 acres called Bartlett Mall. It is beautifully shaded with elms, and has in the centre a small fresh-water pond. There are many hand-

some old mansions and several fine modern residences. Some of the streets, lined with elegant houses having gardens in front, are very beautiful. High Street, extending along the elevated land from Belleville to Oldtown Green, and affording occasional glimpses of the river and the ocean, is one of the most charming avenues in the country.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEWBURYPORT.

\* Newburyport, in the matter of trade and business, was once the glory of Essex. It was settled in 1635, when it formed a part of the town of Newbury; from which, in 1761, one square mile of Newbury — 640 acres — was set off and incorporated under the name of Newburyport. This ended the vexations from the clashing interests of the "Waterside People" and those of the agricultural portion of the town. In 1851, after numerous attempts, another (and the most populous) portion of Newbury was annexed, bringing the territory to its present limits and increasing the population from 9,572 to 12,866. In 1854 it became a city. From its establishment as a town up to 1775 its prosperity was marvellous. Shipbuilding was the principal industry, vessels having been constructed here as early as 1680. During periods of special prosperity, as many as 90 vessels have been on the stocks at once. In August, 1775, the first

\* The compact and excellent historical statement following is almost a literal transcript of the article on Newburyport in the "History of New England," by Cyrus M. Tracy, Esq.

privateer fitted out in the United States sailed from this port. She was owned by Nathaniel Tracey, of Newburyport, who for 8 years was the principal owner of 110 merchantmen, having an aggregate tonnage of 15,660, and valued with their cargoes at \$2,733,000. At the close of the Revolution but 13 of these were left, the remainder having either been captured by the enemy or lost. He also owned 24 cruisers, carrying 340 guns and navigated by 2,800 seamen; and all these save one were lost. The property they captured from the British sold for \$3,950,000 in gold. The first vessel that flung the American flag from her peak in the Thames was from Newburyport.\* With shipbuilding, commerce also came to this port and flourished amazingly until 1807, when the embargo that followed crushed the prosperity though not the spirit of her people. Then came the great fire of 1811, which destroyed a million and a half dollars worth of property in a few hours. Last of all the Middlesex Canal, completed in 1808, by making Boston the port of the Merrimack towns, gave the vital thrust at her enterprise and prosperity. The population of Newburyport had in 1860 increased to 13,401; in 1870, it had fallen to 12,595; since which date it has been steadily gaining with the increase in the number of manufactures.

Newburyport to-day is one of the most beautiful cities in the country. The place is remarkable for the number of noted people who have been residents. A few names are: Rev. George Whitefield, the great preacher, whose remains rest under the Federal Street church; Jacob Perkins, the celebrated inventor; Theophilus Parsons, the jurist; Edmund Blunt, the navigator; Hannah F. Gould, the poetess; George Lunt, the journalist and author; William Lloyd Garrison, the philanthropist; Hon. Caleb Cushing, the lawyer, statesman, parliamentarian and diplomatist, to whom a statue was erected here in 1879.

**New Church**, a village in Waltham.

**New City**, a village in Easthampton.

**New Dublin**, a village in Randolph.

**Newhall's Crossing**, a village in Peabody.

**New Marlborough** is a large and handsome town in the southern part of Berkshire County, having for its boundaries, Great Barrington on its northwest corner, Monterey on the north, Sandisfield on the east, Sheffield on the west, and Canaan and Norfolk in Connecticut on the south. The general form of the town is that of a parallelogram, with its length north and south. The assessed area is 28,569 acres; there are 9,304 acres of forest. The formative rock is ferruginous gneiss, Potsdam and Levis limestone. From the latter large quan-

\* This honor is also claimed by Nantucket.

tities of the "Hadsell lime" have been manufactured. In the western part of the town is a valuable bed of white porcelain clay, which is being wrought with profit. A curiosity of the town is a rock weighing 40 or 50 tons, so nicely poised that it can easily be moved by the hand. The scenery is diversified and romantic. There are wide areas of moderately level land about the borders, but the centre is hilly, the highest elevation being Woodruff Mountain. On the line at the northwest lies Six-mile Pond, whose outlet is Mill River. Umphachina River rises east of the centre, and meets the first at the southwest border; both streams furnishing power. In the southeast is East Pond; and the outlet of this also affords power.

On these streams and their tributaries are six saw mills and grain mills. There is also a butter and cheese factory. The largest manufactory is the paper-mill, employing 25 persons, making paper for news sheets, and using rye-straw largely. Other manufactures are whips, carpetings, carriages and metallic goods. The value of the aggregate product in 1885 was \$83,341. There were 261 farms, whose products amounted to \$275,537. The live stock included 2,266 neat cattle, 630 sheep and 376 horses. The population was 1,661, of whom 430 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$629,118, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 361.

The post-offices and villages are New Marlborough (north centre), Hartsville at the northwest, Mill River in the west, Southfield (south centre), and Clayton. The Housatonic Railroad, running through the midst of Sheffield, on the west, affords the nearest railway stations. The town has 12 school-houses, valued at some \$5,000. There are three Congregationalist churches, one Baptist, one Methodist, and two Roman Catholic.

The plantation of New Marlborough was established as a district in 1759, and the district was made a town by the general act, August 23, 1775. There have been numerous changes of boundary lines on all sides within the State. Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, from the original town of Marlborough, commenced the settlement of this town in 1739. He was forbidden the use of his gun by the Indians, lest he might kill the deer, which were numerous, and regarded by them as their most valuable property. The first church was organized October 31, 1744, when the Rev. Thomas Strong was ordained pastor. The Rev. Russell S. Cook (1811-1864), an able writer, and the founder of American colportage, was a native of this town.

**Newport**, a village in Manchester.

**New Salem** is a mountainous town of 225 dwelling-houses and 832 inhabitants forming the southeast extremity of Franklin County, and about 70 miles north-northwest of Boston. The Athol and Springfield Railroad runs across the eastern angle of the town. It is bounded on the north by Orange, on the east by Athol and Petersham, south by Prescott, and west by Shutesbury and Wendell.

The assessed area is 16,142 acres. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss. The land is generally high and broken; and at the southwest corner of the town it rises into an eminence called Packard's Mountain, whose summit is 1,278 feet above the level of the sea. The streams are a branch of Miller's River, flowing north from Spectacle Ponds (covering 90 acres) in the eastern part, and Middle Branch of Swift River, rising in Orange, and flowing through Thompson's Pond (225 acres) in the southeast section of New Salem, where it soon after receives Hop and Moose-horn brooks from the central part of the town. Swift River forms for a short distance the west line of the town, near the southern line, receiving small tributaries. There are several other small ponds in the central and eastern parts of the town. There are 198 farms, most of which contain less than 60 acres. Their aggregate product in 1885 was valued at \$102,240. The forests occupied 10,928 acres,—more than half the area of the town; furnishing ample material for firewood, house-lumber and staves. There are four saw-mills and a grist-mill. Other manufactures have been food preparations, wheels for infant-carriages, straw-hats, shoes and bricks. The value of goods made in 1885 was \$39,278. The valuation in 1888 was \$291,460, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000.

The post-offices and villages are New Salem (centre), Cooleyville at the southwest, South New Salem, Millington in the southeast, North New Salem near the centre, and Morse village at the extreme north.

The public buildings are a town-hall and 11 school-houses, valued at some \$6,000. There are a Congregationalist and a Unitarian church here.

New Salem was settled principally by families from Middleborough and Danvers. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Kendall, who died in 1792. The town was incorporated June 15, 1753, being named in honor of Salem in Essex County. New Salem sent 100 men into the Union armies during the late war, of whom 10 were lost.

**New State**, a village in Holden; also one in Milton.

**NEWTON** is a large and handsome city of residences, having also its manufacturing localities, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. It lies in the southeastern extremity of Middlesex County, and adjoins the Brighton district of Boston on the east and the West Roxbury district on the southeast, with an angle of Brookline thrust deeply between them. Needham and Wellesley bound the southwest side; Weston the west; and Waltham and Watertown the north. The Charles River divides it entirely from Needham, Wellesley and Weston, and partially from Waltham and Watertown.

In the midst of the river is a large boulder called the "County Rock," marking the abutting corners of Norfolk and Middlesex counties and of the towns of Newton, Wellesley and Weston.

Baptist Pond, covering some 33 acres, lying just south of Newton Centre, sends a stream southward to the Charles. Hammond's Pond lies near Brookline, and has an outlet to the Ballou Ponds, just north of Newton Centre, which send a considerable brook northward past Newton Corner, to the Charles in Watertown. The surface is charmingly diversified by the varying altitudes. The southern and western sections are quite hilly, but the highest elevation is Waban Hill, in the east, near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir of the Boston Waterworks, which has an altitude of 306 feet. Institution Hill is 295 feet; Oak Hill, 292; Chestnut Hill, 295; Sylvan Heights, 252; and Nonantum Hill, 249. Hill, valley and meadow are all under a high state of cultivation; and handsome trees, from the graceful sapling to elms and oaks of a hundred years' growth or more, adorn the landscape on every side. Fruit trees are also numerous. Gardens of flowers, plants and vegetables abound. The greenhouse product is large.

The value of the aggregate product of the 95 farms in 1885 was \$189,886. The woollen mills employed 343 persons, and made goods to the value of \$600,406. The hosiery mill employed 46 women; the watch factory, 40 persons; and the cordage factory, 67. The machinists, ironworkers and blacksmiths numbered 192. There were 74 house-building establishments; 6 making leather goods; 5, furniture; and 30, clothing. The boxes and other paper goods amounted to \$74,658. Other manufactures were boots and shoes, boats, carriages, harnesses, electrical apparatus, chemical articles and food preparations. The value of the aggregate of manufactures, according to the State census of the year mentioned, was \$2,389,018. The aggregate capital of the two national banks is \$300,000; and the savings banks, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$1,563,750. The population was 19,759, including 3,976 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$33,278,642, with a tax-rate of \$15.20 on \$1,000. There were 4,018 dwelling-houses. The assessed area of the town is 9,857 acres.

The post-offices are Newton, Newtonville, Auburndale, West Newton, Newton Centre, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls, Chestnut Hill and Newton Highlands. The other villages are Angier's Corner, Cork City, Fair View, Johnsonville, Nonantum, Northville, Oak Hill, Riverside and Thompsonville.

The Boston and Albany Railroad crosses the northern part of the town, having stations at Newton (Corner), Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale and Riverside, with a branch to Newton Lower Falls. The Woonsocket Division of the New York and New England Railroad crosses the southern section, and has stations at Chestnut Hill, Newton Centre, Newton Highlands and Newton Upper Falls. Street railroads afford convenient communication between most of the villages. The excellent city-hall is in West Newton, which is therefore the capital village.

There are few dwellings in the town that are not of average quality and size. Most of the eminences are crowned with handsome mansions; and many on slopes and swells, set amid lawns,





CITY HALL, NEWTON.

flowers and shrubbery, are charmingly beautiful. There are several almost palatial residences; of which are two or three along the Charles near Auburndale, the Claffin Place at Newtonville, and those of Messrs. Spear, Nickerson, Farloe, the Edmundses and others at the Centre and Highlands. Nearly the whole town is as delightful as a park, yet there is a fine one at Newton Corner, and others are in



**SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.**

Erected July 23, 1864.

progress. Through such a region the roads are always good, and the drives cannot be otherwise than charming. There is variety in the eminences. The buildings of the Newton Theological Seminary, a Baptist institution, give Institution Hill, at Newton Centre, a character of its own. At Newton Upper Falls, the Charles plunges over a rocky bed in a descent of more than 20 feet; at Riverside are the boat-houses; and a little further down the river, on the Waltham side, may be seen Professor Horsford's "Norumbega Tower," marking the supposed site of that ancient and somewhat mythical

aboriginal town. Above and below are stately hemlocks and pines with their sombre shade, and bright-leaved maples, and everywhere the graceful elms. The noble arch of Echo Bridge, carrying across the Charles the great conduit of the Boston Water-works, and the broad, irregular, lake-like expanse of river along the borders of Newton and Waltham — these are a few of the interesting sights for an afternoon's drive.

Lasell Seminary, an institution for young ladies at Auburndale,



LASELL SEMINARY, AUBURNDALE, NEWTON

has an attraction of different nature. The Home School, at the same place, and the West Newton English and Classical School, are institutions worthy of their location. There are several other private schools and kindergartens. In Newtonville there is a superior public high school; and grammar and primary schools are located at convenient points in the town. The number of public-school buildings is 21; and their value is set at \$412,325 — includ-

ing appurtenances. There is an elegant public library building of granite, erected in 1869, at a cost (including contents) of \$55,000. It contains a reading-room, and a library numbering, in 1885, 22,484 volumes. The Newton Atheneum had, at the same date, 4,848 volumes; while the libraries of the Theological Institution and the Lasell Seminary aggregated 19,135 volumes. The two papers, the "Journal" and the "Graphic," have ample subscription lists, while a monthly, the "High School Review," is also well sustained. Newton abounds in churches, there being not less than 28; the Baptists have 5; the Congregationalists 7; the Methodists 5; the Protestant Episcopalians 3; the Roman Catholics 3; the Unitarians 3; the Universalists 1; and the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) also 1. The new Eliot Church (Trinitarian Congregational) at Newton, is one of the most beautiful and costly church edifices in the State. The walls are of pink granite with brownstone trimmings. The general style is Romanesque, with certain enrichments of a Byzantine character. It has a convenient carriage porch and two towers—one at each extremity—the larger (127 feet in height) containing a clock and a fine bell. There are ten memorial windows. The seating capacity is upwards of 1,100. The cost was \$175,000. The First Congregational church (Newton Centre) was organized in 1664. The Newton Cottage Hospital, at Auburndale, founded in 1880, is an institution which is very creditable to the few benevolent people by whom it was established. Of the five cemeteries in the city, Newton Cemetery, containing 83 acres, finely laid out and ornamented, is regarded as the finest. The town is noted for the longevity of its inhabitants.

The Indian name of this place was *Nomantum*, which the beautiful hill on the line of Brighton, and the village near by, still perpetuate. The term signifies "place of rejoicing." Here lived the chief *Waban*, and here the Indians first listened to the teachings of the gospel; and in memory of the event the town seal of Newton bears a representation of the Rev. John Eliot preaching to his dusky converts. A school was established among them; and they erected a house of worship for themselves. The number largely increased, and they finally removed to Natick, where they could have larger territory. The town was, in its earlier settlement, a part of Cambridge, or New Town, as it was then called, and bore the name of Cambridge Village. It was incorporated as a town December 15, 1691, choosing the original name; which in the progress of time, changed to its present form. It was chartered as a city, June 2, 1873. Newton has produced many distinguished men—Edmund Trowbridge (1709–1793), an eminent jurist; Col. Ephraim Williams (1715–1755), the founder of Williams College; Roger Sherman, (1721–1793), a signer of the Declaration of Independence; William Jenks, D.D., LL.D. (1778–1866), author of a Commentary on the Bible; William Jackson (1783–1855), a member of Congress; and Alexander H. Rice (1818), an eminent merchant, a member of Congress, and a governor of the Commonwealth. Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., author of our national hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," is a resident of Newton.

Newtown, a village in Barnstable.

Nine Acre Corner, a village in Concord.

Nobscot, a hill, and also a village, in Framingham.

Nobska Point, south of Wood's Holl, bearing Nobska Light.

No Man's Land, an island about 6 miles south of Gay Head.

Noman's Land, a village in Chilmark.

Nonamesset, the eastern of the Elizabeth Islands, which constitute the town of Gosnold.

Nonantum, a village, also a hill, in Newton.

Nonquit, a village in Dartmouth.

**Norfolk** is a farming town, with some manufactures, lying in the midst of the southwestern section of Norfolk County, about 23 miles southwest of Boston, on the New York and New England Railroad. The stations are Highland Lake, Norfolk (centre) and City Mills. The last two are post-offices. The other villages are Pondville in the southeast, and Stony Brook in the south part of the town. Norfolk is bounded on the north by Medway, Millis and Medfield, on the east by Walpole and Foxborough, on the south by Wrentham, and west by Franklin. The assessed area is 9,056 acres. There are 3,772 acres of woodland.

The surface of the land is uneven, somewhat rocky, and in the northeast and southeast, hilly. Stop Brook runs northerly along the eastern border, affording power at Highland Lake ("Campbell's Station" formerly); and Mill River, flowing in the same direction in the western part, drives the machinery at City Mills. Popolatic Pond, of 74 acres, in the northwest section of the town, and several smaller bodies of water near the centre and at the south and southeast, diversify the quiet scenery.

The crops which were proportionately large were cranberries, apples and strawberries. The value of the aggregate product of the 94 farms, in 1885, was \$85,726. Forty-nine persons were employed in the woollen mill, 18 in the paper mill, and 30 persons were engaged in making straw goods. Other manufactured products were lumber (1 mill), metallic goods, mixed textiles, and boots and shoes. The value of the manufactures was \$295,592. The population was 825, and the legal voters numbered 178. The valuation in 1888 was \$467,318, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. There were then 183 taxed dwelling-houses.

The town has six public-school buildings; and the Norfolk Public

Library in 1885 had 250 volumes. The "Enterprise" is the weekly newspaper of the town. There are two churches, the Baptist and the Congregationalist.

This locality was for a long period known as North Wrentham. The present town was formed from parts of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway and Walpole, and incorporated February 23, 1870. The boundary line with Wrentham was revised in 1871.

Dr. John Edwards Holbrook, a distinguished naturalist, and author of "American Herpetology" and other important works, was a resident of this town at the time of his death, September 8, 1871.

**Norman's Woe**, a rocky island near Gloucester shore, west of the harbor.

**North Adams** is a flourishing manufacturing town on the Hoosac River, in the northern part of Berkshire County. The junction of the Housatonic Railroad, running south through the county, with the Fitchburg Railroad at North Adams is 143 miles (by the latter road) northwest of Boston. The other stations on this road are Greylock and Blackinton. The post-office is North Adams; and the villages are the places already mentioned and Beaver, Braytonville, Houghtonville and Kempville. The town is bounded on the north by Clarksburg, east by Florida, south by Adams, and west by Williamstown. The assessed area is 9,670 acres. There are 3,866 acres of forest, consisting in part of maple, beech, birch and cherry.

The scenery of the town is wild and picturesque. At the southwest is Saddle Mountain, with Greylock farther south. At the southeast corner is Spruce Hill, 5,288 feet high. This forms the southern point of Hoosac Mountain, which is pierced from east to west by the Hoosac Tunnel, on the Fitchburg Railroad. The western end of the tunnel is a little southeast of the geographical centre of the town. A full account of this work is given under the head of "Florida," in which town the eastern end is situated. The principal streams are the Hoosac and its northern and southern branches, which unite at the chief village—North Adams, thence flowing in a general northwest course to Blackinton village, at the northwest angle of the town, thence through Williamstown, and across the southwestern angle of Vermont, to the Hudson in New York. On Hudson Brook, which enters the North Branch of the Hoosac, just below the northern line, there is a very curious natural bridge of limestone. The water, for a space of some 30 feet, has cut a channel in the white marble about 15 feet wide, through walls from 30 to 60 feet high, which at one place form an arch of solid rock over the stream. In Notch Brook, from which North Adams village is supplied with an abundance of pure water, there is a very beautiful cascade, where, in a deeply wooded glen, the water plunges down a precipice about 30 feet. The basal rock of the town is Lauzon schist, Potsdam and Levis limestone. Both limestone and marble are quarried. The valleys are quite free from wood, and have a rich loamy soil, while the highlands are sandy or gravelly. There are many fruit trees.

The aggregate product of the 96 farms in 1885 amounted to \$121,467. There were six boot and shoe factories, employing some 650 persons, and making goods to the value of \$1,178,492; four cotton mills with dyeworks, employing 870 persons; one woollen mill employing 233; and printworks employing 652 persons. The aggregate value of the textiles made was \$4,531,885. Other manufactures were zylonite goods (employing 59 persons), leather, carriages, wrought stone, metallic goods, boxes, bricks, furniture, brooms, clothing, soap, tobacco and liquors. The aggregate value of goods made was \$6,169,479. The capital stock of the two national banks was \$700,000; and the two savings banks at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$1,859,772. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,610,833, with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses were 1,763 in number. The population in 1880 was 10,191; in 1885, 12,540. At the latter date there were 2,543 legal voters. The town has graded schools. There is a high school, bearing the name of Drury Academy, conducted on a finely developed system. The value of the school buildings and appurtenances in 1885 was \$126,300. The public library contained 5,777 volumes. The local papers are the "Berkshire Leader," the "Hoosac Valley News," the "Adams Transcript" and the "Sunday Express," all weeklies. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Universalists, and two of the Roman Catholics.

This place long bore the name of East Hoosac. Many of the first comers were from Connecticut, but most of these sold their holdings to a more numerous influx from Rhode Island, who were largely Friends. The nucleus of the settlement was a saw mill and a grist mill at North Adams. The Rev. Samuel Todd, settled in 1780, was the first minister. The Friends organized a society in 1781; meeting at first in a log-house, but erecting a better building a few years later. Fort Massachusetts, one of a cordon of defences for protection against the French and Indians, was constructed by Col. Williams about 1744. It stood on the north side of Saddle Mountain. On August 26, 1746, it was gallantly defended by Col. Hanks against an attack of 900 French and Indians; but, after destroying 45 of the assailants, he was obliged by lack of ammunition to surrender. The fort was again bravely defended by Col. Williams, on August 2, 1748, against 300 French and Indians. The town was set off from Adams and incorporated under its present name on April 16, 1878. Chinese laborers to the number of 40 or 50 were employed with profit in one of the shoe factories here about 1870; but nearly all have departed from the town. One or two have become citizens.

**NORTHAMPTON** is a beautiful city of large territory, situated on the west side of the Connecticut River, in the midst of Hampshire County, of which it is the court town. It is nearly 90 miles west of Boston in a direct line, and 115 by the Boston and Albany and the Connecticut River railroads. The latter also connects with the

Fitchburg Railroad at Greenfield. The New Haven and Northampton connects it with Williamsburg and towns southward to the seaport of New Haven. A fine carriage bridge, 1,080 feet in length, connects the city with Hadley, on the eastern side of the Connecticut.

It is bounded on the north by Williamsburg and Hatfield, east by the latter and Hadley, south by Easthampton, and west by Westhampton. The assessed area is 21,634 acres. This includes a long mountainous tract lying on the west bank of the Connecticut southeast of Easthampton. In the southern extremity of this tract rises Mount Tom, to the height of 1,214 feet, forming the grandest feature of the Connecticut Valley. The scenery of the entire city is picturesque and beautiful. On the east the broadly spreading and fertile meadows extend along the winding river; and west of these the land rises into graceful knolls and verdurous uplands. In the western section is an extensive group of eminences bearing the name of Saw-mill Hills; and along the western border is a line of hills. There is also a group of smaller hills in the northern part. Of the territory of the city, 4,425 acres are woodland. The Connecticut River marks the eastern line of the larger part of the town, forming at the southern angle a loop westward called "The Oxbow," and enclosing a marshy island. Near this is a long sheet of water covering about 80 acres, known as Danke's Pond. Mill River crosses the city diagonally, coming from the northwest, and entering the Connecticut at the southeast. This is the stream on which, in the spring of 1874, occurred the disastrous flood known as "the Mill River disaster," arising from the bursting of a reservoir dam in Williamsburg. Upon it are the villages of Leeds, Florence, and the city proper. Robert's Brook, a pretty stream from Westhampton, joins Mill River at Leeds Village; and a tributary of Manhan River drains the southwestern section of the town.

The soil of this place is exuberant, and remunerative crops of all the staple articles are annually produced. The value of the aggregate product of the 211 farms in 1885 was \$296,308. The manufactures are numerous, and consist chiefly of silks, machines, cutlery, wire, tacks, tin ware, buttons and trimmings, baskets, cotton hose, paper and paper boxes, lumber, agricultural implements, spools, emery wheels and cloth, furniture, brushes, brooms, leather, wrought stone, brick, clothing, and others. The Florence sewing machines are made here, giving name to a village where the factory is located, and employing, in 1885, 88 men. There are 3 silk mills, employing 252 males and 599 females; 2 button factories, employing 101 persons; 2 saw mills, employing 39 men; a paper box factory employing 21 girls; a cotton mill employing 32 females; and a paper mill employing 23 persons. Brass work employed 48 persons; tackmaking, 19; basket-making, 85; and hoe-making, 24. The value of the textiles made in 1885, according to the State census for that year, was \$1,559,736; machinery and metallic goods, \$478,657; buttons and trimmings, \$121,520; paper goods, \$74,433; wooden goods, \$188,716; leather, \$14,442. The aggregate product reached the value of \$3,720,028. The Northampton National Bank has a



capital of \$400,000; and the Institution for Savings, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$2,257,086. The population was 12,896, including 2,558 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$9,295,715; with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses were 2,192 in number.

The post-offices are Northampton, Florence, Leeds, Loudville, West Farms, Smith's Ferry and Bay State. Other villages are Cole's Meadow, Herdsdale, Hospital Hill, North Farms, Pine Grove and Robert's Meadow. Some streets in these villages are very charming. The principal village is finely situated at the margin of the uplands; and has broad streets beautifully shaded with great elms, and bordered with smooth lawns and charming gardens, surrounding tasteful and elegant dwellings. The more marked public buildings are the court-house, the city-hall, the Smith Charity Building, and the State Lunatic Asylum, on Hospital Hill. Round Hill, site of a famous school of which Bancroft, the historian, was at one time principal, is now occupied by the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, erected in 1867. More interesting still is Smith College, founded in 1875, but having already several elegant buildings. The public schools are graded, and include an excellent high school. The school buildings are valued, with appurtenances, at some \$120,000. There are also several excellent private schools in the villages, as the Florence Kindergarten, and the Mary A. Burnham Classical School for Girls. The public library had, in 1885, 22,548 volumes; and has a branch at Florence. There were also a private school library of 1,200 volumes, the Smith College Reference Library, the Hampshire Law Library of 2,300, and the Hospital Library of 2,736 volumes. The newspapers are the "Northampton Daily Herald;" and the weeklies the "Hampshire Herald," the "Hampshire County Journal," "*Le Jean Baptiste*," and "*Rateau*." The churches consist of one Baptist, three Congregationalist, one Free Congregational, two Methodist, one Unitarian, one Protestant Episcopal, and two Roman Catholic.

The society of this city is refined and intelligent; and the place presents great attractions for residence, education or business. The first meeting-house here was built in 1655; and the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, distinguished as a theologian, was settled over it as a colleague February 5, 1727. The old house in which he lived, surrounded by immense elm trees, still remains. In this house, too, died the Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians, in October, 1747, aged 29 years; and Miss Jerusha Edwards, affianced to him, died in the February following, aged 17 years, and was buried at his side. Several of the old houses here are described in Henry Ward Beecher's "Norwood." In 1704 Captain John Taylor and 20 others were killed by the Indians at *Pashommuck*, near the foot of Mount Tom.

The town was incorporated October, 1654; and from it have been formed the towns of Southampton, Westhampton and Easthampton. Northampton was incorporated a city June 23, 1883. The number of soldiers furnished by this town for the Union cause in the late

war was 739, of whom about 100 were lost. Among the eminent persons having their origin here are Caleb Strong, LL.D. (1745-1819), governor of the Commonwealth for several terms; Timothy Dwight, LL.D., D.D. (1752-1817), an eminent divine, author and poet; Theodore Dwight (1764-1846), a fine writer, and a member of Congress; Benjamin Tappan (1773-1857), an able and witty jurist; Arthur Tappan (1785-1865), a distinguished philanthropist; Ebenezer Lane, LL.D. (1793-1866), a celebrated lawyer; Dorus Clarke, D.D. (1797), an eminent divine and author; Henry Lyman (1810-1834), missionary and author, killed at Sumatra; and Josiah Dwight Whitney (1819), an able geologist and author.

**North Andover** is a long narrow township lying in the northwest part of Essex County, 28 miles from Boston by the Boston and Maine Railroad; one line of which runs along the river, and the other bisects the town. A street railroad also connects the principal village with Lawrence. It is bounded on the northeast and east by Bradford and Boxford; on the southeast by Middleton, on the southwest by Andover, and on the northwest by Lawrence and Methuen.

The assessed area is 15,367 acres, including 4,752 acres of woodland. The Shawsheen and Merrimack rivers separate it from Lawrence, and the latter from Methuen. In the northern part is Great Pond, a beautiful expanse of water covering 450 acres, and sending a tributary to the Merrimack. This stream bears the name of Chochechiwick River, and furnishes the power for several mills. Boston Brook and Mosquito Brook drain the southern part of the town, flowing southerly into the Ipswich River. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, with a section of granite in the western part. The land is hilly in the northern and undulating in the southern section; and the soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. The scenery in the north part is very beautiful, and the elevated points afford fine views along the Merrimack. The farms numbered in 1885, 119; and their aggregate product was \$197,098. Apple trees are numerous, and cranberries are a considerable crop. The larger factories consist of three woollen mills, employing some 300 persons, and a machine shop employing nearly 700. The latter makes cotton, woollen and other machinery. The other manufactures are woollen cloths, worsteds, hosiery, card clothing, leather, soap and food preparations. The aggregate value of the goods made was \$1,054,437. The population was 3,425, including 780 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,370,538, with a tax-rate of \$12.60 on \$1,000. There were 760 taxed dwelling-houses. The post-offices are North Andover (village) and North Andover Depot. Other centres are Machine Shop Village and Steven's Village. The public-school system includes a high school and the lower grades; and these occupy eight buildings, valued at some \$50,000. The public library contained 6,250 volumes. The churches were Congregationalist, Methodist, Unitarian, Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

North Andover was taken from Andover, and incorporated, April

7, 1855. The town sent into the war for the Union 273 men, — 15 more than its quota; and 20 of these were lost in the service or in consequence of it.

**North Attleborough** is a prosperous farming and manufacturing town forming the northwest angle of Bristol County. A branch road four miles in length connects North Attleborough — the northern village, — with Attleborough station, 32 miles from Boston, on the Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad. The other stations, are Farmers and Falls Village. An electric street railway also connects with Attleborough. The post-offices are North Attleborough and Attleborough Falls.

The town is bounded on the north by Wrentham, east by Mansfield, south by Attleborough, and west by Cumberland in Rhode Island. The assessed area is 9,967 acres; of which about one third is forest, consisting of oak, maple, chestnut and elm. The southeastern section is quite level, with some undulations, which continue through the northwest section, rising into frequent hills of little elevation. At the centre, south and northeast are ponds, — Whitings, Falls, Freeman and Bungay Reservoir. Their area is respectively, 40, 65, 8 and 100 acres. Ten Mile River, connecting the central ponds, furnishes several mill powers, and flows southeast through Attleborough, and finally into Providence Bay. The formative rock is carboniferous, and the soil is generally clayey. The wood and poultry products are large, and strawberries are much cultivated.

The leading occupation of the people is the manufacture of jewelry. The largest establishments are the E. J. Richards and Company jewelry factories, the H. N. Dagget braid mill and jewelry factory, and H. M. Whitney and Company's establishment, making jewelry and silver-ware. These employ altogether about 1,200 persons. There are other smaller establishments making jewelry and the minor articles of manufacturing towns. The North Attleborough National Bank has a capital of \$150,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, carried deposits to the amount of \$832,922. The number of dwellings taxed in 1888 was 1,111; the number of legal voters was 2,012, and the population about 8,700. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,572,264; with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000.

The schools are graded, and there is a growing public library. The "Chronicle" published here weekly, is independent in politics, and has a good circulation. The Baptists, Universalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists and Roman Catholics each have a church edifice here; and there is also the Immanuel Church Mission. The villages are remarkable for their neat appearance. The streets are kept in excellent order; and many are ornamented with elms, some of which have been growing in their places a hundred years.

This town was formerly the north part of Attleborough, and was

set off and incorporated on June 14, 1887. Some early history may be found in the article relating to the parent town.

**Northborough** is a pleasant town in a hilly region near the middle of the eastern side of Worcester County, 35 miles west of Boston by the Northern Division of the Old Colony Railroad, which passes through the central village. It is bounded on the north by Berlin, east by Marlborough and Southborough, south by Westborough, and west by Shrewsbury and Boylston. The assessed area is 11,515 acres, of which 2,731 acres is woodland.

The highest points of land are three parallel ridges in the north and west — Ball's Hill, Mount Pisgah, and Sulphur Hill, — Tomlin Hill in the southwest, Rock Hill in the southeast, and Assabet Hill near the village. From the summit of the latter the spires of nearly twenty churches may be seen. Howard and Cold-water brooks, coming from the northwest and southwest, unite at the centre with a larger stream from the south, forming Assabet River. By Stirrup Brook the waters of Little Chauncy and Bartlett ponds, in the southeasterly part of the town, find their way through a long swamp into the Assabet. The geological structure of this town is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The soil is strong and fertile.

The value of the aggregate products of the 132 farms in 1885 was \$159,313. There are at the central village two woollen mills, employing some 200 persons. Five establishments, employing about 50 persons, make buttons, combs and other horn goods. Piano-forte-making employed 10; the rubber factory, 12; and boot and shoe making, 14 persons. Other manufactures are boxes, bricks, fertilizers, leather, metallic articles, liquors and other food preparations. The value of the aggregate products was \$367,231. The Northborough National Bank has a capital stock of \$100,000. The population was 1,853, including 393 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,251,545. The taxed dwelling-houses were 332 in number.

The public schools consist of primary, grammar and high school grades. They occupy seven buildings, valued at about \$10,000. The Allen Home School is a well-equipped institution of its class. The Northborough Public Library contained 6,363 volumes. The "Enterprise," and the "Farmer," are the weekly news-journals published here. The three churches are Baptist, Congregationalist and Unitarian. The post-offices are Northborough and Chapinville.

A settlement was commenced here anterior to 1700, and a garrison-house built on Stirrup Brook. As Mrs. Mary Fay and Miss Mary Goodnow were culling herbs in the meadow near, on the 18th of August, 1707, a party of 24 Indians issued from the forest and approached them. Mrs. Fay made her escape to the garrison-house and aided the sentinel in defending it until the men at work in the field came up and drove away the Indians. In a hard conflict in Sterling the next day nine Indians were killed, and in one of their packs was found the scalp of the unfortunate Miss Goodnow.

This town was set off from Westborough as a district, June 24,

1766; and was made a town by the general act of August 23, 1775. The first church here was formed on the 21st of May, 1746, when the Rev. John Martin was chosen pastor. In the quiet old burial place near the Unitarian church is the gravestone of Judah Monis, instructor in Hebrew at Harvard University from 1722 to 1761, and the author of a Hebrew grammar. He was a very benevolent man, and a native of Italy. He spent his last years with the Rev. Mr. Martin, who was his brother-in-law.

The town has erected, at a cost of \$3,000, a handsome granite monument bearing the names of some twenty soldiers lost in the war for the Union, to which it contributed, in all, 114. John Davis, LL.D. (1787-1854), an able jurist, and governor of the Commonwealth from 1834 to 1835, and from 1841 to 1843, was a native of this town.

**Northbridge** lies in the southeasterly section of Worcester County, 46 miles southeast from Boston. The Providence and Worcester Railroad follows the Blackstone River through the eastern section of the town; the course of the latter being somewhat east of south. Grafton bounds this town on the north, Upton and Mendon on the east, Uxbridge on the south, and Sutton on the west.

The assessed area is 9,663 acres, of which 4,393 are forest. Maple, elm, pine and chestnut abound. Nearly the entire border of the town east of the Blackstone River is occupied by a long ridge extending north into Grafton. The central part is somewhat elevated, and the western part hilly, except the valley of the Whitinsville Pond and Mumford's River. Good's Hill, on the southern border, is a noted eminence. The principal rock is calcareous gneiss, which—under the name of granite—is much used for building purposes. In one locality the gneiss crops out, forming an immense ledge called "Shining Rocks," and in another forms a beautiful grotto.

The value of the aggregate products of the 77 farms, in 1885, was \$65,504. The chief manufactures are at Northbridge village on the Blackstone, where 3 cotton mills employed upwards of 500 persons, and produced goods, in 1885, to the value of \$481,864; and the Whiting Machine Works, on Mumford's River at Whitinsville, in the western part of the town, employed some 350 persons,—making cotton and other machinery to the value of several hundred thousand dollars annually. Other manufactures are boots and shoes, wrought stone, lumber, carriages and leather. The value of the aggregate product in 1885 was \$978,286. The population was 3,786, including 702 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,089,191,—with a tax-rate of \$5.70 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses numbered 493.

The public schools occupy nine buildings, valued at some \$45,000. The Whitinsville Social Library has nearly 5,000 volumes. There are three Congregational churches, one Friends' church, one Methodist, one United Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic. The post-offices are Northbridge (village), Northbridge Centre, and Whitins-

ville. The other villages are Adam's Corners, Linwood, Prentice Corner, Quaker District, Riverdale, Rockdale and Stone District.

This town was taken from Uxbridge and established as a district, July 14, 1772; and was made a town by the general act of August 23, 1775. The Rev. John Crane, the first minister of the town, was ordained in 1783. Samuel Spring, D.D. (1746-1819), an eminent divine and a good writer, was a native of this town. Northbridge furnished 311 men for the Union armies in the late war.

**North Brookfield** is an enterprising, public-spirited and prosperous farming and manufacturing town in the southwestern part of Worcester County, 67 miles southwest of Boston. It is bounded on the north by New Braintree, east by Spencer, south by Brookfield, and west by West Brookfield and New Braintree.

The assessed area is 12,942 acres, including 2,658 acres of forest. The geological formation is ferruginous gneiss. The land is elevated and broken; but the soil is moist and deep. Apple orchards are numerous. Batchellor's Hill in the northeast, overlooking Brook's Pond, and Buck Hill, near the line of West Brookfield, are the two most commanding eminences. Horse-pond Brook, in the northeast, is an affluent of Five-mile River, which runs from Brook's Pond to Furnace Pond, at the southeast corner, and drains the eastern part of the town. Moore's Brook drains the southern; Coy's Brook the southwestern; and Sucker Brook the northwestern, parts of the town. These streams afford some motive power, which is but partially improved. The scenic aspect of the place, abounding as it does in hill, valley, forest and glade, is very pleasing.

The central village is beautifully built on rising ground, and its public and private buildings and well-shaded streets give evidence of the industry and prosperity of the inhabitants. The boot and shoe business, begun here by Mr. Oliver Ward, has grown to large proportions in a single establishment, that of Batcheller & Company. Their factory has a floor area of about three acres, and has employed above 1,200 persons at once. According to the State census of 1885, there were 20 females employed in making corsets, and 13 men in making wooden boxes. There were six carriage shops, 7 shops making metallic articles, one brickyard, one tannery, a grain mill, and two establishments making beverages. Only 118 persons reported themselves as "farmers," yet there were 198 farms; the value of their aggregate product, in 1885, being \$148,703. The savings bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$535,172. The population was 4,201, including 947 legal voters. The taxed dwelling-houses numbered 640. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,883,607, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000.

The North Brookfield Railroad, 4 miles in length, extending from the centre to the Boston and Albany Railroad at East Brookfield, in the next town, was built in 1876 at a cost of \$100,000, and was paid for by taxation in ten years. The town has a commodious public hall, built at a cost of \$20,000, and nine school buildings valued at

some \$45,000. The school system includes a high school, with two lower grades. There is a free public library of about 4,000 volumes, while an association — the Appleton Library, sustained by a fund — has nearly 5,000. A weekly newspaper called the "Journal" is published here. The churches are the First and the Second Congregationalist, the Methodist and the Roman Catholic.

This place was incorporated as the Second Parish of Brookfield in 1750, and as a town February 28, 1812. The first church was organized May 28, 1752; the Rev. Eli Fobes, D.D., being the first minister. The number of soldiers furnished by this town for the Union cause in the late war was 250, of whom 31 were lost. A very handsome monument has been erected to their memory, at a cost of about \$4,000.

Hon. William Appleton (1786-1862), a successful merchant, and for several years a member of Congress, was a native of this town. He gave a large sum to establish the Massachusetts General Hospital, and a valuable library of 3,500 volumes to the First Parish in North Brookfield. Another native is Ebenezer S. Snell, Walker Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College. Hon. Amasa Walker and Charles Adams, Jun. (son of Charles Adams, M.D., of Brookfield), both political economists, and the latter a treasurer of the Commonwealth for several years following 1871, have long resided in this town.

**North Chelsea** was detached from Chelsea, and incorporated as a town, March 19, 1848. Its name was changed to Revere March 24, 1871.

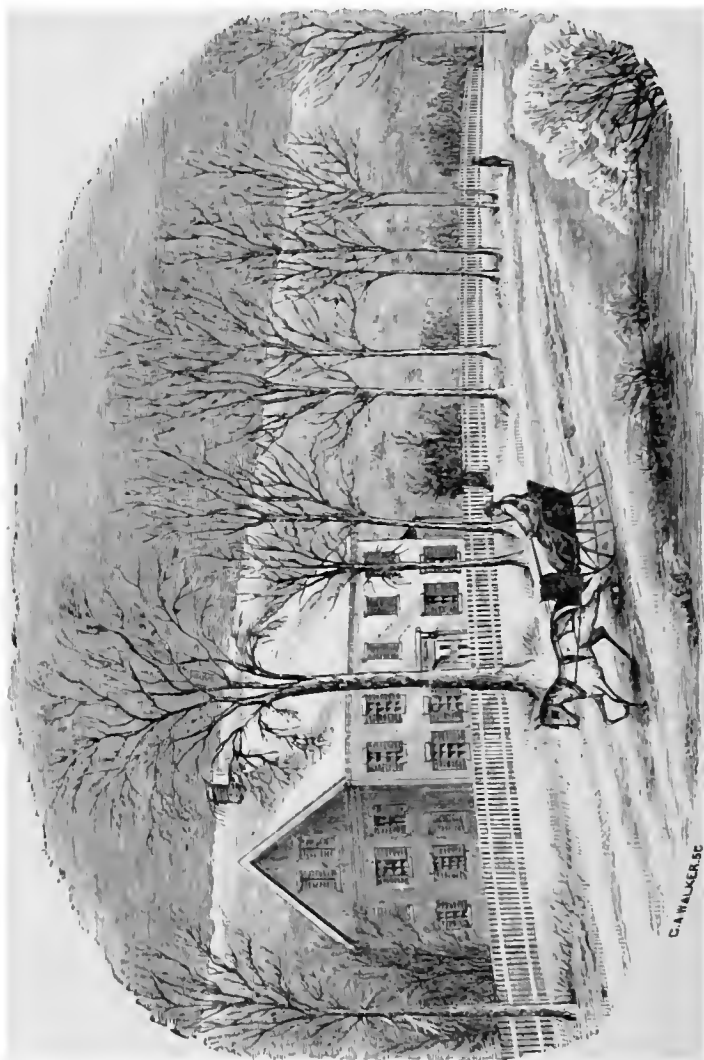
**North Farms**, a village in Northampton.

**Northfield** is a delightful farming town lying on both sides of the Connecticut River in the north side of Franklin County. The Connecticut River Railroad crosses its northwestern corner; and the New London and Northern Railroad follows the river through the town, having stations at Northfield Farms, Mount Hermon, Northfield Village and West Northfield. It connects with the Fitchburg Railroad some two miles south of the town line at Miller's Falls, 97 miles northwest of Boston. Northfield is bounded on the east by Warwick, on the south by Erving, on the west by Gill and Bernardston, and on the north by Vernon in Vermont and Winchester in New Hampshire.

The assessed area is 19,616 acres, of which 6,783 are forest, containing most of the New England varieties of trees. The land along the Connecticut is alluvial, and very productive. The eminences are ridge-like; the highest being Cragg Mountain and Beer's Hill, in the southwestern section. Mill and Four-mile brooks drain the central and southwestern sections, flowing into the Connecticut; while Bennett's Brook, on the west of the river, drains the north-west section. All have mill-sites, not so much used as formerly.

The manufactories consist of two saw mills, a tannery, a broom factory, shoe and blacksmith shops, and one or two places for pack-

ing tobacco, this being a considerable crop in the town. Apple orchards are numerous, and wood and dairy products are large. The aggregate value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$37,048. The



BIRTHPLACE OF DWIGHT LYMAN MOODY.

C. WALKER, SC.

value of the product of the 248 farms was \$217,967. Only 202 persons reported themselves as farmers. The population was 1,705, including 454 legal voters; and there were 376 taxed dwelling-



houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$742,603, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000.

There are ten public school-houses, valued at about \$12,000. The public library contains some 3,000 volumes. There is another library, somewhat larger, contained in an edifice valued at \$25,000, — one of the seven buildings belonging to the Young Ladies' Seminary. Three or four of these are elegant modern structures of stone or brick. This institution was founded by Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, and the buildings occupy a fair eminence near his birth-place and homestead. The churches are Congregational and Unitarian. During the summer there meet here large numbers of Christian workers, both ministers and laymen, to compare notes and deliberate on future operations. From this gathering has sprung up a summer school of instruction in preparation for evangelistic work; and the place is becoming a summer resort of pronounced religious character. A fine new hotel gratifies citizen and visitor alike.

The marked feature of Northfield is "The Street," which runs through the town on the margin of the uplands about one mile from the river; the space between being occupied by beautiful, smooth, fertile meadows. For two miles, near the centre of the town, the street is ten rods wide, and divided by four rows of elms and maples, which shade and beautify the place. This is the location of Northfield (village), which is one of the post-offices; the others being Northfield Farms at the southwest, West Northfield at the northwest, on the west side of the river, and Mount Hermon, between the first two and near the seminary and opposite the Mount Hermon School for Boys, on the west side of the river in the town of Gill.

This township was granted to John Pynchon and others in 1662. The Indians relinquished their title in 1687, for "two hundred fathom of wampum and fifty-seven pounds worth of trading goods." Being long a border settlement, it suffered greatly during the wars with the Indians. Nine or ten persons were killed in the woods in September, 1675; and the next day Capt. Richard Beers, of Watertown, with a company of 36 men, had a sanguinary conflict with the enemy, only 16 of his men escaping. Following this the savages were guilty of an unusual display of barbarity. The settlement was again broken up in 1690, but was reoccupied in 1713. In the autumn of 1723 the Indians again attacked the place, killing several; and one — Aaron Belding — was killed by them as late as 1748. In the war of 1812, the town sent a company of artillery to Boston, under the command of its lieutenant, Charles Bowen. During the late war, Northfield furnished to the Union forces 139 men, of whom 9 were lost.

Near the close of a hot day, Sunday, September 9, 1821, a tornado swept down upon this town, prostrating trees, tearing bowlders from their beds in the hills, destroying utterly five dwelling-houses and nine barns, and killing two persons and injuring many others.

Northfield was incorporated as a town February 22, 1713. The plantation had borne the name of "Squakead," from the Indian words *Squakeag*, or, as in the earlier documents, *Suckquakege*, and *Wiss-*

*quawquegue*,—each intended to signify “a spearing place for salmon.” The river was called by the Indians *Quinnehtuck* (“the river with long waves”), and the land adjoining the stream *Quinnehtuk-et*. When the line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in 1740, Northfield lost thereby more than one third of her territory. In 1860 the part of Northfield called “Hack’s Grant,” being bounded on all sides by Erving, was annexed to that town. The first church was organized here in 1716; and the Rev. Benjamin Doolittle, the first settled minister, was ordained in 1718, and was both pastor and physician to his people.

The first preaching in Northfield, however, was by William Janes, from Northampton, in 1673, who was accustomed to hold services under an oak. His descendants still occupy the original homestead; and among other preachers of his posterity Bishop Janes is conspicuous. Other eminent natives of this town were Caleb Alexander, D.D. (1755–1828; Yale College 1777), author of “Grammar Elements” and other works; Joel Munsell (1808), antiquary, author and publisher.

**North Reading** occupies a northeastern extremity of Middlesex County, and is 23 miles north of Boston. It is intersected by the Lowell and Salem Railroad, which follows the line of Martin’s Brook and Ipswich River, the two principal water-courses of the town. It is bounded on the north by Andover and North Andover, east by Middleton, south by Lynnfield and Reading, and west by Wilmington. Its extreme size is about four miles east and west, and the same north and south. The assessed area is 7,605 acres.

The chief rock is sienite and calcareous gneiss. Martin’s Pond, of 136 acres, in the northwest, and Swan Pond, of 86 acres, in the northeast section, are beautiful as well as valuable sheets of water. The town is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and has a good soil, returning handsome crops of corn, hay, vegetables, apples, cranberries and strawberries. The forests, occupying 4,616 acres, consist principally of oak and pine. The town contains 163 farms, 199 dwelling-houses and 878 inhabitants, including 254 legal voters. The aggregate value of the farm products in 1885 was \$103,269, and of manufactures, \$105,977. The latter consisted of boots and shoes, made in three factories employing 91 persons, and valued at \$17,675; also boxes and lumber, carriages, food preparations, furniture and metallic work. There is one large box factory and saw-mill, and one or two grain mills.

The valuation in 1888 was \$499,658, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. The post-office is North Reading (village); the other villages being Back Row, Lower End, Neck and Point. There is a good public hall, and 6 school buildings valued at \$6,000. The schools include a high and primaries. The Flint Library is free, and contains nearly 3,000 volumes. The church edifices are one each of the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists.

This town was incorporated March 22, 1853. The boundary

line with Lynnfield was changed May 27, 1857. North Reading furnished 140 men for the Union armies in the late war, of whom 16 were killed or died from the effects of the service.

**North River** is formed by Indian Head River and other small streams gathering at the borders and forming the line between the towns of Hanover and Pembroke, and between the latter and Norwell. Turning north then east again, it divides the last and likewise Scituate from Marshfield; then turning southward near the sea, it receives South River near the middle of the eastern side of Marshfield, and enters Massachusetts Bay. Many vessels were formerly built upon this river.

**Northville**, in East Bridgewater; also in Newton and in Worcester.

**North Woods**, a village in Holden.

**Norton** is a farming and manufacturing town lying in the northern part of Bristol County, 30 miles south of Boston by the Taunton and New Bedford Branch of the Old Colony Railroad; from which, also, another branch connects with Attleborough. On the first the stations are Norton and Crane's; on the latter, Chartley, Barrowville and Norton Furnace (Norton Mills). The post-offices are Norton, East Norton, Barrowsville and Chartley. The other village is Winneconnet. The town is bounded on the north by Mansfield and Easton, on the southeast by Taunton, and west by Attleborough, with Rehoboth at the southwest angle.

The assessed area is 16,828 acres,—of which 2,767 acres are forest, composed chiefly of pine. Formerly large quantities of ship timber were cut here. There are many small streams, as Rumford, Wading and Canoe rivers and Dora's Brook—flowing southeasterly through the town into the Taunton River—all abounding with pickerel and furnishing motive power. In the easterly part of the town, Winneconnet Pond receives the waters of Canoe River and Leach's Stream, spreading over about 120 acres. This was a favorite resort of the Indians, who lived in natural caves upon its borders, and subsisted on the fish which it afforded. The geological formation varies slightly from graywacke to conglomerate and the more distinct "pudding-stone." Iron ore was once abundant here and small veins of anthracite coal have been discovered. On Rocky Hill (so called from the huge boulders which cover it) there is a cave formed by two great rocks and known as "Philip's Cave," where the sachem of the Pokanokets used to resort on his fishing excursions to Winneconnet Pond. The surface of this town is generally level and the soil sandy and stony; yet by careful cultivation fair crops are obtained. The value of the aggregate product of the 42 farms in 1885 was \$65,424. The principal manufactories are a cotton mill employing some 25 persons; a wool-scouring mill employing upwards of 30 persons; a jewelry factory employing about 90; wooden and paper box factories, 5 lumber mills, an iron furnace, 2 carriage fac-

tries, and soap and beverage establishments. The value of goods made was \$174,532. The population was 1,718, including 455 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$798,550, with a tax-rate of \$13.66 on \$1,000. There were 364 taxed dwelling-houses.

There are a good town-hall, erected in 1882, at a cost of \$12,000 — a gift from Harriet Newcomb; a public library; and 8 public school-houses,—the latter valued at \$10,000. The Wheaton Female Seminary has a library of some 4,000 volumes; and its several buildings and appurtenances are valued at \$70,000. This is a flourishing institution founded by Hon. Laban Wheaton in 1834. The publications of this place are the "Mirror," a weekly journal, and the "Church and Home," a monthly. The Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists and Roman Catholics each have a church in the town.

This township was a part of the Taunton North Purchase, and on June 12, 1711, was made the town of Norton, taking its name in honor of a town of that name in England. Easton was formed from it in 1725, and Mansfield in 1770. The first settlement is supposed to have been made by William Witherell, in 1669, near the outlet of Winneconnet Pond. As early as 1696, the Leonard family having discovered iron ore in the town, set up a forge and bloomery, and for many years the manufacture of iron was carried on largely by George Leonard and his descendants. The first minister settled in Norton was the Rev. Joseph Avery, who was ordained October 28, 1714. The Hon. George Leonard (1729-1819), an eminent lawyer and a member of Congress, was a native of this town.

**Norwell** lies in the northern part of Plymouth County, and is bounded on the north by Hingham, northeast by Scituate, southeast by Marshfield, south by Pembroke, and south and southwest by Hanover, with Rockland on the west for a small space north of Hanover. The assessed area is 12,340 acres; of which 2,900 are woodland.

There are several extensive swamps in the town, of which the most noted are Valley Swamp in the northwest, Black-pond Swamp in the north, Dead Swamp in the east, Hoop-pole Swamp in the centre, and Old-pond Meadows in the southwest. Jacob's Pond, in the west, receives a stream from Valley Swamp, and sends out Third Herring Brook, which, flowing southeastward, forms a divisional line from Hanover, and enters North River at the southern border of the town. The latter is a tidal stream dividing Norwell from Pembroke and Marshfield, and receiving Second Herring Brook from the eastern section of the town. Norwell has a good harbor for small vessels on this river, where formerly many vessels were built, using the white oak and pine from the neighboring forests. The surface of the town is uneven, but without great eminences. Mount Blue in the north and Wild Cat Hill in the south, are the most conspicuous hills. The underlying rock is sienite, and the soil is stony.

The value of the aggregate product of the 92 farms in 1885 was

\$87,579. Only 66 persons reported as farmers. There are six boot and shoe factories, employing upwards of 160 persons, and making goods in 1885 to the amount of \$174,618. The other manufactures are tacks, artisans' tools, textiles, trunks and valises, carriages, lumber and food preparations. The value of the aggregate product was \$280,585. The savings bank, at the close of last year, carried deposits to the amount of \$477,055. The population was 1,589, including 486 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$873,187, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 436.

There are a good town-hall and seven school-houses. The latter are valued at some \$6,000. The association called the "James Library" has a building valued at \$5,000 and a collection of upwards of 1,700 volumes. It is sustained by a fund and fees. The churches are one each of the Methodists, Unitarians and Universalists. The "News" is the local paper.

The first settler of this place was probably Cornet Robert Stetson, who came here as early as 1634, and chose for his residence a beautiful plain near North River. He was cornet of the first light-horse corps raised in the colony. He with others built the first saw mill in the town on Third Herring Brook. It was burned by the Indians, May 20, 1676. Joseph Copeland came to this place in 1730; and the average age of his 12 children was 86 years. Edward Delano and Benjamin Delano, U. S. naval constructors, were natives of this town. Norwell sent 239 men into the Union service during the late war, of whom 21 were lost; and to the memory of these a handsome monument has been raised.

This town was formerly the southwestern part of Scituate, and was incorporated February 14, 1849, as South Scituate. The name was changed to Norwell, March 5, 1888. The post-offices are Norwell, Ridge Hill and Mount Blue. Assinippi Village, at the northeast corner of Hanover, and Church Hill and Queen Anne's Corner, at the Hingham border, are the other villages. The nearest railway stations are those of the Old Colony Railroad in the adjoining towns of Hanover, Hingham and Scituate.

**Norwich**, a village in Huntington.

**Norwood** is a beautiful and thrifty town lying in the centre of Norfolk County, about 14 miles south of Boston. The New York and New England Railroad runs through its midst; the stations being Ellis, Norwood, Norwood Central and Winslow's. Norwood is the post-office. The town is bounded on the northwest and northeast by Dedham, on the southeast by Canton, on the southern corner by Sharon, and on the southwest by Walpole.

The assessed area is 6,202 acres, of which 879 are forest, composed of elm, maple, beech and chestnut. The elevation of the surface varies little, and the hills are neither large nor numerous. The soil is hard and stony, but strong and productive when well

cultivated. Bubbling Brook and Hawes Brook unite and mark the southwest line of the town, and at the southern angle, with others, form the Neponset River, which flowing northeast, marks the boundary line on the southeast side. Purgatory Brook, coming across the northern section of the town from the west, enters the Neponset near Purgatory Swamp, in the northeast angle of the town.

The principal manufactories are two tanneries, employing 300 men; an "ink-mill," some 35; an iron foundry, about the same number as the last; and the New York and New England Railroad Company's car shops, employing 400 to 500. Other manufactures are oilcloths, paper, carriages, furniture and food preparations. The value of the goods made in 1885 was \$1,038,318. The aggregate value of the farm product was \$70,146. The population was 2,921, including 747 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,329,102. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 626.

The public schools consist of the primary, intermediate and grammar schools and a high school. They occupy 4 buildings valued at some \$22,000. There is a public library of upwards of 3,500 volumes. The "Advertiser and Review" is the weekly journal published here. The Methodists have a chapel, and the Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists and Roman Catholics each have a church edifice.

There are many attractive and elegant residences, and several handsome streets set with maple and elm. Some of the latter are very large, having been set 130 years ago. The place is noted as having been the home of the Everett family, of Deacon Nathaniel Sumner, General William Guild (commissioned by Governor John Hancock), of Hon. Joseph Day, Deacon Willard Gay and Dr. William Cogswell.

This town was formed from parts of Dedham and Walpole, and incorporated February 23, 1872.

**Nutwood**, a locality of Jamaica Plain, in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

**Oak Bluffs**, a village in Cottage City.

**Oakdale**, a village in Dedham.

**Oak Grove Village**, in Fall River.

**Oakham** is a pleasant and quiet farming town, lying in the westerly part of Worcester County, about 59 miles west of Boston. The Massachusetts Central Railroad and the Ware River Railroad pass through the town, each having a Coldbrook (Springs) station. The boundaries are Barre, on the northwest, Rutland and Paxton on the northeast, Spencer on the south, and New Braintree on the southwest.

The assessed area is 13,054 acres, of which 4,097 are forest, con-

sisting mostly of oak and chestnut. The prevailing rock is ferruginous gneiss, and the soil, to a large extent, is clay. The surface of the town is elevated, though not mountainous. Prospect Hill is a fine eminence. Muddy Pond in the east and Brownings Pond in the southeast add to the variety and beauty of the scenery. Five-mile River, proceeding from Great Swamp, with its western tributaries, drains the southerly part; and Canesto Brook, flowing southwest by the village of Coldbrook Springs, with Bell and Burrow's brooks, all affluents of Ware River, drain the northern and western parts of the town.

Two saw mills and a grist mill constitute the larger manufactories. There are also made here boots and shoes, agricultural implements, carriages, metallic goods and food preparations. The value of these products in 1885 was \$38,033. The product of the 107 farms was valued at \$115,478. Potatoes, corn and butter were principal items. Apple trees yield well. The population was 749, including 197 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$351,358, with a tax-rate of \$16.50. There were 185 taxed dwelling-houses.

The town has erected a good memorial hall, which contains the civil offices. There is a small public library. The five public school-houses are valued at about \$2,500. The church edifice belongs to the Congregationalists.

Oakham, originally called "Rutland West Wing," was incorporated June 11, 1762. Its name may have been adopted from its noble oak woods, or in honor of the old town of Oakhampton, in Devonshire, England. The Rev. John Strickland, the first minister, was ordained in 1678. The town furnished some 100 men for the Union cause in the late war—of whom about one fifth were killed. The post-offices are Oakham (centre) and Coldbrook Springs. The latter is a pleasant village in the northeast corner of the town, somewhat noted for its mineral springs.

**Oak Hill**, a village in Newton.

**Oakland**, a village in Taunton.

**Oaklandville**, in Saugus.

**Ocean Spray**, a village in Winthrop.

**Ocklahoma**, a village in Tisbury.

**Old Common**, a village in Milbury; also one in West Boylston.

**Old Cotuit**, a village in Barnstable.

**Old Landing**, a village in Marion.

**Old Spain**, a village in Weymouth.

**Oldtown**, a village in Newbury.

**Onset**, a village in Wareham.

**Onset Bay**, a harbor; also a village, in Wareham.

**Orange** is a sprightly manufacturing and farming town occupying the northeastern extremity of Franklin County. It is 81 miles northwest of Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad, which follows Miller's River across the town, and has a station at Orange (centre) and one at Wendell, near West Orange. The township is very irregular, its greatest length being north and south. The assessed area is 20,261 acres. Warwick bounds it on the northwest, Royalston on the northeast, Athol on the east and southeast, New Salem on the south, and Wendell and Erving on the west.

Tully River and Cheney, Orcutt's and Moss brooks, affluents of Miller's River, drain the north part of the town. North Pond, a fine sheet of water in the southern part of the town, is the source of the middle branch of Swift River. The basal rock is calcareous gneiss and granite, which often rises into bold and picturesque elevations, covered with soil well adapted to the growth of timber and for pasturage. Tully Mountain, in the northeastern part, rises to an altitude of 1,170 feet; and near on the south is Little Tully. In the valley between them are two beautiful ponds.

The wood products of this town are large, there being 5,423 acres of forest. Apples and strawberries are largely raised. The aggregate product of the 204 farms in 1885 was \$193,861. There is a foundery here which has sometimes melted ten tons of iron in a day. The leading manufactures are sewing machines and other machinery, wheels, various builders' castings, cabinets and other furniture, woollen goods, leather, lumber, bricks, clothing, boots and shoes, and food preparations. The value of all goods made in the last State census year was \$1,285,253. The Orange National Bank has a capital stock of \$100,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$531,828. The population was 3,650, of whom 1,082 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,888,076, with a tax-rate of \$14.40 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses numbered 729.

There are a town-hall, a free public library of nearly 4,000 volumes, and 15 public school-houses. The latter are valued at about \$30,000. Two weekly papers are published here — the "Enterprise" and the "Journal." There are two Congregational churches, two Universalist, one Baptist, one Methodist and one Roman Catholic.

This township was formed from parts of Athol, Royalston and Warwick, and established as the district of Orange, October 15, 1783; and was incorporated as the town of Orange, February 24,



1810. The first minister was the Rev. Emerson Foster, settled December 12, 1782. The first dam across Miller's River was built by James Holmes in 1790, upon which he erected a saw and grist mill. The post-offices are Orange (centre) and North Orange. The other villages are West Orange, Blissville, Fryeville and Furnace. Orange centre, with its bright, clustering cottages among pleasant gardens, rising from the banks of Miller's River, having the wooded and picturesque hills for a background, is seen to great advantage in the railroad approach from the east.

During the late war this town furnished its full quota of men for the field, and has since raised a soldiers' monument to the memory of those who fell.

**Oregon**, a village in Ashland.

**Orient Heights**, a locality in East Boston.

**Orleans** is a farming, fishing and manufacturing town in the outer line of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, 94 miles from Boston by the Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad. The town is about five miles north and south, and three east and west. The assessed area is 5,025 acres. From Eastham, on the north, it is separated by Rock River, flowing into Cape Cod Bay; and by Town Cove and Nauset harbor, opening into the ocean. On the ocean side is Nauset Beach, a long and narrow strip of land enclosing Pleasant Bay, which separates it from Chatham on the south. It has many creeks and inlets containing pleasant islands. Brewster lies on the southwest, and Cape Cod Bay on the northwest.

The creeks and bays abound in clams, quahaugs, tautogs, bass and eels. In 1885, 77 persons were reported as fishermen, and the product of the business amounted to \$6,256. The largest items of the catch were in order as follows: clams, quahaugs, bluefish, cod and mackerel. One schooner and three sloops were engaged in this industry, and one schooner of 30 tons did a coastwise carrying business. The chief manufacture is pantaloons, for which there are two establishments, employing about two hundred persons, including both sexes. Other manufactures are boots and shoes, carriages, leather, metallic articles, wrought stone, wooden goods, salt and other food preparations. The windmill has been the main power depended upon here. The visible rocks of this place are called granite. The soil is rather light and sandy in some parts, and in others clay and loam. The soil on Barley Neck, Sampson's Island and Pocket Island is superior. The product of the 244 farms in 1885 was \$96,106. The apple crop was valued at \$2,556, and that of cranberries at \$5,746. There are 2,092 acres having a growth of oak and pine. The population was 1,176, including 364 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$466,692, with a tax of \$10 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 318.

Orleans has a good town-hall and four school-houses, the latter valued at some \$5,000. There are a high school and the lower grades

of grammar and primary. The Snow Library, having nearly 1,700 volumes and a building valued at \$3,000, is sustained by a fund, for the benefit of the town. The East Orleans Library Association has upwards of 1,500 volumes, and is sustained by assessments. There is one church each of the Methodists, Congregationalists and Universalists. The post-offices are Orleans, East Orleans and South Orleans. Other villages are Barleyneck, Namequoit, Namskaket, Pochet, Portnomequot, Rock Harbor and Tenset.

This place was called *Namskaket* by the Indians. It originally belonged to Eastham; from which it was detached, and incorporated as a town, March 3, 1797; the naming being in honor of the Duke of Orleans. The Rev. Samuel Osborn, ordained in 1718, was the first minister. Orleans furnished 127 men for the Union cause in the late war, of whom 45 were residents; and of the latter, 5 were lost.

The shore line and inlets of the outer section of the cape are continually changing, from the force and varying direction of the waves and currents. The wreck of the Pilgrim ship "Sparrow-Hawk," lost in "Potanumaquut" harbor, in the midst of this town, in 1626, and covered by the waters with mud and sand, was, by their different action, disclosed in 1863; and the parts were rescued, combined, and exhibited in Boston.

## Osterville, in Barnstable.

**Otis** is a picturesque, sparsely inhabited town of the highlands, situated in the northeastern part of the southern half of Berkshire County, 128 miles west of Boston. Its nearest railway station is on the Boston and Albany Railroad, in Becket, which bounds it on the north. Blandford forms the eastern boundary, Tolland and Sandisfield the southern, and Monterey and Tyringham the western. The assessed area is 21,312 acres, including 8,916 acres of forests, composed chiefly of beech, maple and pine. Except in the northeast, there are few extended areas unbroken by hills; and a large part of the open land is too rough for tillage, but excellent for pasturage. Tilley's Mountain, somewhat north of Otis centre, is the highest elevation. The principal rock is calcareous gneiss. The soil is generally a dark loam. Farmington River runs medially through the town southeastward, affording, with its tributaries, numerous small powers. There are many beautiful lakes dispersed over the town. Great Pond, Reservoir, and Cold Spring ponds, containing altogether many hundreds of acres, have an outlet in the southern part of the town, on which is a fine cascade known as "Otis Falls." There are four lumber mills, a rake factory and the common mechanical shops of a rural town. The goods made in 1885 were valued at \$21,493. The product of the 145 farms amounted to \$79,554. The population was 703; of whom 190 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$219,173, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses were 175 in number.

There were eight public school-houses, valued at nearly \$3,000. The churches are Episcopal, Congregational and Second Advent, — one of each. The post-offices are Otis and West Otis. East Otis and Cold Spring are the other villages. The town furnished 99 soldiers to the Union armies during the late war, of whom 14 were lost.

This town, first called "Tyringham Equivalent," and, later, "Loudon," was settled anterior to 1760 by David Kibbe, Daniel Gregory, Jeremy Stow and others; and the vote to build the first school-house was taken in 1774. The place was incorporated June 13, 1810, when the name was changed to Otis, in honor of Harrison Gray Otis. A church was organized in 1779, but no house of worship erected until 1813.

**Otter River**, a village in Templeton.

**Oxford**, a village in Fairhaven.

**Oxford** is a pleasant farming and manufacturing town midway of the southerly part of Worcester County, about 55 miles from Boston by the Webster Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad also runs through the town north and south. Oxford has Leicester and Auburn on the north; the latter, Millbury and Sutton on the east; Douglas and Webster on the south; Dudley at the southwest; and Charlton on the west.

The town is narrow at the north end and broad at the south. The assessed area is 16,257 acres, which includes 5,364 acres of forest, consisting chiefly of oak, chestnut, pine and maple. There are many hills, with a wide valley for most of the distance along French River, which winds through the midst of the town southward. The soil is a sandy loam. Apple trees are numerous and thrifty; and blueberries, huckleberries, cranberries, and strawberries are a source of more than usual profit.

The value of the aggregate product of the 163 farms in 1885 was \$139,419. The largest manufactories are 3 shoe factories, employing in 1885, 152 persons, and making goods to the value of \$179,500; 3 woollen mills, employing 204 persons; and one cotton mill employing 50 persons. The value of the textiles made was \$250,616. There were 4 lumber mills and one tannery. Other articles made were boxes, metallic goods and food preparations. The aggregate value of the manufactured products was \$480,055.

The Oxford National Bank has a capital stock of \$100,000. The population was 2,355, including 641 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,331,018, with a tax-rate of \$15.10 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 544.

Oxford has a large town-house containing a soldiers' memorial hall. The 9 public-school buildings are valued at some \$10,000, and accommodate a high school and the lower grades. There is a free public library of upwards of 3,000 volumes. The newspaper of the place is

called the "Mid-weekly." The Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Universalists, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics have each a church edifice here. The post-offices are Oxford and North Oxford. Buffum Village and Howarth are the other villages. Many elm, maple and horse-chestnut trees are found along the streets, some of which were planted 150 years ago.

The territory of this town was granted to Governor Joseph Dudley and others in 1683, and called "Oxford," from the seat of Oxford University in England. The Indian name for the place was *Mau-chaug*. It was settled originally by some 30 families of French Huguenots, about 1684. Their pastor was the Rev. Daniel Bondett. They built a church and erected two forts. In 1696 the Indians attacked the place, killing Mr. John Johnson and three of his children. Mrs. Johnson was saved by André Segourne who carried her with a child in her arms over French River, and thence to a garrison — probably at Worcester. On the breaking up of the plantation the French retired to Boston. Among their names are found Eli Dupeau, Jean Beaudoin, Benjamin Faneuil and Mons. Boudinot, — whose descendants are known as valuable citizens. The remains of their fortifications, the wells they dug, the trees and vines which they planted, may still be seen at or near Fort Hill, in the southern part of the town. Subsequently the land was occupied by 30 English families, including Ephraim Towne, William Hudson, Benjamin Chamberlain, Joseph Rockwood, Abiel Lamb and Oliver Coller. In 1713 the place was incorporated as a town; and in 1721 they organized a church and settled the Rev. John Campbell, from Scotland, as their pastor.

Oyster Harbor, in Chatham.

Packard's Mountain, in New Salem, 1278 feet in height.

Packardville, in Pelham; also in Pittsfield.

Padanaram, a village in Dartmouth.

Painville, in Wellfleet.

Palmer is a populous and thriving town forming the north-west extremity of Hampden County. It is 84 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which here meets with the New London and Northern, the Ware River, and the Springfield and Athol railroads. The post-offices are Palmer (village and junction), Bond's Village, Thorndike and Three Rivers (village and junction). The other villages are Blanchardville, Duckville and Tennysonville.

The township is without regular form, but has certain suggestions of form, whence arose its original name of "The Elbows." It is bounded on the northwest by Belchertown, north by Ware, east by Warren and Brimfield, south by Monson, and west by a narrow

northward projection of Wilbraham. The assessed area is 17,698 acres, — including 4,984 acres of woodland. Ferruginous gneiss and sienite constitute the geological basis; and over its somewhat broken surface a soil strong and productive, especially along the streams and valleys. Colonel's Mountain rises to the height of 1,172 feet in the northeast; and west of this is Pattaquatic Hill, around which, from northeast to southwest, winds Ware River, with the Pattaquatic Ponds nearly between in the last direction. Chicopee River, in a wide sweep, forms the larger part of the eastern line and nearly all of the southern, then crosses the narrow western section of the town to "Three Rivers," where it receives the waters of the Ware and Swift rivers, — the latter also having formed a part of the line of a northwestern angle. Few towns have such an affluence of river scenery and water-power; and as a result, pleasant manufacturing villages have sprung up in the different quarters of the town.

According to the census of 1885, there were 3 cotton mills, employing 1,214 persons; a carpet factory employing 56; and a woollen mill employing 23. The value of textiles made was \$1,781,165. Other manufactures were wire cord, hollow and wrought ware and implements, coaches and other carriages, leather, clothing, lumber and wooden ware, and food preparations. The value of the metallic goods made was \$257,223; and the aggregate of manufactures reached the sum of \$2,785,582. The value of the aggregate product of the 142 farms was \$161,572. The Palmer National Bank has a capital stock of \$200,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year carried deposits to the amount of \$901,915. The population was 5,923, of whom 1,069 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,590,579, with a tax-rate of \$16.30 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses numbered 861.

The schools are graded, including primary and grammar schools and a high school; and these occupy 12 buildings, valued at nearly \$40,000. The town library contains upwards of 3,000 volumes. The "Journal," published here, has a large local circulation. There are here one Universalist church, and two Baptist, two Congregationalist, two Methodist and three Roman Catholic churches.

This town was settled by immigrants from Ireland in 1727; it was incorporated on January 30, 1752, and named in honor of Chief Justice Palmer. The Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D. D. (1770–1823), first president of Amherst College, was a native of this town.

Palmer's Island, in New Bedford harbor.

Pamanset River, in Dartmouth.

Paper Mill Village, in Bridgewater; also in Groton.

Parker River, in Newbury.

Parkerville, in Westford.

**Parks Corner**, a village in Framingham.

**Partridgefield** was incorporated July 4, 1771; and its name changed to Peru, June 19, 1806.

**Partridgeville**, in Athol; also, in Templeton.

**Pasque**, an island forming part of the town of Gosnold.

**Pattenville**, in Billerica.

**Paugatuck**, a village in West Springfield.

**Pawtucket** was incorporated March 1, 1828; but by a change in State boundaries in 1861 it was, with the exception of a small part east of Seven-mile River, set off to Rhode Island. The first making of cotton cloth in this country by machinery driven by water-power was begun in this place by Samuel Slater. The Blackstone River has a fall of about 50 feet at this point, and the power is used chiefly for driving cotton mills. "Pawtucket" is an Indian name. The town was until its incorporation a part of Seekonk.

**Pawtucketville**, in Lowell.

**Paxton** is a small agricultural town lying nearly in the centre of Worcester County. Its nearest railroad station is Worcester, — about seven miles distant. Paxton (centre) is the village and post-office. Rutland is the boundary on the north, Holden on the east, Leicester on the south, and Spencer and Oakham on the west. Worcester adjoins the southeast corner for a short distance. The assessed area is 8,848 acres, including 3,098 acres of forest.

The surface is varied, pleasing and somewhat peculiar. The hills seem but gentle swells of land, and are cultivated to their summits. Asnebumsket Hill, near the southeastern border, reaches an altitude of 1,407 feet. Other prominent landmarks are Fox Hill near the centre, Pine in the northeast corner, and Turkey Hill near the northern border. Near its base on the north is Turkey Hill Pond, which is probably the remotest source of the Chicopee River. On the eastern border is Asnebumsket Pond, which sends out a feeder to the Nashua River. The largest body of water in the town is Bottomly Pond, in the southeast part, the principal source of the Blackstone River. The town is rich in ponds, springs and rivulets. The geological formation is ferruginous gneiss. The soil is deep and strong, amply moistened, and yields well.

The value of the aggregate product of the 135 farms in 1885 was \$81,229. There are two wooden-box factories and one carriage factory; and 31 men were engaged in making boots and shoes. The

value of goods made was \$7,300. The population was 561, of whom 126 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$277,069, with a tax-rate of \$16.40 on \$1,000. There were 130 dwelling-houses taxed.

The town has primary and grammar schools, provided for in five school buildings valued at some \$4,000. There is a free public library of about 1,200 volumes. The one church here is Congregationalist.

Paxton was formed from parts of the towns of Rutland and Leicester, and incorporated, February 12, 1765. It was probably named from Charles Paxton, one of the commissioners of customs in Boston. The town sent 72 men to do battle for the Union in the late war, and has erected a granite monument to the seven who were lost.

**Peabody** is a large, handsome and prosperous town in the southerly part of Essex County, about 18 miles north of Boston, with which it has communication by the Wakefield Branch of the Eastern Railroad, by the Newburyport Branch of the Boston and Maine, and by the Salem and Lowell Railroad, which traverse the town,—all belonging to the Boston and Maine Railroad system. A street railway also connects it with Salem. North Reading, Middleton and Danvers form the northern boundary; Salem the eastern; Lynn the south and southwest; and Lynnfield the southwest and west.

The assessed area is 9,050 acres, which includes 2,577 acres of forest land. The surface is finely diversified; and Mount Pleasant in the north, and Upton's Hill in the northwest, afford admirable views. The town is drained by Proctor's Brook, in the northeastern section; by Goldthwait's Brook, an outlet of Cedar Pond, near the southwest side; by Tapley's Brook, the outlet of Brown's Pond and Lynnmere, in the extreme south; while Suntaug Lake, on the Lynnfield border, a large, circular and beautiful body of water with a pretty island in the centre, sends a tributary northward across the western part of the town to Ipswich River, which here for a short distance washes the northern border. The geological basis of the town is sienite and greenstone. The soil is various, but yields well under careful cultivation.

The value of the aggregate product of the 126 farms in 1885 was reported in the census as \$228,305. The leather establishments, including tanneries, currying and dressing shops, numbered 61. The first employed 759 men; while the morocco factories alone employed 371. The value of the leather product was \$3,883,119. Seventeen boot and shoe factories employed 209 persons, and turned out goods to the value of \$175,639. Three glue factories employed 97 persons; a bleachery, 116; and a woollen mill, 34. There were also manufactures of carriages, artisans' tools and scientific implements, machinery and other metallic goods, pottery, bricks, wrought stone, lumber, furniture, food preparations and soap. The aggregate value of goods made was \$5,964,353. The capital stock of the two national banks amounts to \$400,000; and the savings bank, at the

close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$1,717,488. The population was 9,530, including 2,192 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$7,063,650, and the tax-rate \$16 on \$1,000. There were 1,490 taxed dwelling-houses.

Peabody has a superior high school, with primary and grammar grades accordant; and these occupy seven buildings, valued at some \$60,000. The Eben Dale Sutton Reference Library contains some 2,000 volumes, and is sustained by a fund. There are also small association libraries. The Peabody Institute, founded in 1852 by the late George Peabody with a munificent donation of \$200,000, has a very handsome edifice, containing a free library of upwards of 28,000 volumes, and a large and valuable scientific museum. The trustees have made provisions also for an annual course of free public lectures. The "Press" and the "Reporter," published here, are prosperous weekly journals. The churches consist of two Congregationalist, and one each of the Baptists, Methodists, Protestant Episcopalians, Unitarians, Universalists and the Roman Catholics.

George Peabody, D.C.L., a successful banker and a philanthropist, was born within the limits of this town February 18, 1795, and died in London, England, November 4, 1869. The house in which he was born still stands, an object of much regard. Mr. Peabody established a banking-house in London in July, 1843, by which his wealth was increased to princely dimensions. He gave to the city of Baltimore \$1,400,000, to found an institute of literature, science and the fine arts; for the poor of London, in 1862, \$2,500,000; to Harvard University, in 1866, \$150,000 for the establishment of a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology; to Yale College, \$150,000; and to the Southern Educational Fund, created in 1866, \$2,000,000. He also made many minor benefactions.

The town of Peabody was formerly a part of Salem, and was included in the territory set off as the town of Danvers. It was set off from the latter, and incorporated as South Danvers, May 18, 1855; and on April 13, 1868, this name was changed for the present one, in honor of its illustrious son and benefactor. The post-offices are Peabody (village), South Peabody and West Peabody. Other villages are Brookdale, Dublin, Felton's Corner, Needham's Corner, Newhall's Crossing, Proctor's Crossing and Phelp's Mill. In 1881 a monument was erected in the public square in the chief village to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Union service in the late war. It is constructed of granite, and is surmounted by a statue of America. Its entire height is 50 feet. The early history of this place is involved with that of Salem.

Peaked Mountain, in Monson, is 1,239 feet in height.

Peddock's Island lies in the middle section of Boston Harbor or Bay.

Pegan Hill, in Natick, is 408 feet in height.



**Pelham** is a sparsely inhabited town lying in the northeast part of Hampshire County, about 76 miles west of Boston. The New London and Northern Railroad, which passes through the centres of the two towns adjoining on the south and west, furnishes the nearest railroad connection. The boundaries of this town are Shutesbury on the north, Prescott on the east, Enfield and Belchertown on the south, and Amherst on the west. The assessed area is 14,156 acres. There are upwards of 5,000 acres of woodland, containing most of the New England varieties of trees. The whole township has an unusual elevation; and there are ranges of forest-crowned hills in the east and west, while in the south Mount Lincoln rises to a height of 1,246 feet. Pine Hill rises near the centre of the town. The geological structure is sienite; and asbestos, molybdenite, quartz crystals and green hornstone are found. A huge boulder called "The Northerner" has many visitors. Swift River forms the eastern line, and midway broadens into a large pond; near which is situated the village of East Hollow. Fort River and its tributaries flow through the valleys of the western section. Jabish River runs through the square southern projection in which lies the village of Packardville. The other villages are West Pelham and Pelham (Heights), near the centre, — both post-offices.

The product of the 116 farms in this town in 1885 was valued in the aggregate at \$77,871. There is one saw mill employing six persons, and a fishing-rod factory employing about the same number. Charcoal and kindlers are prepared for market, and some quarrying is done. The value of goods made was reported as \$34,347. The population was 549, of whom 168 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$168,186, with a tax-rate of \$24 on \$1,000. There were 139 dwelling-houses.

The four public school-houses are valued at some \$2,000. There are a union, a Congregationalist and a Methodist church.

This township was purchased by Colonel Stoddard, of Northampton, and was sold by him to some Scotch-Irish people. It was incorporated January 15, 1742, and named Pelham, in honor of that celebrated family in England. The Rev. Robert Abercrombie, from Edinburgh, the first minister, was ordained here in 1744.

**Pemberton**, a village in Hull.

**Pembroke** is an old town lying in the northeasterly part of Plymouth County, about 26 miles southeast of Boston. The Hanover Branch of the Old Colony Railroad skirts the northwestern line, and the Plymouth Branch runs close upon the southwestern corner. The villages and post-offices are Pembroke (centre), North Pembroke, East Pembroke and Bryantsville. The town is bounded on the north by Hanover and Norwell, on the northeast by Marshfield, on the east by Duxbury, on the south by Kingston, Plympton and Halifax, and on the west by Hanson. It is 7 miles long and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide.

There are 6,999 acres of woodland, containing mostly oak and pine. Along the roads, especially in the villages, are many well-grown trees—oak, elm and maple. There are a few small hills near the centre, and in the northeast. The rock is sienitic and the best soil a sandy loam. There is an extensive marsh in the northern section, and in the western and southern parts are Oldham, Furnace, Hobomoe, Great and Little Sandy ponds. These discharge by Herring Branch into North River,—which forms the northern line of the town, and is navigable by small vessels. Jones River Pond (or Silver Lake) lies on the southern line, and is as large as all the others put together. This and Stetson Pond, in the southwest corner, discharge by Jones River into Plymouth harbor.

The value of the aggregate product of the 152 farms of this town in 1885 was \$68,659. There were one boot and shoe factory employing 78 persons and two box factories employing 20 men. Other articles made were house lumber, nails and tacks and other metallic goods, carpetings and carriages. The value of the aggregate was \$47,067. The population was 1,313, of whom 363 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$632,895, with a tax-rate of \$13 on 1,000. There were 345 taxed dwelling-houses.

The town had eight public school-houses, valued at \$8,500. The public library contains upwards of 1,500 volumes. The Friends, Methodists and Unitarians each have a church edifice in the town.

The records say, on March 21, 1712, that “a part of Duxbury called Mattakeeset, a tract of land known as the Major’s Purchase, and the land called Marshfield Upper Lands at Mattakeeset, are established as Pembroke.” Parts of it have since been taken to form Halifax and Hanson. The first saw mill and the first furnace for smelting iron in the country were erected here. The first church was erected in 1703. The old brick “Garrison House” here is said to be one of the oldest standing. Captain Seth Hatch of this town ran the blockade of the St. Lawrence and conveyed supplies to Gen. James Wolfe, whose thanks he publicly received.

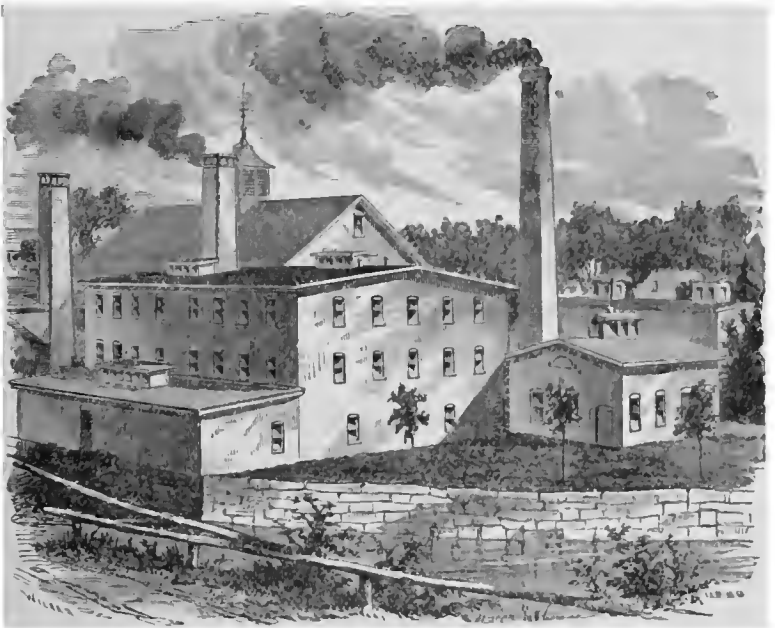
There was erected in Pembroke the present year a handsome monument of granite, bearing the names of all her soldiers of the late war, 136 in number, and surmounted by a white bronze statue of a Union soldier, with musket, at parade rest.

Penikese, or Pune, Island, is included in the town of Gosnold.

Pepperell is a busy and beautiful town in the northwesterly part of Middlesex County, having the Nashua River for its eastern line, except where it crosses an extensive eastern projection of the territory. The Worcester, Nashua and Portland Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad has its Pepperell station at Babbatasset village, on the Nashua, near the paper mills. The Nissitisset River, coming across the town from the northwest, and furnishing power at East Village,

enters the Nashua a short distance northward of the station. The last-mentioned place and Pepperell (centre) are the post-offices. The other villages are North, South and West Pepperell.

The town is bounded on the east by Dunstable and Groton, on the south also by the latter, on the west by Townsend, and on the north by Hollis in New Hampshire. The assessed area is 13,652 acres; of which 3,236 acres are forests—principally of pine and chestnut. In the northeast are the twin eminences, the Nissitissit Hills; on the southwest border is the fine eminence called "The Throne;" in the west is Oak Hill, a long and handsome elevation. At the southwest of this is a group of smaller hills; and in this



THE PEPPERELL PAPER-MILLS, PEPPERELL.

vicinity, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the centre, is a remarkable channel, or cañon, from 75 to 150 feet deep and 250 wide, extending north and south, cutting through the soil and ledges. The sides have an inclination of  $45^{\circ}$  to  $70^{\circ}$ ; and a streamlet flows through the chasm. Near this is Heald's Pond, and at the southern opening of the cañon is Heald's Mine, penetrating the rock more than 100 feet. This work was done about or soon after 1780; but what mineral was sought is now unknown. The geological structure of the town is the St. John's group, or Andalusite slate. The soil in general is clayey.

The value of the aggregate product of the 132 farms in 1885 was

\$132,118. The paper-mill employed 170 persons, and the two shoe factories 287. Other manufactures were machinery, cutlery, carriages, house lumber, boxes, leather, wrought stone, brick, soap and food preparations. The total value of the goods made was \$1,158,993. Some manufactures have recently been added. The population was 2,587 — of whom 721 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,674,945, with a tax-rate of \$13.33½ on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 586. There is at the centre an elegant town-house of granite and brick, containing a large hall, the public library, the city offices, and stores. It fronts upon the Common, opposite the Unitarian church. The other churches here are one each of the Congregationalists and the Roman Catholics. The Methodists have a church edifice at East Pepperell. There were 10 public school-houses valued at some \$7,000. Two weekly papers — the "Clarion" and the "Star" — are published here.

This town was formerly the "Second Precinct of Groton." It was incorporated as the "District of Pepperell" April 6, 1753; and became a town by the general act of August 23, 1775. It was named in honor of General William Pepperell, a native of Maine, who conducted the successful expedition against Louisburg in 1745, and was subsequently knighted. The first church in this place was organized in 1747; and the Rev. Joseph Emerson, settled in 1775, was the first minister. He accompanied a band of his parishioners to Cambridge, where, it is said, he made the first prayer in camp of the Revolution. William Prescott, LL.D. (1762-1844), the father of William H. Prescott, the historian, was a native of this town.

**Perry's Peak**, in Richmond, 2,089 feet in height.

**Perryville**, in Dndley; also in Rehoboth.

**Peru** is a mountainous and sparsely settled farming town near the middle of the eastern side of Berkshire County, 140 miles west of Boston, and about 5 miles east of the Boston and Albany Railroad station in Hinsdale — bounding this town on the west. On the north the boundary is Windsor; on the east, Cumington and Worthington; and on the south, Middlefield and Washington. The area is about 27 square miles, of which 16,019 acres are assessed. Of these, 3,328 acres are forests of beech, maple and spruce. The land is elevated, rough and rocky. French's Mountain rises near the centre of the township to a height of 2,239 feet. The church on Peru Hill, near the western border, is so situated that water falling from one side of the roof finds its way into the Westfield River, and from the other side into the Housatonic. The largest watercourse is Fuller's Stream, draining the central portion of the town. Some excellent limestone has been quarried here. There is much rock of a flinty, and some of granitic character. The soil is a sandy loam. The usual farm crops are raised; and the aggregate product of the 104 farms was valued in 1885 at \$60,161. There are several large dairies. The manufactories consisted of 4 saw mills, two

of which are quite important. The population was 368, of whom 116 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$122,616, with a tax-rate of \$15.75. There were 81 dwelling-houses. The six public school-houses were valued at some \$1,200. There is one church, which is Congregationalist.

Township "No. Two" was sold at auction in Boston in 1762; and coming into the hands of Oliver Partridge and Elisha Jones, it acquired the necessary number of inhabitants, and was incorporated as the town of Partridgefield, July 4, 1771. On June 21, 1804, the western part of the township was set off to form Hinsdale. On June 19, 1806, the name of the town was changed to Peru. Among the early settlers were Joseph Badger, Captain Nathan Watkins and Nathaniel Stowell, who came here in 1766. These, with others from the town, were at the battle of Bunker Hill. The Rev. Stephen Tracy, ordained in April, 1772, was the first minister.

**Petersham** is a beautiful town occupying high land in the northwest part of Worcester County, 75 miles west of Boston by the highways. The nearest railroad stations are those of the Fitchburg Railroad in Athol and of the Massachusetts Central Railroad in Barre. Phillipston bounds this town on the northeast; Barre, on the southeast; Dana, on the southwest; and New Salem and Athol, on the northwest.

The assessed area is 23,016 acres; of which 6,391 acres are forests of pine, hemlock, chestnut, oak and maple. The rocks are generally granite and felspar; and the soil is a clay loam. Petersham Centre occupies a high broad plateau, commanding extensive views. The east and west branches of Fever Brook and various branches of Swift River flow southwesterly through the town, furnishing valuable powers.

At South Petersham are a saw and a grist mill and a powder-keg mill, employing altogether about a dozen men. There are, beside, the usual manufactures of a farming town; the value of the aggregate product in 1885 being reported as \$31,466. The value of the aggregate product of the 205 farms was \$167,583. The population was 1,032; of whom 308 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$593,216, with a tax-rate of \$14.70 on \$1,000. The dwelling-houses numbered 287.

The town has a fine new memorial library building of stone. There were 11 public school-houses, valued at upwards of \$6,000. The Unitarians, Congregationalists and Baptists have each a church edifice here.

The territory of this town was granted in 1733 to John Bennett, Jeremiah Perley and others, for services rendered in the Indian wars. Joseph Willson and Simeon Houghton were among the early settlers. The place was for some time known as Volunteers' Town, becoming "Voluntown," from its having been granted to volunteers. The inhabitants were at first much annoyed by wolves and rattlesnakes, and at a later period by Indians. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Aaron Whitney settled over it, in Decem-

ber, 1738. He was a royalist; and being excluded from the pulpit, held services with his adherents at his house, and claimed to be minister of the town until his death in 1779. Petersham is memorable as being the place where Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with the State forces, on February 4, 1787, fell suddenly upon the insurgents under Capt. Daniel Shays, causing them to disperse in great confusion; by which the "Whisky Rebellion" was broken up. The town sent 177 men into the Union armies during the late war, of whom 32 were lost.

This town was incorporated April 20, 1754; and its name was probably adopted in remembrance of Petersham, in England. Its Indian name was *Nitchawog*; and "Nitchawaug" is the present name of one post-office, Petersham (centre) being the other.

### Phelp's Mill, a village in Peabody.

**Phillipston** is a good farming town lying in the northwesterly section of Worcester County, 58 miles from Boston. The Ware River Railroad crosses the southern extremity, and the Fitchburg touches the northern angle. The general form of the township is triangular, with a very irregular base-line running northwest and southeast; the town of Templeton, on the east, covering this entire side. Hubbardston and Barre lie at the southeastern angle; Petersham lies on the southwest, and Athol on the west, with Royalston at the north.

The assessed area is 14,756 acres. The soil is principally a light loam. The forests consist chiefly of pine, and cover 3,245 acres. The central part of the town consists of broad hills. Prospect Hill, about two miles west of the central village, is the highest, and a beautiful elevation. Echo Pond, a mile south of the centre,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and one third wide, is the source of Burntshirt River. The latter also enters and drains Factory Pond, on the eastern line, and furnishes valuable motive power. Beaver and Mill brooks drain the northerly sections of the town; while Bigelow Brook, Swift River and Mocas-sin Brook flow southwesterly into Petersham. Wine Brook, rising in the southwestern angle, runs northeasterly through a beautiful valley to Factory Pond.

There were in 1885 three chair factories, employing 24 persons. Other manufactures of the town are carriages, house lumber, metallic articles, boots and shoes and food preparations. The value of all goods made in the year mentioned was \$17,042. The value of the aggregate product of the 91 farms was \$79,094. The population was 530; of whom 159 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$275,880, with a tax-rate of \$13.30 on \$1,000. There were 139 taxed dwelling-houses.

The six public school-houses were valued at upwards of \$4,000. There is a free public library of nearly 5,000 volumes. The churches are Congregationalist and Methodist. The post-office is Phillipston (centre). The other villages are Lamb City, East Phillipston and Goulding Village. This township was originally parts of Templeton

and Athol. It was incorporated, October 20, 1786, and named in honor of Elbridge Gerry; but dissatisfied with his measures after he became governor, the citizens, in 1812, procured a change of name to Phillipston. The first church was organized in 1785, and in 1788 the Rev. Ebenezer Tucker was ordained pastor.

Phillipston furnished 76 soldiers for the armies of the Union in the late war, of whom 13 were lost. A handsome monument has been erected to their memory.

Phoenix, a village in Tewksbury.

Pierceville, in Rochester.

Pigeon Cove, a village in Rockport.

Pilfershire, a village in Newburyport.

Pine Grove, a village in Northampton.

Pine Nook, a village in Deerfield.

**PITTSFIELD**, the seat of justice in Berkshire County, is a large flourishing town, distinguished for the beauty of its scenery, its noble farms and elegant residences. It lies in the middle section of the county, 151 miles from Boston on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which sends a branch from this town to North Adams. Pittsfield is also the northern terminus of the Housatonic Railroad, running southward to Bridgeport in Connecticut. The regular stations are Pittsfield, for both roads; while the first has also Shaker Village, at the southwest corner of the town, and the Junction and Coltsville in the east and northeast. The post-offices are Pittsfield (centre), West Pittsfield and Pontoosuc. The other villages are Allendale, Arrow Head, Barkersville, Bel Air, Bobtown, Holmesdale, Packardsville, Stearnsville and Tillotson's. Some of these are connected with the centre by a street railroad.

This town is bounded on the north by Lanesborough, east by Dalton and Washington, south by the last, Lenox and Richmond, and west by Hancock. The assessed area is 24,441 acres, of which but 3,916 acres are forest. Although lying in a valley amid lofty mountains, the town is more than 1,200 feet above sea-level, and consequently has a cool and bracing atmosphere. South Mountain, in the southern part, affords a fine view of the wide-spreading valley, with its lakes, streams and villages, and the divergent and picturesque ranges of Taconic and Hoosac mountains which rise as bulwarks on every side. Onota Lake, northwest of the central village, is a beautiful sheet of water covering about 550 acres. On its western side are marble quarries. Pontoosuc Lake, on the northern border, of equal size, has an outlet southward called Pontoosuc River; which,

uniting just south of the centre with Stearn's Brook from the west, and the Branch from the northeast, forms the beautiful Housatonic River. Pittsfield Village is a quaint old place, with broad streets generously shaded by lofty elms. Through it runs the principal avenue of the town in nearly a straight line from Pontoosuc Lake to Lenox-on-the-Heights, six miles southward. The Potsdam rock and Levis limestone constitute the geological structure; and beds of iron ore, marl and brick-clay are found in several localities. The rich alluvial lands along the numerous streams are very fertile. Fruit and nut trees abound.

The value of the aggregate product of the 215 farms in 1885 was \$351,957. The manufactures are numerous. There is a cotton mill employing, in 1885, 94 persons; 7 woollen mills employing 1,180; 2 silk mills employing 40 persons; a knitting mill employing 48; 2 paper mills employing 59 persons; a clock factory employing 66. Ninety-six persons were engaged in making machinery, and iron and other metallic goods; and 62 in making carriages and harnesses. Other manufactures were house lumber, boxes, furniture, leather, wrought stone, toilet articles, beverages, meats and other food preparations. The value of the textiles made was \$1,725,280; of iron and other metallic goods, \$378,137; of wooden goods, \$50,246; of clothing, \$431,965; and of food preparations, \$283,482. The value of the aggregated manufactures was \$4,488,271. The capital stock of the three national banks amounted to \$825,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held \$2,325,847 in deposits. The population was 14,666, — which included 3,283 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$9,893,959; with a tax-rate of \$16.80 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 2,480. The newspapers of Pittsfield are the "Daily Evening Journal," and the weekly "Journal," and the "Berkshire County Eagle," which have a large circulation.

Several of the public school-houses are fine structures. The schools are excellent; and the high school is supplemented by a normal and training school. The commercial college and the family and day school for young ladies are important institutions. The Congregationalists have here three churches; the Roman Catholics two; the Protestant Episcopalians, the Methodists and the Baptists, one each. Two or more of the edifices are of stone, some of brick; and several are unusually attractive. There is also the Shaker house of worship in their village. The House of Mercy is a cottage hospital, — the admirable work of an association of ladies. The Berkshire Life Insurance Company has here a very handsome building of Nova Scotia freestone. The Old Maplewood Institute, occupying an embowered eminence south of the centre, has long been an object of pleasant regard. There are fine old mansions and interesting places in every quarter of the town. The Academy of Music and the Berkshire Athenæum are large and beautiful buildings. The latter contains cabinets of ethnology and history and of natural history, and a public library of upwards of 16,000 volumes. The public buildings of a civil nature are the town-hall, the court-house and the county jail.



The Indian name of this place was *Pontoosuc*, signifying "a run for deer." The territory was originally granted to Boston in 1735, and was called "Boston Plantation" until it was purchased by Col. Jacob Wendell in 1737, when it became "Wendell's Town." The actual settlement was commenced in 1752; and in 1758 there were about 20 log-cabins in the place. On the 21st of April, 1761, it was incorporated as a town, named in honor of the illustrious William Pitt, Lord Chatham. In 1764 the first church was organized, and the Rev. Thomas Allen ordained as pastor. He was succeeded, in 1810, by his son, the Rev. William Allen, D.D.; who was subsequently president of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and author of the first American dictionary of biography. It is said that the first broadcloths ever made in America were woven in this town in 1804. The mill was established by Mr. Arthur Schofield, who came here from England in 1800.

Among other distinguished citizens of Pittsfield were Ezekiel Bacon (1776-1870), a graduate of Yale, a lawyer and M.C.; John W. Hurlburt (d. 1831), an able lawyer and M.C., a leader of the Federal, as Mr. Bacon was of the Democratic party; Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D. (1769-1861), a graduate of Yale, author and president of the collegiate institute which afterward became Amherst College; George Nixon Briggs (1796-1861), Congressman, judge, and governor of Massachusetts; and William Miller (1781-1849), the noted leader of the Millerites.

**Plainfield** occupies the northwest extremity of Hampshire County, having for its bounds, Hawley on the north, Ashfield on the east, Cummington on the south, and Windsor and Savoy on the west. It contains about 20 square miles. The assessed area is 12,498 acres; and there are about 3,000 acres of forest, consisting of beech, maple and spruce.

Except in the north, Plainfield is occupied by hills, mostly in northwest and southwest ranges; between which, Meadow, Mill and Bartlett brooks run southward to Westfield River, which flows along the southern base of Deer Hill, in the southwest corner, the highest eminence in the town. Crooked Pond, and Plainfield, or North Pond, in the northwest are the principal bodies of water. The underlying rock is talcose and mica-schist; in the latter of which occurs cummingtonite, a variety of hornblende. Rhodonite and pyrolusite — ores of manganese — are also found.

The soil is a heavy loam. The sugar maple is a source of profit, having afforded in some years more than 26,000 pounds of sugar; and in later years corresponding quantities of syrup. The value of the aggregate product of the 99 farms in 1885 was \$72,272. There were a saw mill or two, a factory making butter boxes, pails and broom handles. Other manufactures were brushes, leather, boots and shoes, metallic goods, beverages and other food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$10,875. The population was 453, of whom 134 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$149,070, with a tax-rate of 20 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 116.

The post-office and village is at the centre. The nearest railroad station is Charlemont on the Fitchburg Railroad, 12 miles northward. The six public school-houses are valued at some \$4,000. The only church edifice is that of the Congregationalists.

The Indian name of this territory was *Pontoosuc*. The settlers mostly came from Bridgewater. They organized a church here in 1780; and five years later were incorporated as a district; and as a town June 15, 1807. The Rev. Moses Hallock was settled here in 1792. This town is the scene of the labors of Deacon Joseph Beals, the "Mountain Miller," whose life, portrayed by W. A. Hallock, has been translated into several languages. Sixty-one men went from Plainfield into the Union armies during the late war; of whom six were killed in battle, or died in consequence of their service.

**Plainville**, in Hadley; also in Wrentham.

**Pleasantdale**, a village in Sutton.

**Pleasant Lake**, a village in Harwich; also, a pond in Montague.

**Plimptonville**, in Walpole.

**Plum Island**, a long, narrow sandy island forming the eastern parts of Newbury, Rowley and Ipswich, and between the main body of these towns and the sea. It is named from a fruit growing upon it.

**Plum Island River, or Sound**, is the narrow body of salt water enclosed between Plum Island and the mainland. It receives the waters of Parker, Rowley and Ipswich rivers.

**PLYMOUTH**, ever memorable as the first town settled by Europeans in New England, lies in the southeast part of Plymouth County, 37 miles southeast of Boston by the Plymouth Branch, and 46 by the Shore Line of the Old Colony Railroad. It is a port of entry and the seat of justice for Plymouth County. It is bounded on the north by Kingston, Duxbury Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, east by the latter, south by Bourne and Wareham, and west by Carver and Kingston.

Territorially Plymouth is the largest town in the State, extending about 16 miles along the sea, and from five to ten miles into the interior, broadening seaward midway of its length, and forming here a large rounded angle marked by Manomet Hill. The assessed area is 50,797 acres; having some 40,000 acres of forests, consisting principally of pine and oak. The rock formation appears to be granite, which is overlaid, except at its elevations, by drift and alluvium. Boulders are occasionally met with, also iron ore; and there are small tracts of clay. The surface is quite uneven; and, with the exception of a narrow area along the coast, is sandy and

unproductive. The land rises at the broad northeast projection into the long and beautiful wooded eminence of Manomet Hill, 396 feet above sea-level. A charming locality on this shore, called Manomet Bluffs, has become quite populous with summer residents, having a hotel, villas and cottages. The land rises precipitously in a curved line from the shore to the heights of 60 and 100 feet. "The outlook from the bluffs is one of the finest and most expansive on the coast. In fair weather, nearly the entire outline of Cape Cod, from Sandwich to Provincetown, may be seen sweeping around and enclosing the bay." The view to the north includes the nearer Duxbury Bay, with the Neck, Captain's Hill, and Pilgrim Hall and church spires and towers in Plymouth, and the shipping in its harbor. A remarkable feature in the town is the numerous fresh-water ponds, which have an area of about 3,000 acres. The most noted of these—beginning at the north—are Billington Sea, Great South Pond, Long Pond, Half-way Pond, and Great Herring Pond which extends



PLYMOUTH ROCK.

a little into Bourne. Long Pond is becoming quite a summer resort, and has several handsome cottages. Within a circuit of five miles there are at least twenty ponds, large and small, abounding in fish; while the adjacent forests contain deer and other game; the southwestern part being almost as much of a wilderness as when the Pilgrims first traversed it on their way to Buzzard's Bay, or to visit the friendly Massasoit at Mount Hope Bay. The principal streams are Agawam River, flowing from Halfway Pond to Buzzard's Bay; Eel River, carrying the overflow of Great Pond to the southern extremity of Plymouth Harbor; and Town Brook, flowing from Billington Sea into the bay at Plymouth village.

The harbor is formed by a narrow beach, formerly well wooded, which runs out three miles northwesterly from the east shore of Eel River. At the extremity is a pier, and on an island northeast is the harbor beacon. Still further northeast is Saquish, a long, curved peninsula point toward Plymouth, and making an elbow with Dux-

bury Beach, where the Gurnet Light is located. Within this elbow lies Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent the Sabbath before the celebrated "landing." It is a gently rounded eminence, and is verdurous with grassy lawns, shrubbery, and even large trees, and is further adorned by several pretty cottages.

Plymouth, the chief village, lies upon Town Brook. At the shore is "Plymouth Rock," famous from its having received the feet of the Pilgrims as they left the boat when they made their celebrated "landing." It is a solitary sienite boulder, now covered by a beautiful stone canopy. The top of the rock has been removed to



NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE  
FOREFATHERS, PLYMOUTH.

Pilgrim Hall. The land rises beautifully from the bay in a broad and gentle slope. At the summit, visible from afar over the village, is the monument to the forefathers, recently completed, the corner stone having been laid in 1859. The designer was Hammat Billings, and its cost has been about \$200,000. It is of solid granite throughout; consisting of an octagonal pedestal 45 feet high (un-carved except in narrow bands and mouldings) upon which stands the figure of Faith, 36 feet high, her feet on Plymouth Rock, and holding in her left hand an open Bible, while the right, uplifted, points heavenward. On buttresses about the pedestal, are seated four figures of heroic size, representing Morality, Education, Freedom and Law. Between these are tall panels bearing inscriptions, and below them, relief tablets representing chief scenes in the Pilgrim's career. The cost of the work has been defrayed by various organizations and by individual contributions.

The erection of this monument seems to be the culmination of the Pilgrim drama. In the village are many handsome streets and elegant buildings, among which stand forth conspicuously the court-house, with a fine lawn in front; the Pilgrim Hall, a solid structure of

granite; the Oddfellows Hall, the Old Colony Bank building, the Leyden Building, one or two hotels, and several fine church edifices.

The post-offices are Plymouth (village), Chiltonville at the mouth of Eel River, North Plymouth and Manomet. Other villages are Cedarville, Ellisville, Halfway Pond, South Plymouth, West Plymouth, Red Brook, Saquish and Wellingsly. The population in 1885 was 7,239, of whom 1,896 were legal voters. There were 95



SAMOSET AND THE PILGRIMS.

farms, whose aggregate product was \$85,169. The principal manufacturing establishments in the last census year were two woollen mills, employing 156 persons; three shoe factories, employing 263; a cordage factory employing 219; two cotton mills, employing 72; and a rolling mill for iron, employing 50. Seventy-eight persons were employed in making tacks, 24 in making nails, 18 in making rivets, and 86 in making various castings, forgings and machinery. The value of the textiles made was \$1,295,595; and of the iron and

other metallic goods, \$535,087. The value of the total manufactures was \$2,064,749. The fisheries — chiefly of mackerel, cod and alewives — produced \$15,000. The commercial marine consisted of five vessels, — one barque, two schooners and two sloops, having a total tonnage of 1,301. The two national banks have a capital stock of \$410,000; and the two savings banks at the close of last year carried deposits to the amount of \$2,908,020. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,373,325, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. There were 1,379 assessed dwelling-houses.

The schools are excellent, consisting of primary, grammar and high; and for them are provided 29 buildings, valued at some \$60,480. Plymouth Public Library contains upwards of 5,000 volumes; and the collection of the Pilgrim Social Library numbers upwards of 11,000. The newspapers are the "Old Colony Memorial" and the "Free Press," both weekly issues. There are four Congregationalist churches, and one each of the Baptists, Universalists, Unitarians, Protestant Episcopalians, Methodist Episcopalians, African Methodist Episcopalians, Latter Day Saints and Roman Catholics.

On landing, December 21, 1620, the sea-tossed company of Pilgrims proceeded to lay out Leyden Street, which now extends from the shore, a little south of the "Rock," to the summit of the acclivity. On January 31, 1620–21, the forefathers "kept their first Sabbath-worship on shore;" and on the 8th of February following Rose Standish died. On the 27th of the same month they formed a military organization, with Miles Standish for its captain; and on the 3d March they mounted the "great guns" from the ship on their log fort, on what is now called "Burying Hill." On the 26th of March they received a visit from *Samoset*, who cried out to them as he approached "Welcome, Englishmen!" On the 1st of April this friendly Indian brought with him *Squanto* and *Massasoit*; the latter of whom, chief of the *Wampanoags*, with his brother *Quadequena*, entered into a formal treaty of peace, which was sacredly observed until broken by King Philip in 1675. Governor Carver died on the 15th of April, and William Bradford was chosen to fill his place; "and being not yet recovered of his illness, in which he had been near ye point of death, Isaak Allerton was chosen to be an assistant unto him." On 22d of May, Edward Winslow and Mrs. Susanna White were married. This was the first marriage in the colony. Those who died during the first winter were buried on a bank called "Cole's Hill," but a short distance from the landing-place; and the graves were levelled in order to prevent the Indians from suspecting the loss and weakness of the company. A great freshet in 1735 washed many of the bones of the forefathers into the sea. Defences were raised upon this bank in 1742, and during the war of the Revolution, also in that of 1812. Burying Hill, above the town, embraces about eight acres, and is filled with ancient graves and memorial stones.

The first grist mill in New England was built in 1632 by Stephen Dean, near Billington Sea. The house of Mr. Clark was attacked by the Indians March 12, 1676; when eleven persons were massacred

and the building reduced to ashes. Eleven dwellings and two barns were burnt by the savages on the 11th of May following. The Pilgrim Society was instituted in 1820, to commemorate the deeds of the forefathers; and Daniel Webster delivered the oration before it on the 22d of December of that year. The first newspaper published here was "The Plymouth Journal," by N. Coverly, making its appearance in March, 1785. The "Old Colony Memorial" was commenced in 1821. The Old Colony Railroad was opened to Plymouth on November 8, 1845; and from that date the industrial aspect of the town has been steadily improving.

The Plymouth church came from the pastoral care of the Rev. John Robinson, in Leyden, a man of signal ability. It was for some time after its arrival in America under the guidance of Elder William Brewster, who used to preach twice every Sabbath, but declined to administer the ordinances. Robert Cushman preached to it December 12, 1621, the first sermon ever printed in America. The Rev. Ralph Smith, settled in 1629, was the first regular pastor. The Second Church, organized in 1738, had for its first minister the Rev. Jonathan Ellis. Among the eminent men Plymouth has given to the world were Col. Benjamin Church (1639-1718); General James Warren (1726-1808); John Davis, LL.D. (1761-1847); Oakes Ames (1804-1873); and Charles T. Jackson, M.D. (1805).

**Plympton** is a farming town situated in the central part of Plymouth County, about 30 miles southeast of Boston; and has as boundaries Kingston on the northeast, Carver on the south, Middleborough on the southwest, and Halifax on the northwest. The assessed area is 8,407 acres.

Plympton, the post-office and central village, is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence; and Winetuxet village is upon a beautiful stream of the same name; which with its affluents flows through the southerly part of the town, and thence through Halifax into the Taunton River. The Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad has its Plympton station at the north village, called "Silver Lake," situated on Jones River Pond. Silver Lake Grove, comprising nearly 30 acres of wooded land, on the border of the pond, has been admirably fitted up for pleasure parties. South Plympton is the other village. There are in the town about 4,500 acres of forest, containing oak, maple, pitch pine, white pine and white cedar. It is recorded that within the memory of the present generation a white oak was cut here which contained seven tons of ship timber, and 2 cords of firewood.

There are numerous apple orchards; and the 127 farms in 1885 yielded an aggregate product valued at \$53,734. There was a shoe factory employing 35 persons, a mill making some cotton article and employing 7 girls; and two or more saw mills. There were also made carriages, straw braid, tacks and other metallic articles. The value of the total manufactures was \$83,989. The population was 600, and included 181 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$289,839; and the tax was \$13.50 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 157.

There were 6 public school-houses, valued at some \$3,000. The Young People's Library contains upwards of 300 volumes, and a Sunday-school library, 400. The Congregationalists have a church edifice here.

The Indian name of this locality was *Wenatuxet*. By the white people it was first called the "Western Precinct of Plymouth," and settlements were made as early as 1680; its incorporation as a town occurring June 4, 1707. It originally contained 55 square miles, but now has not quite 15. Carver was wholly formed from it, and another portion went to form Halifax. The church was organized in 1698, and the Rev. Isaac Loring was the first pastor. Deborah Sampson, who served three years in the Revolutionary army under the name of "Robert Shurtleff," was born here December 17, 1760. She was wounded at Tarrytown, and received a pension. After the war she married Benjamin Gannett, of Sharon. Her death occurred in 1827.

Ninety men from this town entered the service of the Union during the late war, and fifteen lost their lives in consequence. A Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument has this year been erected to their memory. Dr. William Bradford (1729-1808), U.S. senator from 1793 to 1797, was a native of this town. Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D.D., editor of "The Congregationalist," was born in Plympton, August 13, 1821.

**Pocasset**, a village in Bourne.

**Pochet**, a village in Orleans.

**Pocumtuck Mountain**, in Charlemont, has an altitude of 1,144 feet above Deerfield River.

**Podunk, or Quaboag, Pond**, in the town of Brookfield.

**Poge, Cape**, the northeastern angle of Martha's Vineyard Island, bearing a brilliant light.

**Polpis Village**, in Nantucket.

**Pond Plain**, a village in Dedham.

**Pond Village**, in Truro.

**Pondville**, in Norfolk.

**Poniken**, a village in Lancaster.

**Ponkapoag**, a village in Canton; also, a pond in Canton and Randolph.



**Pontoosuc**, a village and a lake in Pittsfield.

**Pope's Island**, in Acushnet River, New Bedford.

**Popponesset Bay**, on the southeast side of Mashpee.

**Portnomequot**, a village in Orleans.

**Port Norfolk**, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Pottapaug Pond**, in Dana.

**Pottersville**, in Somerset.

**Powder Mills**, a village in Clarksburg.

**Pratt's Junction**, a village in Sterling.

**Prattville**, in Raynham; also, a locality in Chelsea, and in the Brighton district of Boston.

**Precinct**, a village in Lakeville.

**Prentice Corner**, a village in Northbridge.

**Prescott** forms the northeast angle of Hampshire County, and is about 100 miles west of Boston. The Athol and Enfield Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad passes through the southeast corner, and has stations in the adjoining towns east and south. Its territory is in the form of an inverted L. New Salem bounds it on the north, Dana and Greenwich on the east, the latter and Enfield on the south, and Pelham and Shutesbury on the west. Its assessed area is 11,007 acres; and there are about 2,300 acres of forest, consisting chiefly of chestnut and pine.

Prescott is a pleasant farming town of 448 inhabitants, 142 legal voters, 109 taxed dwelling-houses, and 111 farms. The products of the last are of the usual variety, and were valued in 1885 at \$63,992. The soil of this town is strong, yellow loam, but hard to till. There are some domestic manufactures of hats. There are several saw-mills, making lumber, boxes, whip-stocks, etc. The valuation in 1888 was \$177,330, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. There are 5 public school-houses valued at about \$2,000. The churches are the Congregationalist and the Methodist at North Prescott; where there is also a Baptist church at the border of New Salem.

Swift River forms the entire western line of this town, expanding into a large pond near the southern border. In the northeast are Gibbs', Hackmetac and other small ponds, discharging into the

Middle Branch of Swift River. From the valley of this stream, on the eastern border, Mount Ell rises abruptly, a striking feature in the landscape. Rattlesnake Mountain, on the western border, rises precipitously from the valley of Swift River to the height of 270 feet. Daniel Shays, leader of the "Whiskey Rebellion," in 1786, resided for a considerable period near the summit of this hill.

This town was formed of the east part of Pelham and the south part of New Salem, and incorporated January 28, 1822. It was named for Dr. Oliver Prescott, who was instrumental in suppressing Shays' Rebellion. The town furnished 40 soldiers for the armies of the Union in the late war, of whom six were lost.

**President Roads**, a large, clear expanse of water forming the outer section of Boston Harbor.

**Princeton** is an agricultural town of high altitude in the northerly part of Worcester County, 60 miles west of Boston. The post-offices are Princeton (centre), East Princeton, Mount Wachusett, Princeton Depot and Brooks Station, — which are also villages, the two last being stations on the Gardner and Worcester Division of the Fitchburg Railroad, which passes through the western part of the town. The other villages are Everettville and Slab City.

The boundaries are Hubbardston and Westminster on the northwest; the latter, Leominster and Sterling on the northeast; the last and Holden on the southeast, and Rutland on the southwest. The assessed land is 21,756 acres; the area of forest being upwards of 6,500 acres. The grand and prominent feature of the town is Wachusett Mountain, which occupies a large space at the northern angle, rising to the height of 2,018 feet above sea-level. The ascent is through a growth of timber which diminishes in size toward the summit. On the top of the mountain is a hotel (the Summit House) and an observatory, which commands on every side a most magnificent prospect.—almost the whole of Massachusetts and a large area of New Hampshire, with their varied scenery of mountains, forests, villages, farms, lakes and rivers, spread out beneath the observer's eye. The place is visited by many thousand people annually. The best route to the summit is by way of the Mountain House on the southeast side. Near by, in this direction, lies Pine Hill; and in the southern section of the town is Calamint Hill. The surface is diversified by low hills and the winding valleys of numerous streamlets. On the north of the mountain is Wachusett Pond, whose outlet, with Keyes' Brook, flows down past the east side and forms Still River, the principal branch of Nashua River which empties into the Merrimack. East and South Wachusett brooks are also affluents of the same stream; while Wachusett Brook, flowing from the west side of the mountain, goes to form Ware River, whose waters mingle with the Chicopee and find the sea through the Connecticut. In the southern part of the town is the charming Quinepoxet Pond. The underlying rock

in this town is Merrimaack schist in the east, and ferruginous gneiss in the west. A goodly number of apple orchards appear, and blueberries abound on the uncultivated uplands.

There are 268 farms in the town; whose aggregate product in 1885 was valued at \$170,473. The manufactures consisted of lumber, chairs, carriages, metallic goods, and toys and games. Their total value in the year mentioned was reported in the census as \$9,300. The population was 1,038, including 297 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$799,715, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. There were 265 taxed dwelling-houses. The town has primary and grammar schools, which are provided with nine school-houses, valued at upwards of \$14,000. The public library has some 2,000 volumes; the building being valued at \$17,000. The "Princeton Word" is a weekly newspaper of good circulation. The churches are a Congregationalist and a Methodist.

This town was formerly "Rutland East Wing," and together with certain common lands adjacent was established as a district October 20, 1759; and as a town April 24, 1771. It has since had additions from Hubbardston, No-Town, and Westminster. The name was in honor of Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist.

On the margin of Wachusett Pond is a flat rock on which, in former times, the Indians lighted their council fires; and it was here that Mrs. Rowlandson, taken captive at Lancaster, was at last ransomed from her tormentors.

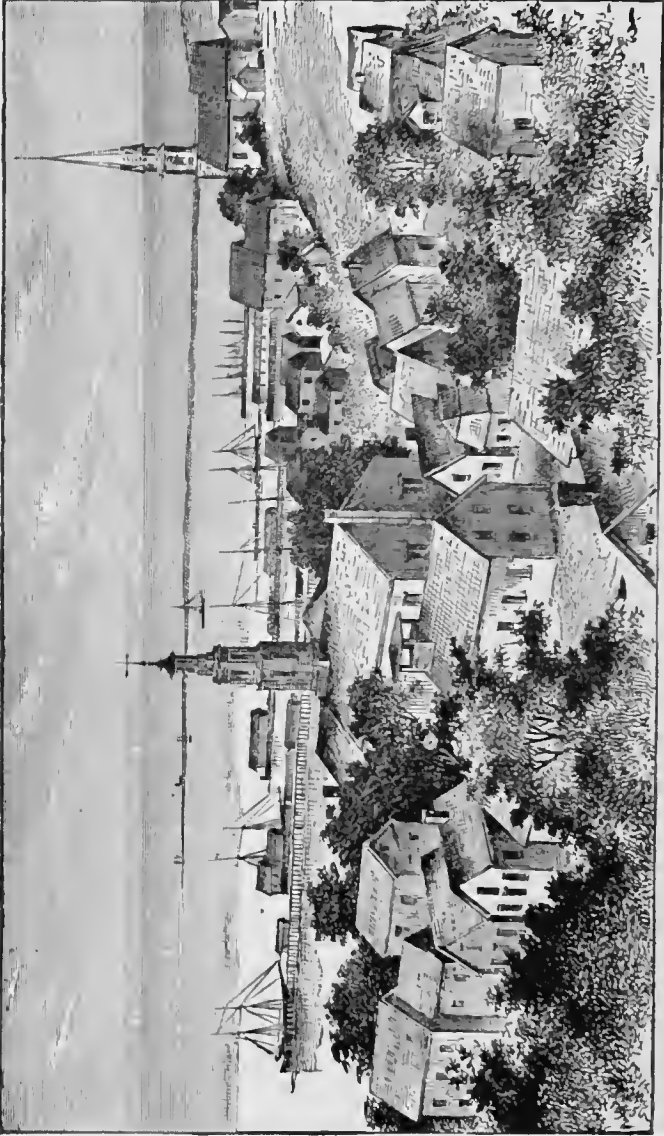
Princeton furnished 80 men to the Union forces in the late war, of whom 27 died or were killed in battle.

**Proctor's Crossing**, a village in Peabody.

**Prospect Hill**, in Waltham, is 482 feet in height.

**Prospectville**, in Waltham.

**Provincetown** is one of the most unique towns of the Commonwealth. It occupies the extreme northern point of Barnstable County and Cape Cod; and is, with exception of a narrow neck connecting it with Truro at the east, entirely enclosed by water. From midway of the western end a still narrower peninsula (or island, for the sea has made a breach through it near its beginning) runs along by and far past the mainland towards the southeast, then turning to the northeast, forms an elbow, terminating at Long Point, which is marked by a lighthouse; thus forming Provincetown harbor. It is nearly land-locked and secure, and sufficiently capacious and deep to furnish anchorage for about 2,500 vessels. It is of great importance to navigation, whether coasting or foreign, affording a convenient haven in thick and stormy weather, or in distress in consequence. An official record of the keeper of the outer light at Wood End during 1876-8 shows that in those three years 23,000 vessels passed in out of this harbor.



PROVINCETOWN.

The township itself consists of loose white sand, which has at many points been driven into fantastic knolls that are subject to frequent changes, wherever it has not been protected by the planting of beach grass. Here and there is a tract naturally covered with shrubs or tufts of coarse grass, together with a little sedge, and the productions of the ponds and marshes. As the result of much labor and care there were also, in 1885, about 18 acres of woodland, containing elm, maple, beech, willow and silver oak; and the extent is annually increasing.

The buildings are nearly all on an avenue some two miles in length, and following the curve of the harbor. The dwelling-houses and public buildings present a neat and pleasant appearance, having in many instances lawns and gardens, with shrubbery and shade trees. The soil for these, however, has been brought from distant places. Highpole Hill (earlier Tower Hill) rises picturesquely in the rear of the village. The old town-house, a substantial edifice surrounded by an iron railing, which formerly stood upon this eminence, was burned several years ago; and a fine new building in the village now serves the town uses. Race Point Light, at the western and extreme point of the cape, is three miles from the village. The four principal bodies of fresh water are Great Pond and Grass Pond, near the territorial centre, and Shank-painter's, Clapp's and Webber's, northwest of the village. Though environed by the sea, there are wells and springs yielding water that is clear and pure. The entire assessed area of the town is 1,024 acres. The place is 50 miles from Boston by the course of steamers, and 116 by railroad. The Old Colony Railroad opened its line to this place on July 22, 1873.

The State census of 1885 reports 7 farms in the town, with an aggregate product valued at \$19,560; of which the cranberry bogs (which occupy 138½ acres) yielded \$8,834. The largest manufacturing establishments are the Puritan Shirt Factory, Pickerts and Swift's fish-canning factories, and Nickerson's Oil and Guano Factory, employing in the aggregate some 210 persons. There were 17 ship and boat building establishments, a cordage factory, a carriage factory, 5 places making machinery and metallic articles, 5 making clothing, 8 building, and 30 establishments for various food preparations, including salt and various fish products. Other manufactures were sails, boots and shoes, lumber and wrought stone. Sixty of the inhabitants were master mariners on sailing vessels; 86, mariners; 742, fishermen; 36, whalermen; 21, railroad employees; and 19 were connected with the two U.S. life-saving stations on the outer shore. The value of the aggregate manufactures was \$411,963. The product of the fisheries was \$628,454; of which the catch of cod brought \$353,845; of mackerel, \$110,770; of haddock, \$48,000; while halibut, bluefish, herring, pollock, hake and flounders made up most of the balance. The cod liver oil extracted was valued at \$17,295. The business engaged 114 schooners, 9 sloops, 7 sail-boats, 962 dories, 21 seine-boats and three whale-boats. The commercial marine consisted of 8 schooners, aggregating 956 tons burthen. The

national bank has a capital stock of \$200,000; and the Seamen's Savings Bank, at the close of last year, carried deposits to the amount of \$290,453. The population was 4,480, including 928 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,059,187, with a tax-rate of \$17.10 on \$1,000. There were 923 taxed dwelling-houses.

The schools consist of primary, grammar and high, and occupy seven buildings, valued at \$26,000. The public library has about 3,500 volumes. The "Advocate," the weekly newspaper published here, has a very good circulation. The Methodists have two churches here, and the Congregationalists, Universalists and Roman Catholics, one each.

The Indian name of Provincetown was *Chequoeket*, or *Coatuit*. The Pilgrims of the Mayflower landed here November 11, 1620; and here occurred the birth of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. The town was incorporated September 3, 1639; and the first church was organized in January, 1714. Three hundred and fifty men went from Provincetown into the naval and military service of the Union during the late war; and to the memory of the 12 who lost their lives the town has erected a handsome monument.

Provin's Mountain, in Agawam, 665 feet high.

Puddingshire, a village in Middleborough.

Purgatory, a village in Dedham.

Putnamville, in Danvers.

Quaboag, or Podunk, Pond, in Brookfield.

Quaise, a village in Nantucket.

Quaker District, a village in Northbridge.

Quamquisset Harbor, on southwest side of Fal-  
mouth.

Quannapowitt Lake, in Wakefield.

Queen Anne's Corner, a village in Norwell.

Quepeggin, a village in Chilmark.

Quidnet, a village in Nantucket.

Quinapoxet, a village in Holden.

**QUINCY** is a handsome city in the northeastern part of Norfolk County, eight miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. The stations are at Quincy, Atlantic, Wollaston, West Quincy and Quincy Adams, which are also post-offices and villages. The other villages are North Quincy, French Village, Germantown, East Quincy, Squantum, Hough's Neck, Wollaston Heights, Quincy Point and South Quincy. The last two also are post-offices. The assessed area of the city is 8,630 acres. The number of dwelling-houses is about 2,500, and the population, 12,145.

The city is bounded on the northwest by the Dorchester district of Boston, on the northeast by Boston Harbor, south by Braintree and Randolph, and west by Milton. The form is very irregular, having Squantum Neck at the northeast, and Hough's Neck at the southeast, with a long southwesterly projection. The territory is remarkable for its eminences, situated mostly in the southwest part; though Mount Wollaston is near the shore on the eastern side, and Great Hill is at the extremity of Hough's Neck, at the southeast. The chief hills are Chickataubut (518 feet in height), Bear (495), Bugbee (430), Glover's (430), Wampatuck (357), and Rattlesnake (314). The highest point in town is Lookout Rock, where the standpipe of the water-works is situated. The town has long been celebrated for its vast and numerous quarries of granite and sienite, which has entered into some of the most notable structures all over the country. Bunker Hill Monument is constructed of "Quincy granite." A railroad for transporting the stone from the quarries to navigable water on Neponset River — a distance of three miles — was built in 1826, and was the first in America. It was operated by horse-power. Its use was abandoned many years ago, and the Granite Branch of the Old Colony Railroad does its work. The principal streams are Neponset River, which separates the city from Boston; Blue Hill River, which forms the southern line; Wollaston Brook, in the northern section; and Town River, which drains the southeast section and discharges into Town River Bay. The soil is a sandy loam, and yields fairly under cultivation. There are some 800 acres of woodland containing the usual variety of trees.

According to the last State census there were 48 farms, the value of whose product in 1885 was \$85,726. The principal industries are boot and shoe making, for which there were 11 factories, employing 227 persons, and making goods to the amount of \$796,372; and granite quarrying and cutting, in which there were 66 operators, employing 1,368 men. Other manufactures were vessels and other water-craft, carriages and wheels, furniture, leather, machinery, nails and other metallic goods, agricultural implements, clothing, chemicals, soap, fancy articles and food preparations. The aggregate value of the goods produced was \$3,098,649. The Granite National Bank has a capital stock of \$150,000, and the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$1,385,534. The valuation in 1888 was \$9,757,960, with a tax-rate of \$16.70 on \$1,000. A large number of the residents are engaged in business in Boston.

Quincy has an excellent granite town-house, and seven school-houses; the latter, with appurtenances, valued in 1885 at \$147,000. The "John Hancock School," one of the latest, is regarded as the best of the school-houses. The proposed "Willard School" building is to cost about \$80,000. The public schools are completely graded, and have been regarded as models. What is known as the "Quincy school system" originated here. There are, besides, the Greenlief Street School, established in 1872, and the flourishing Adams Academy for boys, endowed by President Adams, and long presided over by Dr. William Everett. Provision was made in the will of the late Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, for establishing in this city a



THE HOME OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, QUINCY.

school for girls also, to be called "Woodward Academy." The Crane Public Library has about 15,000 volumes. The building is of stone, excellently finished without and within, and cost \$50,000. The newspapers are the "Quincy Patriot," founded in 1837, and the "Advertiser," founded in 1884, — both weeklies. The "Monitor" is a monthly publication of the Roman Catholics. In the city the Congregationalists have three churches; the Baptists, two; the Methodists, two; the Protestant Episcopalians, the Unitarians and the Universalists, each one; and the Roman Catholics, three.

The Unitarian church — the First of Quincy — has a striking



edifice of granite, fronted by a pediment sustained by four massive stouë pillars. The main portion was erected in the year 1828; and the cost of the entire structure was nearly \$60,000. The church contains memorial tablets to President John Adams and to President John Quincy Adams and their wives. The edifice is often called "The Adams Temple." Other notable buildings of a public nature are the National Home for Soldiers at Wollaston Shore, and the Sailors' Snug Harbor at Germantown; though the latter is carried on by private gifts and legacies. The village is quiet and picturesque. It received its name from a colony of German glass-blowers who settled there. It is situated on a smaller peninsula of Hough's Neck, and partly encloses Town River Bay. Many vessels were formerly built here, among which was the noted ship "Massachusetts," built in 1789, then the largest of the country. Other buildings of interest to the public are the venerable house in which John Hancock was born, and the two houses in which the two Quincy presidents were born,—all standing near Payne's (or Penn's) Hill, a little south of the central village, at the left of the railroad, going south.

Captain Wollaston and some thirty other men came from England, and commenced a settlement near and upon the eminence which bears his name, in 1625. Among this company was Thomas Morton; who, after the departure of the leader, raised a May-pole, changed the name of the place to Mare, or Merry Mount, and held upon it bacchanalian revels. By such conduct he incurred the detestation of the colonists, and was sent back to England. The sides and summits of this and several other of the eminences are now occupied by fine residences. The central village also is upon elevated ground, and has many handsome buildings. The Indian title to the land in this vicinity was extinguished by a deed from *Wampatuck*, son of Chief *Chikataubut*, to Samuel Bass, Thomas Faxon and others in 1665. The principal residence of the chief was the peninsula called by the Indians "Squantum," which name it still bears. "Merrymount Park," presented by the late Hon. Charles Francis Adams, a citizen of the town, is a beautiful place. "Faxon Park" and a fountain are gifts of Henry C. Faxon, a noted temperance advocate, also a citizen. The second school-house in town was erected on "Penn's Hill" in 1697; and the first Episcopal church was built about 1725.

Quincy furnished 847 men for the Union army and navy during the late war; 113 of whom lost their lives in consequence of the service. A monument has been erected in Wollaston Cemetery to their memory.

To the eminent persons mentioned as natives of this town should be added these names: John Quincy (b. 1689), member and speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and councillor 40 successive years; Edmund Quincy (1681-1738), an able jurist; Mrs. Catherine Augusta (Rhodes) Ware (1797-1843), a poet, and editor of "The Bower of Taste;" Freeman Hunt (1804-1858), author, editor, and the founder of "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine;" and Frederick Augustus Whitney (1812), author and divine.

**Quinebaug River** is a beautiful and useful stream rising in Mashapaug Pond, in Union, Connecticut; whence it flows northward through Holland into Brimfield, where it receives Mill Brook; then turning, flows southeastward in a tortuous course through Sturbridge, Southbridge and Dudley, into Thompson, Connecticut, where it receives French River; and further on, near Norwich, is itself merged in the Shetucket, until the waters of the Yantic are intermingled; when the stream becomes the Thames, and enters Long Island Sound between New London and Groton.

**Quinsigamond**, a pond lying on the adjacent borders of Worcester and Shrewsbury; also, a village in Worcester.

**Quisset**, a village in Falmouth.

**Quitsey**, a village in Chilmark.

**Race Point**, the extremity of Cape Cod, extending westward, and bearing a light.

**Ragged Island**, at the entrance of Hingham Harbor.

**Ragged Plain**, a village in Dedham.

**Rail-cut Hill**, in Gloucester, 205 feet in height.

**Rainsford Island**, in Boston Harbor.

**Rakeville**, in Bellingham.

**Ram Island**, southeast of Marblehead.

**Randolph** is a vigorous and flourishing town in the eastern section of Norfolk County; the post-office and chief village (Randolph) being fifteen miles from Boston on the Old Colony Railroad. The other villages are New Dublin, Tower Hill and West Corners. The town is bounded on the north by Milton, Quincy and Braintree, on the east by the latter, on the southeast by Holbrook, and on the southwest by Canton. The assessed area is 5,722 acres. There are about 1,950 acres of forest, consisting chiefly of oak, maple and pine. The geological structure is sienite. The surface of the town is elevated, uneven and stony. The soil is a gravelly loam. Tower Hill is a beautiful elevation, affording to its residents an extensive prospect. Ponkapoag Pond lies partly within the town at the northwest, and Great Pond at the northeastern angle. Blue Hill River forms the northern line; while Cochato River, forming a part of the eastern line, with its rivulets drains the southeastern territory. The central village is finely situated on rising ground.

and has many handsome public and private buildings. There is a fine town-hall, erected by the munificence of the late Amasa Stetson, a native of the town; who also liberally endowed the Stetson High School. A beautiful public library building of stone,—the gift of the heirs of the late Col. Royal Turner, a native and resident,—now contains upwards of 9,000 volumes.

The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, which employs about 1,000 persons. The 19 factories reported in the last State census made goods in 1885 to the value of \$832,756. Other manufactures are machinery and metallic goods, carriages, clothing, food preparations, furniture, leather, polishes, soap, and wrought stone. The aggregate value of the goods made was \$954,641. The 88 farms yielded the aggregate value of \$60,873. The national bank has a capital stock of \$200,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year held \$938,913 in deposits. The population was 3,807; including 1,074 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,010,170 with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There were 802 taxed dwelling-houses.

The public schools are completely graded, and occupy 8 buildings valued at some \$50,000. The Ladies Library Association has about 1,200 volumes. The "Norfolk County Register" and the "Randolph Transcript" are the newspapers. There are here one church each of the Congregationalists, Baptists and Roman Catholics.

"The South Parish" of Braintree was incorporated, March 9, 1793, as Randolph; the name honoring Hon. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia. Holbrook was taken from its southeast part in 1872. This town sent over 600 men into the Union service during the late war, of whom about 100 were lost. In the town hall are tablets to their memory.

**Raynham** in the easterly part of Bristol County, and long associated with the cruder manufactures of iron, is 30 miles from Boston on the Taunton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. The post-offices are Raynham (centre) and North Raynham; and the other villages, Prattville, East Raynham and South Raynham. Easton bounds it on the north; Bridgewater and Middleborough on the east; and Taunton on the south and west.

The township is of irregular form,—longest north and south, and broadest in the middle section. The assessed area is 10,815 acres. Smooch Hill in the east and Steep Hill in the west are the chief elevations. Two-mile River, flowing through the midst of the town, and Taunton River, forming a part of the southern line, afford valuable mill sites. Gushee Pond, in the east, is the largest of the several ponds. Fowling Pond in the western part has for the most part become a swamp, covered—in common with the 4,812 acres of woodland in the town—with pine, oak and cedar. On the banks of this pond King Philip had his summer residence. Near by James and Henry Leonard in 1652 established an iron furnace and forge. These works continued in the hands of the Leonard family for more than one hundred years. With this family the warrior of Mount Hope maintained a friendly intercourse, obtaining from their works implements for both peace and war. When hostilities commenced in 1675

the chieftain gave orders to his followers that the family should not be molested. The house, however, was garrisoned; yet two young women were killed there. The head of Philip was kept for some time in the cellar of this house. Three men and two boys were also killed by ambushed Indians at Squawbetty, in the southern part of the town.

The largest manufacture of this town at the present is boots and shoes; for which there were, in 1885, 5 factories employing about 150 persons, and making goods to the value of \$189,649. There were also made, shovels, nails, iron castings, wooden boxes, beverages and other food preparations. The aggregate value of the manufactures was \$221,303. The 118 farms yielded to the amount of \$116,533. The town is prolific in fruits and berries. The fisheries, consisting of alewives, herring and shad, yielded \$4,609. The population was 1,535, including 419 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$829,168; and the tax-rate \$11.80 on \$1,000. The taxed dwelling-houses were 375 in number.

This township bore the Indian names of *Cohanit* and of *Hockamock*. It was in that part of Taunton known as the "Tetequet Purchase;" and was taken from that town and incorporated April 2, 1731. Rainham, England, furnished the name. The Rev. John Wales, ordained October 20, 1731, was the first minister. He was succeeded in 1776 by the Rev. Perez Fobes, D.D., LL.D., president of Brown University in 1786. Benjamin Church, M.D., came to Raynham about 1768, where he built an elegant mansion and lived an extravagant and locally disreputable life; but being an ardent Whig, his eminent abilities won him a place in the Provincial Congress, and the office of physician-general to the patriot army. Subsequently he was discovered in treasonable practices, and was expelled from Congress and imprisoned; but escaping to England he died there in 1788. Otherwise, the town patriotically sustained the cause of liberty. On the first demand for soldiers, George King, a sergeant, rode through the town with good effect, calling out at every house, "Rally! the British are shooting our Massachusetts men!" In the war for the Union, the town raised \$25,000, and lost 12 of its young men.

**Reading** is an old and pleasant town in the extreme eastern section of Middlesex County, 12½ miles north of Boston on the Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad; whose stations here are Reading and Reading Highlands. The other village is Dragon's Corner. The first is the post-office.

The boundaries are North Reading on the north, Lynnfield on the east, Wakefield on the southeast, Stoneham on the south, and Woburn and Wilmington on the west. The assessed area is 5,737 acres. There are 2,264 acres of woodland, containing oak, pine and maple. The rock is sienite, which here and there appears in ledges. Bear Hill, at the extreme southeast, is a handsome elevation. The land generally is uneven but not hilly, so that the scenery is varied, and even picturesque in some localities. In the northerly parts of the town are extensive meadows which yield

good crops of swale hay and cranberries. The nursery products in 1885 were \$7,099. The aggregate value of the products of the 172 farms was \$93,341.

The last State census reports nine boot and shoe factories employing 133 persons, and making goods to the amount of \$115,506; three furniture factories, employing 52 persons; two organ factories, employing 33; a machine shop employing 23 men; a rubber factory employing 50 persons; and one fireworks factory employing 10 persons. Coach lace, straw goods and other clothing were made to the value of \$130,003. Additional manufactures are carriages, lumber, leather and food preparations. The aggregate value of goods made was \$708,581. The savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$97,890. The co-operative bank, established in 1886, may accumulate capital to the amount of \$1,000,000; and at the close of last year had assets consisting of loans on real estate and stock, dues, cash, etc., amounting to \$27,310. The population was 3,539, including 868 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,555,400, with a tax-rate of \$16.40.

The dwelling-houses are of wood, and number 788. The village of Reading is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, and contains many elegant residences and handsome churches. Of the latter, the Congregationalists have two, and the Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians have one each. There are 9 or 10 school-houses, valued at some \$35,000. The schools have four grades, including a high school. The public library contains upwards of 6,000 volumes. The "Reading Chronicle" is the public journal.

In the State records, under date of May 29, 1644, is the entry. "Linn Village shall be called Redding." The name early became spelled as at present, but with a pronunciation of the old, as if in protest against the change. A part of the territory was taken in 1730 to form Wilmington; in 1812, the First or South Parish of Reading was established as South Reading (since changed to Wakefield); and in 1853 a part was established as North Reading.

A party of five Indians raided this town in 1706, killing a woman and three of her children, and carrying away five of their brothers and sisters. These captives were subsequently recovered.

**Readville**, in Hyde Park.

**Red Brook**, a village in Plymouth.

**Rehoboth** is a large and prosperous agricultural town in the western part of Bristol County, 39 miles south of Boston. Attleborough and Norton are its boundaries on the north; Taunton, Dighton and Swansey on the east; the latter on the south; and Seekonk on the west. Its form is nearly a parallelogram, extending north and south about nine miles. The area is about 70 square miles, with but 26,993 acres of assessed land. Nearly one-half the area is forest, containing oak, maple and cedar.

There are several extensive cedar swamps in the town; two of which in the eastern part — Squannakonk and Mamwhauge — contain about 2,500 acres each. The surface of the town is undulating; the highest eminences being Great-meadow Hill in the north-east, 266 feet high; and Great Rock in the northwest, 248 feet. The northern, middle and southwestern sections are drained by Bliss, Wolf-plain, Bad-luck and Carpenter brooks; which form Palmer's River, a beautiful stream, that, receiving other streams, becomes Warren River, meeting the tide between Warren and Barrington in Rhode Island. The visible rock is a conglomerate. The soil is divided between clay and sandy loam.

Milk and strawberries form a proportionately large part of the sales. In 1885 the former amounted to \$64,497, and the latter to \$26,325,—requiring 314,452 quarts of the berries. According to the last State census there were in the town 367 farms; whose product in the year mentioned was \$301,365. The largest manufactory was the wood-turning mill, employing 25 men. Jewelry-making employed 11 men and 5 girls. Other manufactures were lumber, carriages, metallic goods, paper boxes, carpeting, boots and shoes, fertilizers, and food preparations. The aggregate value of all goods made was \$57,669. The population was 1,788, including 476 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$735,885, with a tax-rate of \$13.20 on \$1,000. There were 414 taxed dwelling-houses.

The villages are Rehoboth (centre) North and South Rehoboth, Harris and Perryville, all post-offices except the last. There were 15 public school-houses, valued at about \$7,000. The Blanding Library contains nearly 1,000 volumes. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Free Baptists, Christian Baptists and Methodists each have a church here. One of the finest buildings is the Goff Memorial Hall.

The Indian name of this place was *Seconet*, and the first white settler was Rev. William Blackstone, who had also been the first settler of Boston. The Rev. Samuel Newman (author of a "Concordance of the Bible") removed here from Weymouth, with a part of his church, in 1644. He selected the Hebrew "Rehoboth" as the name for the place; because, he said, "the Lord hath made room for us;" and under this name the town was incorporated June 4, 1645. It then embraced Seekonk and Pawtucket. In the ensuing year forty of its dwellings were reduced to ashes by the Indians. On the death of King Philip his ablest chieftain, *Annawon*, with a band of warriors, encamped near a huge rock in the northern part of Squannakonk Swamp, since known as Annawon Rock. Captain Benjamin Church, guided by captive Indians, found and reconnoitred the camp by the light of the supper fires. He and one or two of his soldiers climbed the rock, having an Indian and squaw with baskets on their shoulders in advance as a screen. The party then descended quickly to the lodge of Annawon on the opposite side. It consisted of bushes leaned against a tree, one end of which rested on the rock. The chieftain's son, discovering Church, drew his blanket over his head; while his father, springing up, cried

out "*Howoh!*" ("I am taken!"). He made no resistance; and the whole party were soon secured with little trouble.

Benjamin West, LL.D. (1730-1813), an eminent astronomer; and Daniel Reed (1757-1836), an eminent composer, author of "*Greenwich*," "*Windham*," and other popular tunes, were natives of this town.

**Renfrew**, a village in Adams; also, one in Dalton.

**Reservoir Hill**, in Lincoln, 395 feet in height.

**Reservoir Station**, a village in Brookline.

**Revere**, forming the northeastern extremity of Suffolk County, has its greatest length along its sea-line. It adjoins Lynn on the north, Malden and Everett on the west, Chelsea on the south; and a neck at the southeast connects it with Winthrop.

A long, narrow neck (called "*Point of Pines*," from its native trees) extends northeasterly to Lynn Harbor; having on its ocean side a splendid sandy beach, visited by thousands in the warm season, for sea-bathing, boating and fishing, or for the entertainments of band and other music, fireworks, games, and all the numerous devices for amusement possible at such a place. It has also great hotels, shady groves, summer houses, booths, tents and pavilions.

Nearly the whole shore is a beach, but at the extreme south the depth of water increases more suddenly, until at Orient Heights the shore becomes a decided bluff. Except at the south, the eastern section of the town is low and marshy, and in large part flooded at high tide; but other parts are elevated and afford excellent sites for building. The western part of the town is devoted largely to dairy farms and market gardens.

The number of farms in 1885 was 26, and their aggregate product was valued at \$113,136. Apple trees are numerous, and there were 21,682 pear trees and 1,575 peach trees. The number of milch cows was 3,560, and of horses 9,975. The manufactures consist of bricks, terra-cotta lumber, metallic goods, boots and shoes, carriages, leather, clothing and food preparations; and amounted in the aggregate to \$212,219. The population was 3,637, and the legal voters 846. The valuation in 1888 was \$4,670,615, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 972. The average length of the town is about three miles, and the width about two miles. The assessed area is 3,345 acres.

The East Boston Branch Railroad has a Revere station, the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine, and the Boston, Lynn and Revere Railroad (narrow-gauge) run through the eastern part, and the Saugus Branch through the extreme northwestern part, having a station at Franklin Park. The other stations are Point of Pines, Oak Island, and Crescent Beach. One of the piers, 1,600 feet in

length, furnishes a good landing place for large steamers. The villages not already mentioned are Beachmont, Linden and North End. Revere and Franklin Park are the post-offices. Elm, linden and maple trees are numerous and thrifty along the highways. The Revere Water Company supplies pure water in all parts of the town. The primary and grammar schools are provided with five buildings, valued at about \$15,000. There is a public library of 3,000 volumes. The local newspaper is the "Revere Journal," of weekly issue. The churches are one each of the Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists, and Protestant Episcopalians.

This township was originally in the corporation of Chelsea, was set off and incorporated as North Chelsea, March 9, 1848; and March 24, 1871, the name was changed to Revere, in honor of the Revolutionary patriot, Paul Revere.

**Rexham.** See Marshfield.

**Riceville,** in Athol.

**Richmond,** remarkable for its scenic beauty, is one of the western border-towns of Berkshire County. It has Hancock and Pittsfield on the north, Lenox on the east, West Stockbridge on the south, and Canaan, in New York, on the west. The length north and south is 5 miles, and the width about 4 miles. The assessed area is 11,347 acres. Nearly one half the area is forest, containing the usual flora of the State.

Along the entire eastern side are the Lenox Hills, and in the northwest Perry's Peak rises to the height of 2,089 feet. Between is a broad, arable valley, through which runs, northeast and southwest, the Boston and Albany Railroad, having stations at Richmond village, 159 miles west of Boston, and at Richmond Furnace, one mile farther. The town abounds in springs and rivulets,—of which Ford, Roye's, Tracy and other brooks flow into Richmond Pond on the northeast border; while Cone and Griffin brooks, flowing south, unite and form Williams River, a tributary of the Housatonic. The geological formation is Lauzon schists and Levis limestone. Many beds of brown iron-ore are found in the town; and, in 1885, 38 men were employed in mining and smelting the ore. The other manufactures were boots and shoes, leather, clothing, metallic articles, and beverages. The aggregate value of all goods made was \$30,897.

The soil is a clay loam; and the product of the 120 farms in the last census year was valued at \$119,244. The population was 854, of whom 203 were voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$476,570, with a tax-rate of \$14.50 on \$1,000. There were 201 taxed dwelling-houses. The public schools were provided with six buildings, valued at some \$3,000. The two churches are Congregationalist and Methodist.

Capt. Micah Mudge and Ichabod Wood, with their families, began the settlement of this place in 1760. It bore the Indian name of *Yokum* or "Yokun-town" until its incorporation under the name of



“Richmont,” June 21, 1765. In 1785 this was changed to its present name in honor of the Duke of Richmond. The first church was organized in 1765, and the Rev. Job Swift elected pastor.

**Ridge Hill**, a village in Norwell.

**Ring’s Island**, a village in Salisbury.

**Ringville**, in Worthington.

**Riverdale**, a village in Dedham; also, one in Gloucester, in Northbridge, and in West Springfield.

**Riverside**, a village in Gill; also one in Haverhill, in Newton, and in Weston.

**Robert’s Crossing**, a village in Waltham.

**Robert’s Meadow**, a village in Northampton.

**Robinsonville**, in Attleborough.

**Rochester** is a large farming town in the southwesterly part of Plymouth County, 50 miles southeast of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Lakeville and Middleborough, east by Wareham and Marion, south by Mattapoisett, and west by Acushnet and Freetown. The assessed area is 18,410 acres; and above 10,000 acres are occupied by forests of oak, pine and cedar. There are several extensive swamps; the ponds are Snipatuit in the northwest section, with Great and Little Quittacus lying on the northern border; a considerable hill between the three affording a fine view of them and their surroundings. Mary’s Pond lies in the east, and in the west is another fine pond with a long hill in the east, and one or two grist mills near by. Sippican River drains the eastern, and Mattapoisett River the western section of the town.

In the eastern section are other grist mills, and saw mills are found in all parts of the town. There are manufactures of nails, boots and shoes, carriages, etc.; and the value of these products in 1885 was \$17,663. The soil is generally light and sandy. The wood and poultry products are large; and apples, strawberries and cranberries are important crops. The aggregate value of the products of the 144 farms was \$106,402. The population was 1,021; and of these 311 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$469,370, with a tax-rate of \$15.50. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 262.

The post-offices are Rochester (village), somewhat south of the centre, and North Rochester in the northwest section. The other village is Pierceville. The Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad crosses the northeast corner of the town, having its Tremont station near the border, in Wareham. Marion, at the south-

east, on the Fairhaven Branch, is the station most used. Rochester village is a quiet and pleasant place, having a town-hall, a Congregational church, and a free public library of upwards of 1,200 volumes. There is another Congregational church at North Rochester. There are 7 public school-houses, valued at nearly \$10,000.

The Indian name of the township is said to have been *Menchoisett*. Its present name was given in honor of Rochester in England, whence many of its early settlers came. The town (then including Marion and Mattapoisett), was incorporated June 4, 1686. It sent 125 men into the Union service during the late war of whom 10 were lost.

**Rochdale**, a village in Leicester.

**Rock**, a village in Leicester.

**Rock Bottom**, a village in Stow.

**Rockdale**, a village in New Bedford; also, one in North-bridge.

**Rockfield**, a locality in Dorchester.

**Rockharbor**, a village in Orleans.

**Rockland** is a new and thriving town at the middle of the northern border of Plymouth County, on the Hanover Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, 19 miles from Boston. The station — Rockland — lies between the centre and Boxborough village, a little southwestward.

The post-offices are Rockland and Hatherly. The town is bounded on the north by Weymouth and Hingham; on the east by Norwell and Hanover; on the south by Hanson; on the west by Abington; while Whitman adjoins on the southwest. The assessed area is 5,719 acres. There are nearly 1,000 acres of woodland, containing oak, maple, birch and pine. The geological formation is sienite and carboniferous, with here and there a bed of blue slate, of iron ore, and of peat. The surface in the northern section is somewhat elevated, but not hilly. Beech Hill in the south, and Round Top on the south part of the east line, are the highest points. North of the first is the extensive Beech Hill Meadow, through which flows a tributary of North River, coming from a fine sheet of water lying southwest of the centre. The principal feeder of this pond is French's Stream, which, with two contiguous ponds, marks a considerable length of the western line.

Less than half the area is in farms, which number but 14; the aggregate value of their product in 1885 being \$21,779. The 21 shoe factories in 1885 employed 1,136 persons, and made goods to the amount of \$1,922,651. Other manufactures were machinery, tacks, paper boxes, leather, polishes and dressing, carriages, mittens and

other clothing, lumber and wrought stone, food preparations, etc. The total value of goods made was \$2,198,002. The First National Bank has a capital stock of \$50,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year carried deposits to the amount of \$574,518. The population was 4,785; of whom 1,265 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,449,481, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There were 1,208 taxed dwelling-houses.

The schools consist of the grades of primary, intermediate, grammar and high; and occupied, in 1885, 10 buildings valued at nearly \$3,000. There is a public library of about 6,000 volumes. The papers of the place — the "Independent" and the "Standard" — are characteristic New England journals. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians and Roman Catholics. There is also a considerable number of Spiritualists.

This town was formerly the northeast section of Abington, from which it was set off and incorporated, March 9, 1874. It was long noted as the "banner town" in the anti-slavery movement; and later has shown a marked devotion to woman suffrage and temperance.

**Rockport** forms the eastern extremity of Cape Ann and of Essex County, and is 35 miles from Boston by the Gloucester Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Gloucester bounds it on the west, and the ocean in all other directions. Its assessed area is 3,182 acres.

Halibut Point is the northern extremity, with Folly Cove on its west side, and Hoop-pole Cove on the east, separating it from Andrews Point, which is one of the summer resorts of the town. South of this, on the eastern shore, is Pigeon Cove, upon which is situated the village of the same name, where great quantities of granite are wrought and shipped. It is a charming and much-visited place. Further south is Sandy Bay, upon whose southwest curve Rockport village is situated. Hence the shore runs eastward, forming a point called Cap Head, which is the most easterly point of the mainland. Southward is Flat Point, with Whale Cove on its north, and Loblolly Cove on its south side; the latter in turn resting on Emerson's Point, which forms the southeast extremity of the town. From this point the shore runs southwest to High Rocks Point in Gloucester, the body of water enclosed bearing the name of Long Cove, — broken mid-length, however, by the slight projection called Cape Hedge. Milk Island lies near Emerson's Point on the southeast, while about one half-mile distant on the east, and connected by a "call ferry," is Thacher's Island, bearing the tall twin lights of Cape Ann. On the northern point of Straitsmouth Island, near Cap Head, is a single light. North of this is Avery's Rock, where was wrecked, on the 19th of August, 1635, a vessel belonging to Mr. Allerton, one of the Pilgrims; by which disaster Rev. Mr. Avery, his wife and their six children, and twenty other persons were lost. Mr. Thacher and his wife, also passengers on the barque, were cast upon Thacher's Island and saved; and from him this island of good omen has its name.

At each extremity of Long Cove are small ponds; while Cape Pond, a pretty sheet of fresh water about three miles in circumference, lies among woods and ledgy eminences in the southwest. The course of the railroad from Gloucester to Rockport village is at the north of this pond, through monotonous woods, broken only by the opening made by Beaver-dam Farm. On the north side of the railroad is a long line of rocky and sparsely wooded hills, long known as "Dog Common." Northwest and southwest of Rockport Village are Poole's Hill and Great Hill. Pigeon Hill is southwest of the village of the same name, and has on its opposite side extensive granite or sienite quarries. There are also quarries in the north and other parts of the town. The surface is remarkably broken and wild, with huge masses of sienite cropping out in every section. The rock is lighter in color than the Quincy granite. It is the material of which the Boston post-office, as well as many other of its buildings, is constructed.

By the State census of 1885, recently published, it appears that there were engaged in this business, as quarrymen, finishers, paving-stone cutters and blacksmiths, about 350 men. Other manufactures were vessels, leather, boots and shoes, carriages, clothing, oils, isinglass and other food preparations. The aggregate value of all these products was \$551,199. There is some level, strong and productive land, which is included in the 41 farms of this town; whose aggregate yield in 1885 amounted to the sum of \$48,634. Apples and cranberries are a considerable crop; and other farm products were such as are usual. The fisheries yielded the sum of \$104,657; the catch consisting mainly of cod and mackerel. In this business were engaged 19 schooners, 160 dories and 8 seine-boats. The mercantile marine embraced 8 schooners and ten sloops, aggregating 1,218 tons. The capital stock of the national bank was \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, carried deposits to the amount of \$37,843. The population was 3,888; of whom 1,009 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,055,224, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There were 759 taxed dwelling-houses.

Both villages are post-offices. There is a high school, and others of the grammar and primary grades, for which are provided 10 buildings, valued at nearly \$18,000. The public library contains some 3,000 volumes. There are a Congregationalist and a Universalist church at each of the two villages; and in the town are also a Baptist, a Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church. The newspapers are the "Review" and the "Gleaner," — both weeklies worthy of their gains.

Rockport was set off from Gloucester and incorporated February 27, 1840; being named from its most striking natural feature. Gen. B. F. Butler has a stone summer residence on a fine eminence here; and there are many other handsome houses in picturesque and charming localities.

Rocks Village, in Haverhill.

Rockville, in Fitchburg; also, in Millis.

**Rocky Nook**, a village in Kingston.

**Rogersville**, in Uxbridge.

**Roslindale**, a locality and railway station in West Roxbury.

**Rowe** is an elevated and hilly town in the northwest part of Franklin County, having the Deerfield River as its western and southwestern line. Pelham Brook, with its affluents, drains the entire town, entering the river at the south. Heath forms the eastern boundary; Charlemont and Florida the southern; the latter and Monroe the western; and Whitingham, in Vermont, the northern boundary. The area is about 30 square miles; of which about two thirds are forest, consisting chiefly of maple and beech. The assessed land is 14,650 acres. Pulpit Rock in the west, and Streeter's Hill, eastward, afford fine views; but the greatest elevation is Jilson's Hill, on the northeast border, whose height is 2,109 feet.

Soapstone has been quarried in the town; and the Davis Mines, in the southeast, whose product is sulphate of iron, are now employing about 200 men as miners, teamsters and for other purposes; 30 teams being required to transport the mineral to the Fitchburg Railroad at Charlemont. Zoar is the nearest station to the central part of the town, and Hoosac Tunnel station is at the southwestern angle. Rowe has two saw mills, a tannery, a carriage shop, one or more blacksmith shops, etc.; the aggregate value of goods made in 1885 being \$6,222. The value of the product of the 102 farms reported in that year was \$69,065. Apples, cider, maple sugar and syrup contribute a large proportion of this sum. The population was 582, including 149 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$194,583, with a tax-rate of \$14.10 on \$1,000. There are 7 public school-houses, valued at some \$2,000; and a public library of about 1,000 volumes. The Baptists, Unitarians and Methodists have each a church here. The post-offices are Rowe (centre) and Davis.

This town was originally a tract of common land, called Myrifiel, including a large part of what is now Monroe. The incorporation under its present name occurred February 9, 1785. A part of the district of Zoar, containing six families, was annexed in 1838. The ruins of old Fort Pelham, which was one of the line of fortifications erected about 1744, are still to be seen on Pelham Brook. The Rev. Preserve<sup>d</sup> Smith, the first minister, was settled in 1787. Rowe furnished 46 soldiers to the Union cause in the late war, and lost three. The atmosphere of this region is excellent and the views delightful.

**Rowley**, lying in the eastern part of Essex County, is territorially long and narrow, extending from the ocean, between Newbury and Georgetown on the north, and Ipswich on the south, some ten miles to Boxford, on the southwest.

The eastern part (including a section of Plum Island) is marshy, nearly 2,000 acres being annually mown, yielding about the same

number of tons of hay. Westward the land is, in different parts, level and undulating. Prospect Hill, 264 feet high, rises near on the southwest of the village, and Bradford Street Hill on the west; with one or two small hills beyond these. The geological formation is alluvium, sienite and porphyry. The principal streams are Mill River, with its affluents; Great Swamp Brook and smaller streams, flowing northeasterly into Parker's River; and Rowley River, forming part of the southern line, and navigable for small vessels nearly to Rowley village, near the middle line and south side of the town.

The assessed area is 10,371 acres. There are some 2,700 acres of woodland. The fruit-trees number 13,535; and apples are a large crop. Wild berries are numerous. The value of the product of the 157 farms in 1885 was set down in the census as \$114,443. The principal manufactures are boots and shoes, for which there were nine factories, employing 146 men; and the value of the goods made was \$268,735. Food preparations of various kinds amounted to \$75,570. Other manufactures were lumber (by two saw mills), oils, paints or crude chemicals, carriages, and metallic articles. The aggregate value of goods made was \$374,945. The product of the fisheries consisted chiefly of smelts and clams, and amounted to \$4,454. The population was 1,183; of whom 366 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$563,510, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. There were 287 taxed dwelling-houses.

The grammar and primary schools occupy seven school buildings, valued at about \$6,000. The Review and Book Club Library has about 1,000 volumes. The three churches are Baptist, Congregational and Universalist. The Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad crosses the town, having a station at Rowley village, 31 miles from Boston.

Rowley was settled as early as 1638 by about 60 families from Yorkshire, England, under the guidance of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. The town was named for the place where he had previously been settled, and was incorporated September 4, 1639. A fulling-mill (said to have been the first in the country) was established here soon after their arrival; some having wrought at this trade in the mother country. Hand-spinning was largely practised in this colony. Rowley is the birth-place of Spencer Phips, an early lieutenant-governor of the State; of the Rev. Jacob Bailey (1776-1841), a noted royalist; and Rev. Joseph Torrey (1797-1867), a president of the University of Vermont.

**Roxbury** was incorporated as a town September 28, 1630; as a city March 12, 1846; and was annexed to Boston June 1, 1867.

**Royalston** forms the northwestern corner of Worcester County. The Fitchburg Railroad runs through the southeast corner, whose station of "Royalston" at South Royalston village is 77 miles from Boston in a northwest direction. Winchendon bounds it on the east; Phillipston, Templeton, Athol and Orange on the south; the latter and Warwick on the west; and

Richmond and Fitzwilliam, in N. H., on the north. The assessed area is 25,669 acres; there being about 12,000 acres of forest.

The geological structure is calcareous gneiss, in which occur crystals of beryl, mica, felspar, ilmenite and allanite, occasionally of large size. The soil is strong and moist. Two north and south ranges of hills, and their valleys, occupy the middle of the town. A wild and romantic spot, called the "Royal Glen," attracts many visitors. The most conspicuous elevation is Jacob's Hill, near the central village. The principal water-courses are Priest's Brook in the northeast, Lawrence Brook and the east branch of Tully River, flowing through the central part, and Miller's River through the southeast corner.

These streams furnish the power carrying half a dozen saw mills, a woollen mill, two or more chair factories, and some others. Additional articles of manufacture here are straw goods, carriages, scientific appliances, metallic articles, beverages and other food preparations. The aggregate value of goods made in 1885 was \$295,388. The 197 farms yielded products to the value of \$133,144. The population was 1,153; of whom 862 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$635,305, with a tax-rate of \$12 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 269.

The post-offices are Royalston (centre) and South Royalston. At the former village are two fine ponds, one of which lies about 150 feet higher than the other. Royalston has a good town-hall; ten school-houses, valued at some \$15,000; and the Raymond Public Library, which contains about 1,000 volumes. The churches are the Baptist in West Royalston; a Congregationalist at the centre, and a second at South Royalston, where there is also a Methodist church.

This township was granted in 1752 to Col. Isaac Royal, of Medford, and Messrs. Erving, Hubbard and Otis; and when incorporated, February 19, 1765, was named for the proprietor first mentioned. The Rev. Joseph Lee, settled in 1768, was the first minister, and continued in that office more than forty years. Royalston furnished 122 soldiers for the late war; and the names of the 40 lost are inscribed on tablets in the town-hall. Alexander H. Bullock, LL.D. (1816-1882), governor of the Commonwealth from 1866 to 1869, was a native of this town.

**Russell** is a small farming town abounding in wild and romantic scenery, on the Green Mountain range, in the westerly part of Hampden County, and containing 76 farms, 145 dwelling-houses, and 847 inhabitants. It lies about 113 miles southwest of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and has Montgomery on the northeast, Westfield on the southeast, Granville on the south, and Blandford on the west. The area is about 16 square miles, over one half of which is forest, principally chestnut.

The leading rocks are calciferous mica-schist and the Quebec group; and specimens of serpentine, schiller-spar, beryl, galena and copper pyrites, occur. The Westfield River runs rapidly and circuitously through the northeast, and Westfield Little River through the southern section, of the town. Shatterack, Black and Green

brooks, all tributaries of the former river, afford valuable motive power. Hazzard's Lake, near the geographical centre, is a beautiful sheet of clear and sparkling water, imbosomed amid the mountains, and occasionally visited by the wild duck and loon.

The forests of this town are extensive, and furnish large quantities of railroad ties, small lumber and firewood for market. The land is good for grazing and the growth of fruit trees. The town has two paper mills, a saw mill, a grist mill, a tannery, and other small establishments. It has a good public hall; five school-houses; a Methodist and a Baptist church.

Russell was originally the west part of Westfield, and called "The New Addition." It was desired on account of the valuable stone it was supposed to contain. It was incorporated February 25, 1792. The valuation is \$441,324; tax-rate \$14.25 per \$1,000. The post-offices are Russell and Fairfield. The other village is Salmon Falls. Reuben Atwater Chapman, late chief justice of the State, was born here September 20, 1801; and died at Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland, June 28, 1873.

**Russell's Mills**, a village in Dartmouth.

**Russellville**, in Hadley; also, in Southampton.

**Rutland**, a village in Billerica.

**Rutland** is a fine farming town of 963 inhabitants, in the central part of Worcester County, 55 miles west of Boston on the Massachusetts Central Railroad; and having for its boundaries Princeton on the northeast, Holden and Paxton on the southeast, Oakham on the southwest, and Barre and Hubbardston on the northwest. The area is about 23,000 acres; and there are upwards of 7,000 acres of forests.

The land is broken, but excellent for grazing. The most notable eminences are Turkey, Rice and Barrack hills; on the last of which General Burgoyne's army was encamped for some time. The highest point on its railroad is in this town. In the southern part are Long Pond of 160 acres, Demond Pond of 138 acres, Turkey-hill Pond of 83 acres; and in the eastern part is Musquapoag Pond, of 110 acres. Ware River winds through the northern part, receiving from the central section Mill and Long Pond brooks, on which are several good mill privileges. The waters of a copious spring, about half a mile east of the centre, are divided; and one part finds its way into the Connecticut, and the other part into the Merrimack River. Apples, blueberries and cranberries are considerable crops, and both wild and cultivated berries are numerous. The 173 farms in 1885 yielded a product valued at \$151,997. There is a woollen mill employing upwards of 20 men and boys, and two saw mills. Other manufactures are boots and shoes and metallic goods. The aggregate value of these products was \$24,859. The valuation in 1888 was \$489,503, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There



are a town-hall, ten public-school buildings (valued at \$6,000), and a free public library of some 1,500 volumes. The church is Congregationalist. The post-offices are Rutland (centre), West Rutland and North Rutland. These are also the villages, and the first two are the railroad stations.

In 1686 certain Indians, who claimed to be lords of the soil, executed a deed to Henry Willard, J. Rowlandson, J. Foster, Benjamin Willard, and Cyprian Stevens, of a tract of land containing twelve miles square, the Indian name being *Naquag*. On the 23d of February, 1713, the General Court passed an order to the effect that the lands in the Indian deed be confined to the petitioners, or their legal representatives and associates; the town to be called "Rutland," and to lie in the county of Middlesex. This tract included what is now Rutland, Oakham, Barre, Hubbardston, the greater part of Princeton, and one half of Paxton. In 1715 the proprietors set off six miles square for the settlement of 62 families, who, in the ensuing year, began to occupy the place. The town was incorporated July 23, 1713, and named, perhaps, from Rutland, the smallest county in England.

Five Indians raided this town on August 14, 1723, killing a man and two boys, and carrying two other boys away captive. Rutland sent 102 men into the Union service during the late war; and of these 17 were lost.

**Ryall's Side**, a village in Beverly.

**Sagamore**, a village in Bourne; and one in Hull, called also "Sagamore Head."

**Sailor's Island**, at the entrance of Hingham harbor.

**SALEM** is an old and cultured city in the southeastern section of Essex County, on Massachusetts Bay, and 16 miles northeast of Boston, with which it is connected by the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and by another branch through Wakefield and Peabody. A line to Lowell gives it direct connection with the interior. It is bounded on the north by Beverly harbor, on the east by Salem harbor and Marblehead, on the south by Swampscott and Lynn, and on the west by Peabody. The assessed area is 3,802 acres.

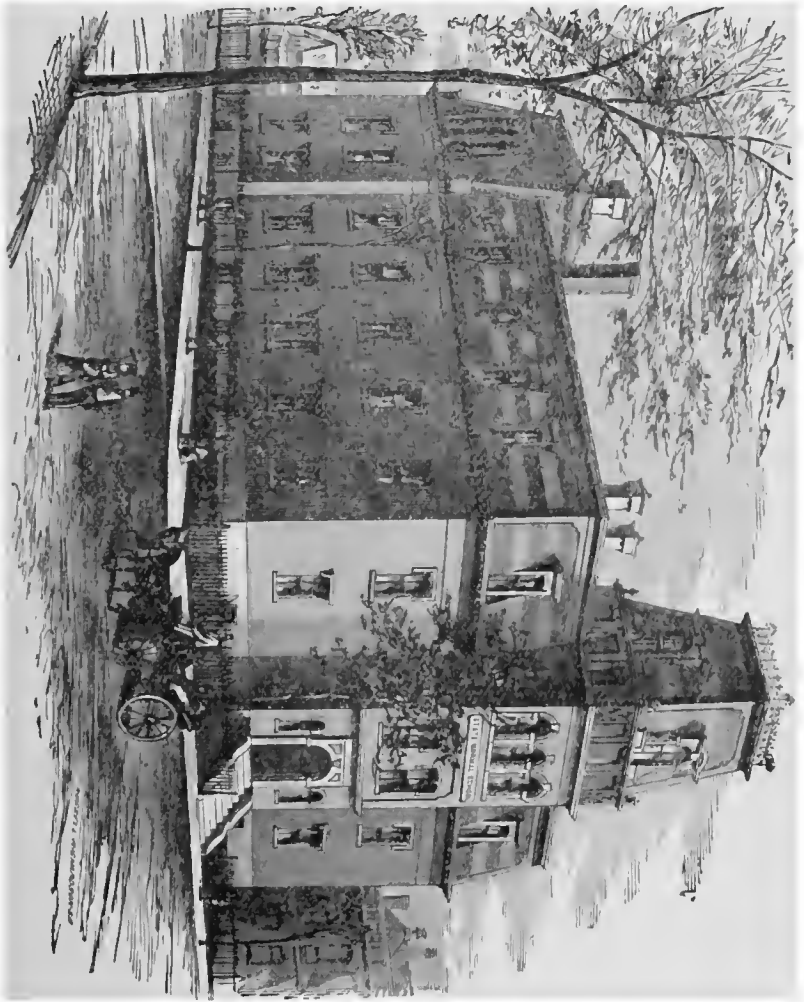
The harbor is safe and convenient, but not of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class; so that the East India trade, for which this city was once famous, is carried on by Boston and New York. There are still a large number of substantial and convenient wharves,—generally bearing the names of the original owners. "The Neck," a long northeast projection between Beverly and Salem harbors, has within a few years become a place of attractive residences and of summer resort. The middle of the western section is marked by many small hills, and the land in this direction is wild and rocky, and chiefly used for pasturage. About a mile west of the city proper, and overlooking it, is a beautiful eminence

known as Gallows Hill and Witch Hill; being the place where so-called witches were hung in the disgraceful and monstrous witchcraft period. Other picturesque localities are The Neck, Winter Island, an eminence near Forest River, and the wooded hills in the vicinity of Spring Pond, a beautiful expanse of fresh water of about 30 acres on the Lynn border. The streets of the city are wide, well shaded with noble elms and maples, and kept in excellent order. Washington Street, under which the long tunnel of the Eastern Railroad runs, is the principal business thoroughfare. Essex Street, which was paved as early as 1773, extends entirely through the city, and is lined by many elegant stores and handsome buildings, among which are the First, North and Grace churches. Federal Street is broad and regular; Chestnut Street is very handsome; and Lafayette Street, in the southerly part of the city, has many elegant dwellings and pleasant gardens. The Common, in the northerly section of the city, comprises eight and a half acres, surrounded by an iron fence with gateways, and adorned with gravelled walks and graceful elms. Among the handsome public buildings are the State Normal School, of brick; the imposing station-house of the Eastern Railroad, of rough granite; the court-house, of granite, and lately remodelled at a cost of \$14,000; the old town-hall and the city-hall; the Mechanic Hall—the theatre of the city; Marine Hall, which shelters the Peabody Academy of Science with its extensive museum gathered from all parts of the world; and Plummer Hall, the home of the Atheneum Association Library, of some 20,000 volumes, and of the Essex Institute, an active organization chiefly for natural history and ethnological researches in near regions. A gift of \$140,000 from Hon. George Peabody, of London, formed the basis for the academy; and the latter building was erected in 1856 by a bequest of Miss Caroline Plummer. The pretty domestic Gothic edifice of the First Church, and the granite Episcopal church, of Gothic architecture, with castellated tower, have the most interesting exteriors of this class of buildings. The church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic) has a handsome interior and a fine bell. The custom-house, at the head of Derby Wharf, a two-story brick building, with a storehouse in the rear, is not the important business centre it was in days gone by. Its annual receipts are now some \$10,000, perhaps; though during the quarter ending with December, 1807, the duties received here amounted to \$511,000. In those days Derby and neighboring wharves were lined with merchant vessels from many parts of the old and new worlds. Millions and millions worth of goods have been landed here; but the old wharf is now fast passing away, and the warehouses falling. Manufactures have largely taken the place of commerce, and the city is still wealthy.

According to the last State census, there were in the city 54 shoe factories, employing in June, 1885, 1,322 persons, and making goods in that year to the value of \$2,021,685; a cotton mill employing 1,060 persons; two jute mills, employing 118 persons; the textiles made by these amounting to \$1,612,378; and 57 leather establish-

ments, employing about 1,500 men; the goods made being valued at \$4,162,563. There were iron and brass foundries, several machine shops, a lead mill, and a tin-ware factory employing some 300 men; one or more cooperages, employing 27 men; 5 ship-yards, 7 stone-

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALEM.



yards, a brickyard and a glue factory. Other goods made were braided straw and other articles of clothing, boxes, artisans' tools, electrical apparatus, cement, oils and illuminating fluids, beverages and other food preparations. The aggregate value of goods made was \$9,845,681. The value of the product of the 26 farms was

\$77,206. The fisheries, consisting of lobsters, herring, clams and mackerel, named in order of value, brought in \$22,300. Engaged in this business were 4 schooners, a sloop and 30 dories. The capital stock of the seven national banks amounted to \$2,015,000; and the deposits in the two savings banks, at the close of business last year, amounted to \$9,975,548. A co-operative bank here, just instituted, has started a fair amount of business. The number of legal voters was 6,056. The assessed land of the city amounted to 3,802 acres. The valuation in 1888 was \$26,351,328, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 4,075.

The post-office is Salem, there being carrier delivery. The outlying villages are Carltonville and North and South Salem. Street railroads connect the various parts and adjacent towns. An excellent carriage bridge, 1,484 feet in length, connects the place closely with Beverly. Efficient water-works supply the city with excellent water from Wenham Pond. An important feature of the rural scenery is Harmony Grove, a fine cemetery, lying near the border of Peabody. Salem has excellent schools, graded as primary, grammar and high; and here, also, is a State Normal School; this and the 16 city school-houses being valued at upwards of \$400,000. There are several libraries, in a degree open to the public, some of which have been mentioned; the number of volumes being in the aggregate 102,640. "The Evening News" and "The Evening Times" are the local daily newspapers; the "Gazette" and the "Register" are semi-weekly; and the "Essex County Mercury," the "Observer" and the "Public" are weekly journals. "The Fireside Favorite" is issued monthly. The Congregationalists have three churches here; the Baptists and the Roman Catholics each the same number; the Unitarians four; the Episcopalians and the Methodists each two; and the Friends, the New Jerusalem Church and the Universalists, one each.

Salem is one of the court towns of the county. This town and Plymouth were the first towns permanently settled in the State. Breaking up his "fishing plantation" at Cape Ann, Roger Conant and his companions came to Naumkeag in the autumn of 1626; and though surrounded by perils and perplexities, the stout-hearted leader gave his "utter denial to goe away." John Endicott, with his company, arrived on the 6th of September, 1628; and he was followed the next year by eleven ships, bringing 1,500 passengers, among whom were Francis Higginson, Deputy-Governor Thomas Dudley, Mr. Isaac Johnson and his accomplished wife Lady Arbella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. Many of these immigrants soon removed to Charlestown and Boston. In a letter written soon after his arrival, Mr. Higginson said, "When we first came to Nehumkek, we found about halfe score houses, and a faire house newly built for the governor; we also found abundance of corne planted by them very good and well-liking. And we brought with us about two hundred passengers & planters more, which, by common consent of the old planters, were all combined together into one body politicke, under the same governour. There are in all of us both old & new planters

about three hundred, whereof two hundred of them are settled at Nehum-kek, now called Salem; and the rest have planted themselves at Massathulets Bay, beginning to build a town there, which wee do call Charton, or Charles-Town. We that are settled at Salem make what haste we can to build houses, so that within a short time we shall have a faire town."

During this year (August 6, 1629), the first complete church organization ever made in this country was effected here; and the Rev. Francis Higginson was appointed pastor. John Massey was the first child born in the place. His birth occurred in 1629, and his death in 1709. In 1703 the old church Bible was presented to him as "the first town-born child." His cradle is still preserved. In 1636 the quarter court was held in this town, which then embraced what is now Manchester, Beverly, Danvers, Peabody, Middleton, with parts of Lynn, Topsfield, and Wenham. In 1661 eighteen Quakers were publicly punished here; and in 1692 occurred the remarkable delusion in respect to witchcraft, for which many persons in this and in the neighboring towns were tried, and as many as nineteen executed. The Curwin house, in which some of them were examined, is still standing on Essex Street. (See Danvers.)

Salem exhibited a noble patriotism during the Revolution; and when, after the closing of the port of Boston, Gen. Thomas Gage removed to this town, the citizens presented him an address (June 11, 1770), in which they magnanimously said: "By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but Nature, in the formation of our harbor, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce to that convenient mart. And, were it otherwise, we must be dead to every idea of justice, lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes on the ruins of our suffering neighbors."

Col. Leslie, with a British regiment, landed privately at Marblehead, February 26, 1776, with the intention of taking some military stores in the north part of Salem; but Col. Timothy Pickering, with a band of followers, raised the draw of the North Bridge, and prevented the advance of Leslie's men. An attempt was then made to cross North River in a gondola; but this the Americans scuttled. Col. Leslie then proposed that, if permitted to pass thirty rods beyond the bridge, he would desist from his undertaking. This he was allowed to do; and, having done it, he returned, according to his word, to Boston.

During the late war, Salem responded promptly to the calls of the country; and as many as 82 of its soldiers were killed in battle or died in consequence of exposures in the service.

The growth of the city has been gradual, but certain; and since attention has been largely turned to manufacturing, its progress has been more rapid, and its gains more evenly distributed. The population in 1762 was 4,123; in 1790, 7,921; in 1800, 9,457; in 1810, 12,613; in 1820, 12,731; in 1830, 13,895; in 1840, 15,082; in 1850, 20,264; in 1860, 22,252; in 1870, 24,117; in 1880, 27,563; and in 1885, 28,090.

Salem has the honor of having given to the world a large number of distinguished men, among whom may be mentioned Rev. Peter Thacher, M.D. (1651-1727), Hon. Benjamin Lynde (1666-1747), Rev. George Burroughs (d. 1692), Hon. Stephen Sewall (1704-1760), Gen. Israel Putnam (1718-1790), Gen. John Glover (1732-1797), Hon. William Browne (1737-1802), Mr. Elias Hasket Derby (1739-1799), Mr. Stephen Higginson (1743-1828), Col. Timothy Pickering, LL.D. (1745-1829), Jonathan Mitchell Sewall (1745-1808), Joseph Orne, M.D. (1747-1786), Hon. George Cabot (1752-1823), Gen. Elias Hasket Derby (1766-1826), Nathaniel Bowditch, LL.D., F.R.S. (1773-1838), John Pickering, LL.D. (1777-1846), Mr. Benjamin Peirce (1778-1831), Joseph Barlow Feit, LL.D. (1789-1869), Josiah Willard Gibbs, LL.D. (1790-1861), Francis Calley Gray (1790-1856), William Hickling Prescott, LL.D. (1796-1859), Henry Felt Baker (1797-1857), Stephen Clarendon Phillips (1801-1857), Charles Dexter Cleveland, LL.D. (1802-1869), Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch (1805-1861), John Goodhue Treadwell, M.D. (1805-1856), Nehemiah Adams, D.D. (1806), Benjamin Peirce, LL.D. (1809), Charles Davis Jackson, D.D. (1811), Charles Grafton Page, M.D. (1812-1868), Henry Wheatland, M.D. (1812), Charles Timothy Brooks (1813), Jones Very (1813), William Wetmore Story (1819), William Frederick Poole (1821), Samuel Johnson (1822), Gen. Frederick West Lander (1822-1862), George W. Searle (1826), Maria S. Cummins (1827-1866), John Rogers (1829), J. Harvey Young (1830), Frederick Townsend Ward (1831-1862), an admiral-general in the service of the Chinese emperor.

**Salisbury** forms the northeastern extremity of Essex County and of the State. It is bounded on the east by the ocean, on the south by Newburyport, on the west by Amesbury, and on the north by Seabrook in New Hampshire. Its assessed area is 8,313 acres, of which some 1,500 are forest.

The land in the eastern section is low and marshy, furnishing large quantities of salt hay. A beautiful sea-beach of yellow sand extends north and south about three miles, and is very wide, hard, clean and smooth. It has become quite a fashionable summer resort; and this shore is enlivened by long rows of summer houses, many of fantastic appearance, with a hotel or two. The geological formation of the town is Merrimack schist, sienite, drift and alluvium. In the western part of the town the land rises into several handsome eminences, the most prominent being Monday, Grape and Powow hills; the summit of the latter being 328 feet above the level of the sea. From this beautifully rounded elevation may be seen a wide expanse of hills, sea and shore, and near at hand the noble Merrimack, sweeping grandly through the valley, dividing this town from Newburyport, then mingling with the ocean. Powow River, washing the western base of this hill, and forming the Amesbury line, has a fall of 40 feet in a short distance; whence is derived the motive power for mills on both sides of the stream. Just before its junc-

tion with the Merrimack it meets a bluff some 60 or more feet in height, and turns abruptly toward the west, until this headland (called Salisbury Point) is passed, then, turning southward again it enters the larger river. To one standing on this bluff, the two streams, so near each other, flowing in opposite directions, present a singular appearance. The contiguous villages of Amesbury Mills and West Salisbury, on the opposite banks of the Powow River, are intimately connected in their industries. The Salisbury post-office is at the latter village; the other office being Salisbury Beach, at East Salisbury. Other villages and notable localities are King's Island and Black Rocks. A street railroad connects these points, and extends to Amesbury. Two highway bridges and the Eastern Railroad bridge across the Merrimack, connect the town with Newburyport. From East Salisbury a branch railroad extends from the main line of the Eastern to Salisbury Point, West Salisbury and Amesbury Mills.

Apple orchards are numerous, and these, with cranberry bogs and strawberry beds, add a large sum to the proceeds of other farm crops; the total value of which for the 93 farms was reported for 1885 as \$103,176. The chief manufacture is carriages, which was employing in June, 1885, 584 of the inhabitants. A cotton mill employs upwards of 100; and several hundred are employed in a woollen mill and in boot and shoe factories, some of which are on the Amesbury side of the river. Other manufactures are boats, bricks, boxes, wrought stone, glue, paints, leather, clothing, furniture, soap, food preparations, artisans' tools, and metallic articles. The aggregate value of goods made was \$2,049,211. The fisheries, consisting of clams, cod, haddock and eels, brought the sum of \$2,320. The population was 4,840, of whom 1,355 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$516,530, with a tax-rate of \$11 on \$1,000. The number of dwelling-houses taxed was 347.

The public schools are graded as primary, grammar and high. They occupy 13 buildings valued at nearly \$23,000. There is a circulating library of about 3,000 volumes. The churches are two each of the Congregationalists and Methodists, and one each of the Universalist and the "Christian Connection."

This place (including the territory of Amesbury) was granted to Daniel Dennison, Simon Bradstreet and others, in 1638, "to be a plantation" under the name of "Merrimack." In the ensuing year it received the name of "Colchester," and on the 7th of October, 1640, it was incorporated as the town of Salisbury. In 1668 the western part was set off to form Amesbury. The towns of Hampton, Portsmouth, Exeter and Dover, in N. H., were annexed to Massachusetts in 1643, and together with Haverhill and Salisbury, formed into a county called Norfolk, with the latter as the shire-town. In 1679 New Hampshire became a separate State, and the county of Norfolk lost its existence.

Many large merchant vessels and gun-ships were constructed here in the early years of the nation, one of which was the celebrated Continental frigate "Alliance," of 32 guns, remarkable for sailing

qualities, — the favorite ship of the gallant Capt. John Barry. As many as 316 men went from this town to serve the Union cause in the late war, and 35 died, three of the number in Andersonville prison. A church was organized in Salisbury in 1638; and a minister settled in 1698 — Rev. Caleb Cushing; whose son, Hon. Caleb Cushing, LL.D., was born here, January 17, 1800.

**Salmon Falls**, a village in Russell.

**Salt Island**, and Salt Island Ledge, lie off the eastern extremity of Gloucester.

**Salvages**, the Little and the Dry, are large and dangerous rocks lying north of Thatcher's Island and northeast of Rockport.

**Sampson's Island**, in Orleans; also one in the mouth of Cotuit harbor.

**Sandersdale**, a village in Southbridge.

**Sandisfield** is a large agricultural town forming the southeastern extremity of Berkshire County. On the north are Monterey and Otis, on the east the latter and Tolland, on the west New Marlborough and Monterey, and on the south Norfolk and Colebrook, in Connecticut.

The area is about 30,000 acres; of which 29,626 are assessed. From 10,000 to 15,000 acres are forest, consisting of maple, beech, birch, hemlock, pine and other woods. The leading rock is felspathic gneiss. The soil is gravelly in the east, and sandy loam in the west. Seymour Mountain, near the southern line, has an altitude of 1,698 feet. Hanging Mountain, on the west bank of the Farmington River, presents a perpendicular front of rock 300 feet in height, from which fragments of stone, loosened by the rain and frost, sometimes come crashing down with tremendous violence. Farmington River, running southward, and forming the eastern line of the town, affords much power at its numerous descents. Spectacle Ponds, in the northern section, contain about 190 acres; and the outlet, Clam River, with Sandy, Silver and Buck-hill brooks, flows southeast to the Farmington. On these smaller conjoined streams are the villages of East and West New Boston. New Boston, with Sandisfield (centre), Montville and South Sandisfield, are the post-offices; and other villages are Beech Plain and Free Quarter. The nearest railroad stations are those of the Housatonic in Sheffield, and the Naugatuck, in Connecticut, each 15 miles distant.

Apple trees are numerous and productive. Large quantities of maple sugar and molasses are made. The aggregate product of the 194 farms, in 1885, was reported as \$157,846. There is here a school-lumiture factory, two saw mills and a tannery, employing altogether about 25 persons. Besides the product of these, there are made agricultural implements, boots and shoes, carriages, clothing, and food preparations; the value of the aggregate product being



\$24,647. The population was 1,019, including 286 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$388,192, with a tax-rate of \$18.60 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 260.

The public schools are provided with 12 school-houses, valued at some \$3,000. The churches are Congregationalist and Baptist.

This town includes the original township No. 3, and a tract of land established in 1797 as the district of Southfield. It was incorporated March 6, 1762, and named in honor of Lord Sandys, then first lord of trade and the plantations. The first settler was Thomas Brown, who came here in 1750. The Rev. Cornelius Jones, ordained in 1756, was the first minister. Barnes Sears, D.D., LL.D., first agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, was born here November 19, 1802. Edmund H. Sears, D.D., born in this town in 1810, is the author of the fine lyric on the Nativity, commencing,

“Calm on the listening ear of night.”

**Sandwich** lies on the southwest side of Cape Cod Bay, in the northwestern part of Barnstable County, and is 62 miles from Boston on the Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad. The stations are Sandwich and East Sandwich; and these, with Forestdale, South Sandwich and Spring Hill, are post-offices. Other villages are Farmersville, Greenville, Scorton and Wakeby.

The town is bounded on the northeast by Cape Cod Bay, on the southeast by Barnstable, on the south by Mashpee and Falmouth, and on the west and northwest by Bourne. The assessed area is 20,955 acres; the extent of woodland being about 15,000 acres. The principal harbor, on which is situated Sandwich village, lies near the middle of the shore line. Scusset harbor is at the northwest border of the town; and between the two lies Town Neck. Scorton harbor, at the other extremity, forms Scorton Neck. In the southern part are numerous ponds; the largest of which are Peter's Pond, of about 176 acres; Spectacle Pond, of 150 acres; Lawrence Pond, about 70; and Deep-bottom Pond, of about 34 acres. The geological formation is drift and alluvium. The land is generally level, the western part being, in common with adjacent parts of Bourne, almost a wilderness, mainly covered with oak and pine, and through which numerous red deer still roam. The most conspicuous elevation is Bourne's Hill, near the centre of the township, and rising 270 feet above sea-level. It is in latitude  $41^{\circ} 44'$  and longitude  $70^{\circ} 29' 28''$ .

Fruits and berries and the plants of eastern Massachusetts are found here. Cranberries are a large crop; the yield in 1885 being 2,389 barrels, worth \$14,334. The aggregate product of the 102 farms was \$70,804. The principal manufacture is glass, for which the place has long been famous. The original establishment is the old Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, founded by the late Deming Jarves in 1825. According to the census of 1870, this factory employed in that year 590 men, and made flint and colored glass to the value of \$640,000. Mr. Jarves, in 1859, withdrew from this

company, and built the Cape Cod Glass Works, now occupied by the Charles W. Spurr Veneer Company and the new Cape Cod Glass Company. The Co-operative Glass Company, organized in June, 1888, was composed mainly of the workmen of the original works, which are now owned by the Alpha Glass and Metal Company. The manufacture of tacks was begun here at a later period, in the buildings which had been used first for making woollen yarn, then for cotton cloth. In 1885, the date of the last State census, the glass factories were not in full operation, employing, in June of that year, 195 men and 32 women; when, also, 11 persons were engaged in the tack factory. The other manufactures at this date were arms and ammunition, clothing, furniture, leather, paper goods, carriages, boots and shoes, and food preparations. The value of the aggregate product was \$436,955. There is here a co-operative bank established



VIEW OF SANDWICH.

in 1885, and having a fair amount of business. The fisheries—consisting of mackerel, bluefish and herring—yielded \$12,000. The population was 2,124,—of whom 556 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$937,150, with a tax-rate of \$14.40 on \$1,000. There were 171 taxed dwelling-houses.

The public schools are graded as primary, grammar and high. The latter school has free use of the building and apparatus of Sandwich Academy, which was established in 1801. There is a circulating library of about 1,500 volumes. The "Observer," published weekly, is the newspaper for this town. The churches are one each of the Congregationalists, Friends, Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman

Catholics and the Unitarians. The old Quaker church at Spring Hill is an ancient landmark. In this vicinity are several small ponds where the native pink lily is cultivated for market. The peculiar features of the principal village are the glass-works with their tall chimneys, with the great willow trees and the sea-meadows beyond. The rather elegant old town-house and the academy are also notable objects. The Indian name of this place was *Shawme*. The first settlement is said to have been made here by "10 men of Saugus" about 1637; but it is known to have been used as a halting place in transit at an earlier date. The town was incorporated September 3, 1639, and named for Sandwich, in county Kent, England. The western part was set off to form the town of Bourne in 1884.

**Sandy Valley**, a village in Dedham.

**Saquish**, a village in Plymouth.

**Satucket**, a village in East Bridgewater.

**Saugus** occupies the southwestern extremity of Essex County, and has Lynnfield on the north, Lynn on the northeast, Revere on the southeast, the latter and Melrose on the southwest, and Wakefield on the northwest. The post-offices are Saugus (centre), East Saugus and Cliftondale; and these, with Pleasant Hill, are stations on the Saugus Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. Other villages are Bowkerville, Oaklandvale and North Saugus.

The assessed area of the town is 6,009 acres; and there are about 800 acres of woodland. The southeastern extremity consists of salt creeks and marshes; the latter yielding annually many hundred tons of hay. The remaining part, though having some nearly level areas, is in general rolling and broken, and abounds in picturesque scenery. The geological basis is sienite and porphyry. The notable elevations are Castle Hill in the northwest, 288 feet in height, and Vinegar Hill near the middle of the eastern border. South of the latter is Pirate's Glen, a wild and craggy spot, rendered more interesting from having been the abode, in 1657, of four recluses said to have been pirates. Three were captured by a force from one of the king's cruisers; but one named Thomas Veal escaped, and made his dwelling in a cavern in the Lynn woods until the great earthquake of 1658 rent the rock. This catastrophe was supposed to have entombed him alive; but "Dungeon Hole" (as the cavern came to be called) was blown open on July 4, 1834, and nothing found except a few iron articles.

Saugus River, which issues from Quanapowitt Lake, in Wakefield, and receives Hawkes' Brook from Lynnfield, and Central Brook from Melrose, winds medially through the town, spreading into a beautiful lake of about 75 acres near the centre. Heaps of scorïæ on the eastern bank of this river mark the location of iron works established here about 1645. The village at the old foundry was at an

early period called "Hammersmith," from a place of that name in England, whence some of the workmen came.

Fifteen machinists now pursue their trade in the town. The largest manufactories are the two woollen mills, employing, in June, 1885, 128 persons; and four shoe factories, employing 252 persons, and making goods to the value of \$70,700. Other manufactures are lumber, boxes, bricks, cabinets, and food preparations. The aggregate value of goods made was \$730,201. The product of the 35 farms amounted to \$88,397. The population was 2,855, of whom 817 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,271,299, with a tax-rate of \$19 on \$1,000. There were 704 taxed dwelling-houses.

The public schools consist of a high school and several of primary and grammar grades. There are six school buildings, valued at about \$25,000. Cliftondale Public Library has about 1,000 volumes, and the high school has upwards of 300. There are also two private circulating libraries containing about 2,000 volumes. The "News" is the weekly journal of the town. The churches are one Congregationalist, one Universalist and three Methodist.

Saugus was formed from Lynn territory and incorporated February 17, 1815; and in 1841 it received an addition from Chelsea.

**Saundersville**, in Grafton.

**Savin Hill**, a locality in Dorchester.

**Savoy** is situated on the southern slope and valley of Hoosac Mountain, in the northeastern part of Berkshire County, 133 miles from Boston. Florida, from which it is in part separated by Cold River, bounds it on the north; Hawley with corners of Charlemont and Plainfield on the east; Windsor on the south; and Cheshire and Adams on the west. The territory is about six miles square. The assessed area is 21,311 acres. There are some 12,000 acres of forest. Its highlands constitute the watershed between the Deerfield, Westfield and Hoosac rivers; and the streams, though of small volume, afford in their rapid descent numerous small powers. The land is, for the most part, too rocky, rough and mountainous for tillage, but suitable for grazing. The soil is a heavy loam.

The aggregate product of the 159 farms in 1885 was valued at \$88,941. The neat cattle numbered 968; the sheep 384; and the horses 182. The manufactures are lumber, boxes, carriages and food preparations; the total value of goods made in the year mentioned being \$10,452. The population was 691, of whom 200 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$178,728, with a tax of \$19 on \$1,000. There were 160 assessed dwelling-houses. The nine public school-houses were valued at some \$2,000. A social and a school library have together about 300 volumes. The churches are a Baptist, a Methodist and a Second Advent. "Savoy" post-office, at Savoy Hollow, in the south part of the town, is seven miles from

the railroad station in Adams. The other post-office is Savoy centre; and the third village is North Savoy.

This town, then known as "No. Six," was granted to the heirs of Capt. Samuel Gallop and his company for services and sufferings in an expedition to Canada in 1690. The first white family settled here in September, 1777; and in 1787 a sufficient number had come to organize a Baptist church. The town was incorporated February 20, 1797; the name of a town in the Swiss Alps being adopted as appropriate to its mountainous features. Savoy furnished 71 soldiers for the Union cause in the late war; of whom 9 were lost.

Sawyer's Mills, a village in Boylston.

Saxonville, in Framingham.

Scaddings Pond, in Taunton.

Scituate lies in the northeast part of Plymouth County; and is bounded on the north by Cohasset, on the east by the ocean, on the south by Marshfield and Norwell, and on the west by the latter. By the South Shore Railroad it is 25 miles southeast of Boston.

The town extends some eight miles along the seacoast, having at near the middle line a harbor of about ten feet depth of water, formed by Cedar Point (where there is a lighthouse) on the northeast, and Crow Point on the southeast. The North River, a deep, circuitous, and narrow stream, on which there used to be a number of ship-yards, separates this town from Marshfield on the south, and, approaching near the sea, turns suddenly to the south, and then, running nearly three miles parallel with the coast, unites with the ocean in Marshfield. The town has a fine beach covered with smooth and rounded pebbles, between the river and the sea. There is in the northern part a ridge of land running westerly from the shore, called "Coleman Heights," on the summit of which is a plateau of 150 acres, at a height of 150 feet above the ocean. The scenery of this town combines ocean, river, forest and village views of remarkable beauty. From the Glades, in the northeastern part of the town, some granite has been quarried.

Though the soil of Scituate is not remarkably good, the town has valuable salt marshes and some excellent pasture lands. The number of its farms is 170; and their aggregate product in 1885 was valued at \$120,705. The nine boot and shoe factories, employing in June, 1885, 89 persons, produced in that year goods to the amount of \$77,818. Other manufactures were "ready-made" clothing, carriages, leather, polishes and dressing, lumber, food preparations and metallic articles. The total value of goods made was \$113,305. Seventy-two persons were occupied in gathering Irish moss (carra-geen) along the margin of the sea, and 33 were employed in the fisheries. One schooner, 80 dories and 52 boats were engaged in the

latter business; and the catch consisted of cod, mackerel, herring and halibut, and was valued at \$43,378. The population was 2,350, of whom 628 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,837,275, with a tax-rate of \$10.20 on \$1,000. There were 702 assessed dwelling-houses. The public schools have the grades of primary, grammar and high, and occupy 12 buildings whose value is about \$12,000. The three village libraries contain some 3,000 volumes. The town has a newspaper called "The South-Shore Herald." The churches are a Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian and Universalist. The post-offices are Scituate, Egypt, North Scituate, Greenbush, and Scituate Centre; and these are also railroad stations. The other villages are Gannett's Corner, Jericho, Scituate Harbor, Sodom and Webster Village. On the shore is a U.S. life-saving station.

Scituate was settled as early as 1628 by several men who came from the county of Kent, England. They called the principal street of the village, which they laid out in August, 1623, "Kent Street." The first lot was assigned to Edward Foster, and is the same place which Seth Webb, Esq., recently occupied. Scituate was incorporated October 5, 1636; forming its name from *Satuit*, an Indian word meaning "Cold Brook," which was applied to a small stream of pure cold water running into the harbor. The deed which extinguished the Indian title to this town is dated June, 1653, signed by *Josias Wampatuck* and given to Mr. Timothy Hatherly. Three years later (1656), Mr. Hatherly, Robert Stetson and Joseph Tilden built a saw-mill on the Third Herring Brook; and it is supposed by some to have been the first one in the colony.



THE "OLD OAKEN BUCKET," SCITUATE.

This place suffered severely during Philip's War. In their attack on the town, May 20, 1676, the Indians first burnt the saw mill on Herring Brook; then Captain Joseph Sylvester's house, which stood north of the Episcopal church hill; then the house of William Blackmore, who was killed the same day. In their attack upon the garrison house they were bravely repulsed; but, proceeding in their work, they mortally wounded John James, and, during the day, reduced as many as nineteen houses and barns to ashes. They were

repulsed, however, in an encounter at the close of the day, and driven from the town.

Scituate has produced several men of distinction, as Gen. James Cudworth (d. 1682), an able soldier and noble-minded man; Rev. Thomas Clap (1703-1767), president of Yale College; William Cushing, LL.D. (1732-1810; H. U. 1785), associate justice of the United States Supreme Court; Rev. Charles Turner Torrey, eminent as an advocate of human freedom; and Samuel Woodworth (1785-1842), author of "The Old Oaken Bucket" and other poems.

The scene so vividly described in Mr. Woodworth's charming lyric is a little valley through which Herring Brook pursues its devious course to meet the tidal water of North River. The view of it from Coleman Heights, with its neat cottages, its maple groves and apple orchards, is remarkably beautiful.

**Sconticut Point**, (or Neck), a village in Fairhaven.

**Scorton**, a village in Sandwich.

**Scotland**, a village in Bridgewater; also, in Newbury and Newburyport.

**Scott's Woods**, a village in Milton.

**Searsville**, in Danvers; also, in Dennis and in Williamsburg.

**Seaview**, a village in Marshfield.

**Seekonk**, a village in Great Barrington.

**Seekonk** is a long and narrow farming town in the north-westerly part of Bristol County, about 40 miles southwest of Boston. The Boston and Providence Division of the Old Colony Railroad passes through its northwestern corner. The post-office is Seekonk, located in the southwestern part. East Providence post-office is used for the northern part of the town. The villages are Central Village, Lebanon, North Seekonk and South Seekonk. Its boundaries are Attleborough on the north, Rehoboth on the east, Swansea on the south, and East Providence and Pawtucket, in R. I., on the west. The form of the town is like the blade of a case-knife, having the point at the southeast, being about 8 miles in length and 2 in width. The assessed area is 11,016 acres; the woodland comprising upwards of 4,000.

The geological formation is carboniferous, in which some iron-ore has been found. There is a fine pond of about 25 acres on the line at the extreme northwest, whose outlet is Ten-mile River; which continues the western line for more than half the length of the town; while Runal's River forms the western line of the southern section. Clear Run and other tributaries of the larger streams complete the

natural drainage. The farms number 181 ; and the value of their aggregate product in 1885 was reported in the census as \$228,599. Large quantities of apples, cranberries and strawberries are raised. There are two or more grist mills; the value of their product and other food preparations being \$32,288. Other manufactures are jewelry, sporting and athletic goods, carriages and wheels, iron articles, chemicals and wrought stone. The value of all goods made was \$79,325. The population was 1,295 ; of whom 323 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$823,550, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 291. The town has 8 public school-houses, valued at some \$7,000. The church is a "Union Congregational."

This town was set off from Rehoboth and incorporated February 26, 1812 ; taking for its name the Indian word *Seekonk*, which signifies "wild goose." By an exchange of territory between Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1861, the best part of the original area of this town was surrendered to the latter State.

At the head of Bullock's Cove, in an unfrequented spot, is a rude monument with the following inscription : —

" 1674.

" Here lyeth the body of the worthy Thomas Willet Esqr., who died August ye 4<sup>th</sup>, in the 64<sup>th</sup> year of his age, Anno . . . who was the first mayor of New York, and twice did sustain the place."

Sesuet Harbor, in Dennis — north shore.

Shaker Settlement, a village in Hancock.

Shaker Village, in Harvard ; also, in Pittsfield and in Tyringham.

Sharon occupies the highlands which form the water-shed of streams flowing in opposite directions — northeasterly towards Massachusetts or southwesterly towards Narragansett Bay. It has for its boundaries Norwood on the north, Canton on the northeast, Stoughton on the east, Easton and Mansfield on the southeast, Foxborough on the southwest, and Walpole on the west. It lies at the middle of the southern side of Norfolk County, 22 miles southwest of Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad, whose stations here are Sharon and Sharon Heights, and Massapoag Pond in summer. The post-offices are the first and East Sharon.

The assessed area of the town is 13,764 acres. There are above 6,000 acres of forest, including white and pitch pine, oak, elm, chestnut and maple. The flora generally is rich and various. There is found here a wood violet that is very large and fragrant. The chief rock is sienite, and there is much iron-ore at one or more places. The whole extent of the town is elevated from 300 to 530 feet above sea-level. The highest point of land is Moose Hill, in the western section, which commands one of the finest prospects in the county. Near it on south and east rise three bold eminences, — Bluff, Hobb's



and Bald hills. In the southeast section is Rattlesnake Hill, and in the southwest are Bearfoot and Cow hills, — between which run a lively streamlet and numerous railroad trains. Besides several mill-ponds there are two natural lakes, — *Wolomolpoag* (Indian meaning “sweet water”) among the hills near the centre, and *Massapoag* (“large water”) beyond the hills a mile southward. The first has an area of 16 acres; the last of 435. Around it are summer residences and three or more hotels. Puffer’s Brook and the outlets of these ponds are feeders of the Neponset River. Not a drop of water, it is said, runs into Sharon from another town, while its streams flow directly into seven towns.

The soil is loamy and fertile. Large quantities of timber, fire-wood, charcoal and bark are sent to market. Many acres are devoted to cranberries and strawberries, and apple and other fruit trees are numerous. Large market-gardens and poultry farms are found here. The aggregate value of the product of the 73 farms in the town in 1885 was reported in the State census as \$70,006. A duck, a outlery and a trowel factory employ about 75 persons. Other manufactures are carriages, boots and shoes, lumber, boxes, leather, polishes and wrought stone. The value of the goods made was \$128,208. The population was 1,328, including 338 legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,107,677, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. There were 335 taxed dwelling-houses. There is a very good town-hall, a public library of about 3,000 volumes, and graded schools, including a high school. These are supported partly by an invested fund. The five school-houses are valued at about \$9,000. The three churches are Congregationalist, Baptist and Unitarian. Two weekly papers are issued here, called the “Advocate” and the “Ozone.”

The original name of this township was Massapoag, but it was later known as Stoughtonham. On June 20, 1765, it was incorporated under its present beautiful Scripture name, — which means “his field” or “his song.” A part of Stoughton was annexed in 1792, and another part in 1864. The Rev. Philip Curtis, the first minister, was ordained in 1743, and continued in charge of the church more than 54 years.

The town is remarkable for the charm of its scenery, the excellence of its atmosphere and the longevity of its inhabitants.

**Shattuckville**, in Colrain.

**Shawmut**, a locality in Dorchester.

**Shawsheen River**, rises in Lincoln and pursues a north-east course through Bedford, Billerica, Tewksbury and Andover, and unites with Merrimack at Lawrence. Its principal tributaries are Vine Brook from Lexington, and Content Brook, from Long Pond, in Tewksbury.

**Shawville**, in Wales.

**Sheffield** is a large and beautiful town in the southwest part of Berkshire County, 182 miles from Boston. It contains 453 dwelling-houses and 2,033 inhabitants. Great Barrington bounds it on the north, New Marlborough on the east, Mount Washington and Egremont on the west, and Salisbury and North Canaan, in Conn., on the south. The assessed area is 27,000 acres, which is 2,000 or more short of the actual extent. About 10,000 acres are in forest.

The scenery in the easterly and westerly parts of the town is grand and picturesque; in the middle, through which the Housatonic River pursues a slow and serpentine course southward, it is very beautiful. The view of Mount Everett, rising to the height of 2,624 feet on the western border of the town, flanked by others nearly as large, is truly magnificent; while Alum Hill, and others northward, form a broken wall on the east. The geological formation is the Lower Potsdam and Levis limestone; and specimens of asbestos, pyrites, native alum, and pyrolusite are found. There are soda-springs of some celebrity in the northeast part of the town; and Bears' Den is an object of weird curiosity. In addition to the Housatonic River (here some seven rods wide) the town is irrigated by Schenob, Hubbard, Ironwork, and other brooks, which furnish valuable motive power. Three-mile Lake covers an area of about 104 acres. The Housatonic Railroad runs north and south along the right bank of the Housatonic River, dividing the town into nearly equal parts. The intervalle land through which the river passes is a rich alluvium, and exceedingly exuberant.

Tobacco is largely cultivated. The value of the aggregate product of the 200 farms in 1885, was \$235,927. There are three or four saw mills and grist mills, two tanneries, five carriage factories, several smitheries, and one or more cooper-shops. Other manufactures are tin-ware, wrought stone, and liquors, tobacco and food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$19,110. The legal voters numbered 494. The valuation in 1888 was \$945,250, with a tax-rate of \$16.20 on \$1,000. The 14 school-houses were valued at upwards of \$9,000. The school grades are primary, grammar and high. Sheffield Friendly Union Library has about 1,000 volumes. Ashley Falls and Sheffield (centre) have each a Methodist church; and near the last are a Congregationalist, an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic church. The other village is Sheffield Plain, north of the centre; or the two may be considered one village, extending for several miles along the Housatonic, and presenting a neat, quiet and handsome appearance.

The Indian name of this place was *Housatonnuc*, meaning "over the mountains." It was incorporated June 22, 1733, six years earlier than any other town in the county. The land was bought of *Konkepot* and other Indians, April 25, 1724, for "£460, three barrels of cider, and thirty quarts of rum." Remains of the aborigines are occasionally exhumed. Mr. Obadiah Noble, of Westfield, was the first white settler. A church was formed as early as October 22, 1735, when the Rev. Jonathan Hubbard was ordained as pastor. Sheffield sent 200 men into the Union armies during the last war.

Eminent men produced by this town were Col. John Fellows (1760-1844), Daniel Dewey (1766-1815), Theodore Sedgewick (1780-1839), Chester Dewey (1781-1867), Henry D. Sedgewick (1785-1831), Orville Dewey, D.D. (1794), F. A. P. Barnard (1809), and George F. Root (1820).

**Shelburne** occupies a central position in Franklin County, 113 miles northwest of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, which follows the Deerfield River, marking the southwestern side of the town almost from northwest to southeast. At the first point the Deerfield receives the North River, which separates Shelburne from Charlemont at their narrow border. Colrain is the boundary on the north, Greenfield and Deerfield on the east; and Conway and Buckland on the southwest.

The assessed area is 13,888 acres; and there are about 3,000 acres of forest. The geological structure is calciferous mica-schist and calcareous gneiss. The land is rugged and mountainous, rising into the bold eminences of Shingle Hill at the south, Bald Mountain at the west, Greenfield Mountain on the east, and East Hill north of Shelburne centre. Hudson, Allen's and Smead's brooks flow from the highlands eastward to Green River, while Dragon and Sluice brooks flow southerly into the Deerfield River. At Shelburne Falls the latter stream plunges over a precipice more than 40 feet in height, forming a beautiful cataract. To this water-power the flourishing village of Shelburne Falls (partly in Buckland) owes its growth; and in this place the larger manufactories are situated. The village makes a fine appearance with its dwellings in the narrow valley and upon the sloping hillsides.

The soil of the town is moist and strong, and affords excellent pasturage, while sugar-maples and apple-trees are numerous and thrifty, yielding large quantities of their special crops. The number of sheep kept in 1885 was 2,171, of which 180 were merinos; and there were 1,576 neat cattle, affording a large dairy product. The aggregate value of the product of the 98 farms was \$190,300. The chief manufactures are artisans' tools, cutlery, machinery, cotton and silk goods, millstones, lumber, boxes, leather, clothing, furniture, tobacco and smokers' supplies, and food preparations. The value of all goods made, according to the census of 1885, was \$450,827. The population was 1,614, of whom 444 were legal voters. The national bank here has a capital stock of \$200,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$701,608. The valuation in 1888 was \$876,150, with a tax-rate of \$10.70 on \$1,000. There were 299 taxed dwelling-houses.

The schools consist of primary, intermediate and grammar, which occupy nine school buildings valued at upwards of \$7,000. The Arms Academy has a building worth some \$11,000, and a classical and English school for boys has a building and other property worth half that sum. The Arms Library has upwards of 6,000 volumes; the Arms Ministers' Library about 400; and the First Independent Social Library Association some 1,200. The "Arms Student" is

published here monthly. The Congregationalists have two churches in the town, and the Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics and Universalists have one each. The post-offices are the villages mentioned and East Shelburne and Bardwell's Ferry; the last and Shelburne Falls being the railroad stations.

This town was incorporated June 21, 1768, and named in honor of the second Earl of Shelburne. It had previously been called "Deerfield Northwest." The first church was organized in 1770, and the first minister, the Rev. Robert Hubbard, ordained in 1773. The Rev. Pliny Fiske, a distinguished missionary and scholar, was born here June 24, 1792, and died in Beirut, Syria, October 23, 1825.

Sheldonville, in Wrentham.

Shepardville, in Wrentham.

**Sherborn** is a fair old farming town in the southern extremity of Middlesex County, about 20 miles from Boston. It is but a few minutes' ride on the Milton Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, which connects it with Framingham; whence also the Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany runs close to its western border. The post-offices are Sherborn (centre) and South Sherborn, — which are also railroad stations. The other village is West Sherborn. The carriage roads are good, and are bordered with many ornamental and shade trees.

Natick bounds this town on the northeast; Dover, Medfield and Millis on the southeast; Holliston on the southwest; Ashland lies at the west; and Framingham on the northwest. The assessed area is 9,943 acres; there are upwards of 3,000 acres of forest, containing the usual variety of trees. Nason Hill is a conspicuous eminence in the southern part. Peter's Hill, in the north, is mainly a precipitous ledge of sienite some 50 feet in height, through which runs a chasm called the "Devil's Cartway." Halfway between this and the central village is Brush Hill, about 390 feet in height; whose summit affords a magnificent prospect of farms, forests, villages and ponds, and especially of Cochituate Lake, extending for several miles on the north. The beautiful "Farm Pond" lies in the easterly part of the town, sending its outlet into Charles River, which forms the eastern line. Boggestow Brook, with its tributary, Dirty-meadow Brook, drains the southwestern part; curving back from its southward course to the Charles. There are one or more saw mills. Many acres are devoted to the basket willow, and to cranberries and strawberries.

There were in 1885, 11,092 peach trees and 15,449 apple trees. A cider mill and refinery here does a large business. A boot and shoe factory, in June, 1885, employed about 20 persons. Other manufactures were carriages, metallic goods and food preparations. The value of all manufactures was \$137,084; and of the product of the 135 farms, \$150,929. The population was 1,391, of whom 286

were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$835,465, with a tax-rate of \$11 on \$1,000. There were 267 taxed dwelling-houses.

There is a high school, and this and others occupied, in 1885, 8 buildings valued at \$37,000. A fine new school-house has recently been erected. The Sawin Academy, a handsome building, is beautifully located on high land in the centre of the town. The town-house, also, is an excellent building, and besides the hall and offices contains the public library of about 3,000 volumes. The "Mirror" and the "Tribune" are the weekly newspapers issued here. A notable establishment in the town is the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women. The two churches are Trinitarian and Unitarian Congregational.

The Indian name of this township was *Boggestow*, the name now borne by its principal stream and by a meadow. The incorporation was on May 27, 1674, under the name of "Sherburne;" the change to the present name being made May 3, 1852. In 1754 occurred the "Memorable Mortality," during the prevalence of which nearly 30 persons died. An antiquity of the place is the old Sanger Mansion, near the centre, where General Washington breakfasted when on his way to take command of the army at Cambridge.

Distinguished natives of this town were Samuel Kendall, D.D. (1753-1814), Henry Ware, D.D. (1764-1845), and Ashur Ware, LL.D. (b. 1782).

**Sherburn** was the name of Nantucket for a considerable period prior to June 8, 1795.

**Sherburne**, the former name of "Sherborn."

**Shewamet Neck** (or Shawmut Neck), the southern extremity of Somerset.

**Shirley** is situated in the northwesterly section of Middlesex County, 40 miles northwest from Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad, which has a station at Shirley village, in the southern part of the town. The Peterboro and Shirley Branch follows on the opposite side of the Squannacook River, which forms the northeastern line of the town. Groton adjoins on the northeast, Ayer and Harvard on the east, the latter and Lancaster on the south, and Lunenburg on the west.

The assessed area is 9,255 acres. Upwards of 4,000 acres are woodland, containing much oak and hard pine. There are many small hills and several ponds. Malpus Brook crosses the middle of the town to the Nashua, having Woodsville near the latter river. Nashua River forms half the eastern line; receiving from Catacunnemug Pond, at the western border, a stream furnishing the power for Shirley village. The soil of the uplands is light and sandy, and devoted to forests, while along the streams is much good intervale. Apples, pears and cranberries are raised in large quantities.

The product of the 112 farms, in 1885, was reported in the census as \$107,753. There is a cotton mill, employing in June, 1885, 57

persons; the paper mill employed 8, and the suspender factory, 17. Other manufactures were lumber, leather, hoops, baskets, brushes, brooms, straw goods, wrought stone, agricultural implements and metallic goods. The value of the aggregate manufactured product was \$85,016. The population was 1,242, — of whom 292 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$639,018, with a tax-rate of \$12 on \$1,000. There were 290 taxed dwelling-houses.

The post-offices are Shirley (centre) and South Shirley. North Shirley is a small hamlet, and at the extreme south is located a Shaker community. The town has six public school-houses, valued at \$4,000. The town library has some 3,000 volumes, and the First Parish Ladies' Library Association has about 2,000. Two weekly papers — the "Oracle" and the "Union" — are published here. The churches are the Baptist, Congregationalist, Unitarian, Universalist and Shaker.

The territory of this town was detached from Groton, and incorporated, January 5, 1753; being named in honor of Governor William Shirley. Daniel Parker (1782–1846), a lawyer, and a brigadier-general of the U. S. army, and Mrs. Sarah C. Edgerton Mayo (1819–1848), a popular author and editor, were natives of this town.

**Shirley Point**, at the southern extremity of Winthrop.

**Shrewsbury** is situated on high land in the easterly part of Worcester County, and has Boylston on the north, Northborough and Westborough on the east, Grafton on the south, and Worcester on the west. The assessed area is 12,746 acres. The forests occupy 2,816 acres.

The geological basis of this locality is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss. There is a mineral spring, highly impregnated with sulphur, on the Leonard farm, in the easterly part of the town; and in the southwesterly part there is a large meadow containing excellent peat. The land is remarkably uneven; and, in passing through the town, the traveller meets with a constant succession of rounded hills and winding valleys. The scenic views are very charming, Rawson Hill, Harlow's Hill, Sewall's Hill, and Meeting-house Hill, in the northern section, are all beautiful and commanding eminences. Ward Hill in the east, Green Hill in the southeast, and Prospect Hill in the southwest corner, well repay the lover of the beautiful for the trouble of the ascent. The latter elevation overlooks the long and picturesque Quinsigamond Lake, which extends in the form of a bow nearly four miles between this town and Worcester, and is a marked feature in the landscape. The greatest breadth of this fine sheet of water is about one mile, and the greatest depth about 90 feet. It covers an area of about 1,051 acres, and contains 12 islands, of which one, called "Stratton's Island," in the southerly part, has about 150 acres. The view of this lake, with its curving shores, and the hills of Shrewsbury, from the cars of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is remarkably fine. The outlet of this body of water is the Quinsigamond River, which runs southerly through

Grafton into the Blackstone River. The easterly part of the town is drained by Hop Brook and Bummet Brook, the westerly part by South-meadow Brook and other streamlets.

The soil is strong and moist. Apple-trees are numerous and productive, and the wild berries are found in large variety. The value of the aggregate product of the 146 farms in 1885 was \$175,616. The neat cattle kept numbered 1,382. The principal manufactories, according to the State census for 1885, consisted of a tannery employing 39 men, and a boot and shoe factory employing 16. Other manufactures were carriages, metallic goods, beverages and food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$263,171. The population was 1,450, of whom 409 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,022,240, with a tax-rate of \$13.10 on \$1,000. There were 348 taxed dwelling-houses. There are primary and grammar schools and a high school; and these occupy seven buildings valued at nearly \$25,000. There is a handsome town-house containing halls, offices and a free public library of upwards of 2,000 volumes. A weekly paper named the "News" is published here. The three churches are Congregationalist, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The post-office is Shrewsbury. The other villages are South Shrewsbury and West Shrewsbury.

This town was settled by people from Marlborough as early as 1717. It was incorporated December 19, 1727, and named, it is supposed, in memory of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury. It then included parts of Boylston, West Boylston, Sterling, Westborough, and Grafton. The first church was organized December 4, 1723; and at the same time the Rev. Job Cushing was settled as the pastor. The first meeting-house was erected in 1721.

Artemas Ward, the first major-general in the Revolutionary army, was born in Shrewsbury, November 27, 1727; and died October 27, 1800. He was a man of incorruptible integrity, and was twice elected to Congress. Calvin Goddard, M.C. 1801 to 1805, and 17 years mayor of Norwich, Conn., was born here July 17, 1768, and died May 2, 1842. Levi Pease, said to be the originator of American mail-staging (having started the first between Boston and New York in 1784), also the projector of the first turnpike road, resided in this town many years; where he died in 1824, at the age of 86 years. In honor of the 29 of its soldiers lost in the war of the Rebellion, the citizens have erected a handsome monument.

**Shutesbury** lies in the southeast corner of Franklin County, 112 miles west of Boston, and has New Salem and Prescott on the east, Pelham on the south, Amherst and Leverett on the west, and the latter and Wendell on the north. The assessed area is 16,665. There are about 8,500 acres of woodland, from which six saw mills, employing 11 men, prepare various forms of lumber. Large quantities of charcoal are made for market. Other manufactures are agricultural implements, carriages and metallic articles. The value of goods made in 1885 was \$7,125. The value of the product of the 130 farms was \$44,145. The population was 485, of

whom 147 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$152,520, with a tax-rate of \$25 on \$1,000. There were 124 taxed dwelling-houses. The school-houses were seven in number, and valued at some \$4,000. The two churches are Baptist and Congregationalist.

The land of this town is rocky and uneven. The highest eminence is Morse's Hill, which overlooks Lock's Pond and Lock's Village in the northwest angle of the town. An immense bowlder east of the pond, named "The Sentinel," bears the marks of telluric forces, and was doubtless brought hither by a glacier. Swift River, forming a part of the eastern line, drains the eastern, and Roaring Brook and other streams, the western section of the town. Near the centre there is a mineral spring, impregnated with muriate of lime, which has some celebrity. The post-office is Shutesbury (centre); and there is a hamlet called North Shutesbury, and another in the southwest. The nearest railroad stations are those of the New London and Northern Railroad, in the towns adjoining on the west.

Shutesbury was settled by families from Sudbury, and for some years was called "Roads Town," but at its incorporation, June 30, 1764, received its present name in honor of Governor Samuel Shute. Ephraim Pratt, a resident of this place, was born in Sudbury, November 1, 1687, and died here in May, 1804, at the age of 116 years. At the age of 21 he married Martha Wheelock, and lived to see, it is said, 1,500 of his descendants. Temperance and cheerfulness were marked traits of his character. The Hon. Paul Dillingham was born here in August, 1800, and was governor of Vermont from 1865 to 1867.

**Siasconset**, a village in Nantucket.

**Silver Lake**, a village in Kingston and Plympton, on the Old Colony Railroad; also, a railroad station and a pond in Wilmington.

**Simpsonville**, in Millbury.

**Singletary Pond**, in Sutton and Millbury.

**Sippican**, a village and harbor in Marion.

**Six-mile Pond**, on the borders of Monterey and New Marlborough.

**Sixteen Acres**, a village in Springfield.

**Skinnerville**, in Williamsburg.

**Slab City**, a village in Leverett; also, in Princeton and in Williamstown.

**Smith's Ferry**, a village in Northampton.



Smith's Mills, a village in Dartmouth.

Smith's Station, a village in Enfield.

Smithville, a village in Barre.

Snellville, in Sturbridge.

Snipatuit Pond, in Rochester.

Sodom, a village in Scituate; also, one in Tyringham.

**Somerset**, near the centre of Bristol County, lies on the west bank of the Taunton River, opposite the city of Fall River. Dighton lies on the north, and Swansea on the west, also on the north of a southwestern projection; and on the south is Mount Hope Bay. The form is long, narrow, and curved southwestward. The assessed area is 4,705 acres. The Fall River and Newport line of the Old Colony Railroad has a station at Somerset (village), in the northeast, 45 miles from Boston; and the Fall River, Warren and Providence Branch of the same road terminates at the southeast extremity of the town. The first road, and a carriage bridge three fourths of a mile long, connect it with Fall River. A ferry, also, and many boats, convey passengers and freight.

The surface of the town is undulating, and the gently sloping eminences afford very beautiful views of the city, river and bay. There are many tracts of oak and maple; and the latter and elms shade many streets. The geological structure is carboniferous, and there is much conglomerate rock. Some rocks and ledges have quite a striking appearance. The soil consists of gravel and loam. There are many market gardens, and strawberries are largely cultivated. The crop of these in 1885 was reported in the recent census as 234,384 quarts, worth \$26,042. The aggregate product of the 128 farms was \$139,441. The chief manufacturing establishments are the Mount Hope Iron Works, the Somerset Co-operative Stove Foundry, and the Somerset Potter's Works, — the last making firebrick, tiles, retorts, etc. In 1885, 313 nailmakers found employment here. Other manufactures were vessels and boats, boots and shoes, and food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$649,795. The fisheries — consisting almost entirely of oysters — yielded \$4,169. Seven schooners, having a total tonnage of 1,398, and owned here, were engaged in the carrying trade. The population was 2,475, of whom 617 were legal voters. Many of the people have their daily business in Fall River. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,021,479, with a tax of \$14 on \$1,000. There were 411 taxed dwelling-houses.

The schools have the grades of primary, grammar and high. They occupy 8 school buildings valued at nearly \$15,000. There is a private circulating library of some 300 volumes. Two weekly papers

—the “News” and the “Times” — are published here. The Baptists, Methodists, Christians, Friends and Roman Catholics have each a church here. The post-offices are Somerset (village) and Potterville. The other villages are Egypt and South Somerset.

This town, which the Indians called *Shewamet*, was detached from Swansea, and incorporated, February 20, 1790. Col. Jerathmal Bowers, who laid the foundation of a large fortune by transporting live stock to the West Indies; Benjamin Weaver, who possessed a large tract of land in that part of Somerset known as “Egypt;” and Elisha Slade, who served the town in the several capacities of minister, major, schoolmaster, and postmaster,— were among the notable men of Somerset in the olden time.

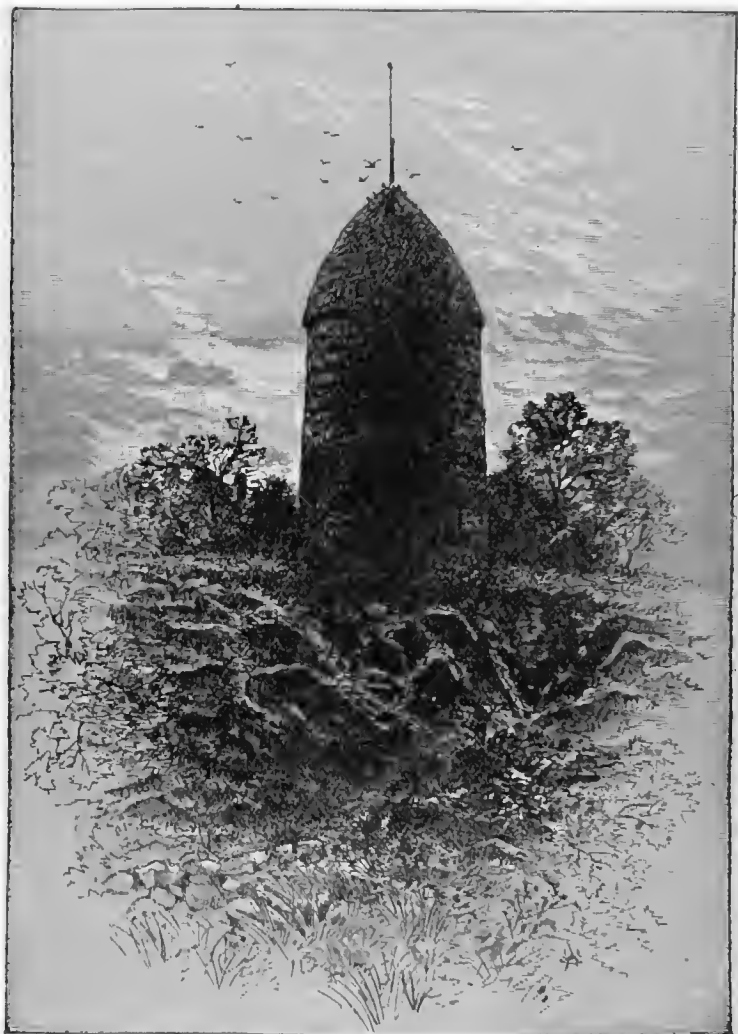
**SOMERVILLE** is a beautiful, prosperous and growing city in the southeast section of Middlesex County, three miles northwest of Boston. Through it run the Boston and Maine Railroad and its divisions, the Eastern and the Boston and Lowell; the Fitchburg Railroad; and the Grand Junction Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Street railroads through the Charlestown district, and through Cambridge, also connect it with the metropolis. Sloops approach it by the Mystic on the northeast, and by Miller’s River on the southeast. The boundaries are Medford on the northeast, Charlestown on the east, Cambridge on the south and southwest, and Arlington on the northwest. The length of the territory is about four miles northwest and southeast; and its width varies from about 500 feet near Charlestown to two miles for the most part of the eastern section. The assessed area is 1,900 acres. About seven eighths of this has a soil of clay or of clayey gravel, and the remainder is sand.

The surface is remarkably varied and picturesque. There are no less than seven beautiful eminences, all of which are associated with the events of the Revolution, and command magnificent prospects of Boston and vicinity. These are Walnut, now usually called College, Hill, on which stand the buildings of Tufts College, partly in Somerville and partly in Medford; Winter Hill, on which may be traced the remains of a line of breastworks thrown up by the Continental army, but now crowned with elegant mansions; Ten-hill Farm, on which the left wing of the Continental army rested for a season; Mount Benedict (formerly known as “Ploughed Hill”), from which cannon-balls thrown by the British are occasionally exhumed, and on which stand the ruins of the burned Ursuline Convent; Prospect Hill, which was occupied as an encampment for troops before the battle of Bunker Hill, and on which was lighted the first signal-fire to apprise the minute-men of the neighborhood that British troops were crossing Charles River on the memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775; Spring Hill, on whose summit the line of the American intrenchments may still be seen; Cobble Hill, a beautiful swell of land, where Gen. Israel Putnam planted his cannon during the siege of Boston; but where now stand the large and interesting buildings of the McLean

Asylum for the Insane; and Central Hill, so named because it stands encircled by the other eminences, and whose summit is a public park. Broadway Park, the larger of the two, and containing 16 acres, is situated in the northerly part of the city, and is beautifully laid out and shaded. These charming elevations afford eligible sites for building; and are already, to a great extent, covered with new and tasteful residences and public buildings or institutions. The old Powder House, standing on a rocky elevation a little to the west of the Willow Bridge Station on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, is a relic of ante-Revolutionary days, having been constructed before 1720, as a windmill for grain. From it General Gage, in 1774, seized 250 half-barrels of powder. It consists of a round tower of rough slate-stone surmounted by a conical roof, from the peak of which now rises a flagstaff.

Though this place was sparsely occupied until within the memory of the present generation, there are along the streets many noble trees, mostly English and American elms; and not many large areas are now left unfilled by residences, business houses or manufactories. Only 288 acres, according to the State census of 1885, were at that time devoted to general agricultural uses. These were divided amongst 26 farms; whose aggregate product had the value of \$97,582. The proportion of vegetables and nursery products was unusually large, the latter reaching the sum of \$23,875. Among the earliest manufactures were bricks, brass and copper tubes, bolts, spikes, etc., a glass factory, and dyeing and bleaching establishments. These have increased; and in addition there are now manufactures of calicoes and delaines, straw and rubber goods, carpetings, hats, boots and shoes, furniture, leather, harnesses, jewelry, toys and games, paper boxes, cordage, coopers' ware, wrought stone, earthenware, soap, pickles and preserves, confectionery, and other food preparations, including dressed and packed meats. The last employ about 200 persons; and the value of the product in 1885 was the great sum of \$21,241,589. The aggregate value of all goods made was \$23,791,932. There is here one savings bank, carrying deposits, at the close of last year, to the amount of \$91,273; and a co-operative bank, whose volume of business was embraced in the figures \$145,206. Large numbers of the residents have their daily occupation in Boston. The population, by the census of 1885, was 29,971, of whom 6,656 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$28,765,400, with a tax-rate of \$14 on \$1,000. There were 5,941 taxed dwelling-houses.

The public schools are in three grades, culminating in an excellent high school; and the 21 school buildings are valued at some \$400,000. There are also several private schools, one of which is St. Joseph's Parochial School, having a large and well-furnished school building. The public library has an apartment in the conspicuous town-hall, and contains about 15,000 volumes. There are also high school, medical and hospital libraries. Three or more printing-offices find occupation; from one of which the well-known "Somerville Journal" is issued; and from another, the "Sentinel." The



**OLD POWDER HOUSE, SOMERVILLE.**

churches are four Congregationalist, two Unitarian, four Methodist, three Baptist, a Free Baptist, two Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic and two Universalist. "Somerville" is the post-office, the city having carrier delivery. The villages, or more densely occupied localities, are known as Milk Row, Prospect Street, East, North and West Somerville, Willow Bridge and Winter Hill. It has a good water-supply from Mystic Lake, is well paved, lighted, and has an efficient fire department.

In 1637, Charlestown purchased from the Pawtucket Indians the land now occupied by Somerville, paying 36 shillings down, and two years later, making a farther payment of 21 coats, 19 fathoms of wampum and 3 bushels of corn. This land was generally taken up by settlers, and for two hundred years it remained a part of Charlestown. It was detached, and incorporated as a town under its present name on March 3, 1842. It had less than 200 houses, and a population of 1,013. On April 14, 1871, it was chartered as a city. John McLean, a liberal merchant who gave and bequeathed altogether about \$115,000 to the McLean Asylum, also \$100,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, was born in this place in 1759, and died in October, 1823.

**Southampton**, in the southerly part of Hampshire County, 115 miles west of Boston, and nine miles southwest of Northampton, has Westhampton and Easthampton on the north, the latter and Holyoke on the east, Westfield on the south, and Montgomery and Huntington on the west. The number of inhabitants is 1,025; of dwelling-houses, 220; of farms, 177; and of voters, 246. The valuation is \$493,417; and the rate of taxation \$15 on \$1,000.

The underlying rock is lower sandstone and granite, in which occur beds of coal and iron ore. There are also various other minerals, such as galena, white-lead, anglesite, molybdate of lead, fluor, heavy spar, copper and iron pyrites, blende, corneous lead, and pyromorphite. In one locality in the northern section of the town the rock has been excavated horizontally to the distance of 900 feet for the purpose of obtaining lead. Pomeroy's Hill in the northern, Little Mountain in the central, and Flat Hill and Wolf Hill in the southwestern section, are the most conspicuous eminences. The principal water-course is the Manhan River, which enters the town at the northwestern corner, flows entirely through the western section into the confines of Westfield, and then, suddenly turning northward, runs through the central section, and leaves the town at its northeastern angle. It receives as tributaries Moose Brook, Red Brook, and Manhan Brook, and furnishes valuable mill sites. This town has extensive forests, and four saw mills which prepare boxes and various house lumber for the market. Tobacco is a considerable crop. The total farm products in 1885 were valued at \$208,683, and the goods made at \$36,409.

The town has seven school-houses, worth some \$5,000; and the Sheldon English and Classical School is provided with a building

valued at \$4,000. The Social Library contains about 2,000 volumes. The two churches are Congregationalist and Methodist. The New Haven and Northampton Railroad passes through Southborough (centre), which is the post-office; the other village, situated in the southwest corner of the town, being Russellville; and both are on the Manhan River.

Judah Hutchinson and Thomas Porter became, in 1732, the first permanent settlers of this place, then a wilderness. Others soon followed them. It was incorporated as the Second Precinct of Northampton July 23, 1741, and as the town of Southampton, January 5, 1753. The Rev. Jonathan Judd, the first minister, was ordained June 8, 1743. His house was palisaded and provided with a watch-tower for security against the Indians. In August, 1747, Elisha Clark was killed by Indians while threshing grain in his barn. Eliakim Wright, and Ebenezer Kingsley, jun., were killed near Lake George at the time Col. Ephraim Williams, their commander, fell.

Bela Bates Edwards, D.D., was born here July 4, 1802; and died in Georgia, April 20, 1852. He was a scholar, editor, divine, and author of "The Eclectic Reader," "Biography of Self-taught Men," and other works.

**South Bay** lies between South Boston and the northern part of the Roxbury district of Boston.

**Southborough** is a pleasant and thriving town forming the eastern extremity of Worcester County, 28 miles west of Boston. Its boundaries are Marlborough on the north, Framingham and Ashland on the east, Hopkinton on the south, and Westborough on the west; all except the last town being in Middlesex County. The assessed area is 9,407 acres. There are some 2,000 acres of forest.

The surface of the town is beautifully varied with hill and valley, and is somewhat rocky, the principal stone being calcareous gneiss. Wolf-pen Hill in the north, Walnut Hill in the northwest, Pine Hill in the northeast and Oak Hill in the southeast, are beautiful elevations. Between the last two is a pleasant range of rounded eminences, whose smoothly sloping sides afford excellent pasturage. Stony Brook winds through the central part of the town, affording some motive power. An affluent, Angle Brook, flows from a large swamp in the northeast angle of the town. Sudbury River forms the south line, and near it, across the town, runs the Boston and Albany Railroad, having stations at Cordaville and Southville. The Marlborough and Fitchburg division of the Old Colony Railroad, from Framingham, has stations at Fayville and Southborough (centre). All these villages are post-offices.

The soil, especially in the northerly part of the town, is strong, moist and fertile, and forests and fruit trees are numerous and thrifty. Apples, pears and peaches are a considerable crop. The value of the aggregate product of the 911 farms in 1885 was \$220,904. The principal manufactories consist of two small woollen

mills, and a boot and shoe factory employing in June, 1885, 269 persons. Other manufactures were lumber, leather, machinery and other metallic articles, carriages, straw braid, and food preparations. The value of the aggregate product was \$618,588. The population was 2,100, of whom 477 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,429,443, with a tax-rate of \$11.90 on \$1,000. There were 422 taxed dwelling-houses.

There is an excellent town-house. The schools are one high, and grammar and mixed. There are also three private schools, one of which — St. Mark's School, incorporated in 1865 — has buildings valued at \$14,000, and a library of nearly 1,500 volumes. Connected with this school is a pretty chapel of stone. The Fay Library has upwards of 5,000 volumes, and is for town use. One weekly newspaper is published here, called the "Press." The churches are two Congregationalist, one Baptist and one Episcopalian.

Southborough was taken from Marlborough, and incorporated, July 6, 1727, receiving an addition from Framingham in 1786. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Nathan Stone ordained over it, October 24, 1730. This town evinced a noble patriotism in the Revolutionary war, sending a large company of minute-men to the opening conflict. The military warrant, dated November 7, 1774, will still have interest to citizens and natives : —

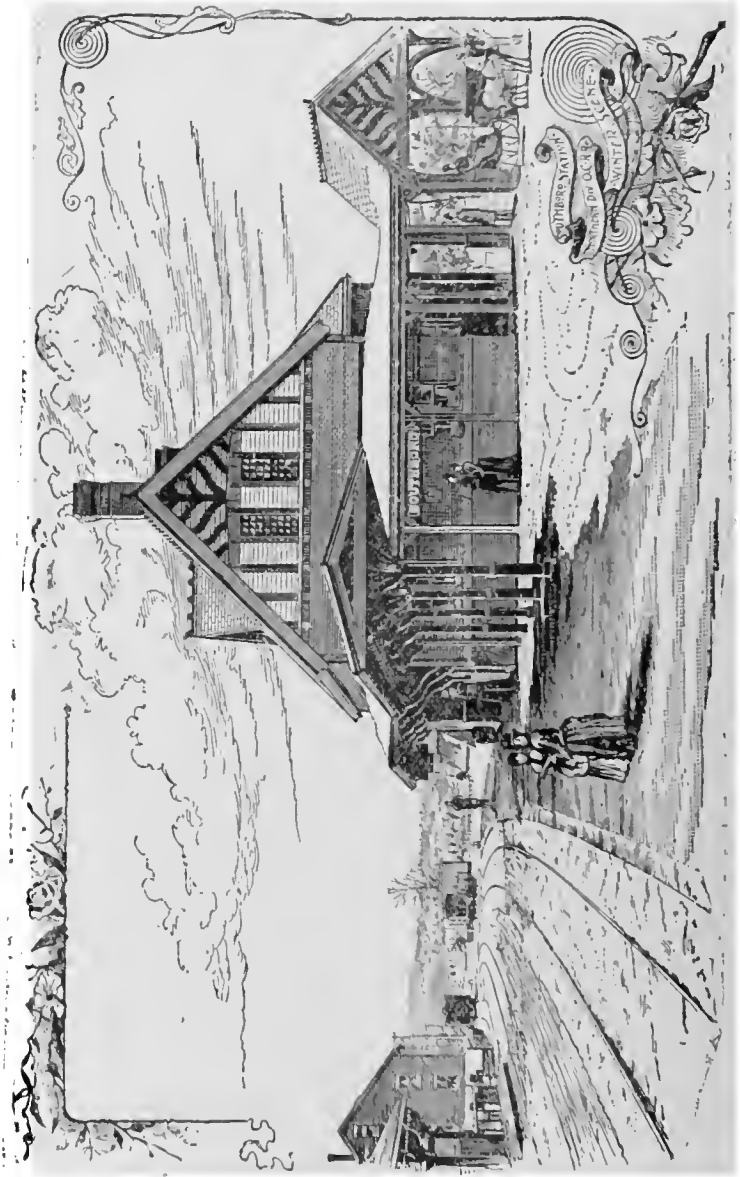
"To Ezekiel Collings One of the Corporals of the Military foot Company in the Town of Southborough in the County of Worcester under the Command of Josiah Fay Captain and in the Regiment whereof Artemas Ward Esq. of Shrewsbury is Colonol —

## GREETING.

You are hereby Directed forthwith to Warn all the afternamed Non Commission Officers and Soldiers of Said Company Viz, —

Sart Jonathan Champny	Drums	Luke Newton	Drums	William Williams
Dito Elijah Brigham		Sirus Newton		Abnor Parker
Dito Hezekiah Fay		Gideon Newton		John Johnson
Col. Jams Williams		Mark Collins		Isaac Ball
Dito Ezekiel Collins		John Richards		Nathan Fay
Dito Ebenezer Richards		Josiah Fay Junr		Jedediah Parker
Drums Isaac Newton Junr		Andrew Phillips		John Leonard
Joshua Smith		John Phillips		Isaac Newton
Benja Smith		Ebenr Newton		Solomon Leonard
Nathan Tapplin		Josiah Ward		Timothy Angier
Elisha Tapplin		Ebenezer Collins		Jonah Johnson
Eneas Ward		John Clifford		Jonas Woods
Elisha Fay		Zacheus Witherbee		Edwd Chamberlin
John Fay Junr		Daniel Johnson		Nathan Champny
Elisha Johnson		Kirby Moore		Job Biglo
Ephraim Amsden		Edmand Moore		Thomas Stone
Moses Newton		Mark Collings Junr		Peter Ston
Erasmus Ward		Willm Winchister		Asahel Newton
David Newton Junr		Jabez Newton		

To appear in the Common training field  
By the Meeting House in said Southbro  
with their fire arms Complete on the  
ninth Day of this Instant November att  
Eight of the Clock in the fournoon  
of said Day then and thair Remain attend



SOUTHERN YOUTH  
WINTER YOUNG  
WINTER YOUNG

SOUTHERN YOUTH





**THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, SOUTHBOROUGH.**

to and Obay further orders Hereof  
 fail not and make return of this Warrant  
 with your Doing thereon Unto me att or  
 Before Said time. Given under my hand  
 att said Southb<sup>o</sup> the Seventh Day of  
 November anno-dom 1774.

JOSIAH FAY Capt."

The town responded promptly to the calls for soldiers in the late war, and raised in all 206 men, of whom 17 died in the service. A beautiful granite monument bearing their names has been erected on the green in front of the Congregationalist church at the central village. Waldo Irving Burnett (1828-1854), an eminent naturalist and microscopist, was a native of this town. Hon. Francis B. Fay was also a native.

**Southbridge** is a prosperous and important manufacturing town lying in the southwesterly part of Worcester County, 27 miles from the city of Worcester, and 70 miles from Boston; being connected directly with the latter by a branch of the New York and New England Railroad. Charlton lies on the northeast, Dudley on the east, Sturbridge on the west and northwest, and Woodstock, in Connecticut, on the south.

The assessed area is 12,029 acres. There are nearly 4,000 acres of forest, consisting mostly of oak, chestnut, ash, pine and hemlock. The public ways, also, are bordered by many elm and maple trees, of which some are very large and old. The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss and dolerite. The soil, in parts, is loamy and sandy. The land is broken, and rises into several beautiful eminences, the most commanding of which is Hatchet Hill, whose summit is 1,016 feet above the level of the sea. The Quinebaug River, a steady and generous stream, flows southeasterly through the centre of the town, affording power for several factories. The affluents of this stream are Cady and McKinstry brooks on the north, and Lebanon, Cohasse and Hatchet brooks on the south.

The 77 farms in 1885 yielded products to the value of \$102,206. The chief factories are those of the Hamilton Woollen, the Central Mills, the American Optical, the Hyde and the Harrington companies, and of the Southbridge Print Works. These employ about 2,000 persons. The manufactures are woollen goods, cotton goods, prints, spectacles, cutlery, shuttles, bricks, stone, leather, boots and shoes, house-lumber and boxes, carriages, clothing, soap, and food preparations. The value of goods made in 1885, as appears by the census, was \$1,968,107. The Southbridge National Bank has a capital stock of \$150,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$1,349,590. The population was 6,500, of whom 1,050 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,178,050, with a tax-rate of \$21.50 on \$1,000. There were 899 taxed dwelling houses.

There is a new and excellent town-hall, also a new high-school building. The other 12 school-houses, with their appurtenances, were valued at \$19,900. The public library contains about 12,000 volumes.

There are two weekly papers published here — the “Herald” and the “Journal,”—each having a good circulation. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Free Evangelicals, Universalists, and Roman Catholics. In addition to those already mentioned, the Public Library, the Soldiers’ Memorial Hall, Ammidown Block, the bank building and several private residences are noticeable for their quality. The villages are Southbridge (centre), Globe Village and Sandersvale, the first two being post-offices.

This town was formed from parts of Charlton, Dudley and Sturbridge, and incorporated on February 15, 1816. Hon. William Learned Marcy (1786–1857), an able editor and statesman, a governor of New York, and U. S. secretary of state under President Pierce, was a native of this town.

**Southfield**, a village in New Marlborough. Also, *Southfield*, incorporated as a district June 19, 1797, and annexed to Sandisfield, February 8, 1819.

**South Reading.** See Wakefield.

**Southwick** is situated in the southwesterly section of Hampden County, 16 miles southwest of Springfield, and 115 miles from Boston. It has 252 dwelling-houses and 982 inhabitants. By an error in the survey, a section of the town about 2 miles square projects into Connecticut. Prior to 1800 the jurisdiction was a subject of controversy between the two States. Suffield bounds this tract on the east and Granby on the south and west. The main portion of the town is bounded on the north by Westfield, on the east by Agawam, and on the west by Granville. The assessed area is 17,818 acres; the forests occupying 4,869 acres.

A beautiful sheet of water called “Congamuck Pond,” containing nearly 600 acres, lies on the eastern line of the projection. The surface of this town is elevated and of varied aspect. A long hill occupies the entire eastern line with Agawam, with a depression at the middle allowing the passage of a road. On the western line also is a succession of hills, of which Sodom Mountain is the most conspicuous. Mun’s Brook winds about its base, while Little River and its tributaries drain the central parts of the town; both these streams flowing northeastward to the Westfield River.

There are now two lumber mills operated in the town. Other manufactures are cigars, metallic articles, carriages, powder and food preparations. The value of all goods made in 1885 was \$31,056. The tobacco crop was valued at \$11,409. Apple orchards are quite numerous. The value of the aggregate product of the 170 farms was \$134,431. The valuation in 1888 was \$555,985, with a tax-rate of \$13.50 on \$1,000. The number of legal voters was 266. There are primary and grammar schools, and 10 school buildings, which are valued at about \$8,000. Mr. Richard Dickinson, in 1824, left a bequest of about \$17,000 to the town for the support of schools. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists and

**Methodists.** The first church edifice, which stood about a mile south of the central village, was burned in 1823. The Rev. Abel Forward, ordained in 1773, was the first minister. Samuel Fowler, who came here in 1731, was the first settler. His house stood in the northerly part of the town; a locality long known as "Poverty." This township was incorporated as a district in 1770; and became a town by the act of March 23, 1786, declaring places incorporated as districts prior to January 1, 1777, to be towns. Its early records are very imperfect. The New Haven and Northampton Railroad has a station at Southwick (centre); and this village is also the post-office for the town. The other village is Congamuck.

**South Hadley**, noted for the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, is situated on the east bank of the Connecticut River, in the southern part of Hampshire County, about 112 miles west of Boston; and contains 610 dwelling-houses and 3,949 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Hadley (the line running over the summit of Mount Holyoke), east by Granby, south by Chicopee, and west by Holyoke and Northampton, — from which it is separated by the river. The assessed area is 9,132 acres; the forests comprising 2,883. The rock formation is middle shales, dolerite and lower sandstone, which rises on the north into the lofty ridge of Mount Holyoke, described in the article on Hadley. The soil is fertile and is drained by Elmer's Brook and Bachellor's Brook in the north, Stony Brook (which runs deviously through the central village), and Battery Brook, which enters the Connecticut River at South Hadley. Four small ponds, containing from 12 to 16 acres each, add somewhat to the beauty of the scenery. The falls in the Connecticut River opposite this town are forty feet in height and furnish an immense hydraulic power, which has served to build up the new and flourishing city of Holyoke opposite. A canal extends from a point some two miles above the falls, to the village of South Hadley Falls, by which water is conveyed for manufacturing purposes. This channel at one place passes through a solid rock 300 feet in length and 40 feet in depth. It was constructed in 1792 to provide a passage for vessels; and is said to be the first in the country for the purpose of navigation. It is stated that as many as 24,000 shad have been taken from the river at this place in a year; and the fish is still a source of some profit in the vicinity. The principal factories are at South Hadley village; and consist of three paper mills, employing in June, 1885, 336 persons; a cotton mill employing 259 persons; a woollen mill employing 49 persons; and a silk mill employing 10 persons. Other manufactures of the town were bricks (employing 91 men), carriages, lumber, clothing, boots and shoes, blank books, leather, machinery and metallic goods, tobacco, and food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$756,812. The 174 farms yielded products to the amount of \$215,256. The number of legal voters was 747. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,726,625, with a tax-rate of \$16.25 on \$1,000. The public schools consist of the grades of primary, grammar and high; and occupy five

buildings valued at upwards of \$26,000. The churches are one each of the Methodists and Roman Catholics, and two of the Congregationalists. The postal centres are South Hadley and South Hadley Falls. The other village is Hockanum. Its railroad connections are at Holyoke at the southwest, and Easthampton at the north west.

The Mount Holyoke Seminary, in the central village, incorporated in 1836, is deservedly celebrated. The whole course of instruction occupies four years, and embraces a wide range of liberal studies, designed to impart a useful, ornamental and Christian education, on a very wise and economical plan. Miss Mary Lyon was long its leading teacher; and many ladies of eminence in the various walks of life have here been graduated. On the ground that it was organized and managed on the broad basis of a college for girls, the State made it an appropriation, in 1848, of \$40,000. It is well supplied with apparatus, and has a valuable library, to which Mrs. H. F. Durant con-



THE MOUNT-HOLYOKE SEMINARY, SOUTH HADLEY.

tributed \$10,000, on condition that it should be kept in a fire-proof building. Such a building has been erected. There have also been added an observatory, a gymnasium, and other buildings. The seminary is approached by Smith's Ferry from Northampton. The grounds of the institution are well shaded; and the view from the upper stories of the principal building is remarkably beautiful and commanding. In 1888 "Mount Holyoke College" was established in connection with the seminary; and Miss Mary A. Brigham, who had previously been offered the presidency of Wellesley College, was elected first president, and also president of the seminary. She was born in Westborough, December 6, 1830, and was killed by a railroad disaster, June 29, 1889.

This place was settled about 1721 by families from Hadley, of

which it became a parish. It was incorporated as a town, April 12, 1753. The first church was organized here about 1733: the meeting-house, containing only nine pews, was completed in 1737. The people were called together by the "blowing of a conch-shell." The Rev. Grindall Rawson, settled in 1733, was the first minister.

The remarkable bird-tracks, of which so many have been discovered in the sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River, were first observed by a person of this town.

South Village, in Ashby; also in Dennis.

Southville, a village in Southborough.

Spencer is an elevated and beautiful farming and manufacturing town in the southwesterly section of Worcester County, 18 miles from Worcester and 62 from Boston. The Boston and Albany Railroad runs through the southwestern part, having a station at South Spencer and sending a branch to Spencer (centre). The latter is the post-office for the town. The other villages are North Spencer, Hillsville north of the centre, and Wire Village northeastward.

The town has Oakham and Paxton on the north, the latter and Leicester on the east, Charlton on the south, and Brookfield and North Brookfield on the west. The territory is in the form of a parallelogram, with its length north and south. Its assessed area is 20,490 acres; of which 6,564 are forests of oak, pine, chestnut, white and black birch and maple. The laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) often adorns the pastures. The land is varied by many beautifully rounded hills and by winding valleys. Green, Flat and Moose hills are the most noted elevations. Near the latter, and a little north of the central village, is Moose Pond, whose outlet furnishes power for manufacturing purposes. The town is drained chiefly by Seven-mile River and its tributaries, which also furnish power. This stream issues from Browning's Pond on the northern border of the town, and flows in a generally southwestward course to Podunk Pond, in Brookfield. The underlying rock is ferruginous gneiss and some shale. The summits of some of the ledges still show the grinding and smoothing of the ancient glaciers. The soil is loamy, somewhat hard to work, but productive.

The dairy leads in the agricultural industries; the stock of neat cattle in 1885 having been 1,550, and the value of the milk sold \$47,059. Apple trees are prolific, and wild and cultivated berries are numerous. The value of the product of the 260 farms in 1885 was \$215,658. There are 12 boot and shoe factories, the largest being that of Isaac Prouty & Company; this industry employing in June, 1885, according to the State census, 1,507 persons. Other large factories were the Ladd Woollen Mills and the Spencer Wire Company's works; the first employing 214 persons and the latter 70. The value of the boots and shoes made was \$2,617,736; of the

textiles, \$481,000; and of wire, machinery and other metallic articles, \$166,236. Other manufactures were lumber and boxes, artisans' tools, clothing, furniture, oils or illuminating fluid, leather, carriages, liquors and food preparations. The value of the aggregate product was \$3,627,467. The Spencer National Bank has a capital stock of \$150,000; and the savings bank at the close of last year held deposits to the amount of \$499,508. The population was 8,247; of whom 1,320 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$4,011,090, with a tax-rate of \$16.50 on \$1,000. There were 1,597 taxed dwelling-houses.

The town-house, constructed of brick, cost about \$62,000. The David Prouty high school house (cost \$46,000) and the Richard Sugden Public Library are both new and elegant buildings. There are also many handsome residences, both new and old. The 15 school buildings in 1885 were valued at some \$70,000. The publications are the "Sun" and the "Bulletin," weekly journals; and the "Catholic Home Journal," a monthly. The Roman Catholics have two churches here; and there are one of each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists.

This town, originally the Second Precinct of Leicester, was incorporated April 3, 1753. The Rev. Joshua Eaton, ordained November 7, 1744, was the first minister. The town sent 265 men into the Union army in the late war; and 49 of them were killed in battle, or died in consequence of the service.

Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing-machine, was born in this town, July 9, 1819; and died at Brooklyn, L. I., October 3, 1867. He was the son of Elias and Polly (Bemis) Howe, and worked with his father at his mill on Cranberry River; which, with his humble birthplace in a quiet valley, may be seen from the cars in passing from Charlton to South Spencer. He completed his first machine in Boston, May, 1845; and, after many struggles, realized a fortune, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition.

Spot Pond, in Stoneham.

Springdale, a village in Canton; also, in Holden.

**SPRINGFIELD**, the capital of Hampden County, is a beautiful, industrial, and progressive city, in latitude  $42^{\circ} 6' 4''$  north and longitude  $72^{\circ} 35' 45''$  west, 98 miles southwest of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, having a population of 37,575. It is finely situated on the east bank of the Connecticut River, and embraces many elegant public buildings and private residences, together with the ample grounds and structures of the United States Armory, established here in 1795. The city has for its boundaries Chicopee on the north, Wilbraham on the east, Longmeadow on the south, and Agawam and West Springfield on the west. The as-

essed area is 16,635 acres. There are 2,934 acres of forest. The post-offices are at Springfield, Indian Orchard (a pleasant village in the northeast section), Brightwood and Sixteen Acres.

The formative rock consists of middle shales and sandstones; and the land rises a little distance from the river into pleasant eminences, which afford fine building sites, and then extends in gentle undulations to the eastern border. There are several handsome ponds at Indian Orchard, which find an outlet into Chicopee River; and Mill River, with its branches, drains the central parts of the city, and furnishes important motive power.

Springfield is the grand railroad and commercial centre for the western section of the State, and is admirably situated for the transaction of mercantile or industrial business. The Boston and Albany, the Hartford, New Haven and Springfield, the New York and New England, by its Longmeadow Branch, and the Connecticut River railroads, come together here, and give the city immediate and direct communication with every other city in the country. An immense amount of freight and travel passes through or terminates at this central point. The marks of enterprise, vigor, and activity manifest themselves on every hand. The principal avenue, and seat of business, is Main Street, which extends along the river to the distance of about three miles. It is a broad and beautiful avenue, shaded with trees, and flanked with handsome buildings, generally of brick. Other pleasant streets run parallel with this, or intersect it at right angles. In the centre of the city there is the beautiful Hampden Park, adorned with shade-trees and marked by winding promenades. Among the conspicuous buildings are the granite court-house, the city-hall, the public library (a handsome structure of brick with yellow-stone trimmings), several churches, hotels, business blocks, and the solid brick structures of the U. S. Armory.

The industries of the place are remarkably varied, almost every trade and mechanic art being represented, to the number of 517 different establishments. Some of the leading articles are cotton, woollen, jute and silk goods, hosiery, needles, artisans' tools, hollow ware, steam engines and boilers, steam-valves, machinery, wire goods, railroad coaches, locks, skates, buttons, paper and paper boxes and collars, photographic albums, jewelry, eye-glasses and spectacles, watches, military goods, pistols and other firearms, cartridges, brass and tin ware, wooden boxes, doors, sashes and blinds, bricks in large quantity, tobacco in its various forms, leather, paints, confectionery and other food preparations. The Morgan Envelope Company, noted for the large quantities of postal cards it has made for the government, the Smith and Wesson Pistol, and the N. E. Card and Paper Company, are very large establishments. The United States Arsenal and Armory, situated on Arsenal Hill, about half a mile east of Main Street, is enclosed in a square of about 20 acres. The buildings are substantially constructed of brick, and contain vast stores of firearms, arranged in perfect order and ready for immediate use. From the tower of one of the buildings a magnificent view of the city and the suburbs may be had. The



workshops, comprising about 20 water-wheels and 30 forges, are on Miller's River, in the southern part of the city. These vast works are under the charge of a superintendent, a master armorer, and a storekeeper, and employ at times as many as 2,800 hands, who can turn out as many as 1,000 small arms daily.

The value of goods made in this city in 1885, according to the last census, was \$12,528,823. The value of the products of the 211 farms was \$218,787. The capital stock of the nine national banks amounted to \$3,300,000; and the three savings banks, at the close of last year, held deposits amounting to \$14,305,262. The number of dwelling-houses was 6,402; and the number of legal voters 8,699. The valuation in 1888 was \$39,863,255, with a tax-rate of \$13.60 on \$1,000.

There are a good city-hall set in ample grounds, two city hospitals, and the usual fire department and police buildings. The public school buildings in 1885 were 28 in number, and valued with other school property at \$458,940; and the schools, graded as primary, grammar and high, have a high degree of excellence. There are several private schools, as the Springfield Collegiate Institute, the Sacred Heart Parochial School, St. Michael's School, The Elms, Geer's Commercial School, and several kindergartens. The public library has about 60,000 volumes; the Boston and Albany Railroad Library here contains upwards of 2,000; the county library has about 6,000; and there are several school and circulating libraries. The journals are the daily "News," "Union," and "Re-



SCHOOL FOR WORKERS, SPRINGFIELD.

publican;" the Sunday and the weekly "Republican," "Union," "Arbitrator," "Democrat," "Herald," "New England Homestead," "Springfield Homestead;" the bi-weekly "Good Housekeeping," the semi-monthly "Farm and Home," the monthly "Domestic Journal," the "New England Stove, Hardware and House Furnisher," the "Paper World," the "Wheelman's Gazette," and "Work and

Wages." The churches are three Baptist, seven Congregationalist, five Methodist, five Roman Catholic, a Protestant Episcopal, a Unitarian, a Universalist, a Second Advent, and a Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian).

Springfield originally bore the Indian name of *Agawam*. It was organized as a town, May 14, 1636; when it included also the territory now embraced by the towns of West Springfield, Chicopee, Wilbraham, Ludlow, Longmeadow, Enfield, and Somers (the last two afterward granted to Connecticut), and parts of Westfield and Southwick. The name was changed to Springfield in 1741, in honor of William Pynchon, the leader of the colony, who had a mansion-house

in the town of Springfield, in Essex County, England. Springfield was incorporated as a city April 12, 1862. The first mayor was Caleb Rice, who died March 1, 1873, aged 81 years. The settlement was commenced by eight men and their families, who built houses upon the west side of what is now Main Street. The first minister was the Rev. Pelatiah Glover, from Dorchester, who was ordained June 18, 1661. On the 5th of October, 1675, about 300 savages made an attack on the town, killed three men and one woman, wounded many others, and reduced 30 dwelling-houses and 25 barns to ashes. On the 20th of December, 1786, Daniel Shays, at the head of 300 insurgents, took possession of the court-house. On the 5th of January following, he made an attempt, at the head of 1,100 men, to take possession of the arsenal. Gen. William Shepard, who commanded the State forces, ordered them to fire into the ranks of the insurgents; when three were killed and several wounded. This settled the affair. The rebels fled disheartened; and soon the insurrection was closed by the capture of the leaders.

Springfield has produced many men of eminence, of whom the following may be mentioned; Enos Hitchcock, D.D. (1744-1803), an able divine and author; Calvin Chapin, D.D. (1763-1851), an eloquent preacher; William Harris, D.D. (1765-1829), president of Columbia College from 1811 to 1829; Benjamin F. Wade (1800), a distinguished United States senator; Rev. Francis Warriner (1805-1866), an able writer; Worthington Hooker, M.D. (1806-1867), an able author; Samuel Bowles (1826), an able journalist and editor; David A. Wells (1828), an editor and author of works relating to political economy and general science.

Spring Hill, a village in Sandwich.

Spring Village, in Winchendon.

Springville, in Topsfield.

Spy Pond, in Arlington.

Squam Point, a small peninsula dividing Squam River from Annisquam harbor,—all in Gloucester.

Squantum, a neck and a village in Quincy.

Squawbetty, a village in Taunton.

Squidnocket, a village in Chilmark.

Stage Harbor, at the southern extremity of Chatham.

State Line, a village in West Stockbridge.

**Stearnsville**, a village in Pittsfield.

**Steep Brook**, a village in Fall River.

**Sterling** is a pleasant manufacturing and farming town of 1,321 inhabitants, lying in the northeastern section of Worcester County, 49 miles northwest of Boston; having for its boundaries Leominster on the north, Lancaster and Clinton on the east, Boylston and West Boylston on the south, and Holden and Princeton on the west. The assessed area is 18,668 acres; including upwards of 5,000 acres of forest, consisting of pine and walnut. It has three postal villages — Sterling Centre (an uncommonly beautiful place), Sterling Junction, Pratt's Junction, and West Sterling,—all except the last being also railroad stations. The Boston and Maine and Old Colony railroads give it ready communication with Boston, Worcester and Fitchburg.

The formative rock is Merrimack schist and the St. John's group; and in the southerly part of the town specimens of iron pyrites, galena, carbonate of iron, spodumene, chialstolite, blende or sulphuret of zinc, and copper pyrites, are discovered. Justice Hill in the northwest corner, Fitch's Hill near the centre, Kendall Hill and Redstone Hill in the southeast, are all beautiful eminences, affording delightful scenic views. The latter hill is so called from the color of its rocks, which consist in part of sulphuret of iron. A shaft was sunk to the depth of about 100 feet in 1775 in search of precious metals, the traces of which are still visible. There is a potash spring near the centre. The town has several valuable ponds, the most noted of which are those bearing the names of the East and the West Waushaccum, lying in the southerly section; the former covering 190 and the latter 180 acres. The principal streams are Bailey Brook, Rocky Brook, and Stillwater River—flowing southerly, and, with another, forming the Nashua River.

The land is moist and fertile; and the agricultural condition of the town is considered excellent. The dairy products are large, and much attention is given to marketing of milk. The principal manufactures are chairs and settees, earthenware, basket-work, clothing, and wooden and metallic goods. The value of all goods made in 1885, as appears in the census for that year, was \$84,493. The value of the aggregate farm product was \$229,860. The number of legal voters was 359. The valuation in 1888 was \$884,077, with a tax of \$13 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 529.

Sterling has a good town-hall, a free public library of nearly 3,000 volumes, and 11 public school-houses; the latter valued at nearly \$20,000. The schools are graded as primary, grammar and high. The Conant Library building was erected in 1885. There is one church each of the Unitarians, Congregationalists and Baptists. The camp-meeting grounds at Sterling Junction are very attractive, and are a favorite resort.

This town was originally called by its Indian name, *Chockset*, and most of it was embraced in a purchase made in 1701 of *Tahanto*, nephew of *Sholan*, sachem of the Nashua Indians, who dwelt in the vicinity of the Waushaccum Ponds. It was included in Lancaster until April 25, 1781, when it was incorporated under its present name—derived from Stirling, the capital of Stirlingshire in Scotland. Gamaliel Beaman, who came here in 1720, was the first white settler. The Rev. John Mellen, of Hopkinton, ordained in 1744, was the first pastor. Sterling furnished 178 men for the Union armies in the late war, of whom 26 were lost. Among the eminent men of this town were Henry Mellen (1757–1809), a lawyer and poet; Prentiss Mellen, LL.D. (1764–1840), an able jurist; Bartholomew Brown (1772–1854), a lawyer and musical composer; Rev. Martin Moore (1790–1866), a clergyman and editor; and William Frederick Holcombe, M.D. (1827), an eminent surgeon.

**Stetsonville**, in Lynn.

**Stevens' Village**, in North Andover.

**Stevensville**, in Dudley.

**Stickneyville**, in Groveland.

**Still River**, a village in Harvard.

**Stillwater River**, in Sterling.

**Stockbridge** is a beautiful town in the westerly part of Berkshire County, 186 miles from Boston. The eastern branch of the Housatonic Railroad runs across the southern section of the town, having stations for Glendale and Stockbridge village. Near the centre of the territory is Curtisville, the other village; and all are post-offices. Lenox lies on the north, the same and Lee on the east, Great Barrington on the south, and West Stockbridge on the west. The assessed area is 13,596 acres. The forests, containing usual flora of the region, occupy 3,835 acres.

The highest point of land is Rattlesnake Mountain, rising grandly at the east of the central village. Icy Glen, in the southeast angle of the town, is a charming grotto, where the rocks are piled together in wild confusion, and where the ice is said to remain the whole year round. A beautiful eminence near the centre, called "Laurel Hill," is much frequented. Evergreen Hill rises beautifully from the left bank of Konkapot River, at the south, and forms a pleasing feature in the landscape. Lake Mahkenae, of about 250 acres, is a very handsome sheet of water in the northern section of the town. Southwest of this there is another small expanse of water, called the "Mountain Mirror," which is worthy of its name. A fine echo is heard from the face of the mountain that rises over it. The Housatonic

River winds gracefully westward through the southerly part of Stockbridge, and with its tributaries — Mohawk, Agawam and Marsh brooks, and Konkapot River — furnishes valuable hydraulic power and beautifies the scenery.

The town has one woollen and two paper mills, a cotton mill, a tannery and two or three grist and saw mills. There are several other small manufactures. The value of all goods made in 1885 is given in the recent census as \$280,678. The 129 farms yielded the usual products to the amount of \$182,078 in value. The Housatonic National Bank, in this town, has a capital stock of \$200,000; and the Stockbridge Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$248,252. The population was 2,114, of whom 532 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was 2,700,809, — with a tax-rate of \$10.10. There were 480 taxed dwelling-houses. The five public school-houses are valued at nearly \$30,000, and are occupied by a high school, and others of the grammar and primary grades. The most conspicuous public building is the handsome stone library, the gift to the town of Hon. John Z. Goodrich. It contains the Stockbridge Social Library of upwards of 6,000 volumes. There is also a fine mineral collection presented by the late Prof. Albert Hopkins. There are two Congregationalist and two Methodist churches, and one each of the Protestant Episcopalians and Roman Catholics. Stockbridge village is a suitable climax and coign of vantage for its beautiful town, with its broad, level street, grass-bordered, with rows of noble elms separating it from the foot-walks, and shadowing many a plain but elegant old mansion. The favorite Laurel Hill and others rise near by; and away southward Monument Mountain rears its noble mass; while shadowy peaks signal each other on every side. The old Sedgewick mansion still squarely faces the world; an old red house on the Barrington road is noted for its whilom occupancy by G. P. R. James, the novelist; and another quaint old cottage on the Lenox road sheltered Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Stockbridge, whose Indian name was *Housatonic*, was incorporated June 22, 1739; and may have been named from Stockbridge in Hampshire County, England. The township was granted to the Housatonic Indians, since called the "Stockbridge Indians," in 1734, when a mission was commenced amongst them by the Rev. John Sargeant and Mr. Timothy Woodbridge. The celebrated Jonathan Edwards succeeded Mr. Sargeant, August, 1751; and was dismissed January 4, 1758, to become president of a college. The site of the mission church is now marked by a tower of gray stone, containing a clock and a chime of bells. This town was gradually settled by the English, who bought out the Indian rights, one after another, before their emigration. Some of the earliest white settlers next to Mr. Sargeant and Mr. Woodbridge were Colonel Williams, Josiah Jones, Joseph Woodbridge, Samuel Brown, Samuel Brown, jun., Joshua Chamberlain, David Pixley, John Willard, John Taylor, Jacob Cooper, Elisha Parsons, Stephen Nash, James Wilson, Josiah Jones, jun., Thomas Sherman, and Solomon Glezen.

The house occupied by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards while he resided in this town is still standing. Within its walls he completed his celebrated production, "The Freedom of the Will," which has been thought by many to be the greatest production of the human mind. After President Edwards left, it was occupied by Jehiel Woodbridge, Esq., then by Judge Sedgwick, then by Gen. Silas Pepon, and has since been a school-house, and later a boarding-



THE EDWARDS MONUMENT, STOCKBRIDGE.

house. A beautiful monument of Scotch granite has been erected near the First Church in honor of the distinguished theologian who once preached to the whites and Indians of this town. Another handsome monument is that in honor of soldiers from this town who perished in the war for the Union; and still another to the Mohican Indians, whose burial-place on a hill covered with locust trees has long been a pathetic reminder of a race now passed away. Stockbridge was attacked by a body of strange Indians in 1754, and a Mr. Owen and two children were killed; and again in the subse-

quent year, when several persons fell beneath the merciless tomahawk.

From its earliest days Stockbridge has been the home of distinguished persons. Among those not previously mentioned are Catherine M. Sedwick, the celebrated authoress, born in this town in 1789, and dying at Roxbury in 1867; Theodore Sedgewick, son of the judge, a leader in the movement which resulted in the building of the Boston and Albany Railroad; John Bacon, a graduate of Princeton College, associate pastor of the Old South Church in Boston from 1771 to 1775, subsequently a magistrate in Stockbridge, State senator, and member of Congress (deceased in 1820); Barnabas Bidwell, Henry W. Dwight, and John Z. Goodrich, able representatives in Congress; Judge Horatio Byington, and Rev. David Dudley Field, pastor of the Congregational Church, and the first historian of the county. The sons of the latter have all attained distinction, — David Dudley as a lawyer and politician; Cyrus W. as the originator of the Atlantic telegraph cable; Henry M. as a clergyman.

author and editor; and Stephen J. at the bar, and on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court.

**Stone District**, a village in Northbridge.

**Stoneham** is a brisk and thriving town situated on high land in the eastern part of Middlesex County, about nine miles from Boston, with which it is connected by the Stoneham Branch of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. A street railroad also connects it with Woburn, and on the other side with Boston, through Melrose. Stoneham and Haywardville are the villages; the first being the post-office. Reading lies on the north, Wakefield and Melrose on the east, Medford on the south, and Winchester and Woburn on the west.

The territory is about four miles north and south and two east and west, and has a bend eastward to an angle at the middle line. The assessed area is 3,441 acres, of which 572 are forest. There is much variety in elevation, and rocks and ledges are numerous, and near Spot Pond is a quarry of statuary marble. Farm Hill in the north, Bear Hill southwest of the centre, and Taylor Mountain in the southwest, are the chief elevations, and afford very pleasing views. In the southern part, under the shadow of western hills, is Spot Pond, a charming lake of about 220 acres, containing several pretty islands, and surrounded by wooded and rocky shores. It is 143 feet above sea-level, and sends a rapid streamlet into Malden River. It is fed chiefly by springs, and is the source of the water-supply of Melrose. Black bass and other fish are found in its depths; and it is a pleasant resort for pleasure parties both in summer and winter. Near it, on the north, is a smaller body of water called Doleful Pond.

The recent State census shows that the number of farms in this town is 27; whose aggregate product, in 1885, was valued at \$47,361. The 34 shoe factories employed about 1,300 persons, and made goods in that year to the amount of \$2,209,125; and the five tanneries and currying shops employed nearly 200 men, and turned out leather to the value of \$707,326. Other manufactures were furniture, food preparations, machinery, artisans' tools, tennis and base balls, drugs and pills, pencil sharpeners, rubber goods, and various articles of clothing. The value of all goods made was \$3,114,259. The savings bank at the close of last year carried deposits to the amount of \$523,280. The population was 5,659; of whom 1,547 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,259,831, with a tax-rate of \$17 on \$1,000. There were 1,138 dwelling-houses. Stoneham has a commodious town-hall, containing offices, a public hall and a free public library of about 7,006 volumes. There are two weekly papers published here,—the "Independent" and the "News." There are a high school, and primary, grammar and mixed schools; which are provided for by six buildings valued at some \$35,000. There are also two or more private schools of primary character. The Baptists, Congregation-

alists, Unitarians, Methodists and Roman Catholics have each a church edifice here.

Stonham was formerly included in Charlestown, from which it was set apart and incorporated December 17, 1725. Part of its original territory was, in 1853, annexed to Melrose, and another part, in 1856, to South Reading, now Wakefield. Four hundred and four soldiers were furnished by this town for the Union armies in the late war; of whom 11 were killed in battle, 7 died of wounds, 4 in prison, and 27 of disease. A beautiful monument has been erected to their memory.

**Stone Haven**, a village in Dedham.

**Stoneville**, in Auburn.

**Stony Beach**, a village on the north shore of Hull.

**Stony Brook**, a village in Kingston; also, one in Norfolk and one in Weston.

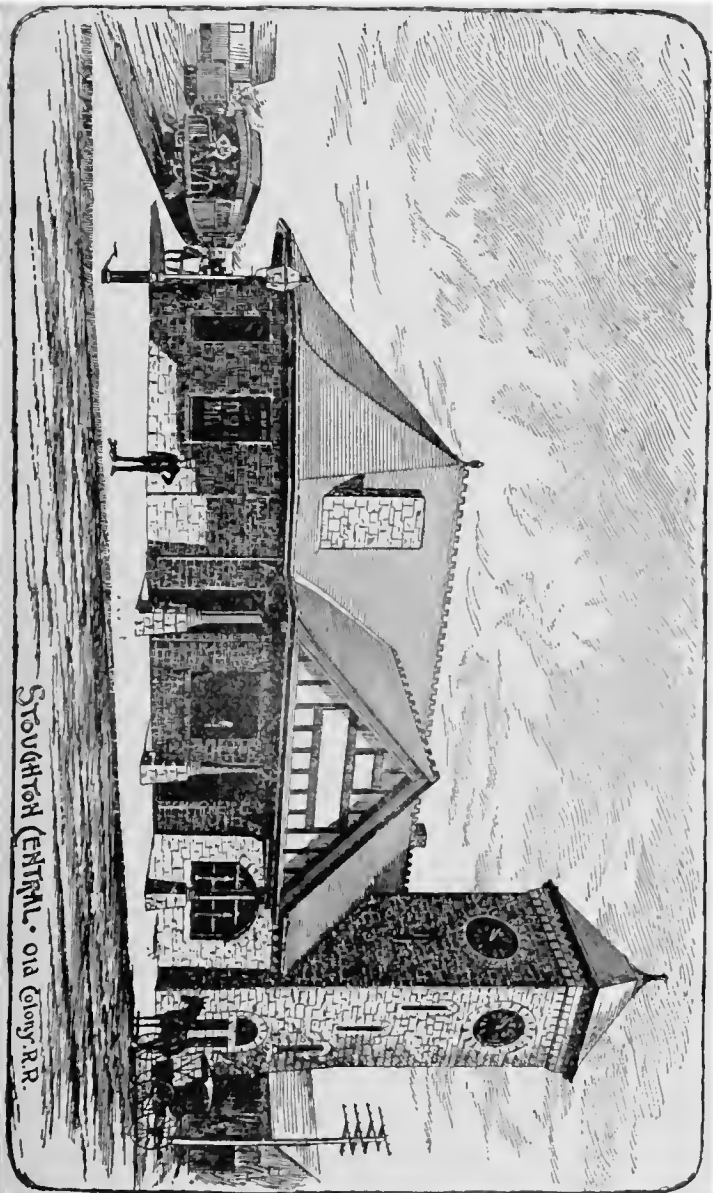
**Stony Point**, between Monmouth and Back Bay rivers, in Bourne.

**Stoughton** lies in the southwesterly part of Norfolk County, 18 miles south of Boston. The Stoughton and Easton Branch from the Providence Railroad runs through the centre and connects with the Taunton and New Bedford line in the southern part of the town, all being of the Old Colony Railroad system. The post-offices are Stoughton and North Stoughton. The other villages are Belcher's Corner, Dry Pond and West Stoughton.

Canton bounds the town on the north, Randolph and Avon on the east, Easton on the south, and Sharon on the west. The assessed area is 9,028 acres; in which are included 2,765 acres of woodland. Cedar is found in the swamps and deciduous trees in the uplands. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and valley; the highest point of land being "The Pinnacle," from which may be seen the islands in Boston Harbor, a wide extent of sea coast and many pleasant landscapes. The rock is sienite, in which beds of iron-ore occur in several localities. In the northwest is a group of several small ponds, and between the hills in the southwest section lies the long "Ames Pond," the reservoir for the principal power at North Easton. The drainage of the town is by affluents of the Neponset and Taunton rivers.

The value of the products of the 78 farms, reported in the census for 1885, was \$82,866. There are 12 boot and shoe factories, employing nearly 900 persons, and making goods to the amount of \$884,516; and a woollen mill and warehouse, employing nearly 200 persons. Other manufactures were leather, knit hose, rubber





STOUGHTON CENTRAL. VIA COLONY R.R.

goods, shoe lasts, machinery, artisans' tools, paper boxes, carriages, clothing and dress trimmings, soap, and food preparations. Steam is the chief power used. The value of the textiles made was \$419,000; and of all manufactures, \$1,469,185. There is here a co-operative bank, aiding the people in establishing homes. The population was 5,173; of whom 1,376 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,031,731, with a tax-rate of \$15.50 on \$1,000. There were 908 taxed dwelling-houses. The school system is graded, consisting of primary, grammar and high; occupying 11 buildings, valued at some \$50,000. There is also a private school — "St. Mary's." There is a commodious town-hall, erected in 1881 at a cost of \$45,000. The public library contains nearly 5,000 volumes. The local newspapers are the "Record," "Sentinel," "Journal" and "Citizen,"—all weeklies. The churches are one each of the Congregationalists and Universalists, and two each of the Methodists and Roman Catholics.

The Indian name of Stoughton was *Punkupoag*, meaning "a spring that bubbles up from red soil." Here the Rev. John Eliot had a village of "praying Indians." Of this place Major Daniel Gookin wrote, in 1674:—

"This is a small town, and hath not above 12 families in it, and so about sixty souls. This is the second praying town. The Indians which settled here removed from Neponset Mill. The quantity of land belonging to this village is about 6,000 acres; and some of it is fertile, but not generally as good as in other towns."

This town was detached from Dorchester, and incorporated, December 22, 1726, being named from Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton. The whole or parts of 11 towns have been formed from its territory. A church was organized in Stoughton August 10, 1744; and in 1746 the Rev. Jedediah Adams was ordained as pastor. He held his office 53 years. During his ministry much attention was bestowed upon the cultivation of sacred music; and in 1786 was formed the Stoughton Musical Society, which has had a continued existence. To its influence largely may be attributed the musical culture of the citizens.

## Stoughtonham. See Sharon.

**Stow** is a pleasant town of 976 inhabitants, situated in the westerly section of Middlesex County, about 25 miles west of Boston by the Massachusetts Central Railroad, and 30 miles by the Marlboro Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, both having stations at Rockbottom, in the southern part of the town. This and Stow (centre) are the post-offices; and Lower Village occupies a projecting angle on the southern side of the town.

The boundary on the north is Boxborough; on the northeast, Acton; on the east, Maynard; on the southeast, Sudbury; on the south, Hudson; on the west, Hudson and Harvard. The assessed area is 11,021 acres; the forests embracing 3,698. It is agreeably diversified by hill and valley. Spindle and Marble hills, near the centre, are prominent objects in the landscape. The principal stone

is calcareous gneiss. Assabet River, flowing northeastward through the eastern section of the town, and its affluents, Assabet Brook and Heathen-meadow Brook, form its drainage system. Apples, pears, peaches, cranberries and strawberries are a considerable crop; and a large quantity of milk is sold. The value of the aggregate product of the 117 farms, in 1885, was \$144,332. Some 20 men were engaged in shoemaking, and a woollen mill employed, of both sexes, 72. There were also a carriage factory, a saw mill, and two blacksmith shops. The number of legal voters was 258. The valuation in 1888 was \$884,062, with a tax-rate of \$6.30 on \$1,000. There were 232 taxed dwelling-houses. The town has a good building containing a hall and town offices, and six school-houses, valued at about \$6,000. There are a high school and those of lower grade. The Rockbottom Library Association has nearly 1,000 volumes. The local weekly paper is the "Sentinel." The churches are one each of the Methodists and the Unitarians.

Two men named Kettle and Boon, with their families, settled here about 1650. When King Philip's War broke out (1675) they left the place; but Boon, returning for his goods, was murdered by the Indians. A pond in the south part of the town perpetuates his name. The Indian name of the place was *Pompositicut*, now borne by a hill (Pomposeticut) in Maynard. It was incorporated as a town May 16, 1683; taking its name, probably, from Stow in England. From its territory were formed in part Harvard (1732), Boxborough (1783), Hudson (1866) and Maynard (1871). Rev. John Eveleth, settled in 1700, was the first minister. As many as 174 men (being a surplus of 22 over its quota) went into the Union armies in the late war from this town.

**Straitsmouth Island**, off and near the northeast angle of Rockport.

**Strawberry Hill**, in Hull, near Nantasket Beach.

**Straw Hollow**, a village in Boylston.

**Strong Island**, in Chatham.

**Sturbridge** is a thriving agricultural and manufacturing town of about 1,980 inhabitants, situated in the southwestern part of Worcester County, 60 miles from Boston. It is reached most nearly by the Southbridge Branch of the New York and New England Railroad, and readily also from Palmer, on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Brookfield forms its boundary on the north, Charlton on the east, Southbridge on the south-east, Holland and Brimfield on the west, and Union and Woodstock, in Connecticut, on the south.

The assessed area is 21,892 acres; the forests covering 8,412 acres. The hills, many of them long, are ranged north and south through the town. The principal elevations are Walker Mountain

in the north, Fisk Hill in the east, Mount Dan in the northwest, and Lead-mine Mountain in the southwest. Between these ridges, in the northwest, lies Alum Pond, 280 acres in extent; in the northeast is Walker Pond, nearly as large; and long Cedar Pond extends from between them southward, containing about 180 acres. In the southwest is Lead-mine Pond, covering 163 acres. The Quinebaug River pursues a widely devious course through the midst of the town, with many rapids; receiving McKinstry, Cedar and Hobb's brooks from the north; and Lead-mine, Hamant and Breakneck brooks from the south. The geological structure of the town is ferruginous gneiss and dolerites; and beds of iron-ore, with some graphite or plumbago, garnet and apatite, occur.

The 145 farms in the town were reported in the recent census as yielding in 1885 products valued in the aggregate at \$125,152. The principal manufacturers were the Sturbridge Cotton-Mill Company, employing in June, 1885, 286 persons; and the Snell Manufacturing Company, making augers and bits, and employing 50 men. Other manufactures were boots and shoes, carriages, wooden goods, clothing, beverages, soap, medicines and food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$384,787. The number of legal voters was 415, and of dwelling-houses, 345. The valuation in 1888 was \$975,107, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. There are a good town-house, a public library of about 3,000 volumes, and 13 public school-houses; the latter valued at \$22,000. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists and Unitarians.

The post-offices are Sturbridge (centre) and Fiskdale. The other villages are Snellville and Westville. Sturbridge village lies in a basin among the hills, and so embowered in foliage during the summer that only glimpses of its roofs and steeples can be seen from outside points. A little southward, on a small hill, stands the picturesque old mansion built about a century ago by Gen. Timothy Newell, and now owned and occupied by William Willard, the artist, a native of the town. The house is a noble specimen of early New England architecture; and the place, seen from the meadows to the west, with the arched stone bridge in the foreground, and the tops of the buildings just rising above the trees, has an aspect which places it among the finest of American "Old Homesteads."

Sturbridge was originally granted to petitioners from Medfield, when it was called "New Medfield." Its Indian name was *Tanquesque*. It was incorporated as a town, June 24, 1738, and took its name from Stourbridge, in England.

"Henry Fiske, one of the original proprietors, and his brother Daniel, pitched their tent near the top of the hill which has ever since borne their name. They had been at work for some time without knowing which way they must look for their nearest neighbor; or whether, indeed, they had a neighbor nearer than one of the adjacent towns. At length, on a clear afternoon, they heard the sound of an axe far off in a southerly direction, and went in pursuit of it. The individual whose solitary axe they heard had also been attracted by the sound of theirs, and was advancing towards them on the same errand. They came in sight of one another on opposite sides of the

Quinnebaug River. By felling two trees into the stream, one from each bank, a bridge was constructed, on which they were able to meet, and exchange salutations. The unknown man of the axe was found to be James Denison, one of the proprietors, who, in the absence of a better home, had taken lodgings in a cave which is still to be seen not far from Westville. In that lonely den he continued his abode, it is said, till a neighboring wolf, which probably had a prior claim to the premises, signified a wish to take possession; when Mr. Denison peaceably withdrew, and built him a house of his own." — CLARK'S HIST. SKETCH OF STURBRIDGE, 1838.

A soldiers' monument commemorates the 27 men lost by this town in the war of the Rebellion. Daniel Sanders, D.D. (1768-1850), an able clergyman and author; Samuel Bacon (1781-1820), a noted lawyer, editor and clergyman; and Erasmus Darwin Keyes (1811), a major-general of volunteers in the late war, were natives of this town.

Succoneset, a village in Falmouth.

Sudbury is an ancient town of varied scenery and much historical interest, in the southwesterly section of Middlesex County, 26 miles by highway from Boston, and containing 1,165 inhabitants, and three postal centres — Sudbury (centre), North Sudbury and South Sudbury, — which are also stations on the Lowell and Framingham Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. The Massachusetts Central Railroad also has stations at East Sudbury and South Sudbury (Mill Village). It has Maynard and Concord on the north, Wayland (from which it is divided by Sudbury River) on the east, Framingham on the south, and Marlborough and Hudson on the west.

The assessed area is 14,815 acres; and the forests embrace 4,976, and consist of pine, oak, chestnut and maple. The rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. Nobscot Hill, in this town and Framingham, is a bold and prominent elevation, from whose summit the Bunker Hill Monument and the State House are discernible. Goodnow's Hill was so called from an Indian, Cato Goodnow, who was the grantor of the first Indian deed. Pendleton, Willie's, Green and Fairbank's hills are all pleasing objects in the landscape. The town is drained by Cold, Pantry, Hop, Wash, and Landham brooks, affluents of the Sudbury River, which has here a deep and sluggish current through extensive meadows on the eastern border. Blandford Pond and Willie's Pond are fair and valuable sheets of water stored with perch and other edible fish. The soil varies from sandy to strong loam in different localities. Apple orchards are frequent, and strawberries and cranberries are much cultivated. Blueberries grow freely upon the hills and bilberries in the swamps. Greenhouses are numerous, and are chiefly devoted to the production of flowers and cucumbers for city markets. The milk sold in 1885 amounted to \$70,516. The value of the aggregate product of the 194 farms was \$268,024.

There are in the town a machine shop, two grist mills and a saw mill. Other manufactures are boots and shoes, carriages, wooden

and fancy articles. The value of all goods made in 1885 was \$27,082. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,093,345, with a tax-rate of \$9.50 on \$1,000. The number of legal voters was 318; and of taxed dwelling-houses, 264. There are a good town-house and seven school buildings; the latter valued at some \$12,000. The Goodnow Library contains about 10,000 volumes; and was the gift of the late John Goodnow, of Boston. The weekly newspaper of the place is the "Sun." The churches are one each of the Unitarians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists.

Sudbury was incorporated September 4, 1639; adopting, as its name, that of a town in the county of Suffolk, England. In 1780,



THE OLD WAYSIDE INN, SUDBURY.

a part of its original territory was detached to form East Sudbury (now Wayland); and in 1871 another part was taken to form the eastern section of Maynard. This ancient town was for a long period of years exposed to the incursions of the savages. The State and town have erected a very fine granite monument over the remains of those killed in one of the conflicts. It is situated a little to the north of Mill Village (South Sudbury), on a point of land rising gradually from the highway, and near the spot where the action occurred. The inscription is:—

"This monument is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and by the town of Sudbury in grateful remembrance of the service and sufferings of the founders of the State, and especially in honor of Capt. S. Wadsworth of Milton, Capt. Brocklebank of Rowley, and Lieut. Sharp of Brookline, and 26 others, men of their command, who fell near this spot on the

18th of April [an error for the 21st of April], 1676, while defending the frontier settlement against the allied Indian forces of Philip of Pokanoket.—1852.”

“The next day after the battle with Wadsworth, the Indians invested the Haynes garrison near the river, and tried various expedients to destroy it. At first they attempted to set it on fire with arrows of pitch-pine lighted at the end; but, in doing this, they were obliged to approach so near as to be annoyed by the arms of the besieged. They then loaded a cart with unbroken flax, which they took from a barn near by, and trundled it down the hill toward the garrison; but the cart went but a little distance before it was upset by a stump, and consumed.”—HOLMES’ ANNALS.

The old Wayside Inn, or How Tavern, which has been immortalized by the poet Longfellow, is situated about three miles southwest of the centre, in a locality somewhat secluded since the railroads have absorbed the travel. It was first licensed in 1666, and continued to be a very popular hotel until some twenty-five years ago, when its sign of the prancing red horse was taken down, and it became a private residence.

Sudbury sent about 140 men into the Union service during the late war; and but one of its citizens was killed in battle; only one other was wounded; and but one died in a rebel prison. Captain Phineas Stevens (d. 1756), Jacob Bigelow, M.D. (b. 1787), and Col. Joseph Plympton (b. 1787), were natives of this town.

**Sudbury River** rises in Hopkinton and its neighborhood, and after passing Framingham, Natick, Sudbury, Wayland and Lincoln, joins the Assabet at Concord,—the two forming Concord River.

**Sugar Loaf**, a village in Deerfield.

**Sunderland** is a pleasant rural town of 700 inhabitants on the east bank of the Connecticut River, and in the southern part of Franklin County, about 107 miles west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Montague, east by Leverett, south by Amherst and Hadley, and west by Deerfield.

Its length is 6 miles and width 3 miles; the assessed area being 8,184 acres. The inhabited portions are the southwest and a small area in the north. In the last, near the Connecticut, is the village of North Sunderland; while Sunderland (centre), which is the post-office, lies on the river midway of the town. An iron bridge 900 feet in length connects it with South Deerfield, on the Connecticut River Railroad. The New London and Northern Railroad crosses the northeast angle of the town, having stations in Leverett, Amherst and Montague; connecting in the latter with the Fitchburg Railroad.

The formative rock is lower sandstone and dolerite. From the rich intervale along the margin of the river the land rises grandly toward the east to an elevation of about 1,000 feet, which is called Mount Toby. It is heavily wooded to its summit with oak, chestnut and

white pine. It has several beautiful cascades, glens and ledges; and this locality is named "Sunderland Park." On the northerly side of the mountain there is a remarkable cavern, about 56 feet deep and 118 long east and west. Its walls are of conglomerate of various color, resting on a base of micaceous sandstone; the floor being covered with fragments of rock. The view of this mountain and of Sugar Loaf in South Deerfield, from the centre, is truly magnificent; while the river between, beautiful in itself, by its contrast perfects the picture and deepens its impression. The village extends for a mile or two along the margin of the river, its streets shaded by large elms and maples; and there is an unusual air of rural simplicity and peacefulness. Several small streams — Longplain, Mohawk, Dug and Great-drain brooks — flow through the southern section, and Cranberry Brook through the northeastern.

The alluvial soil of the level parts yields abundant crops, and the uplands afford excellent pasturage. The number of neat cattle belonging in the town in 1885 was 1,065. The dairies yielded \$39,016; the tobacco crop, \$22,565; and apples, melons, strawberries, pears, maple sugar and molasses made large figures in the aggregate. — which was \$197,398. The number of farms was 136. There is one lumber mill; and other manufactures were commercial tobacco, metallic articles, domestic carpetings, etc. The value of the manufactured product was \$29,129. The valuation in 1888 was \$422,789, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. There were 198 legal voters and 159 dwelling-houses. There is a good town-hall of brick, having officers, and also one or more school-rooms. The three other school-houses are valued at some \$2,000. There are a high school and others of two lower grades. The public library contains upwards of 2,000 volumes. The churches are one each of the Baptists and Congregationalists.

This town was originally a part of Hadley, and was called "Swampfield." It was incorporated November 12, 1714, and named in honor of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, and prime minister of England. The first church was organized in 1718, and the first pastor, the Rev. Josiah Willard, ordained the same year.

**Suntaug Lake**, in Peabody and Lynnfield.

**Surfside**, a locality and railroad station in Hull; also, one in Nantucket.

**Sutton** is an agricultural and manufacturing town of 3,101 inhabitants, situated in the southeastern section of Worcester County, about 40 miles southwest of Boston. The Providence and Worcester Railroad has a station at Wilkinsonville, in the northeast corner of the town. This village and Sutton (centre), Manchaug in the south, and West Sutton, are post-offices; the other villages being South Sutton and Woodbury's Village.

Sutton is bounded on the north by Millbury, on the northeast by Grafton, on the east by Northbridge, on the south by Douglas, and



on the west by Oxford. The assessed area is 20,035 acres; more than one third of the town being covered with forests of oak and chestnut. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, with much granite and quartz. In the southeast section is a chasm in the rock nearly one fourth of a mile in length, with jagged sides, often perpendicular, 40 feet apart, and said to be at some points 70 feet or more in depth. Notable eminences are Leland Hill in the east, Potter Hill in the northwest, and Putnam Hill in the southwest. Singletary Pond, mainly in this town, has an area of about 500 acres; Ramshorn Pond, also on the northern line, is the head of Blackstone River, which furnishes power at Wilkinsonville; and Manchaug, in the southwest, containing over 300 acres, is the source of Mumford's River, — which furnishes power at Manchaug village and enters the former stream in Uxbridge. Pleasant-dale Pond, containing about 75 acres, sends Cold Spring Brook to the Blackstone, as it crosses the northeast corner of the town.

The soil is clayey loam in the north and west, sandy and gravelly in other parts. The dairy, apples, peaches, pears, cranberries, and vegetables are leading items in the products of the 183 farms; whose aggregate value in 1885 was \$173,543. The manufactories are two cotton factories, constructed of granite and employing about 720 persons; a boot and shoe factory employing about 20 persons; a lumber mill, 3 carriage factories, and others of less magnitude. A considerable number of the inhabitants are axe-makers and machinists, employed in factories in adjoining towns. The textiles made here in 1885 were valued at \$671,824; and all the goods made at \$699,961. There were 588 legal voters and 490 dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,303,731, with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. There are a good town-hall, erected in 1881, a free library of about 3,000 volumes, and 13 public school-houses; the latter valued at upwards of \$15,000. The Baptists have three churches in the town; the Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, one each.

Sutton was originally bought of John *Wampus*, an Indian sachem, and granted by the General Court to the purchasers in 1704. It was incorporated June 21, 1715. In 1813 its "North Parish" was established as the town of Millbury. The first church was organized in the autumn of 1720; the first minister being the Rev. John McKinstry. The town sent 15 men to serve the Union cause in the late war, and lost more than half of them.

Gen. Rufus Putnam (1738-1824), an able engineer and officer in the Revolutionary War; Solomon Sibley (1769-1846), a distinguished lawyer and judge; Alden Marsh, M.D., LL.D. (1795-1869), an eminent surgeon; and Gen. George Boardman Boomer (1832-1863), a brave officer, killed in a charge on the fortifications of Vicksburg, were all natives of this town.

**Swampscott** extends from the ocean like a wedge between Lynn on the south and Salem and Marblehead on the north, and forms the southeast extremity of Essex

County. It is 12 miles from Boston by the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which sends from its Swampscott station a branch along near the beaches to Marblehead; on which the stations in this town are Phillip's Beach and Beach Bluff. The latter and Swampscott are the post-offices.

The assessed area is 1,588 acres. About one fourth is forest, consisting chiefly of pine and rock-maple. Along the streets also are great numbers of thrifty elm, maple and chestnut trees. A smooth gravel road winds along near the shore through the town, and all the roads are good. Paradise Road, Monument Square, and the slightly park, 80 feet above the sea, each has its attractions. A reddish granite seems to be the most frequent rock. The soil ranges from loam to gravel. Winnepurket Hill is a prominent elevation, and Moose Hill bears pleasant homes and boasts a mineral spring. About the shore are Blaney and Whale beaches, with Fishing Point between; then projects Dread Ledge, with its beacon, the extreme point of the town; succeeded northward by Phillip's Point, and Phillip's Pond, and Phillip's Beach — extending for a mile under the bluffs to Beach Bluff near the Marblehead line. All these are beautiful beaches of white sand. At Galloupe's Point are picturesque views and magnificent residences; and from all points the bay is beautiful. A descriptive poet has thus referred to some of these prominent local features: —

“ Egg Rock, like a sentinel, vigil is keeping;  
And, far to the left, Tinker's Island is sleeping;  
Extending below you is old Phillip's Beach,  
Whose sands, brightly gleaming, to Marblehead reach.  
The fisherman gayly is casting his line;  
The sea-bird is dipping its wing in the brine;  
And many a sail, outward bound, you descrie  
In sunlight and shade moving gallantly by.

On this point a knight of Old England once landed;  
On this long black rock 'The Tedesco' was stranded.  
For gulls' eggs, to yonder fair island 'prospecting'  
Our forefathers went; and once, for dissecting  
A whale on the beach, so many men met,  
The spot where he died bears the name of Whale yet.  
Below Ocean Point, *Saugus* moored his canoe,  
And in the white sand cabalistic lines drew;  
The Indian maid danced on the smooth curving shore,  
And mingled her song with the wild ocean roar.”

The fisheries form a considerable part of the industry of the town; the late census reporting 165 fishermen, 21 schooners, 145 dories and 13 seine-boats engaged in this business. A large number of these make daily voyages to the fishing-grounds, and large numbers of fish wagons await their return; and having received their loads, speedily distribute the fresh mackerel, cod, haddock and pollock through a wide range of country. The proceeds of the fisheries in 1885 amounted to \$105,991. The principal manufacturing consisted of boots and shoes, by two factories employing 167 persons. The largest establishment manufactures only patent heels. The 12 farms

in the town yielded in the same year products to the value of \$25,809. The dairy, fruits, squashes and other vegetables, and field, garden and flower seeds, were the leading products. The population was 2,471, of whom 713 were legal voters; while the number of dwelling-houses was 585. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,966,792, with a tax-rate of \$8.50 on \$1,000. The old town-house has been enlarged and improved, and is now surmounted by a tower containing a clock and bell. Another elegant building is the new "Odd Fellows' Hall." The schools are provided for in five buildings, valued at some \$25,000. There is a public library of about 6,000 volumes; and two weekly journals, the "Enterprise" and "Standard," further provide for the entertainment of residents. The churches are the Congregationalist, Methodist, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, and the Universalist.

This town was detached from Lynn, and incorporated, May 21, 1852. The name, though appearing an English compound, is said to be a slight corruption of an Indian word signifying "broken waters." The first tannery in this country was erected here in 1629 by Francis Ingalls. A soldiers' monument of granite, with bronze tablets, stands in Monument Square, commemorating the 14 soldiers lost by this town in the late war; and about it are ranged the cannon captured from the British in the War of 1812-14 by Swampscott men in the ship "Grand Turk."

Swan Pond lies in Brewster, Dennis and Harwich.

Swansey\* lies on the line of Rhode Island, in the south-westerly part of Bristol County, 48 miles south of Boston. The post-offices are Swansey, North Swansey and Hortonville. Other village names are Luther's Corner in the south part of the town, and Swansey Factory in the northwest on Warren River, formerly Barneyville. The Warren and Bristol Branch of the Old Colony Railroad, connecting Providence and Bristol, has its Swansey station on Gardner's Neck, the extreme south of the town. Seekonk, Rehoboth and Dighton bound it on the north, Somerset on the east; its southern angle lies on Mount Hope Bay; and Warren and Barrington, in Rhode Island, bound it on the west. The general form of the town is triangular, with a long parallelogram, constituting the "Two-mile Purchase," projecting between Rehoboth and Dighton.

The assessed area is 12,787 acres. There are nearly 5,000 acres of woodland. Lee's River is partly on the Somerset line, and Cole's Brook is medial; both flowing southward to Mount Hope Bay. The land is somewhat hilly in the east, but level in the west. The strawberry and apple crops, and the poultry and milk products, are specially large. The value of the yield of the 211 farms in

\*The spellings of this name are almost as numerous as the authorities. The State Census and the Old Colony Railroad have it "Swansea;" the U. S. Post Office Department and the State Department of the Commonwealth, "Swansey;" another authority has "Swanzen;" and the official atlas of the State (Walling and Gray), and the Plymouth Colony Record, in the entry of its incorporation, have "Swansey,"—which is also the local form. It is generally best in such matters to follow intelligent local usage.

1885 was \$248,526. The manufacture of jewelry employed 14 men; of carriages and wagons, 8; of fertilizers, 7; and of cotton goods, 7. The value of these and other goods made in the last census year was \$52,644. A dozen fishermen marketed clams and eels to the amount of \$2,521. The population was 1,103, of whom 414 were legal voters. The number of taxed dwelling-houses in 1888 was 321; when the valuation of the town was \$733,700, with a tax-rate of \$11.60 on \$1,000. There are ten public school-houses, valued at upwards of \$10,000. There are a public library and a collection of nearly 1,000 volumes belonging to the "Swansey Agricultural Library Association." The "Record" is a local weekly journal. The churches consist of one each of the Baptist, Free Baptist, Episcopal, Christian Connection and Universalist.

The Indian names applied to this place are *Mattapoisett*, *Wannamoisset* and *Ashuelot*. It seems to have been established as the township of Wannamoisset on October 30, 1667; and was incorporated as a town, March 5, 1668; deriving its name from Swansea in Wales. Within its original limits were the present towns of Somerset, in Massachusetts, and Barrington and the larger part of Warren, in Rhode Island. The Rev. John Miles, who came with a part of his church from Wales in 1663, was the first minister.

The town is memorable as being the spot where the first English blood was shed in Philip's War. Of this the Rev. William Hubbard gives the following account:—

"On the 24th of June, 1675, was the alarm of war first sounded in Plymouth Colony, when eight or nine of the English were slain in and about Swansey; they (the Indians) first making a shot at a company of English as they returned from the assembly, where they were met in a way of humiliation on that day, whereby they killed one and wounded others; and then likewise at the same time they slew two men on the highway sent to call a surgeon, and the same day barbarously murdered six men in and about a dwelling-house in another part of the town: all of which outrages were committed so suddenly that the English had no time to make resistance.

Another writer adds:—

"At this period the house of Rev. John Miles was garrisoned. It stood a short distance west of Miles's Bridge: probably near the site of the tavern of Mason Barney, Esq. Intelligence of the murder of the Swansey people having reached Boston, a foot company under Capt. Henschman, and a troop under Capt. Prentice, immediately marched for Mount Hope; and, being joined by another company of 110 volunteers under Capt. Mosely, they all arrived at Swansey on the 28th of June, where they found the Plymouth forces under Capt. Cudworth. Mr. Miles's was made headquarters. About a dozen of the troop went immediately over the bridge, where they were fired upon out of the bushes, one killed, and one wounded. This action drew the body of the English forces after the enemy, whom they pursued a mile or two until they took to a swamp, after having killed about half a dozen of their number. The next morning, the troops commenced their pursuit of the Indians. Passing over Miles's Bridge, and proceeding down the east bank of the river till they came to the narrow of the neck at a place called 'Keckamuit,' or 'Kickemuit,' they found the heads of eight Englishmen that the Indians had murdered, set upon poles by the side of the way. These they took down and buried. On arriving at Mount Hope, they found that Philip and his Indians had left the place."

Swansey furnished 120 men for the service of the Union in the late war. 13 of whom were lost.

**Sweet's Corner**, a village in Williamstown.

**Swift River** rises in towns near the junction of Worcester, Franklin and Hampshire counties; and flowing southward through Pelham, Prescott, Greenwich, Enfield, and between Belchertown and Ware, and Belchertown and Palmer, it enters Ware River near the union of that stream with the Chicopee. Also, a stream in Cummington

**Symme's Corner**, a village in Winchester.

**Tack Factory**, a village in Middleborough.

**Taconic Dome**, or Mount Everett, in the town of Mount Washington.

**Tapleyville**, in Danvers.

**Tasseltop**, a village in Douglas.

**Tatham**, a village in West Springfield.

**Tatnuck**, a village in Worcester.

**TAUNTON** is a prosperous and in some respects a model manufacturing city, lying in the northeasterly section of Bristol County, of which it is the semi-capital. It is 33 miles south of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which traverses all parts of its territory, and by numerous branches, converging here, it is connected directly with Providence, Newport, New Bedford, and a large number of towns within this scope in all directions.

The denser portion of the city is situated on both sides of Taunton River, at the junction of Mill River, and about 17 miles above Mount Hope Bay, into which it flows. The width of the larger river at this point is 110 feet, with a draught of water at high tide of nine feet. The territory extends nearly with the points of the compass from the central mass in four unequal prongs. About it lie Easton, at the northern angle; Raynham, pressing in deeply on the northeast; Middleborough and Lakeville on the eastward prong, which spreads like an anchor; Berkley, surrounded by it on the east, north and west; Dighton on the south; Rehoboth on the west; and Norton on the northwest. The assessed area is 25,207 acres. There are about 7,000 acres of forest. Large deposits of clay exist, together with considerable sand and gravel; and there are occasional outcroppings of granite. The soil is fertile; and the 182 farms in 1885 yielded products to the value of \$201,901.

The mean altitude of the surface above sea-level is 55 feet; the lowest being 7.27 feet, and the greatest elevation, 206.73 feet. In the eastern extremity are Furnace Pond, and the smaller Bear-hole, Dean's Factory and Deep ponds, discharging into the Taunton River. This stream enters the town from the east, forming a large portion of the irregular line between it and Raynham on the north; thence flowing to the centre, where it turns southward. In the northern extremity is great Cedar Swamp, and south of it, Scadding, and smaller Watson's and Prospect ponds, feeders of Mill River.

Both water and steam power are used in propelling the machinery in the vast manufactories of this city. The largest of these are the seven cotton mills employing nearly 2,000 persons; the founderies, machine-shops and boiler works, employing nearly 1,000; the stove works, employing some 300; the factories for making shovels and other agricultural implements, files and other tools, nearly 100; the zinc, copper and brass works, and jewelry factories, upwards of 300; britannia and silver-plated ware factories, about 600; tack, nail and bolt (iron and copper), some 500; cutlery about 50; and brick, tile and stove-linings from 200 to 300. Railroad cars and coaches, stone and earthenware, rattan and willow and other furniture, yarn, boots and shoes, horse-trappings, pencils and crucibles, and the numerous other usual manufactures of cities, are also among the products of this busy place. The total number of establishments in June, 1885, was 301; and the total number of persons employed in them upwards of 5,000. The values in 1880 of some of the leading products, according to the U. S. census for that year, were as follows: brick and tile, \$145,792; cotton goods, \$1,856,881; meal and flour, \$169,922; castings and machinery, \$1,725,826; iron tacks, nails and spikes, \$998,375; copper and sheet-iron goods, \$20,400; carriage-wheels, \$19,250; horse-trappings, \$11,850. The total value of goods made in 1885 (according to the recently published State census) was \$7,325,008. The most extensive individual establishments are the Field Tack and Nail Works (established in 1827) and the largest in the country; the Taunton Tack Co. (est. 1854); the Mason Machine Works (est. in 1845), occupying six acres, and making cotton and woollen machinery, car wheels, engines and locomotives; the Taunton Locomotive Mfg. Co. (est. 1847); the Old Colony Iron Co. (1844); the Taunton Iron Co. (1837); the Taunton Iron Works (1854); the Phoenix Mfg. Co. (1850); the Dean Cotton and Machine Co. (1848); the Taunton Cotton and Machine Co. (1874); the Whittenton Cotton Mills (5 mills); the Dean Cotton Mfg. Co. (1815); the Bristol Print Works (1833); the Crocker Mfg. Co., making copper goods; the Taunton Copper Company; Reed & Barton's Britannia Works (the oldest and largest on the Continent; successors of Taunton Britannia Co., founded in 1830 by Isaac Babbitt, the inventor of "Babbitt's metal"), making britannia and plated ware; Stearns, Son & Hall Silver-plate Co. (1879); and the Taunton Paper Mfg. Co. (1847).

The fisheries of alewives, herring and shad, somewhat larger and of much importance in early days, in 1885 yielded \$8,455. The

commercial marine embraced 36 schooners and one steamboat; the aggregate tonnage being 21,642. Taunton has three national banks, with capital stock aggregating \$1,300,000; and two savings banks carrying deposits at the close of last year amounting to \$4,679,034. The population in 1885 was 23,674; of whom 5,232 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$17,291,740, with a tax-rate of \$16.60 on \$1,000. There were 3,813 taxed dwelling-houses.

The city had, in 1885, 17 public school-houses, valued, with appurtenances, at very near \$300,000. The high school has a new and beautiful building in the Elizabethan style, with tower and observatory. The Bristol Academy, established in 1796, has a building worth about \$10,000. The Taunton Public Library contains about 25,000 volumes; the Bristol County Law Library nearly 4,000 volumes; the Insane Hospital upwards of 2,000; the Old Colony Historical Society some 500; and one or two private circulating libraries complete the list. The "Daily Gazette," the weekly "Household Gazette," and the "Bristol County Republican," constitute an able and useful city press. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Free Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians and Universalists; five of the Congregationalists; three each of the Methodists and Roman Catholics; and two of the Protestant Episcopalians. One of the latter, the Unitarian, and St. Mary's church are considered the most admirable of the city edifices. The Lunatic Hospital (the second established by the State) is an extensive and impressive edifice, and is also very attractive in its fine grounds and farm, with the beautiful river near by.

The post-offices are Taunton (city proper), East Taunton, Britannia and Walker. Other villages are Chace's, Hopewell, Oakland, Squawbetty, North Taunton, Weir, Westville and Whittenton. The city proper is noted for its beautiful shade trees, which abound on all the streets. The largest park is known as "Taunton Green," occupying an elevated area of one and a half acres in the centre of the city, and well shaded with handsome trees. It has been common ground since 1786. On this spot, it is said, was unfurled, in October, 1774, the first flag bearing the words "Union and Liberty."

The Indian names for this place were *Tetiquet* and *Cohannet*. It was incorporated as a town September 3, 1639; being named for Taunton, in Somersetshire, England. The act incorporating it as a city passed March 31, 1860, but was not accepted until May 11, 1864. Several towns have been formed from the original township. The eminent figure in the foundation of the town was Miss Elizabeth Pool, a native of Old England, a Puritan lady of rank and fortune, who came here for the purpose of forming a settlement and converting the Indians to Christianity. (See article on Bristol County.)

Bog-iron ore was early discovered here, and smelting was begun in Taunton in 1652, or earlier; and ever since it has been a leading industry in this section. Henry and James Leonard, of Pontoopool, England, were, in 1656, induced by Governor Winthrop to come hither and engage in this business. The plant was established near

the pond, still bearing the name of "Leonard's Forge Pond," in Taunton (now Raynham); and for two centuries the Leonards and their descendants carried on smelting iron and manufacturing therefrom articles of many kinds. Iron even became legal tender in those days; so that James Leonard by his will provided that his wife should be paid 600 pounds of iron annually as long as she remained a widow. The Rev. William Hooke, first minister of this place, married a sister of Gen. Edward Whalley, one of the Charles the First regicides. He was once a chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and died in London in 1667.

Among the natives of this town who became eminent were Samuel S. Wilde, LL.D. (1771-1855), a distinguished jurist; Francis Baylies (1783-1852), an able author and M. C. from 1821 to 1827; Joseph L. Tillinghast (1791-1844), a scholar and lawyer; Gen. James Williams (1741-1826), 56 years register of deeds for Bristol County, captain of a company of minute-men in the Revolution; and leader of a company in an engagement with the British in Rhode Island in 1778; John Mason Williams, LL.D. (1780-1868), an esteemed lawyer, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Henry Williams, an able lawyer, a member of both branches of the State legislature, and M. C. for several years; and Robert Treat Paine (b. 1773), son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and author (at 25 years of age) of the celebrated song "Adams and Liberty," which was sung throughout the new nation with thrilling effect.

**Taunton River** rises in the northwestern section of Plymouth County and adjacent towns in Norfolk County, and flows into Mount Hope Bay. It drains by its branches Stoughton, Avon, Holbrook, Whitman, Brockton, Abington, Hanson, Halifax, Plympton, the Bridgewater, Raynham, Taunton, Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Fall River, Somerset and Swansea. It is navigable to Taunton for small vessels. This river is celebrated for its great and widely distributed water-power, and for the multitude of alewives which formerly thronged its waters.

**Teatickett**, a village in Falmouth.

**Telegraph Hill**, in the northwestern part of Hull; also, a name some time applied to Mount Washington, in South Boston.

**Templeton** is a pleasant agricultural and manufacturing town of 2,627 inhabitants in the northerly part of Worcester County, 69 miles northwest of Boston, and bounded on the north by Royalston and Winchendon, on the northeast by the latter and Gardner, on the southeast by Hubbardston, and on the southwest and west by Phillipston. The assessed area is 18,026 acres. The Fitchburg Railroad has stations at Otter River in the northeast and Baldwinville in the north, and the Ware River Branch of the Boston and Albany at Templeton (centre) and Bald-



winsville. These and East Templeton are the post-offices; and other villages are Brooks', Partridgeville and South Templeton.

The surface of the town is broken and picturesque. Rounded hills, fertile valleys, romantic glens and verdant meadows, all conspire to beautify the town. Crow Hill, in the northwesterly section, is a conspicuous elevation; and Mine Hill, in the southeasterly part, is noted for an old excavation, disclosed in 1824. The shaft enters horizontally a solid rock to the distance of 57 feet, and is about 5 feet square. It is said to have been cut in 1753 in search of supposed ore. Otter River, having small ponds in the southeast, east, northeast, and west of the centre, flows north to Miller's River, forming a part of the eastern line of the town, and furnishes valuable power. Beaver Brook, in the northwest, also flows into Miller's River; while Burntshirt River, having ponds in the southwest, forms the line thence on that side southward to Hubbardston; being a branch of Ware River. The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss, with which is much quartz. The soil is loamy and fertile, and there is a thrifty forest of about 5,000 acres.

The 143 farms in 1885 yielded an aggregate product valued at \$103,728. The largest manufactories are the chair and box factories and two small woollen mills, employing altogether about 400 persons. Other manufactures are stoves, buckets, toys, bricks, boots and shoes, leather, paper goods, clothing, carriages and food preparations. The value of goods made in 1885 was \$629,109. The savings bank at the close of last year carried \$200,622 in deposits. The number of legal voters was 691; and the dwelling-houses 598. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,104,559, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There are 10 public school-houses, valued at \$21,000.

The Boynton Free Library contains about 3,000 volumes. The new public library and the savings bank are handsome buildings. The Ladies' Social Circle Library, also, has about the same number of volumes. The town weekly newspaper is the "Recorder." The churches are two Congregationalist, a Unitarian, a Baptist, a Roman Catholic and a Universalist. The older and larger villages are very attractive, having along the streets many large maple, elm and ash trees. The Baldwinsville Children's Hospital, consisting of several cottages beautifully located about half a mile from the village, is a State institution, but also largely supported and watched over by benevolent associations and individuals. At present it has accommodations for 150 children.—insufficient for the applications.

The territory of Templeton was originally "Narragansett Number Six," granted to certain persons (or their heirs) who served the country in King Philip's War. It was incorporated as a town March 6, 1762; and named, it is supposed, in honor of John Temple, who then represented the American branch of the family of Richard Grenville, Earl Temple. The Rev. Daniel Pond, ordained over the church in 1755, was the first minister. George C. Shattuck, M.D. (1783-1854), an eminent physician and author, who devised \$60,000 to charitable objects; and William Goodell, D.D. (1792-1867), a devoted missionary, and the translator of the Bible into the Armeno-Turkish language, were natives of this town.

Tenneyville, in Palmer.

Ten Pound Island, in Gloucester harbor, bearing a light.

**Tewksbury** is situated in the northeast part of Middlesex County, 21 miles from Boston. Dracut, separated by the Merrimack River, bounds it on the north; Andover on the northeast; Wilmington on the southeast; Billerica on the southwest; and Lowell lies on the west of the northern end. The assessed area is 13,400 acres, of which 4,549 are woodland. The Salem and Lowell Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad runs through the midst of the town, having a junction with the Lawrence line near the middle of the eastern side. Tewksbury (centre) and Wamesit are the post-offices; the other villages being Atherton, Burt's, Mace's, Phoenix, North Tewksbury, South Tewksbury, West Tewksbury and Tewksbury Junction.

The leading rock is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss; and the timber-growth is maple, oak, pine, birch and alder. The Scottish heather is found in one locality near the centre. The soil is light and sandy, and well adapted to the cultivation of early garden vegetables, for which the city of Lowell offers a ready market. Prospect Hill, and the high lands at North Tewksbury, command a splendid view of the Merrimack River and the distant mountains; and Snake Hill, near the line of Wilmington, overlooks the charming valley of Shawsheen River, which winds through the southerly section of the town. The land is drained by several small affluents of the Merrimack and the Shawsheen; and Long Pond and Round Pond furnish perch and pickerel, and serve to beautify the landscape.

The product of the 151 farms in 1885 was valued at \$197,738. The Atherton Machine Company, employing some 20 men, is the largest manufacturing establishment. There are two or three saw and grist mills, and three carriage factories. Much parched corn has been prepared for market in the town. Many of the residents are employed in Lowell. The value of the manufactured product in 1885 was \$41,088. The population was 2,333; the number of legal voters, 363; and of dwelling-houses, 370. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$1,380,142, with a tax of \$9 on \$1,000. There are seven public school-houses, valued at nearly \$12,000. The public library contains about 3,000 volumes; and the State Almshouse Library some 1,300. The three churches are Baptist, Congregationalist and Roman Catholic.

The commodious almshouse of the State, situated near the centre of this town, has become more of a hospital than almshouse. The average number of inmates during the year ending September 30, 1888, was 814. The number admitted during the year was 2,006; of whom 1,815 were hospital patients. The buildings occupy a commanding site, and have a large farm attached on which are employed such inmates as are able to perform manual labor. The buildings are valued at \$333,722; the farm, \$26,040; and the personal property, \$162,547.

This town was formerly a part of Billerica, from which it was detached and incorporated, December 23, 1734. Its Indian name was *Wamesit*; and its present name was probably given in remembrance of Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, England. The first church was organized here November 23, 1735; and the Rev. Sampson Spaulding, ordained in 1737, was the first pastor.

**Thacher's Island**, off the northeast corner of Rockport, and forming the extremity of Cape Ann. It bears two tall lighthouses, often called the "Cape Ann Lights."

**The Pines**, a village in Newburyport.

**Thomaston**, a village in Middleborough.

**Thompson's Island**, east of Dorchester Bay. It is the seat of the "Farm School."

**Thompsonville**, in Agawam; also, in Newton and in Woburn.

**Thorndike**, a village in Palmer.

**Three Rivers**, a village in Palmer.

**Tihonet**, a village in Wareham.

**Tillotson**, a village in Pittsfield.

**Tilton's**, a village in Walpole.

**Tilton's Corner**, a village in Haverhill.

**Tinker's Island**, southeast of Marblehead Neck.

**Tinkertown**, a village in Duxbury.

**Tisbury** occupies the middle of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, seventy-seven miles south of Boston, extending across the island. The capacious harbor called Vineyard Haven, and a connected body of salt water called "Lagoon Pond," separate it from Cottage City on the east; while the portion south of this is bounded on the same side by Edgartown. On the west is Chilmark, the southern halves of the two towns separated by Great Tisbury Pond (salt), from which several long coves extend into Tisbury.

West Tisbury village is situated at the northern extremity of this pond, on the largest stream on the island; which is formed near the

village of Middletown from rivulets flowing from the northwest of the town. In this part is Indian Hill, the highest elevation in the town; just south of it is the village of Christiantown; and northeast of it is Lombard's Cove, having North Tisbury village about its shores. Northwest of the hill is Cedar Tree Neck, with Paul's Point between it and the cove. Half-way between this place and West Chop is salt Chappaquonsett, or Tashmoo. Pond, extending two or three miles inland, and having Chappaquonsett village on its western side.

The principal village is Vineyard Haven, extended along the rising ground at the southwest side of the harbor. It contains a U. S. marine hospital, on the shore of the Lagoon; a sailor's free reading-room, with a well-stocked library and museum, on Union Bluff; a primitive Methodist, and a Baptist and an Episcopal church of modern styles. An old landmark is the windmill on the bluffs of Lagoon Pond. These bluffs and the heights succeeding them are well clothed with oak and pine, interspersed with hotels and cottages. Many elms, willows and other trees—some ancient and others of more recent growth—adorn the village streets. A good road from this village runs across low and marshy ground, and across a drawbridge over the narrow strait connecting the pond and harbor, to Cottage City; which, with Edgartown, may also be reached by a longer road southward around the pond. In the other direction, a fine road leads to the headland of West Chop, forming the northeast extremity of the town, and bearing a lighthouse. The vicinity is quite numerously covered with pines, through which run long avenues and winding lanes, along which are scattered cottages,—odd, elegant and ample. Away in the woods back of the village is the long-known Tashmoo Spring; whence, by means of a pumping station and standpipe, the village and the whole northeastern section is supplied with pure water. The harbor of Vineyard Haven is a convenient refuge for the numerous vessels of the North Atlantic coast. More than 250 have been counted in it at one time; and the number making use of it in the course of a year is estimated at above 10,000.

Nearly one third of the assessed area (12,942 acres) is more or less densely covered with forests, consisting chiefly of oak and pine. The soil is sandy. Cranberries, apples, huckleberries, and strawberries are a source of considerable profit, and other crops do fairly. The town stock of sheep in June, 1885, was nearly 2,000, with about 600 lambs. The value of the aggregate product of the 145 farms (according to the late census) was \$77,369. A harness factory here employs from 30 to 50 persons. Other manufactures are boats and small vessels, carriages, metallic articles, furniture, woollen yarn and knit goods, boots and shoes, lumber, meal and flour and other food preparations. The value of the entire manufactured product was \$111,068. The fisheries, consisting of a large variety of fish, but chiefly cod, squeteague, flounders, perch, eels, and alewives,—yielded \$15,230. In this business were employed a schooner, a sloop, 9 sailboats, 25 dories and 4 seine-boats. Six schooners, aggre-

gating 276 tons, were engaged in freighting. The population was 1,541; of whom 466 were legal voters. The valuation of the town in 1888 was \$787,254, with a tax of \$16.20 on \$1,000. There were 428 taxed dwelling-houses. The seven public school-houses were valued at nearly \$10,000. Dukes County Academy, incorporated in 1833, has a building valued at \$6,000. The West Tisbury library contains nearly 3,000 volumes, and the Ladies' Library League has a small number of books. Besides the churches mentioned, there is a Baptist and a Methodist church at North Tisbury, and a Congregationalist church at West Tisbury. Villages not previously mentioned are Davistown, Holmes Hole, and Oklahoma. Vineyard Haven, West and North Tisbury are the post-offices.

The Indian name of this town was *Chappaquonsett*, and it subsequently bore the name of "Middletown." It was incorporated July 8, 1671, while under the government of New York; and for this act it was to pay two barrels of good merchantable codfish yearly. The first minister was the Rev. John Mayhew, who commenced preaching here in 1763. Rufus Paine Spaulding, an able lawyer, and M. C. 1863-1869, was born at West Tisbury, May 3, 1798.

**Titicut**, a village in Middleborough.

**Tolland** forms the southwest extremity of Hampden County, and is bounded on the north by Otis and Blandford, on the east by Granville, by Sandistfield on the west, and by Colebrook and Hartland, in Connecticut, on the south. Its assessed area is 18,186 acres; and there are 5,614 acres of beech, birch and maple. The whole town is on elevated land, and has few hills of much altitude. In the north is Messenger Pond; in the south, Cranberry; and north of Tolland Centre (the village and post-office) is the larger Noyes Pond, the source of Hubbard's River, which with its affluents drains the eastern section of the town. The rock is of granitic appearance, and the soil is clayey.

The product of the 112 farms in 1885 was valued at \$61,752. Maple sugar was made to amount of 49,530 pounds; and of maple molasses, 564 gallons; valued altogether at \$4,482. There were two saw mills and a wood-turning mill, employing about 25 men. Some leather and metallic goods were made also. The value of the total manufactured product was \$39,775. The population was 422; of whom 117 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$162,692, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There were 96 taxed dwelling-houses. There are five public school-houses, valued at nearly \$2,000. The Congregationalists have a church edifice at the village, occupying what is supposed to be the highest ground in its latitude between the Connecticut and the Housatonic rivers.

This town was formerly a part of Granville, and was set off and incorporated, June 14, 1810. It was settled in 1750; and among its first inhabitants were James Barlow, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Gough, Titus Fowler and Robert Hamilton. The church was organ-

ized in 1797; and the Rev. Roger Harrison, the first pastor, served also in the capacity of postmaster, town-clerk, and representative to the General Court. The Rev. Gordon Hall (1784-1826), first American missionary to Bombay, and also an author of some note, was a native of this town. Tolland furnished 25 men for the Union cause in the late war, of whom 12 perished in the service.

**Tom, Mount,** 1,214 feet in height, forming a disconnected tract of Northampton on the south of the town, on the west bank of the Connecticut River.

**Tonset,** a village in Orleans.

**Topsfield** is a pleasant old farming town in the central part of Essex County, 25 miles from Boston on the Danvers and Newburyport line, Western Division, Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes through the midst of the town, north and south. Ipswich bounds it on the northeast, Hamilton on the east, Wenham on the southeast, Danvers on the south, and Middleton and Boxford on the west.

The assessed area is 7,380 acres; of which about 1,000 consist of pine forests. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified with swelling hills and pleasant valleys. Many oaks, hickory, maple and ash trees, often of large growth, are found along the village streets and about the fine old mansions and neat farm-houses which are scattered along the town highways. Pingree's Hill, River Hill, Town Hill and Bear Hill are names of the chief elevations. Some of these afford sea-views; and the last looks down upon Pritchard's Lake (otherwise Hood's Pond) in the northwest part of the town, about 60 acres in extent. It is a favorite summer resort. From it proceeds I'ye Brook, an affluent of Mile Brook; which, with Howlett's Brook, drains the northern part of the town, then enters Ipswich (or Agawam) River. This flows eastward across the middle of the town, then turns northward along the border, resuming its former course at the northeast corner. The geological formation is sienite and greenstone, having some traces of copper and other minerals. The soil is clay and loam.

The product of the 81 farms in 1885 was valued at \$140,551. Large sales were made of milk, apples and cranberries. Pears and blueberries and many other berries and small fruits were a source of profit. There are two shoe factories; the largest of which employs about 50 persons, mostly natives of the town. A butcher's establishment employs 9 men. Metallic articles, carriages, clothing and leather goods were made to a limited extent. The total manufactures of the town amounted to \$193,925. The population was 1,141; of whom 322 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,055,300, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. There were 237 dwelling-houses taxed.

Topsfield has a good town-hall, and four public school-houses, the latter valued at nearly \$4,000. The town library contains about

3,000 volumes. There are a Congregationalist and a Methodist church. The post-office is Topfield (centre); and Lake Village and Springville are the other villages. The old Bradstreet Farm, given by Governor Bradstreet to his son Simon, covers one of the eastern hills, its fair fields sloping down to the broad meadows.

The level lands along the Agawam (or Ipswich) River were occupied as early as 1635. Mary Esty and Sarah Wildes of this place were mercilessly hung as witches in 1692. Great annoyance was endured in the early period from bears and wolves. There was a garrison house here, but no account of Indian depredations exist. The town was originally a part of Ipswich, and the old village bore the name of New Meadows. It was formally set apart and named "Toppesfield," October 18, 1648; and on October 18, 1650, it was made a town, a small parish in England probably furnishing the appellation. The Indian name was *Shenewemedy*. A church was formed, and the Rev. Thomas Gilbert ordained in 1663.

Topfield lost 22 soldiers in the Union cause in the late war. The town is the birthplace of Nathaniel Peabody (1741-1823), statesman, physician and soldier; Jacob Kimball (H. U. 1788), a musical composer; Daniel Breck, LL.D. (1788-1852), an able jurist and M.C.; Elisha Huntington, M.D. (1796-1865), eight years mayor of Lowell, and a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth; Elisha Lord Cleveland, D.D. (1806-1866), an able divine; and Nehemiah Cleveland, LL.D. (1796-1877), a distinguished professor of natural science in Bowdoin College.

Town Hill, a village in Randolph.

Town River Bay, in Quincy.

Townsend is a large town of unusual scenic beauty in the northwesterly section of Middlesex County, 45 miles northwest of Boston. Pepperell and Shirley bound it on the east, Lunenburg on the south and southwest, Ashley on the west, and Mason and Brookline, in N. H., on the north.

Harbor, Little Goose, Davis, Worden and Walker ponds beautify the town. The Squannacook River, formed in the western part of the town, flows across its midst southeasterly, affording, with its numerous tributary brooks, many useful powers. Along its valley runs the Peterboro and Shirley Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, having stations at the villages of Townsend Harbor, Townsend (centre) and West Townsend, which are also post-offices. Other villages are Townsend Hill in the northeast and Rogersville in the southwest. Several beautiful eminences beautify the landscape along the southern and western borders, while Barker and West hills, in the northern section, are wild and woody heights; while over the long range of Townsend Hill, in the northeast, is strung the interesting village of that name. The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss, Merrimack schist and the St. John's group. The soil

is sandy in some parts, and a light loam in others. The assessed area is 19,197 acres; nearly one half of which consists of forests of pine, chestnut, hickory and maple.

The 198 farms yielded in 1885 an aggregate product of \$111,635. Apples and strawberries are a considerable crop. Raspberries were picked to the quantity of 14,392 quarts, worth \$2,320. Blueberries and other small fruits are numerous. There were two or more saw mills, employing 29 men; two or three grist mills, a furniture factory employing 9 persons, a leather-board mill employing 14, a cooperage and a twine factory. Some of the goods made were wooden boxes, barrels, kegs, pails, cabinets, carriages, and metallic articles. The value of the entire manufactured product, as given in the census for 1885, was \$235,481. The Townsend National Bank has capital stock to the amount of \$100,000. The population was 1,846; of which 543 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$984,420, with a tax-rate of \$12.30 on \$1,000. There were 498 taxed dwelling-houses.

There are a town-hall, a public library containing about 2,000 volumes, a high school, with the lower grades, and 12 public school-houses valued at some \$12,000. The "Tocsin" and the "Transcript" are the weekly journals published here. The four churches are Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic. The centre and adjacent villages are busy and interesting places, having their streets adorned with elm and maple trees, many of which are a hundred years old.

Townsend, in its early period the north part of the district called Turkey Hills, was incorporated June 29, 1732; being named in honor of Charles Townsend, viscount, of the king's privy council. A church was organized October 16, 1734, and the Rev. Phineas Hemenway ordained pastor. The town was formerly noted for an excellent female seminary, whose influence may still be observed in the society. John Hubbard (1759-1810), and Daniel Adams, M.D. (1773-1864), authors of educational works, were natives of this town.

**Traskville**, in Fitchburg.

**Tremont**, a village in Wareham.

**Trowbridgeville**, in Worcester.

**Troy**. See Fall River.

**Truro** occupies a cross section of the outer portion of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, lying somewhat in the form of a slightly curved finger, with Provincetown at its tip and Wellfleet as its base. Its length is 14 miles; its width at the south is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and at the northern extremity about half a mile. The assessed area is 5,450 acres; the total farm land being 2,198 acres; and there are nearly 500 acres of pine woods.



East Harbor Pond, changed from a tide-harbor by the viaduct of the railroad, occupies more than half the width of the peninsula near the northern extremity; and Pamet River, flowing from the east to Cape Cod Bay, nearly divides the town in halves. At its mouth is a good harbor for small craft; and on its northern shore is the principal village, Truro (centre), 111 miles from Boston on the Old Colony Railroad. Other villages are South Truro and North Truro, and all are post-offices and railroad stations. Still further north is Pond Village. The elevation of the surface is frequently varied, but to a slight extent. The soil is sandy, with the exception of some marshes and a range of clay hills in the east. These are called "The Pounds," a term having reference to the action of the waves upon them, and because many vessels have been pounded to pieces against them. They seem to have been formed by nature for the preservation of this section of the Cape against the encroachments of the sea. Small's Hill, in this vicinity, is the highest point of land in the town; and the view of the ocean from its summit, especially after a great storm, is grand in the extreme. Several beautiful fresh-water ponds diversify the scenery of the southern part of the town.

Cranberries are cultivated to some extent, and there is a considerable variety of other fruits and berries. The value of the aggregate product of the 48 farms in 1885 was \$38,399. The only manufactory is a fish-canning establishment, employing from 10 to 25 persons during the warm season. The product was valued in the year mentioned at \$24,014. The fisheries yielded \$89,616. The catch consisted chiefly of mackerel, herring, flounders, bluefish and pollock. Five sail-boats, 34 dories and 8 seine-boats are employed in this pursuit. The population was 972; of whom 234 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$290,860, with a tax-rate of \$16.20 on \$1,000. The eight public school buildings were valued at some \$5,000. There is a public library of about 300 volumes.

The Indian name of this place was *Meeshawm*, also *Paumet* (from the tribe which resided chiefly about the river). The name is variously spelt, as Payomet, Paomet and at last Pamet. Before its incorporation, July 16, 1709, the place was called "Dangerfield," on account of its exposure to the vicissitudes of the ocean. The British ship-of-war "Somerset" was cast away on the eastern shore in 1779; and the crew were taken prisoners and sent to Boston. In the great gale of October, 1841, 57 young men of this place were lost at sea, leaving as many as fifty children fatherless. Half a century ago, great quantities of salt were made on the Cape; and in 1837 there were 37 salt works in Truro. Every breezy summit about Pamet had its windmill. Wharves and stores also were numerous; and there was even a shipyard.

The churches consist of two Congregationalist, one Methodist, a Methodist and Congregationalist in union, and a Roman Catholic. The first church was organized here, and the Rev. John Avery ordained, November 11, 1711. He was a physician as well as pastor. "The honest, pious, virtuous Friend" — his epitaph says.

Tuckernuck, an island, also a village, at the west end of Nantucket.

Tuft's Hill, in New Braintree.

Tuft's Pond, in Mendon.

Tuftsville, in Dudley.

Turkey Hill, a village in Newburyport.

Turkey Shore, a village in Ipswich.

Turner's Falls, a village in Montague.

Tylerville, a village in Belchertown.

**Tyngsborough** is a fine old town in the northerly part of Middlesex County, 33 miles north-west of Boston, and 8 from Lowell, and has a population of 604. Dracut bounds it on the east; Chelmsford and Westford on the south; Groton on the west, and Dunstable on the northwest and west; and Pelham and Nashua, in N. H., on the north. A broad prong of about one-fourth the width of the town, and as long as the main portion, extends southwesterly.

The assessed area is 9,847 acres. The forests embrace 3,906 acres. The noble Merrimack flows northeast through the midst of the main portion of the town, making a digression westward in a symmetrical curve in passing the central village. It is crossed by a carriage bridge at this point. The Nashua and Lowell Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad skirts the river, having a station here. The view from the railroad in approaching from Lowell embraces a long sweep of the river, handsome residences, churches and other buildings embowered among noble elms, maple and other trees, with the wooded banks and the beautiful hills beyond, and is very picturesque and charming. The town is diversified by several handsome eminences. From Scribner's Hill in the southwest flows Bridge-meadow Brook northeasterly into the Merrimack. In the northeast is Tyng's Pond, a fine, broad sheet of water, which sends two small but useful tributaries to the river. An extended area and a small village on the south of this pond are called "Willow Dale," and well deserve the romantic name. The pond is much frequented in the summer by people from Lowell and other places.

The soil of this town is rather light and sandy. The product of the 80 farms in 1885 was \$82,764. There are some quarries here from which good building granite is obtained. One or more saw mills and box mills, employing 14 men, are the largest establish-

ments. Other manufactures were brushes, metallic articles and food preparations; the value of the total product being \$24,075. The number of legal voters was 177, and of dwelling-houses, 138. The valuation in 1888 was \$358,217, with a tax-rate of \$10.50 on \$1,000. The eight public school-houses are valued at upwards of \$4,000. There is a public library of about 3,000 volumes. The churches are Congregationalist, Unitarian and Universalist,—one of each. Tyngsborough (centre) is the post-office and railroad station.

The first white settler of this pleasant valley was an Englishman named Cromwell; and, at the time, his house was the only one between Woburn and Canada. In trading with the Indians he weighed their furs and peltries with his foot. They finally discovered that he was cheating them; and in excusable retaliation they burned his hut and drove him from the place. Many years ago a sum of money



MERRIMACK RIVER, SHOWING THE RESIDENCES OF DR. DUTTON, NATH. AND WM. BRINLEY.

was found in a field near by, which is supposed to have belonged to the fugitive. This town was taken from Dunstable and established as a district, June 22, 1789. It was incorporated as a town February 23, 1809. It was named in honor of Mrs. Sarah (Tyng) Winslow. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Lawrence, settled in 1790. John S. Sleeper, Esq., editor of the "Boston Journal" from 1834 to 1854, was born here in 1794.

**Tyringham** is a small, mountainous farming town in the southerly part of Berkshire County, 142 miles southwest of Boston; having Great Barrington and Lee on the

northwest, Becket and Otis on the east, and Monterey on the southwest. It has 457 inhabitants, settled mainly in the valley of Hop Brook; which runs diagonally through the town from southeast to northwest, and enters the Housatonic River in Lee; furnishing, with its branches, the motive-power for two saw mills and two or three rake mills. The borders of this stream formerly abounded in wild hops. Goose Pond, in the northern part, is a beautiful sheet of about 225 acres, whose outlet is also an affluent of the Housatonic. Toby's Mountain, in the southwestern section of the town, was taken as a point of observation in the Trigonometrical Survey of the State. The soil, through rough and hard, is fertile; and the air is salubrious and the water pure.

The total product of the 76 farms in 1885 was \$68,327. Tobacco was raised to the value of \$5,162; and of maple sugar there were made 5,875 pounds, with 391 gallons of maple molasses. The manufactures amounted to \$18,966. The number of legal voters was 130; and of dwelling-houses 101. The valuation in 1888 was \$234,449, with a tax-rate of \$11.43. The 6 public school-houses were valued at about \$3,000. There are a Baptist and a Methodist church.

The central village (Tyringham) on Hop Brook is very neat and pleasant; and Shaker Village, north of it, bears the marks of tidiness and thrift for which these people are noted. The post-office is Tyringham. The localities called Fernside, Hop Brook, Jerusalem and Sodom are also reckoned as villages. The nearest railroad stations are those of the Housatonic Railroad at Lee and South Lee; to both of which are good carriage roads.

Lieut. Isaac Garfield and others commenced a settlement in this place in 1739; and were followed the same year by Capt. John Brewer, of Hopkinton, who erected mills. In 1744, during the French and Indian War, some government soldiers were stationed here, and several houses were fortified. The first settler on Hop Brook was Thomas Orton, who built a log-house here as early as 1743. The Rev. Adonijah Bidwell, settled in 1750, was the first minister. The town originally existed as "Number One," and was incorporated as a town, March 6, 1762. Governor Bernard gave its name of Tyringham, of which English family he became the representative in 1770. This town sent 36 men into the service of the Union in the late war, and lost none.

**Uncatena**, an island in Gosnold.

**Union Market**, a village in Watertown.

**Unionville**, in Franklin; also, in Holden and in Wellesley.

**Upham's Corner**, a locality in the Dorchester district of Boston.

**Upton**, so called from its situation, is a long and narrow town in the southeast part of Worcester County, of broken and hilly aspect, with a good strong soil adapted to cereals,

pasturage and arboriculture. It is 36 miles southwest of Boston, with which it is connected by the Grafton and Upton and the Boston and Albany railroads. Upton (centre) and West Upton are the villages, also post-offices and railroad stations. Westborough lies on its north; Hopkinton on the northeast; the latter and Milford on the east; Mendon and Northbridge on the south; and the latter and Grafton on the west.

The assessed area is 13,040 acres, of which 4,162 acres are woodland. The principal rock is gneissic. In the eastern part of the town is a mineral spring. In the northwest is a long ridge of land called "George's Hill." George's (or Miscoe) Brook flows about its western base, entering the town near the western village, where it furnishes valuable power. Peppercorn Hill, in the east, commands a fine view of North Pond, from which flows Mill River, separating Upton from Milford. Pratt's Hill and pond, and a smaller pond, beautify the scenery on the north of the central village. Warren Brook, uniting with Miscoe Brook at West Upton, forms West River, which flows thence southward through the town, and enters the Blackstone River in Uxbridge.

Much attention is paid by the farmers to orcharding and cranberry culture. The wood product also is large. The value of the aggregate product of the 140 farms in 1885 was \$128,648. There are two factories making hats and other straw goods, employing nearly 800 persons. Boxmaking engaged 17 men, and there was one saw mill; the product of the two in 1885 being valued at \$18,063. Other manufactured products were stone, metallic articles and food preparations. The population was 2,265; of whom 513 were legal voters. The taxed dwelling-houses numbered 384. The valuation in 1888 was \$883,209, with a tax of \$17 on \$1,000. The town has a high school, and others of the primary and grammar grades; provided for in ten school buildings valued at some \$6,000. There is a fine town-hall, built in 1884 at a cost of \$25,000. The town library contains upwards of 1,000 volumes, and Knowlton & Sons' straw factory also has a library for its employees. The four churches are Congregationalist, Methodist, Unitarian and Roman Catholic.

Upton was formed of parts of Mendon, Sutton and Hopkinton, and incorporated, June 14, 1735. A church was organized here in 1735, and the Rev. Thomas Weld ordained pastor. The town lost 31 soldiers of the 192 it furnished for the Union cause in the late war. Hon. Henry Chapin, LL.D. (B.U. 1835), an able jurist and excellent man, was a native of this town.

**Uxbridge** lies on the Blackstone River, in the southeasterly section of Worcester County, 30 miles southwest of Boston and 18 miles south of Worcester. The Providence and Worcester Railroad passes through northwest and southeast, and the New York and New England Railroad passes through the southwestern section, having a station at Ironstone. The post-offices are Uxbridge and North Uxbridge. Other villages are Centreville, Elm Dale, Ironstone and Rogersville.

For boundaries, it has Sutton on the northwest, Northbridge on the north, Mendon and Blackstone on the east, Douglas on the west, and Burrillville, in R. I., on the south. The assessed area is 17,615; of which 8,212 acres are forest. The principal rock is gneissic; and in it occur argentiferous galena and iron ore. The manufacturing villages are situated in charming valleys, in which West River from Upton, Mumford River from Northbridge, and Emerson Brook from Douglas, unite with the Blackstone River, which comes down between them. These valleys are flanked on either side by high lands covered with thrifty farms and noble woods, presenting landscapes of unusual beauty.

The value of the aggregate product of the 262 farms in 1885 was \$193,887. There have long flourished here satinets, fancy cassimere and shoddy mills. The woollen mills are now seven in number, employing in June, 1885, 317 persons. A cotton mill employed 141. The value of the textiles made, according to the last State census, was \$627,105. Boots and shoes were made to the amount of \$16,502; wrought stone, \$19,963; tobacco in various forms, and food preparations, \$55,524; lumber and other wooden goods, \$8,325. Fire-arms and other metallic goods, \$6,383. Leather, carriages, and clothing were also made to a small extent. The aggregate value of goods made was \$718,158. The national bank has a capital stock of \$100,000; and the savings bank deposit at the close of last year was \$344,879. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,032,725, with a tax-rate of \$13.50 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 531. The population was 2,948; of whom 728 were legal voters. The 12 public school-houses are valued at about \$30,000. There is a good high school, with grammar and primary schools accordant. Uxbridge Free Public Library contains some 5,000 volumes. The "Compendium" is a popular local weekly. The Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, Friends, and Roman Catholics each have a church here.

This town was formerly a part of Mendon; from which it was detached and incorporated, June 27, 1827. It was named in honor of Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, and at the time a member of the privy council. The Indian name was *Wacuntug*. Uxbridge sent about 80 men to do battle for the Union in the late war, of whom 16 lost their lives in the service.

A church was organized here in 1731, and the Rev. Nathan Webb ordained pastor. William Baylies, M.D. (1743-1826), a noted physician, and M.C. 1805-1809; Nicholas Baylies (1772-1846), a judge and author; and Willard Preston, D.D. (1785-1856), an eloquent clergyman, were among the natives of this town.

Valley Village, in West Boylston.

Van Deusenville, in Great Barrington.

Vineyard Grove, a village in Edgartown.

Vineyard Haven, a village in Tisbury.

Vineyard Highlands, a village in Cottage City.

Vineyard Sound, the body of water between Gosnold and Martha's Vineyard.

Waban Hill, in Newton, 306 feet in height.

Waban Lake, in Wellesley.

Wachusett Mountain, in Princeton, 2,018 feet in height.

Wachusett Pond, lies on the borders of Westminister and Princeton.

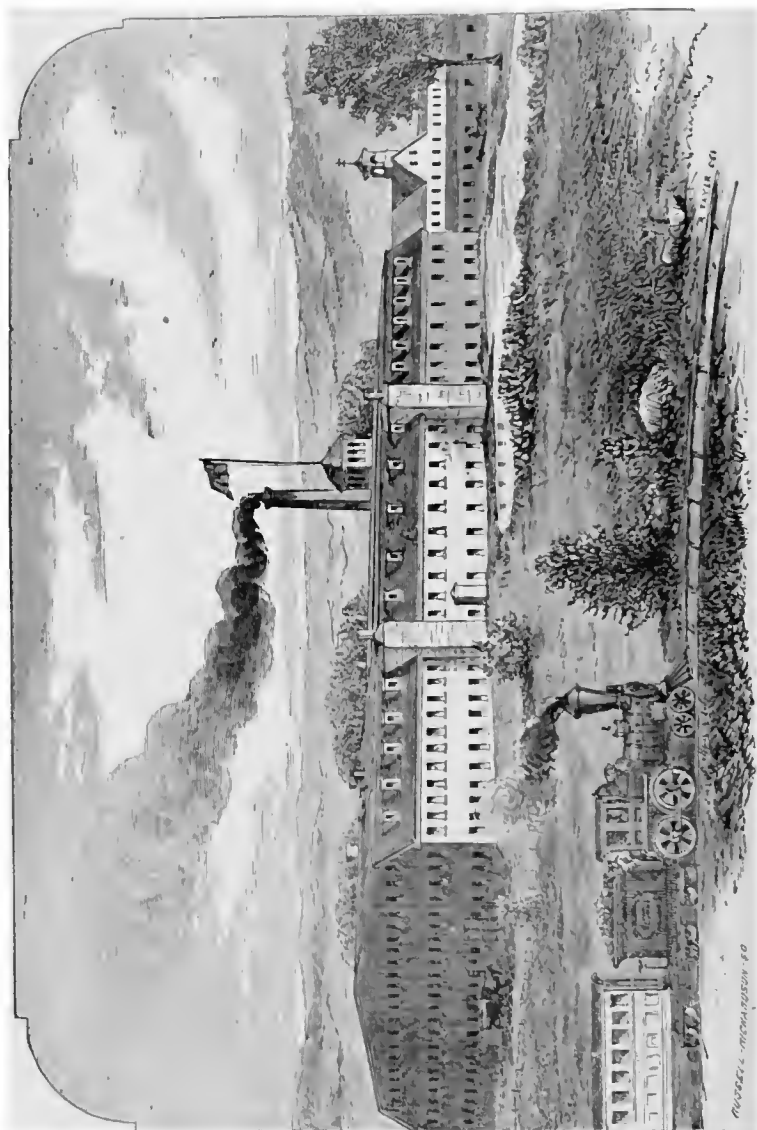
Wachusett Village, in Westminister.

Wadsworth's, a village in Franklin.

Wakeby, a village in Sandwich.

**Wakefield** is a beautiful and flourishing town of 6,060 inhabitants, situated in the extreme easterly part of Middlesex County, 10 miles north of Boston. It is admirably accommodated by the Boston and Maine Railroad, from which a branch proceeds to Lawrence, another to Newburyport, and a third to Salem. The post-offices are Wakefield (centre), Greenwood in the south part, and Montrose in the northeast part of the town. Other villages are Wakefield Junction and Woodville.

The boundaries of the town are Reading and Lynnfield on the north, the latter and Saugus on the east, the last and Melrose on the south, with Stoneham and Reading on the southwest and northwest. The assessed area is 3,745 acres; of which nearly 1,000 acres are forests of pine, oak, maple, cedar and birch. Elm, maple and horse-chestnut are plentiful along the village streets; fruit trees abound, and berries are largely cultivated. The rock formation is sienitic, with some trap. The soil is clayey, gravelly, and black loam in different parts. The surface is finely diversified with hill, valley and lake. Greenwood Mount and Round Hill in the south are names of rocky and commanding elevations. Coudrey's, Cedar, Hart's, Bear, Tudor and Prospect, also designate pleasing elevations. Quanapowitt Pond, in the northwest part, embracing an area of 264 acres, is the source of Saugus River, which winds around the northeast section of the town. On a broad cape on the southwest side of the pond is a beautiful cemetery, with a village embowered beyond. On its southern shore is the large Central Park, well covered with old elms, and having a picturesque "Rockery," a music pavilion, and excellent promenades. Along the entire eastern side winds a shaded



WAKEFIELD BATTEN WORKS, WAKEFIELD.

ROBERTS & MERRITTSON. CO.



street, with charming views from all points. Crystal Lake (Indian name, *Wappahtuck*), of 48 acres, southwest of the centre, is also an ornament to the place, as well as being extremely useful through the water-works.

The largest industrial establishment is that founded by the late Cyrus Wakefield, the "rattan factory," making chairs, baskets, boxes, carriage tops, matting and other articles from rattan; which at present gives employment to about 700 persons. Other large establishments are the Smith & Anthony Stove Company, employing about 100 men; the Evans Shoe Factory, employing 50 persons; the Emmons Shoe Factory, employing 40; and the Miller Piano Factory, employing 90. Other manufactures are rubber goods, furniture, twine, artisans' tools and food preparations. The value of the manufactured product, as given in the census for 1885, was \$2,016,147. The 99 farms in the town in the same year reported a product valued at \$55,444. There are a national, a savings and a co-operative bank. The number of legal voters was 1,535; and there are 1,198 taxed dwelling-houses. The valuation in 1888 was \$4,299,665, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000.

The town-house is a large, elegant structure of brick and sandstone, containing the Memorial Hall, court-room, town offices, and the Beebe Public Library of about 10,000 volumes, on the first floor; and on the second, an audience hall with seating capacity for 1,200 persons. Other fine edifices are the high school building, the Wakefield, Walton and Gould business blocks, and many handsome residences. There are 10 public school-houses, valued in 1885 at \$80,000, and providing for excellent graded schools. The "Record and Bulletin" and the "Citizen and Banner" are well-sustained local weeklies. The churches embrace one each of the Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

Originally Wakefield was the principal part of the town of Reading, incorporated in 1644, having previously been called "Lynn Village." The land was purchased of the Indian sagamore George, his sister Abigail, and *Quanapowitt*. From this town South Reading was incorporated February 25, 1812; and on June 30, 1868, the name was changed to Wakefield, in honor of its principal business man and benefactor, Cyrus Wakefield.

Mr. Wakefield was born in Roxbury, N. H., February 7, 1811, and came early to Boston, where by industry and strict integrity in business he laid the foundation of his ample fortune. His business relations were extensive and his benefactions large. Among other gifts was one to Harvard College of \$100,000, for the founding of the hall which bears his name; and to Wakefield, which he had chosen for his manufactory and residence, he gave nearly the same amount of money. His death occurred October 26, 1873. Other eminent citizens were Hon. Thomas Emerson, Hon. Lilly Eaton and Dr. S. O. Richardson. This town sent 467 men into the Union service during the late war; the monument to the 47 who were lost being Memorial Hall.

## Walden Pond, in Concord.

**Wales** is a small mountainous town of 853 inhabitants, 166 dwelling-houses, and a valuation of \$282,754, in the southeast section of Hampden County, and 93 miles southeast of Boston. The nearest railroad station is that of the New London and Northern Railroad, in Monson. Brimfield (from which it was taken) lies on the north, Holland on the east, Stafford and Union, Conn., on the south, and Monson on the west. Mount Hitchcock, in the northwest corner of the town, rises to the height of 1,190 feet, and commands a prospect of remarkable extent and beauty. A fine expanse of water, called "Wales's Pond," sends a tributary northward to the Quinebaug River; and other streams flow from the highlands into Chicopee River. Though small, these rivulets are rapid, and furnish motive power for several mills. There were in the town at one time five woollen and several saw mills and one silk manufactory; there are now two woollen mills, employing, in June, 1885, 194 persons. There were several other small manufactures.

The hillsides afford good pasturage, and the valleys excellent land for tillage. The number of farms is 74; whose aggregate product in 1885 was valued at \$39,810. A specialty here is the preparation of aromatic and medicinal roots and herbs; which in 1885 yielded \$905.

The town has one post-office, a good public hall, a public library, six school-houses, a Baptist church and a Methodist church.

This town was incorporated as "South Brimfield District," Sept. 18, 1762; and as the town of "Wales" (so named from James Lawrence Wales, Esq.), Feb. 20, 1828. The first dwelling-house in the town was erected by John Moulton as early as 1730. It was for some time used as a fort. A Baptist church was formed here as early as 1736. The Rev. Ebenezer Moulton was the first pastor.

## Walker, a village in Taunton.

## Walnut Hill, a village in Dedham.

**Walpole** was detached from Dedham, and incorporated December 10, 1724. It was named in honor of Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister of England. The New York and New England Railroad and the Mansfield and Framingham Branch of the Old Colony Railroad intersect each other in the central village, thus affording fine facilities for transportation. The postal centres are Walpole, East Walpole and South Walpole. Other villages are Plimptonville, Tilton's, and North Walpole. The town is situated in the interior of Norfolk County, 19 miles from Boston; and its boundaries are Dover on the north, Dedham, Norwood, and Sharon on the east, Foxborough on the south, and Norfolk and Medfield on the west. The assessed area is 12,459 acres; of which 2,710 are woodland.

The surface of the town is broken into upland and meadow; and

a range of gravelly knolls or hills runs southeasterly through the territory. The Neponset River, Mill Brook and other streams which meet the river at or near the central village, furnish much hydraulic power, and impart freshness and variety to the scenery.

The farms are managed with skill and industry, and yield remunerative crops of the cereals and of fruits, berries and vegetables. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, paper, boots and shoes, hollow-ware and iron castings, hand-cards, twine of excellent quality, leather, emery, straw goods, furniture, food preparations and other articles. There are two saw mills in the place; and large quantities of lumber, fire-wood and charcoal are prepared for market. The extensive Hollingsworth paper mills, at East Walpole, employed in 1885 about 80 persons, and made goods to the value of \$430,100. Textiles were manufactured to the value of \$667,100. The value of all goods made was \$1,352,192. The product of the 119 farms was valued at \$117,381. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,774,129, with a tax-rate of \$13.40 on \$1,000. The population by the last State census was 2,443; of whom 580 were legal voters. There were 520 taxed dwelling-houses. The five public school-houses, in 1885, were valued at \$9,500. There is a public library of upwards of 6,000 volumes. The "Star" and the "Central Norfolk Democrat" are published here. The churches consist of two Congregationalist, two Methodist, a Unitarian and a Roman Catholic.

The Rev. Phillips Payson, first minister of the place, was settled in 1730, and remained as pastor more than 47 years. Four of his sons were clergymen. The Rev. Asahel Bigelow was ordained pastor of the Second Church in 1828.

Phillips Payson, D.D., a patriot, scholar, and divine, was born in Walpole, January 18, 1736. Seth Payson, D.D., a learned minister and author, and father of Edward Payson, D.D., was born here September 29, 1758; and died in Rindge, N. H., February 26, 1820. Eleazer Smith, said to have been the original inventor of the machine for cutting and heading nails, also of the machine for punching the leather, cutting, bending, and setting card-teeth by one operation, was a native of Walpole. This place is the residence of F. W. Bird, a noted politician; and also of the Rev. Edwin Thompson, a well-known lecturer on temperance.

**WALTHAM**, the "City of Watches," is situated in the southeasterly section of Middlesex County, 10 miles west of Boston, with which it is conveniently connected by a branch and main line of the Fitchburg Railroad, and by the Central Massachusetts Railroad. The outlying villages are Bleachery, Chemistry, Robert's Crossing (railroad stations) and Prospectville. Other stations are Stony Brook, Beaver Brook and Clematis Brook, on the first road; and the latter and Hammond Street on the second, with "Waltham" on both. The latter is the post-office.

The city boundaries are Lexington on the north, Belmont on the northeast and east, Watertown on the southeast, Newton on the

south, and Lincoln on the west. The assessed area is 7,560 acres; of which over 1,000 are forest, containing chiefly, oak, cedar and spruce. Apple, pear, peach and quince trees are numerous on the farms. A range of low hills marks the northeastern border, while the southwestern section is largely occupied with wooded hills, of which the most central and highest is Mount Prospect, 482 feet in altitude; while Little Prospect is 434 feet, and Bear Hill, 360. Charles River winds in at the southeast as a broad and lakelike stream, flowing out in a narrower stream at the east, after turning the vast machinery of the mills in that section. Beaver Brook is a tributary from Means Pond in the north, and another is Stony Brook, which receives Hobb's Brook from the western part, and forms a large part of the line between this city and Weston, next the Charles; where it furnishes power for a paper-mill. In the angle between the two streams—a beautiful secluded locality—is the Norse tower, of stone, 50 feet in height, erected at a cost of several thousand dollars by Prof. E. N. Horsford, to mark what he considers to be the site of the mythical city of Norumbega, and the neighborhood of extensive operations on the river, and of traffic with the Indians by the Norse voyagers; of whom Lief Erikson, in A. D. 1,000, was the *avant-courier*.\*

Whatever may have been done in ancient times by other peoples on the banks of this beautiful river, the beginning of its manufactures by the race at present occupying it was in 1802, when the making of a coarse wrapping paper was commenced. In 1812 the Waltham Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company was incorporated; and in 1813 Francis C. Lowell and Patrick T. Jackson, of Boston, purchased Boil's paper-mill and the water-power at the upper falls, and in connection with Nathan Appleton and others, incorporated as the Boston Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$400,000, and began the erection of a cotton mill. In the autumn of 1814, a power-loom was put in operation in Waltham by the last company,—said to have been the first in the country. The business continued to be developed, until in 1879 the two companies had 40,000 spindles and 700 looms, and gave employment to over 1,200 persons. Besides the cotton cloth made, some 5,000 dozen pair of stockings were turned out weekly. The number of spindles is now above 60,000. In 1835, Dr. F. F. Field invented a process for the manufacture of crayons of all kinds, which now employs a large factory. The largest and most important manufacture in the city, that of watches, was commenced in 1854, by the American Watch Company, with a capital of \$200,000, and employing 73 hands.

The present establishments are the American Waltham Watch Company, employing 2,700 persons; the United States Watch Company, which is still young; the American Watch-Tool Company, employing 65; the Davis and Farnum Foundry, 125; and the Boston Manufacturing Company, 2,000. There is also a bleachery, em-

\* A beautiful bronze statue representing this hardy explorer stands in the Commercial Avenue entrance of Back Bay Park, in Boston.

ploying about 150 persons. Other important manufactures are iron castings, machinery, lumber, leather, paper, carriages, boots and shoes, furniture, emery goods, tobacco, beverages and other food preparations. The number of establishments in 1885 was 147; and the value of their aggregate product, \$4,491,614. The 96 farms yielded products amounting to \$213,416 in value. The value of the milk alone was \$83,684. There is one national bank, with a capital stock of \$150,000; a savings bank, carrying deposits, at the close of last year, to the amount of \$1,893,385; also a co-operative bank with a thriving business. The population in 1885 was 14,609, including 3,231 legal voters; and in 1887 it was found to be about 16,000, and has doubtless increased since. The valuation in 1888 was \$13,148,810, with a tax-rate of \$13.80 on \$1,000. There were 2,871 taxed dwelling-houses.

Among the best buildings are Welch's Block, Music Hall, the United Workmen Building, the new passenger station of the Fitchburg Railroad, the central fire station, the national bank building, and the American Waltham Watch Factory, whose main building is about 350 feet long, and has five acres of flooring. The populous part of the city is situated on both sides of the Charles; and the terms, "North Side," "South Side," are frequent in colloquial intercourse. The city owns the old Rumford Institute buildings and a public library of nearly 15,000 volumes. There are capacious water-works, a street railway, and excellent roads throughout the town. The schools are superior, including a high school and the lower grades. They occupy 17 school buildings, valued at nearly \$200,000. The Roman Catholics have recently erected a fine building, at a cost of \$55,000, for St. Mary's parochial school, with a capacity for 1,000 children. Provision has been made by the city for school industrial instruction; and there are also evening, common, commercial and drawing schools. The Swedenborgians have here an unsectarian "New-Church school," which is finely provided with buildings and apparatus. The churches embrace one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Methodists, Protestant Episcopalians, Universalists, Roman Catholics, and the New (Jerusalem) Church (Swedenborgian). The publication here of the "Daily Times" and the "Daily Tribune," the weekly "Charles River Laborer," the "Free Press" and the "Record," shows the local spirit of the place, and provides amply for its families.

A monument to the memory of her soldier defenders of the Union was erected in Mt. Feake Cemetery in 1889. It consists of the figure of a soldier of heroic size on a panelled and inscribed pedestal; the entire monument being of Blue Hill granite, and 16 feet in height.

Waltham was taken from Watertown, and incorporated, January 4, 1737. It was probably named from Waltham Abbey, Essex County, England; from the vicinity of which came the Rev. John Eliot and other settlers in this region. A city charter was granted June 2, 1884, and was accepted by the citizens on the 16th of July.

Wamesit, a village in Tewksbury.

Wapping, a village in Deerfield; also, one in Kingston.

Wapua Point, southeast of Martha's Vineyard.

Waquoit, a village and a bay at the southeastern extremity of Falmouth.

Ward. See Auburn.

Ward Hill, a village in Bradford.

Ware forms the southeasterly extremity of Hampshire County, and is 75 miles from Boston by the Massachusetts Central Railroad. The Ware River Railroad also runs along the eastern side of the town, following the course of the river, which enters the town at the northeast and flows southwest through a charming valley to the Chicopee River in Palmer. The principal seat of business and population is Ware Village, beautifully situated at the falls on this river, in the southeasterly section of the town.

West Ware (or West Parish) is on Flat Brook, and near the geographical centre of the territory. This stream flows south to Ware River, having a pretty pond bordered by delightful natural groves just north of the Ware River Railroad. The forests of this town—consisting chiefly of chestnut and maple—occupy 4,127 of the 16,740 acres of assessed area. The town is bounded on the north by Enfield and Hardwick, on the east by the latter and Brookfield, on the south by Palmer, and on the west by Belchertown. The divisional line on this side is marked by Swift River; and parallel to this, through the midst of the western half of the town, flows Beaver Brook, both affluents of Ware River. Several ranges of wooded hills extend across the town, north and south.

The land is rough and rocky, and the soil sandy; yet many of the farms are quite productive. Their number in 1885 was 184, employing 317 men; and their aggregate product was valued at \$191,680. The wood product was large. Two saw mills were operated a part of the year. The principal manufactures are cotton cloth (for which there is one establishment employing nearly 800 persons), woollen (2 establishments, employing nearly 500), hosiery (employing about 400), boots and shoes (employing about 50), bricks and wrought stone (employing about 30 men), paper and paper boxes (employing about 20 persons), carriages, clothing, furniture, leather, wooden goods, soap, beverages and food preparations. The textiles made in 1885, as reported in the census, were valued at \$2,886,934; metallic goods, \$18,870; clothing, \$366,937; building materials, including stone and brick, \$53,245. The value of the entire manufactures was \$3,430,620. The Ware River National Bank has a capital of \$300,000; and the Ware Savings Bank, at the close of last year,

held deposits to the amount of \$2,702,563. The population was 6,003; of whom 969 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$4,012,326, with a tax-rate of \$14.40. There were 782 taxed dwelling-houses.

At Ware Village are a handsome town-hall and excellent water-works. The Young Men's Library Association has a fine library building, valued at \$13,000, and containing a library of about 7,000 volumes. There are a high school and those of lower grades; which are provided with 12 school buildings, valued at some \$40,000. The "Gazette" and the "Standard" are the weekly journals published here. The churches embrace two Congregationalist, a Methodist, a Unitarian, a French Protestant, and a French and an Irish Roman Catholic.

Ware was incorporated November 25, 1761; and was named from its principal stream. It was originally known as "Ware-river Parish;" and the first settlement was made on lands granted to Richard Hollingsworth in 1673, in consideration that his father was the first builder of vessels in the colonies. The place remained unsettled many years longer than the towns about, because the surface was so rough and the soil so hard that it was considered unfit for cultivation. At an early period, nearly the whole of its present territory was granted by the General Court to a military company from Narragansett as a reward for expelling the Indians from that vicinity. The new owners gladly sold it to John Reed, Esq., of Boston, for two "coppers" an acre; yet it is now one of the most flourishing towns in its section of the State. Capt. Jabez Olmstead, of Brookfield, erected mills on the falls of Ware River about the year 1729. A church was organized May 9, 1751; and the Rev. Grindall Rawson was ordained pastor. A church was organized on the eastern border of the town, April 12, 1826; and on the 21st of June of the same year the Rev. Parsons Cooke was ordained pastor. A plain granite shaft with a tablet is the memorial to the soldiers of the town lost in the war for the Union. The museum of Indian relics at Amherst College was established by Hon. George H. Gilbert, a citizen of this place. Ware has a large number of eminent natives and citizens.

**Wareham** is a large town in the southerly part of Plymouth County, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and 50 miles southeast of Boston. The Cape Cod Division of the Old Colony Railroad enters the town at the northwest, sends the Fairhaven Branch from Tremont (West Wareham post-office) southward, then swerves to the southeast; the other stations being South Wareham, Wareham (centre and chief village), East Wareham, Onset and Buzzard's Bay. These—excepting the last—are post-offices. The other villages are Agawam, Onset Bay and Tihonet.

The boundaries are Carver and Plymouth on the north, the latter, with Bourne (separated by Buttermilk Bay), on the east, Buzzard's Bay on the south, and Marion and Rochester on the west, with Middleborough at the northwest corner. Several harbors, coves,

creeks and inlets run far up into the town from the bay, forming many points and peninsulas, and giving a remarkably circuitous shore line. The assessed area is 18,550 acres. There are 4,307 acres of forest, mostly of pitch-pine; in which some red deer, foxes, hares, coon, grouse, quail, ducks and other game are still found. Bourne's Hill, on the northwestern part of Great Neck, and Tempest Knob, are the most noted elevations. North of the first hill is Wankinco Neck; southwestward is Colhasset Neck; and Bourne's Neck forms the southeast extremity of the town. On the east side of this are Colhasset Narrows, and westward, near the centre of the town, are Wareham Narrows, both favorite resorts of sportsmen in pursuit of sea-fowl or fish. In the east are numerous small ponds, and in the west are many expansions of the Weweantitt River, flowing southward from Carver to the bay. The Wankinco River flows from the north to Wareham village, near the centre of the town; whence it becomes Wareham River, having 12 feet of water, and forming the principal harbor. In the eastern part is Agawam River, flowing from Halfway Pond in Plymouth; and the eastern line with the latter town is marked by Red Brook,—so called from its color. The land is sandy and level, with a few low hills.

The number of farms—according to the recent census—was 55; and the value of their product in 1885 was \$40,490. The principal business is iron manufacture, for which there were 8 establishments; employing in June, 1885, 349 men; the largest single item being nails. The largest establishments are the Franconia Iron and Steel Works and the Tremont Nail Works. A saw mill employed 22 men; and there were 2 carriage factories, 2 making leather goods, 2 clothing, and 4 various food preparations. The value of the aggregate manufactures was \$747,162. About 40 of the inhabitants were engaged in the fisheries, whose principal products were bluefish and oysters; amounting to the sum of \$48,176. This business engaged 60 dories and 61 boats. The commercial marine consisted of 5 barks and 3 ships—aggregating 11,400 tons—engaged in ocean freighting; and 3 schooners—aggregating 904 tons—in coastwise freighting. The national bank of Wareham has a capital stock of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, carried deposits to the amount of \$581,006. By the last State census, the population was 3,254; of whom 735 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,576,440, with a tax-rate of \$13 on \$1,000. There were 938 taxed dwelling-houses.

There are several good halls in the various villages. The entire number of school buildings is 12, valued at some \$10,000. The Howard school-house is regarded as one of the best. The town supports two weekly newspapers,—the "News" and the "Onset Bay Times." There is one church each of the Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics.

Among the original purchasers of the eastern part of the town were John Chubbuck, Samuel Bates, and John Fearing. A church was formed December 25, 1739; and the Rev. Rowland Thacher was ordained in 1740. The first public school was established in 1741,



and the first nail-factory in 1822. The last native Indian died in or about 1830. The Indian name of this place was *Agawam*. The date of incorporation of the town is July 10, 1739. It was named from Wareham in England.

Wareham took an active part in the old French wars; and in the war of the Revolution 186 of her citizens did service in the army. In the war of 1812, Joseph Saunders was killed at the battle of New Orleans; and thirteen sloops were captured at various times by the enemy. On the 13th of June, 1814, six barges from the British brig-of-war "Nimrod" came up to the lower wharf with 220 marines under a flag of truce; seized as prisoners, and hostages for their security, a number of the inhabitants; fired the Falmouth shipping harbored there; wantonly set fire to the cotton-mill by a rocket; took the powder and ball which the Rev. Noble Everett had brought to the house of Capt. Jeremiah Bumpus; burned a brig on the stocks, and attempted to destroy a ship and brig and five sloops at the wharf; but the fires were soon extinguished. Taking twelve men as hostages, they returned to the barges, and, dropping down the harbor, landed the hostages at Cromeset Point, fired a swivel from each boat, and reached "The Nimrod" in safety. The hostages alone prevented Capt. Israel Fearing from ordering his men to fire upon the barges as they passed the Narrows. The damage done by this expedition was \$25,000. Thirty-two men from this town lost their lives in the service during the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

Capt. John Kendrick, one of the early explorers of the north-western coast, and under whose command the Columbia River was discovered and the American flag first carried around the world, resided in this place, where his old homestead still stands. Zephaniah Swift, LL.D., an able jurist, and member of the Hartford Convention, was born here in 1759; and died at Warren, O., in 1823. John Milton Mackie, an able writer, was born here in 1813. Joshua B. Tobey, one of the foremost manufacturers and capitalists of Plymouth County, was born in this town, and died here on Christmas morning, A.D. 1870.

**Ware River** is formed of branches from Hubbardston, Barre and Oakham. It flows through Hardwick, New Braintree and Ware, and joins the Chicopee in Palmer.

**Warnerville**, in Concord.

**Warren** is an enterprising town of 4,032 inhabitants, and of varied industries, lying on the Chicopee River, in the southwestern extremity of Worcester County, 73 miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad; which follows the river across the town, having stations at Warren (centre) and West Warren. These two are the post-offices; and the other villages are East Warren and South Warren.

West Brookfield bounds the town on the north, northeast and east, with Brookfield on the last, Brimfield on the south, and Palmer and

Ware on the west. The assessed area is 16,428 acres; of which 3,244 are forest. The town is full of rounded hills, giving beautiful and unusually varied scenery. Mark's Mountain, near the centre, 1,071 feet in height, commands a fine view of the two principal villages and of a large extent of country. Other elevations are Colonel's Mountain, partly in the town at the northwest, 1,172 feet in height, and Coy's Hill, of nearly equal height, and entirely under cultivation. Ellis River, flowing southward, marks the eastern line of the town to the Chicopee; and the central portion of the town is drained by other small tributaries of the latter river, while Mill Brook drains the southern part, flowing southwest into the Chicopee in Brimfield. The climate is healthful and the soil productive.

The value of the aggregate product of the 100 farms, as reported in the census for 1885, was \$153,168. In the two villages on the Chicopee are a woollen mill employing about 150 persons; 2 cotton mills employing about 500; iron-works, making gas machines, steam-pumps and other machinery. Nearly 250 men were engaged in this and other metal-work establishments. Artisans' tools, boots and shoes, ink, leather, lumber, carriages, soap, and food preparations, are other of the town products. The value of the textiles made in 1885 was reported as \$995,989; and of the iron goods, \$520,700. The aggregate product had the value of \$1,651,564. The savings bank, at the close of last year, carried \$179,119 in deposits.

The public buildings are a town-hall and eight school-houses, the latter valued at about \$10,000. The public library contains some 5,000 volumes. The "Herald" is the local weekly newspaper. Each of the two large villages has a Congregationalist, a Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church; and there is one Universalist church.

This town was formed from parts of Brookfield, Brimfield and Kingsfield, and incorporated under the name of "Western" on January 16, 1741. The name was changed to "Warren," in honor of the patriot, Gen. Joseph Warren, March 13, 1841. The first church was organized here in 1745, and the Rev. Isaac Jones was the first pastor. Nathan Read, an able jurist, inventor, and M.C. from 1800 to 1803, and son of Major Reuben Read of the Revolutionary army, was born in this town on July 2, 1759, and died in Belfast, Me., January 20, 1849.

**Warwick** is a large, somewhat mountainous, farming and lumbering town forming the northeastern corner of Franklin County, 87 miles west by northwest of Boston. Warwick (centre) is the post-office and the village.

The station of the Pitchburg Railroad in Wendell is 6 miles south of Warwick centre; and that of the New London and Northern, at Northfield village, is about seven miles west. Royalston is the boundary on the east; Orange, on the southeast and south; Erving and Northfield, on the west; and Winchester and Richmond, in N. H., on the north. The assessed area is 22,489 acres. There are above 12,500 acres of forest, containing the usual flora of the region.

The farms number 144; and the value of their aggregate product in 1885 was \$90,528. Fruits and berries bear their usual proportion; and there was a large product of maple sugar and molasses. Lumbering largely engages the people in the winter season. There were, in 1885, eight saw-mills and two wooden box factories. Their products were house lumber, chair-stock, staves, broom-handles and wood for brushes. The value of the wooden goods made was \$20,054. A boot and shoe factory turned out its product to the value of \$20,000. Various food preparations amounted to \$5,525. The entire manufactured product reached the sum of \$46,579. The population was 662; of whom 181 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$280,170, with a tax-rate of \$16.50 on \$1,000. The public school-houses were valued at \$3,500. Warwick Free Library contains nearly 3,000 volumes. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists and Unitarians. The Rev. Leonard Hedge, first minister of the town, was ordained in 1760.

The Indian name of this place was *Shaomet*. By the white people it was first called "Roxbury Canada," because the territory was granted to the descendants of 39 soldiers who went from Roxbury and Brookline in the expedition to Canada in 1690,—all of whom perished except one. The place was first settled in 1744. On February 17, 1763, it was incorporated as a town, being named in honor of the Earl of Warwick.

The geological structure of the town is calcareous gneiss, with a small section of granite in the southern part, and a very extensive ledge of freestone near the centre. There are striking indications of abundant beds of iron-ore; and copperas and graphite (black lead) are found. Radiated tourmaline of singular beauty is found in large quantities on Mount Grace, near the centre. A curiosity of the town is the so-called "Indian Mortars," elsewhere called "pot-holes,"—nearly round holes in the solid rock, a foot or two in diameter and three or four deep. Such are formed by the action of water-currents acting on stones. As in some other instances, these are at a great height above the present valleys. Their location is on the water-shed between Miller's River at the south and the Ashuelot on the north. The central portion of the town is drained by Mountain Brook, flowing north, and Moss and Orcutt's brooks and their branches, flowing south. The eastern part is drained by Tully River, an affluent of Miller's River; and the northwest by Mill Brook, flowing through Northfield to the Connecticut. About the centre, and in the west and southwest, are several pretty ponds.

Two of the captives taken by the Indians at the sacking of Lancaster in 1676 were the wife of Rev. Mr. Rowlandson and her infant child Grace. The child died soon after crossing Miller's River; but the mother still clung to the lifeless little body until she reached the base of a mountain in this town, some ten miles further. Here, overcome by fatigue, she reluctantly consigned the child to a hasty grave. The mountain has ever since borne the name of "Mount Grace," in memory of the innocent whose tomb it became in that early time. The height of this mountain is 1,628 feet; and it is one of the most beautiful elevations in the State.

Warwick furnished 99 soldiers for the Union service in the late war, and lost 27. Their names are inscribed on an elegant shaft of granite, erected in 1867 at a cost of \$1,336.

**Washington** is a town of large territory and irregular form, situated on the Green Mountain range, in the central part of Berkshire County, 138 miles from Boston and 13 miles from Pittsfield, — having communication with both by means of the Boston and Albany Railroad, which crosses the northeastern section. The Washington summit on the line of this road is 1,456 feet above Boston mean-tide.

On the north are Pittsfield, Dalton, Hinsdale and Peru; on the east Hinsdale, Middlefield and Becket; on the south, the latter and Lee; the last also on the southwest; and on the west are Lenox and Pittsfield. The assessed area is 23,650, — which is, probably, some 2,000 less than the actual extent. There are 12,355 acres of forest, composed of beech, birch, maple, spruce and hemlock. In 1870 there were nine small water-power and one steam-power saw mills in the town; but at present only one small water-mill is reported. Great quantities of charcoal have been manufactured here. The land is very high and wild; and the people, who number but 470, dwell mostly in the fertile valleys between the high ranges, — of which the principal one extends northwest and southeast through the midst of the town. There are several pretty ponds west of the centre, one in the northeast and one in the south part of the town. Ashley, Roaring and Basin brooks drain the western half, and tributaries of the Westfield River and East Branch of the Housatonic the eastern part. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. Some graphite is found; and an immense bed of pure, clean quartz affords sand for extensive glass manufacture. The soil is a clay loam, and excellent for grazing. In 1885 there were reported 121 farms, employing 137 men, and yielding a product in that year valued at \$89,691. The valuation in 1888 was \$198,910, with a tax-rate of \$14.30 on \$1,000. The number of legal voters was 109; and there were the same number of taxed dwelling-houses. The six public school-houses were valued at some \$2,000. There is one church, which belongs to the Methodists.

This town was purchased of the Indians in 1760 by a company, most of whom lived in Hartford and Suffield, Connecticut; and some of the proprietors settled on their land the same year. The locality, at first called "Hartwood," was incorporated April 12, 1777, under its present name. Many farmers in years past have exchanged or otherwise disposed of their lands here and settled on new lands in Ohio and on the St. Lawrence in New York, and other places more remote, largely reducing the population. Edwin Dennison Morgan (1811–1883), governor of New York from 1859 to 1863, and U. S. senator from 1863 to 1869, was a native of this town.

**Washington Village**, in the South Boston district of the City of Boston.

**Watatic Mountain**, in Ashburnham, 1,847 feet in height.

**Waterford**, a village in Blackstone.

**Watertown**, on the north bank of the Charles River, in the southeasterly section of Middlesex County, is one of the most ancient and beautiful towns in the Commonwealth. It has Belmont on the north, Cambridge on the northeast, the Brighton District of Boston on the southeast, Newton on the south, and Waltham on the northwest. Its length east and west



THE RESIDENCE OF MYRON W. WHITNEY, THE VOCALIST.

is some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and its width about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The assessed area is 2,030 acres. A branch of the Fitchburg Railroad winds through the entire length of the town; this and the West End Street Railway furnishing convenient and frequent communication with Boston.

The Charles River forms the boundary line on all sides except the north and west, and is navigable for sloops to the dam near the middle line of the town. Cook's Pond and the lake-like expanses of the river afford many fine water views. There are several beautiful elevations occupied by elegant private mansions and villas embowered

by ancient trees. The Cushing and the Adams estates, at the border of Belmont, are among the finest in the country. There is but little stone visible, and the soil is in parts a yellow and in others a black loam. Market gardening is largely pursued. The number of pear trees is remarkable, yielding a large crop.

The value of the product of the 18 farms (embracing 757 acres, and employing about 100 men) in 1885 was \$84,551. The *Ætna Mills*, employing nearly 200 persons, and manufacturing woollens; the Walker and Pratt Iron Foundry, employing nearly 100 men; the Hollingsworth and Whitney Paper Mill, employing about the same number of persons, — are all long-established concerns, and occupy substantial brick buildings. The Color Works here employ about 75 persons. There are also a grain mill, a starch factory, a factory making rubber and elastic goods, and one making indurated ware. Sixty women and girls were engaged in making shirts. Stoves, carriages, leather, boots and shoes, hosiery and knit goods, are also made to a considerable extent. The value of iron goods made in 1885 was stated in the recent State census at \$241,824; of clothing, \$176,300; and of food preparations, \$92,881. The value of the aggregate product was \$1,665,519. Many persons are engaged in business in Boston, Brighton, Cambridge, and on the various transportation lines. The population is 6,238; of whom 1,439 are legal voters. The national bank here has a capital of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, carried \$317,697 in deposits. The valuation in 1888 was \$6,910,988, with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. The number of taxed dwelling-houses was 1,210.

The United States Arsenal, established here in 1816, occupies an area of about 40 acres on the left margin of the river, and contains machinery for the manufacture of many kinds of military weapons and munitions of war; and, when in full operation, requires some 800 men. The schools comprise the grades of primary, grammar and high, and occupy eight buildings valued at \$102,780. There is a free public library of about 6,000 volumes contained in a fine building erected at a cost of over \$31,000. The local newspaper is the weekly "Enterprise." The Episcopalians have here a handsome stone church; the Congregationalists and the Roman Catholics have brick edifices. The other churches are a Baptist and a Unitarian. The post-offices are Watertown and Bemis. The other villages are *Ætna Mills*, Arsenal, Mount Auburn, Union Market and East Watertown. Along the streets and about some private grounds are many old elms; maples also are numerous. The groves consist mostly of oak and chestnut. The Galen Street Bridge, the first built over the Charles River, and one of the oldest in New England, is an object of much interest.

Watertown — called by the Indians *Pigsgusset* — was incorporated September 7, 1630. Its territory was then much larger than now, embracing Waltham, Weston and a considerable part of Lincoln. In the early period the town was much infested by wolves, but the Indians gave but little trouble. The town suffered, however, in the person of John Oldham, a citizen, whose murder by the savages of

Block Island formed an episode in our colonial history. The site of the church and house used by the Provincial Congress in 1775 is still pointed out. It was from this place that General Warren set out, on the morning of the 17th of June, for the battle-ground where he fell.

Watertown furnished 392 men for the Union service during the war of the Rebellion, and lost 16. In 1889 a handsome monument was erected to their memory near the public library. It consists of a column 18 feet in height, of Hallowell granite, with inscribed panels about the base, and surmounted by a statue representing a Union soldier.

The following eminent persons were natives of this town:—**Marshall Spring, M.D.** (1742–1818), a skilful physician; **Henry Bond** (1790–1859), author of “The Genealogies and History of Watertown;” **Benjamin R. Curtis, LL.D.** (1809), an eminent jurist and legal writer; **George Tyler Bigelow, LL.D.** (1810), a distinguished legist; **George T. Curtis** (1810), an eminent biographer, essayist and legal author; **Harriet G. Hosmer** (1830) and **Miss Anna Whitney**, — both eminent as sculptors.

**Waterville**, in Middleborough; also in Winchendon.

**Watuppa Pond**, in Fall River.

**Waushaccum Ponds**, in Sterling.

**Wauwinet**, a village in Nantucket.

**Waverly**, a village in Belmont.

**Wayland** is an agricultural and shoemaking town of 1,946 inhabitants, nearly central in the southerly section of Middlesex County, 16 miles west of Boston by the Central Massachusetts Railroad, which runs through the midst of its territory. Lincoln lies on the north, Weston on the east, Natick on the south, and Framingham and Sudbury on the west. The assessed area is 9,248 acres.

The Sudbury River winds slowly northward through the “Sudbury Meadows,” in the western part, receiving the Larnum Brook from Sudbury, another pretty streamlet near the centre, — and forms the western line of the northern part. Dudley, Heard’s, Baldwin’s and Rice ponds add beauty and interest to the scenery; and Cochituate Lake covers a considerable extent of the southwest line. The gray old grist-mill among the willows by a wood-encircled pond is a picturesque and pleasing bit of scenery. Reeves Hill, near the western line, is the highest elevation; being the southwestern point of a range of hills which terminates with Prospect Hill in Waltham. Near Morse’s Hill lies the central village of Wayland; its long main street deeply embowered by great elms, and unvexed by the

noise and smoke of manufactories, — a rural village of much charm and restfulness. The land in the central and northerly part of the town lies in undulations and limited plains. The soil generally is a good loam, and the bottom lands along the river yield heavy crops of hay. The large size of the elms and maples along the village streets and about the old farmhouses on the highways, the handsome forests of hardwood (comprising 2,488 acres), attest the fertility of the upland soil; while the substantial and commodious buildings evince the general thriftiness of the region.

The busy village of Cochituate is situated near Natick, and is largely devoted to the manufacturing of boots and shoes. There are four large factories of this kind in the town, employing about 800 persons. The number and product has largely increased within a few years. The other manufactories are few and small. The value of the aggregate product in 1885 was but \$103,930. The product of the 106 farms was valued at \$169,357. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,441,850. There were 491 legal voters, and 386 taxed dwelling-houses.

There is a new and excellent town-hall, accommodating the noble free public library of upwards of 10,000 volumes, to which, in its early period, Dr. Francis Wayland, president of Brown University, made an important contribution. Connected with it is a good aboriginal museum. The Rev. J. B. Wright, for 60 years pastor of the First Parish Church, while a representative to the General Court in 1851, introduced a bill authorizing the towns of this Commonwealth to maintain free public libraries; and this is believed to be the actual origin, and the Wayland public library the first instance, of this institution. There are 7 public school-houses, valued at nearly \$25,000. The quality of the weekly newspaper of this town may be inferred from its amusing title — “The Wayland and Cochituate Twins.” The two villages mentioned are the post-offices. There is one church each of the Unitarians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics.

This town was formed from Sudbury, and incorporated under the name of “East Sudbury,” April 10, 1780; and the name was changed to the present one March 11, 1835, in honor of Dr. Francis Wayland. The place has been for many years the residence of the esteemed and celebrated Lydia Maria (Francis) Child, who has been one of the most popular of American female writers, and a fearless advocate of human freedom.

**Webster** lies in the southern part of Worcester County, 59 miles southwest of Boston, and 16 miles south of Worcester. French River washes its western border, and affords very important power. Along its valley runs the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, having stations at Webster and North Webster; while the New York and New England Railroad crosses the town in the other direction, having stations at East Webster and Webster. A branch of the Boston and Albany also has stations at Webster Mills and Webster. The post-office is Webster; and the villages not



previously mentioned are known as Fenner Hill, Gore District and Webster Depot.

The bounding towns are Oxford on the north, Douglass on the east, Dudley on the west, and Thompson, Conn., on the south. The assessed area is 7,363, of which 3,780 are woodland, containing oak, chestnut, pine, maple and birch. The land is beautifully diversified by hill and stream, and pleasing prospects present themselves on every side. Bear Hill and Emerson Hill, in the easterly section, afford delightful views of the valley, French River, of neighboring towns, and of Webster Lake, — the most remarkable feature of the town. The Indian name of this beautiful sheet of water is *Chaubunagungamaug*. It is remarkably irregular in form, and covers an area of about 1,230 acres; its surface being 480 feet above sea-level. It has been well stocked with black bass. The rock is generally of a granitic character, and the soil is gravelly.

The 94 farms in 1885 yielded their products to the value of \$71,385. The three chief manufactories are the Slater Woollen Company, the H. N. Slater Manufacturing Company, and the Cambric Works; employing in the aggregate about 1,700 persons. A dye-house and bleachery are included. The goods made consist chiefly of cambric, linen and broadcloths. The value of the textiles made in 1885 was \$2,435,938. Seven shoe factories employed about 200 persons, and had a product in that year of \$300,586. There were also the usual small manufactures of villages; the entire product being valued at \$2,888,063. The national bank has a capital stock of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$733,442. The population was 6,220; of whom 991 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,371,100, with a tax-rate of \$11.50 on \$1,000. There were 764 taxed dwelling-houses.

There are 8 public school-houses, valued at nearly \$50,000, and accommodating a high school and the lower grades. The St. Louis parochial school has good buildings and a small library; and there are two small circulating libraries. The churches consist of a Congregationalist, a Baptist, a Methodist, an Independent Methodist, an Episcopal and two Roman Catholic.

This town was formed from parts of Dudley and Oxford, and incorporated March 6, 1832; being named in honor of Daniel Webster. The manufacture of textile goods was commenced in this place by Samuel Slater, the father of American cotton manufactures; and here his remains repose. He was born in Belpré, England, June 9, 1768; came to America in 1789; and started at Pawtucket, in December, 1790, the first successful cotton-mill in this country. He died in Webster, April 20, 1835; and his sons and grandsons still carry on the principal manufactures of this place.

Webster Village, in Scituate.

Weir, a village in Taunton.

**Wellesley**, occupying a northern projection of Norfolk County, is an example of the beauty of nature enhanced and brought to a delightful climax by art. It is noted chiefly for Wellesley College, Waban Lake, and the Hunnewell Gardens; and (it might well be added) for its beautiful drives over roads ornamented and shaded to a very unusual extent by fine elms, maples, and various evergreens. The Boston and Albany Railroad connects it with Boston; the first station (Rice's Crossing) being 12 miles, and the last (Lake Crossing) 16 miles from the metropolis, with Wellesley Hills and Wellesley (village) between. The last two are the post-offices. The other villages are known as Bostonville and Unionville.

The Charles River separates it from a corner of Dover on the southwest, and again from Newton on the northeast. Weston bounds it on the north, Needham on the southeast, and Natick on the west. The assessed area is 5,770 acres, of which 1,468 are forest, consisting chiefly of oak, with some chestnut, spruce and pine. Maugus and Moon hills are of the "Wellesley Hills" group, which occupy the central part of the town. Bullard's Hill is midway between the village and the college, — which occupies an eminence on the northeastern shore of Waban Lake. This noted body of water, quite irregular in contour, and covering about 300 acres, lies near the southern border of the town, and is a place of much attractiveness, both for the native beauty of its shores and the noble institution whose fine architecture is the crowning element in the scenery. Near this lake, too, are the splendid Hunnewell Gardens, where the skill of the landscape-gardener has joined with that of the florist in forming from trees, shrubbery, plants, and flowers, lawns, swells, and hollows, enlivened by fountains and mirrored by covey ponds, one of the most extensive and delightful places of this country, requiring a dozen or more greenhouses as the temporary or permanent shelter of the choicest plants of every clime. The village, also, not far away, is one of the most animated and attractive in the suburbs of the metropolis. Northwest of it, beyond the railroad, is another fine body of water known as Morse's (or Wood's) Pond. Longfellow's Pond (a small but pretty sheet of water, with a paper-mill at its outlet) lies on the east of Wellesley Hills. The latter have become largely occupied by the residences of gentlemen engaged in business in Boston or elsewhere, and constitute a region of much beauty of aspect and salubrity of atmosphere. The Sudbury River conduit and the Cochituate aqueduct, — parts of the Boston Water-works system — cross the town and the Charles River at its eastern border, — the aqueduct sustained by the massive and picturesque "Echo Bridge," situated a short distance above the "Lower Falls."

The bed-rock, blue or gray in color, occasionally appears. The soil is a sandy loam; and both cultivated and native fruits and berries abound. The greenhouse product is very large proportionately. The value of the product of the 215 farms in 1885 was \$98,093. The largest factories in the town are a paper and a

shoddy mill. There are also a hosiery mill and a shoe factory. Some of the smaller manufactures are machinery and other metallic goods, carriages, ink, mucilage, colors and crude chemicals, and food preparations. The value of all goods made in 1885, as reported in the last census, was \$1,062,895. The population was 3,013; of whom 551 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,575,782, with a tax-rate of \$8 on \$1,000.

Wellesley has a town-hall which is quite noted as a magnificent piece of architecture and for the unique material used in its exterior construction. This is ordinary field stone, combined with such art in respect to color as to impart a wonderfully pleasing tone to the whole. It was a gift to the town by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell. Within it, besides a hall and town offices, is a free public library of some 6,000 volumes. The other considerable library is that of Wellesley College, comprising nearly 35,000 volumes. This institution is for the gentler sex only, and all officers, professors and other instructors are of the same sex. It was established by Henry F. Durant, Esq., and incorporated in 1870, with a capital of \$600,000. The main building is of granite, rising in the form of a double cross, 600 feet in length, 150 feet in width, and five stories in height; and is fitted and furnished most appropriately and richly. It is not at present endowed; but Mrs. Durant, the widow of the founder, the inheritor of the remainder of his large estate, is the treasurer of the institution, and looks carefully after its interests. There is associated with the college the Dana Hall Preparatory School, situated near by. The "Home School" also receives a sustaining patronage. The public schools of the town occupy four buildings, valued in 1885 at \$45,000. The local publications of Wellesley village are the "Advertiser," issued weekly, and the "Family Mirror," a monthly; and Wellesley Hills has the weekly "Courant." The churches are two Congregationalist, a Unitarian, an Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic.

This town embraces the northwestern portion of Needham (about five sevenths of the territory), and was set apart and incorporated on April 6, 1881. It took the name of its principal village, which had been previously adopted as the name of the college also.

**Wellfleet** is an interesting fishing and commercial town in the northeasterly part of Barnstable County, and near the middle of the outer arm of Cape Cod, 106 miles from Boston by the Old Colony Railroad. The stations are Wellfleet, (village and centre) and South Wellfleet; which are also the post-offices. The other villages are Billingsgate, Dog Town, Fresh Brook Village and Painsville.

The population is 1,687. The boundaries are Truro on the north, the ocean on the east, Eastham on the south, and Cape Cod Bay on the west. The assessed area is 5,450 acres; and nearly one half is devoted to woodland; but the actual forest, consisting of oak and pine, is but 833 acres. The territory is about 8 miles in length, and from two to four between ocean and bay. It consists of hills and

knolls of sand; and in the hollows between them lie as many as fifteen fresh-water ponds. Of these, eleven are situated almost in a straight line north and south. Gull Pond, the largest and most beautiful, is a circular sheet of water about one half a mile in diameter. Great and Long Ponds are the next in size; Duck Pond, near the centre of the town, is surrounded with fine white sand. The "Pilgrim Spring" is an object of some historical interest. A line of islands, running southerly, and terminating with Billingsgate Island and a very small one adjacent, bearing a light, forms Wellfleet Bay, which occupies the western side of the southern half of the town. From this extend three harbors, having ten or twelve feet of water at high tide.

There is quite an area of salt marsh, yielding hay; and there are several large cranberry fields. The value of the product of the 66 farms in 1885 was \$44,289. The largest manufacturing establishment is the Wellfleet Boot and Shoe Factory, which, however, is idle at many times. Carriages, clothing, wrought stone, boats and small vessels, metallic goods, oils and food preparations were constant products. The total value of goods made was \$61,811. The curing and preserving of fish occupied 17 persons; 195 were employed in the fisheries. The latter yielded the value of \$165,874; mackerel furnishing \$160,627 of this amount, and alewives and bluefish most of the remainder. Thirty-six schooners, 91 dories and 42 seine-boats were engaged in this business. The commercial marine consisted of a barque of 1,138 tons, and 10 schooners aggregating 3,073 tons. The mercantile business of the town is transacted chiefly by 35 merchants and dealers. The Wellfleet Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$336,579. The valuation in 1888 was \$607,466, with a tax-rate of \$15.80 on \$1,000. The legal voters numbered 504; and the taxed dwelling-houses, 434.

The town sustains a high school, and others of the grammar and primary grades, for which are provided 9 school buildings, valued at about \$6,000. There are a large circulating library and several Sunday-school libraries. The churches are one each of the Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists. The Indian name of Wellfleet was *Punonakanit*. It was included in Eastham until June 16, 1763, when it was set apart and incorporated as a town under its present name; which, possibly, may have been evolved from the environment.

Some of the first settlers were Thomas Newcomb, Moses Hatch, William Dyer, John Doane, Thomas Gross and Ebenezer Freeman. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Isaiah Lewis ordained minister, in 1730.

In April, 1717, Samuel Bellamy, a noted pirate, was wrecked in his ship, *Whidah*, of 23 guns and 130 men, on the shoals off Wellfleet, after having captured several vessels on the coast; only two persons of his crew — an Indian and an Englishman — escaping to the shore. Six of the pirates, who had been run ashore when drunk at the same time by the master of a captured vessel, were hung in

Boston in November, 1717. The iron caboose of Bellamy's vessel has sometimes been seen at low tide; and pieces of money have been found in the vicinity of the wreck. There is now a U. S. life-saving station on this shore.

Wellfleet gave 221 men to uphold the Union cause during the war of the Rebellion; and it has erected a suitable monument in memory of those who perished in the service.

**Wellingsby**, a village in Plymouth.

**Wellington**, a village in Medford.

**Wellington** was a town formed from the north part of Dighton in June 9, 1814; the places were reunited under the old name, February 22, 1826, and the town of Wellington became extinct.

**Wellington Hill**, in Belmont, 310 feet in height.

**Wenaumet Neck**, in Bourne.

**Wendell** is a pleasant town of 509 inhabitants, located in the easterly section of Franklin County, 89 miles from Boston on the Fitchburg Railroad, which has a station at Wendell (depot), at the northeast corner of the town. The station at Erving (centre), at the middle of the north line of the town, is also convenient. These, with Wendell Centre, and Lock's Village at the southwestern border, are the post-offices used. Farleyville and South Wendell are the other villages.

Miller's River separates this town from Erving on the north; on the east it has Orange and New Salem; on the south, Shutesbury; and on the west, Montague. The assessed area is 21,311 acres; of which 10,155 acres are forest. The surface is uneven; and rises in the north into a commanding eminence called "Bear Mountain," whose summit is 1,281 feet above sea-level. A long north and south ridge in the middle of the town bears the village of Wendell Centre. From this vicinity flow Wickett Brook in the west and Whetstone Brook in the east to Miller's River; and Saw-mill River at the southwest, and Swift River from the eastern section, to the Chicopee and Connecticut.

The rock maple flourishes here, and considerable quantities of sugar and molasses are made from its sap. Blueberries also are a source of some profit. Charcoal, fire-wood and lumber are large products. The town in 1885 had four saw mills. The largest manufactory was a paper-mill, employing 19 persons. The value of all goods made in 1885 was reported as \$73,396. The products of the 108 farms amounted to \$49,707. The valuation in 1888 was \$200,713, with a tax-rate of \$20 on \$1,000. The number of legal voters was 122; and there were 139 taxed dwelling-houses. The eight public school-houses were valued at \$2,000. There are a Baptist and a Congregational church.

This town was formed from parts of Shutesbury and Ervingshire, and incorporated May 8, 1781; being named in honor of Oliver Wendell, Esq., of Boston. The first church was organized in 1774; and the Rev. Joseph Kilburn was ordained as pastor in 1783. John Metcalf had a printing-press here, by which, among other works, an edition of Baxter's "Call" was printed in 1814. Mrs. Anne T. (Wilbur) Wood, author of several useful works, was born here in 1817.

**Wenham**, a village, and also a pond, in Carver.

**Wenham** lies in the southern part of Essex County, 22 miles northeast of Boston on the main line of the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which has a station at the central village. The post-offices are Wenham and Wenham Depot. The villages bear these names; also, of Maplewood, East Wenham and Wenham Neck.

The boundaries are Hamilton on the north, Manchester on the east, Beverly on the south, and Danvers and Topsfield on the west. The assessed area is 4,490 acres; of which 1,254 are woodland. Along the village streets and beside many a comfortable farm-house are handsome elms and maples. In every direction are good roads and pleasant drives. Gracefully rounded hills, and the line of lakes at the middle of the town, contribute to form scenery of especial loveliness. Wenham Lake—famous for its ice—has an area of some 320 acres, about one half of which, however, is in Beverly. Northward are Cedar and Muddy ponds, of about 20 acres each, and Pleasant Pond (of late called Idlewood Lake), of about 40 acres; and Coy's Pond, at the southeast extremity, containing some 30 acres. The northwest part is occupied by an extensive swamp, through which runs a considerable brook to the Ipswich River, which forms the boundary line for a short distance at this corner. Miles River, the outlet of Wenham Lake, flows northeastward to the Ipswich River in Ipswich.

The geological formation is sienite. The soil is fertile; and the 78 farms, employing in June, 1885, 133 men, yielded a return valued at \$93,626. There are large numbers of peach, pear and apple-trees. The chief manufactory is a steam saw mill with a cider-mill connected, another cider mill, and a morocco factory employing five or six men. These and other small manufactures amounted in 1885 to the sum of \$93,626. The population was 871; of whom 270 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$542,850, with a tax-rate of \$10.40 on \$1,000. There were 188 taxed dwelling-houses. The public buildings consist of a town-hall and five school-houses; the latter valued at some \$6,000. The Wenham Free Library contains about 1,000 volumes.

The two churches are Baptist and Congregational. The first church was organized here in 1644; and the first pastor was the Rev. John Fisk. In 1656, he, with a large part of his church, removed to Chelmsford, commencing the settlement of that town.

The third minister—Joseph Gerrish—settled in 1675, was noted for his learning and superior natural endowments. A Baptist church was formed in 1831. The first sermon preached in the town was by the celebrated Hugh Peters, then minister of Salem, about the year 1636, on a small conical hill on the bank of Wenham Lake. His text was "At Enon, near Salem, because there was much water there." The place was formerly "Salem Village," also called Enon. It was incorporated May 10, 1643, under its present name, derived from a town in Suffolk County, England. The monument to Wenham's soldiers lost in the war for the Union consists of a pedestal supporting the figure of a soldier,—all of granite.

**Wepecket**, an island forming a part of Gosnold.

**Westborough** is an active farming and manufacturing town of 4,880 inhabitants, situated in the southeastern part of Worcester County, 32 miles from Boston on the Boston and Albany Railroad. It has Northborough on the northwest and north, Southborough on the northeast, Hopkinton on the southeast, Upton and Grafton on the south, and the latter and Shrewsbury on the west.

The assessed area is 11,678 acres, including 2,472 acres of woodland. Its foundation rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The elevation of the surface is variable; the highest points being Fay's Mountain, 707 feet high, in the southern, and Boston Hill in the northwestern part. Chauncy Pond, of about 185 acres, lies in the north, near Crane Swamp; and Cedar Swamp Pond, of 15 acres, in a swamp of the same name in the southeastern part. In the western section is Hobomoco Pond, a beautiful sheet of water well stocked with fish. Sudbury River, flowing from Whitehall Pond, in Hopkinton, near the southern border, flows for a short distance through the southeastern part of the town, receiving tributary streams.

The number of farms is 155; and their product in 1885 was \$218,508. The town has a factory making hats and other straw goods, employing in June, 1885, 595 persons. There were three boot and shoe factories, employing, at the same time, 400 persons. Six establishments employed 35 men in making sleighs and carriages; and a box-factory employed 22 men. Bricks, wrought stone, machinery and metallic articles, leather goods, beverages and other food preparations are also produced to a considerable extent. The value of the aggregate of manufactures was \$2,004,887. The national bank here has a capital of \$100,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$667,789. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,583,774, with a tax-rate of \$17.10 on \$1,000. The number of legal voters was 1,145; and there were 783 taxed dwelling-houses. There is a high school, with grammar and primary schools; for which are provided 20 school-houses, valued at \$55,000. The Lyman School for Boys, a State institution, is beautifully situated on Chauncy Pond. It has a library of some 2,500 volumes. The town library contains upwards of 6,000 volumes. There are

also circulating libraries. The "Chronotype" is a well-established weekly newspaper; and next to it is the "Union," which is the greater favorite with many. There are in the town one church each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics and Christians.

A drive through the town will discover many handsome residences and farm-houses, and many landscapes and scenes of beauty; while the good order and thrifty appearance which prevail give a very agreeable impression.

"The house in which Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born, December 8, 1765, is still standing, about two miles westward of the central village, on a cross-road. His mechanical genius discovered itself at an early age. The small building seen standing by his house was his workshop, where he manufactured various articles. His name is still to be seen cut on the door with his penknife. He graduated at Yale College, and soon after went into the State of Georgia. While here, he invented the *cotton-gin*, by which the industry of the world was revolutionized. Before this invention, one person could clean from the seeds but one pound of cotton daily; with the aid of this machine a single person can, in one day, clean a thousand pounds with ease. Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, declared that by means of this invention '*their lands were trebled in value.*' For this invention Mr. Whitney obtained a patent, but, like many other benefactors of the public, was plundered of the benefits of his invention. Mr. Whitney, by turning his attention to the manufacture of *fire-arms* for the United States, was enabled to realize a comfortable independence. The village which he built up, two miles from New Haven, Conn., for his workmen, is called 'Whitneyville.' Mr. Whitney died in New Haven, January 8, 1825."

Westborough originally bore the name of "Chauncy," and was a part of Marlborough. It was incorporated as a town under its present name, November 18, 1717; receiving additional territory from Shrewsbury in 1793.

Horace Maynard, a member of Congress from Kentucky, was a native of this town. Miss Mary A. Brigham, elected first president of Holyoke College early in 1889, was born in this town December 6, 1830; she was killed in a railroad disaster, June 29, 1889. Her mother still lives in Westborough.

**West Boylston**, noted for its beautiful scenery, lies near the middle of the easterly section of Worcester County. The West Boylston station on the Massachusetts Central Railroad is 40 miles west of Boston. Another station of this road is at Oakdale, a busy manufacturing village in the northern part of the town; where it forms a junction with the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, which has a station at West Boylston (centre). Both are adjuncts of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The post-offices are West Boylston and Oakdale. Central Village, Depot Village, Harrisville, Lower Factory, Old Common, and Valley Village are names of other settlements.

The town is bounded on the north by Sterling, on the east by Boylston, on the south by Shrewsbury and Worcester, and on the west by Holden. The assessed area is 8,826 acres; of which 1,397 acres are devoted to the growth of pine, chestnut, oak and birch. Rock maple, elm, buttonwood and oak line many of the streets in



and near the villages. Some of the trees that serve an ornamental purpose are of primeval growth. There is an oak whose circumference is 14 feet, and whose age is calculated to be between 300 and 500 years. There is also a great buttonwood tree, and several elms of larger size. A large number of trees were set along the streets in 1876. The land is broken, rocky and hilly. The rock is chiefly an inferior granite. Iron-ore, tourmaline imbedded in quartz, and fine specimens of mica are found. The soil of the uplands soon gets down to sand and gravel. In the northwest is a spring whose waters are impregnated with iron and sulphur. In the same quarter there are traces, in rupture of rocks and depressions of surface, of the effects of an earthquake which occurred in 1755. About a mile south of the central depot is a curious depression in the land, about four acres in extent, called "Pleasant Valley." Steep banks, whose sides are covered with birch and oak, surround it; but the whole enclosed area is level and smooth, and when covered with fresh verdure presents a very pleasing picture. Malden Hill, in the westerly part, and other eminences, afford extended views. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad runs along a ridge above the valley of the Nashua River; and from the station, near the centre of the town, the eye sweeps over the busy manufacturing villages near by on the east; or, turning northward, enjoys a fine view of Mount Wachusett, some ten miles distant. The Quinepoxet River from Holden on the west, and the Stillwater River from Sterling on the north, unite in the midst of the northern section of the town and form the south branch of the Nashua; which flows south through the centre, then eastward through rich intervalles into Boylston. These streams afford valuable hydraulic power. Three iron bridges span the rivers, one of which is 100 feet in length; and there is a massive stone bridge of three arches, 120 feet in length.

There are cotton mills both at Oakdale and the lower villages,—six in all; having a total of 42,428 spindles, and employing about 750 persons. There are a boot factory, employing in June, 1885, 148 men, two small woollen mills, and two or three saw and grist mills. Other manufactures were baskets, clothing, carriages, furniture, machinery and other metallic work. The value of the textiles made in 1885 was \$513,145; of boots, \$31,160; of wooden goods, \$19,055; and of food preparations, \$54,360. The value of the aggregate product was \$638,237. The value of the products of the 122 farms was \$122,590. A savings bank was incorporated here in 1888. The population is 2,927; of whom 506 are legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,161,850; with a tax-rate of \$18 on \$1,000. There were 464 taxed dwelling-houses. The public schools are graded, and include a high school. They occupy nine buildings, valued at \$28,500. There is a good library building, supplied with about 3,000 volumes. The four churches are Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic.

This town was formed from parts of Boylston, Holden and Sterling, and was incorporated January 30, 1808. The original settlers were from Marlborough, and occupied this place as early as 1720. A

Congregational church was formed in 1797. In several of the school-houses are beautiful tablets bearing the names of the 27 or 28 soldiers lost by the town in the late war.

Erastus Brigham Bigelow, LL.D., an eminent inventor, and founder of the town of Clinton, was born here in April, 1814. Robert Bailey Thomas, who edited "The Old Farmer's Almanac" from 1793 to 1846, was long a magistrate and surveyor here; and died at Oakdale, May 19, 1846, at the age of 80. The sale of this almanac rose to 225,000 copies in 1863. Mr. Thomas was an honest and a liberal man.

**West Bridgewater**, one of our oldest settlements, is situated in the northwesterly part of Plymouth County, 25 miles south of Boston. The main line of the Old Colony Railroad skirts the eastern border, with stations at Matfield and Satucket; sending from the former a branch to Easton, which has stations at West Bridgewater centre and Cochesett. The last two places and Matfield are the post-offices. The other village is Jerusalem.

The town is bounded on the north by Brockton, on the east by East Bridgewater, on the south by Bridgewater, and on the west by Easton. The assessed area is 9,822 acres; of which 2,890 are woodland, containing pine, maple, oak and birch. The underlying rock is sienitic and carboniferous. The surface is remarkably even, with a gentle inclination toward the south. Nearly 1,000 acres are in swale, or wet meadow, which produces a valuable hay-crop. The soil is generally a sandy loam. The town is drained by Salisbury-Plain River in the northeastern, Town River in the central, and Hockamock Brook in the western section. These streams furnish motive power of considerable value. There are good roads, and the appearance of the farms and dwellings indicates thrift and respectability.

There are two boot and shoe factories, a shovel factory, one making eyelet machines, and others of less importance. The value of the aggregate manufactures in 1885 was \$134,461. The product of the 51 farms was valued at \$103,043. The population was 1,707; of whom 443 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$969,589, with a tax-rate of 1.45 per cent. There were 382 taxed dwelling-houses. The ten public school-houses—occupied by primary and grammar schools—are valued at \$7,200. The high-school instruction is given in the Harvard Collegiate Institute, whose two edifices are valued at \$115,000. Beside the school-rooms, the main building contains a large lecture hall. This institution was founded in 1883 by a bequest of \$80,000 left by Benjamin B. Howard for the purpose about 20 years ago. He also left \$2,000 to aid in establishing public lectures, and the sum of \$20,000 to the Unitarian Church in this town. The other churches are the Baptist and Methodist.

This place was settled in 1652. The surnames of some of the principal settlers were Hayward, Willis, Basset, Washburn, Gannett, Brett, Cary, Tompkins, Harris, Fobes, Mitchell, Lathrop, Leonardson, Keith and Edson. The orthography of some of these

has been changed. The descendants of one family of Haywards omitted the *y*, and, later, transformed the word to *Howard*. Cary, was sometimes written *Carew*, and Lathrop *Laythorpe*. During King Philip's War, the settlers erected a stockade fort, and resolutely defended themselves against the incursions of the enemy, who burned many buildings, but succeeded neither in killing or capturing any inhabitant. In 1676, Col. Benjamin Church, whose force included 20 Bridgewater men, conquered a tribe of 173 Indians; the prisoners taken being brought to Bridgewater and confined in the cattle pound.

"They were well treated," says the annalist, "with victuals and drink; and the prisoners laughed as loud as the soldiers, not having been so well treated for a long time. . . . Jacob Allen of this town was killed at the capture of Burgoyne. West Bridgewater was incorporated on February 16, 1822; being the last formed, though the first settled, of the original town of Bridgewater, which embraced the territory of this, with that of Abington, Whitman, Brockton, East Bridgewater, and of the present original corporation of Bridgewater. The Rev. James Keith, ordained in 1664, was the first minister.

About 210 men from this town went into the Union service during the late war, and 25 were killed in battle or died in consequence of the service. There is a monument to their memory, erected at a cost of \$4,000. It consists of a granite column about forty feet in height, surmounted by an eagle with lifted wings and perched upon a globe. John Reed (1781-1860), an able statesman, and a member of Congress from 1813 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1841; Cyrus Alger (1782-1856), the eminent South Boston iron-founder; Caleb Reed (1797-1854), for more than 20 years editor of the "New Jerusalem Magazine;" and Sampson Reed (1800-1880), merchant, editor and author, were all natives of this town.

**West Brookfield** is a picturesque and beautiful farming and manufacturing town lying in the southwestern part of Worcester County, 69 miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad. It contains one handsome village, which has the post-office and the railway station for the town.

The territory is very irregular in form; being broad at the north and tapering to a point at the south, serrate and convex on the northeast and east, and concave on the west. New Braintree lies on the north; New Brookfield east of the main section; Brookfield, on the east, southeast and south; Warren on the southwest, but south of the western projection; and Ware on the west of the broad northern part. The assessed area is 12,138 acres. There are about 2,300 acres of oak and chestnut. At the pleasant village are many maple, elm, ash, spruce and horse-chestnut trees, some being of unknown antiquity. The village is further beautified by a shady common and adorned by a fountain. The town scenery is rendered beautiful by many wooded and cultivated eminences, and fertile valleys through which flow many streams. Whortleberry and Ragged hills diver-



THE TOWN LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, WEST BROOKFIELD.

sify the northern part; Wigwam and Foster hills, the eastern; Long Hill, the southern; and Coy's Hill, the western part of the town. A little west of the centre is Wickaboag Pond, about 430 acres in extent, one of the sources of the Chicopee River; one branch of which, flowing from Quaboag Pond, in Brookfield, crosses the southern section of the town. Ellis River flows southeast through the western part of the town; Sucker Brook drains the north, and Coy's Brook the eastern part. The underlying rock is granite and gneiss. The soil of the hills is a clay loam, and that of the lower lands a sandy loam,—both very fertile.

The number of farms is 98, and their product in 1885 was \$144,249. They required the labor of 196 men. There were five boot and shoe factories, employing 184 persons, and turning out goods to the amount of \$238,864. The manufacture of corsets employed 139 persons, and a book and job printing office employed 11. Wrought stone, wooden, leather and metallic goods, carriages and food preparations were other items of the manufactures; whose entire value for the year was \$309,498. The population was 1,747, of whom 444 were legal voters. The valuation was \$783,112, with a tax-rate of 1.33 per cent. There were 361 taxed dwelling-houses. There are a convenient public hall, and a fine library building containing a reading-room and a collection of about 6,000 volumes. The six public school-houses are valued at nearly \$20,000. The Congregationalists, Methodists and Roman Catholics each have a church edifice here.

This town was formerly the West Parish of Brookfield; and was set apart and incorporated, March 3, 1848. The first meeting-house here was built on Foster's Hill. On what is called "Indian Rock," on the northwest side of this hill, was a tower, erected as a lookout for Indians. Mark's Garrison stood near the southwest end of Wickaboag Pond, on a knoll below the junction of its outlet with the Quaboag River. It is related that Mrs. Marks, being left here alone one day, discovered hostile Indians near, apparently watching for an opportunity to attack the settlement. She immediately put on her husband's wig, hat and greatcoat; and, taking his gun, went to the top of the fortification. Here she marched to and fro, calling in a coarse tone, like a vigilant sentinel, "All's well! all's well!" The Indians no doubt thought the place could not now be taken by surprise; for they retired without doing any injury.

Lucy Stone (1818), prominent as an advocate of woman's rights; Rev. Austin Phelps, D.D. (1820), an able divine, and long a professor of rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, were natives of this town. Also natives, or long-time residents, were Jedediah Foster, a judge of the supreme court from 1776 to 1779; Dwight Foster, a judge of the court of common pleas from 1866 to 1869, and U.S. senator; Alfred D. Foster, judge of probate, Worcester County; and David Hitchcock and Jabie Upham, members of Congress.

West Cambridge. See Arlington.

West Centre Village, in Andover.

West Corners, a village in Randolph.

Western. See Warren.

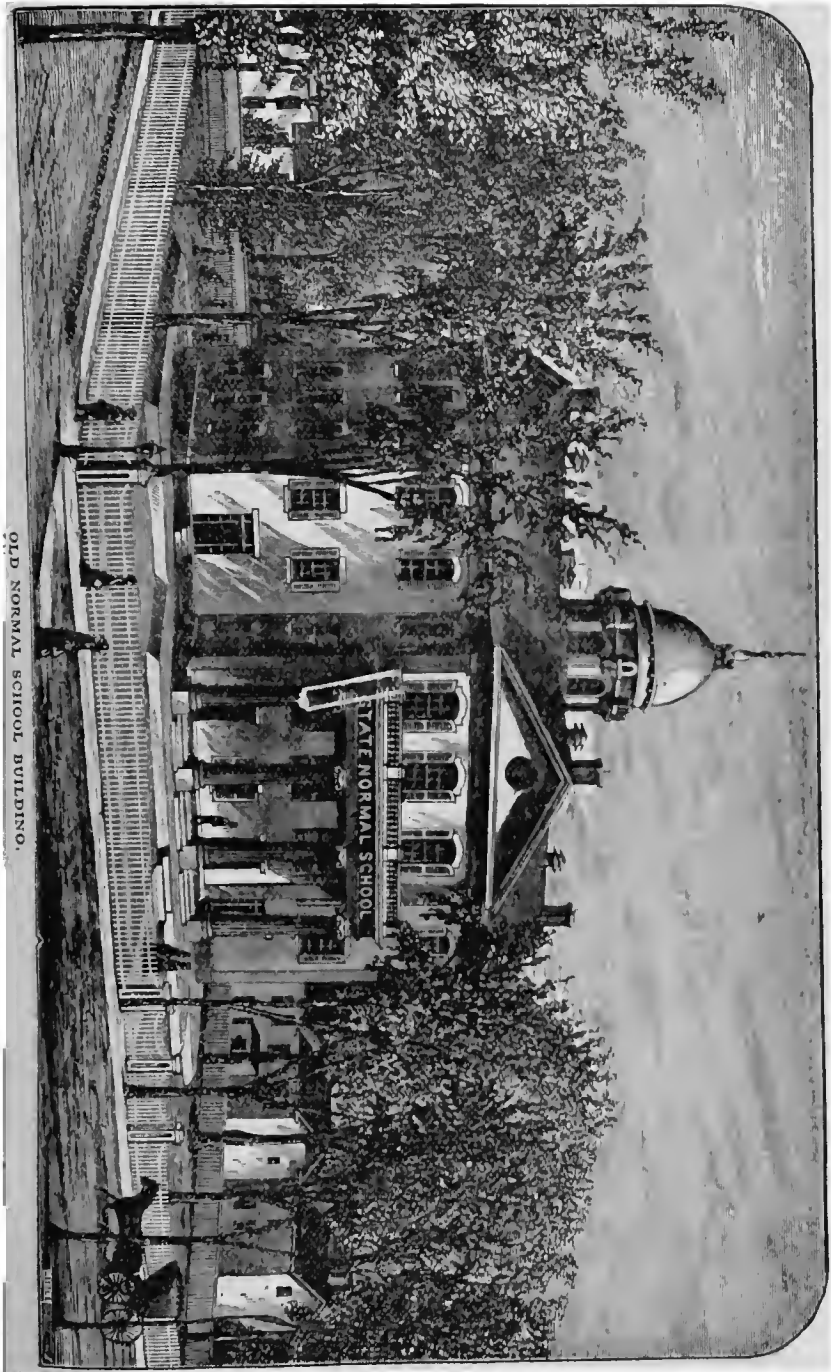
West Farms, a village in Northampton; also, one in Westfield.

Westfield, a village in Dedham.

**Westfield** is a large and flourishing town in the westerly part of Hampden County, 108 miles from Boston and 10 from Springfield. The Boston and Albany, the Holyoke and Westfield and the New Haven and Northampton railroads intersect at the centre. At this point is the principal village, which is the post-office for the town. The other villages are East Farms, Little River, Middle Farms, West Farms and West Parish.

The boundaries are Southampton on the north; Holyoke, West Springfield and Agawam on the east; Southwick on the south; and Granville, Russell and Montgomery on the west. The assessed area is 24,931 acres; of which 6,924 were forest. There is such diversity of soil that the flora is unusually interesting to the botanist; and it is said that a greater variety of native trees, shrubs, grasses and flowers is here presented than in any other township in the State. The geological structure is miocene tertiary and calciferous mica-schist, in which serpentine, steatite, scapolite, kyanite, schiller-spar and actinolite are found. Grindstone Mountain, in the northwest, is an extensive elevation, but the most prominent is Pochassic Hill, a beautiful and slightly eminence northwest of the centre. The Westfield River, a clear and rapid stream, flows south-eastward through the middle section, affording valuable hydraulic power. Its affluents in this town are Westfield-Little River, entering it near the centre; another stream entering at Little River village, in the southeast; and on the north side, Sacket's Brook,—each affording useful power. Pond Brook, the outlet of Hampton, Horse and Buck ponds, in the northeast, and Arm Brook, are affluents of Sacket's Brook. The scenery of the town is very pleasing. The central village occupies a basin-like valley in the midst of wooded hills and bluffs; and these, with the river, conspire to form a landscape of striking and unusual beauty.

The agricultural productions are those usual to the region, except that tobacco receives more attention. This crop in 1885 was 406,030 pounds in quantity,—worth \$47,780. The stock of neat cattle was 1,604; the horses and colts numbered 511; and the sheep and lambs 326. The number of fruit trees was 17,114; and there were 92 tobacco barns. The total farm product of the 329 farms was valued at \$446,093. The manufactures consisted of textiles, metallic goods, whips, tobacco and cigars, paper of various kinds, coffin trimmings, piano legs, organs, carriages, trunks, clothing, powder, stone, lumber,



OLD NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.



NORMAL HALL, WESTFIELD, MASS.



furniture, and other articles. There are iron-works, a powder-mill, three paper-mills, three saw mills, and two or three grain mills, and numerous establishments making whips and cigars. The whole number of manufactories in 1885 was 163. At that time 481 persons were employed in making whips; 386, in working tobacco and making cigars; 257, in making iron goods; 171, in paper-making; 36, in making cigar boxes; 46, in making coffin trimmings; 36, in making piano legs; and 27, in making organs. The value of the machinery and other metallic goods made was \$411,321. The value of all manufactures was \$3,009,048. The aggregate capital of the two national banks was \$400,000. The savings bank deposits at the close of last year amounted to \$832,778. There is also a co-operative bank with a fair volume of business. The population was 8,961; of whom 2,346 were legal voters,—which is an unusually large proportion for a manufacturing town. The valuation in 1888 was \$6,576,514,—with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There were 1,610 taxed dwelling-houses.

Westfield has a good town-hall, and the libraries more or less accessible to the public embrace in the aggregate 21,563 volumes. The Westfield Athenaeum library building is valued at \$10,000, and contains a reading room and upwards of 12,000 volumes. The Union-Street Improvement Society has a small collection of books, and the Normal School has some 6,000 volumes. The latter has also a cabinet of minerals. The newspapers are the "Times and News-Letter" and the "Valley Echo." The town has mixed and graded schools, including a high school. They occupy 22 buildings, valued in 1885 at \$69,950. The State Normal School in this place has a fine set of buildings. The appropriation for the third edifice (a boarding hall, just completed) and the necessary land was \$150,000; making the value of the entire property \$315,000. The institution is now admirably fitted for the education of the excellent young men and young women who naturally seek its advantages. The town has nine religious societies, some of which have very handsome edifices. These are two Congregationalist, two Methodist, a Baptist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Roman Catholic, a Second Advent and a Universalist. Many of the residences are beautiful places. The streets of the chief village especially are ornamented with ancient trees, and have neatly paved sidewalks. The water-supply is excellent.

The Indian name of this place was *Woronoack*. The English settlements were commenced a little after the middle of the 17th century. The town was incorporated on May 16, 1669, and named from its location. It suffered much from the incursions of the savages, and troops were stationed here for its defence. The sound of the drum served as the call to worship as well as to battle. A church was organized here, August 27, 1679; and the first pastor was Rev. Edward Taylor. The soldiers from this town lost in the late war for the Union are commemorated by a suitable monument.

Westfield River (sometimes called the Agawam River) gathers its first waters in

Savoy and Windsor, in the northeast section of Berkshire County; its main stream traversing Cummington, Chesterfield, Huntington, in Hampshire County, and Russell and Westfield in Hampden County; thence flowing between West Springfield and Agawam to the Connecticut. It has many branches and numerous falls.

**Westford** is a prosperous farming and manufacturing town of 2,193 inhabitants, occupying an elevated site between the Merrimack, Concord and Nashua rivers, near the centre of the northern section of Middlesex County. The Stony Brook Railroad, passing across the midst of the township, is intersected at Graniteville, in the western part, by the Nashua and Acton Railroad. The Lowell and Framingham Branch of the Old Colony, by its station at South Chelmsford, is convenient to the southeastern part of the town. The post-offices are Westford (centre), Coldspring, Forge Village, Graniteville and Nashua. The other villages are Chamberlain's Corner, Parkeville and South Westford.

The town has Tyngsborough on the northwest and north; Chelmsford and Carlisle on the east; Acton on the south; Littleton on the southwest; and Ayer and Groton on the west. The assessed area is 18,000 acres; of which 8,461 are forest, consisting of oak, pine, maple and birch. At the junction of this town with Ayer and Littleton is Forge Pond, of 170 acres; in the northern section are Nubanassuck, Sought-for and Keyes' ponds, of 123, 107 and 40 acres; north of the centre is Burge's, of 25 acres; and Flushing and Grassy ponds, of 20 and 18 acres, are also pretty sheets of water. The outlets of most of these are tributary to Stony Brook, which runs northeasterly through the midst of the town, furnishing valuable motive power. Nashoba Brook drains the southwestern part of the town, and the feeders of Hart Pond, on the Chelmsford line, the southeast part. The surface of the town is frequently, but not greatly, varied by hill, valley and plain. The village in the centre stands on a commanding eminence, from which Wachusett, Monadnock and the White Mountains are often distinctly visible. Calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist constitute the geological formation; and at Graniteville there are valuable granite quarries, in which large quantities of stone are prepared for use under the name of "Chelmsford granite." An immense ledge near the centre still bears upon its surface the furrows made by the ancient glaciers. Upon the face of this rock is a rudely carved figure, supposed to be the work of some Indian of artistic aspirations.

The manufacturing villages are on Stony Brook. The largest establishments are the worsted factory, employing upwards of 225 persons, and a machine-shop employing nearly 50 men and boys. Some 70 men are engaged in quarrying and dressing stone. Leather goods, carriages, clothing and food preparations are made to a limited extent. The value of the aggregate product in 1885 was \$1,020,752. The product of the 259 farms — employing 278 men — was \$180,136. There were in the town 5,990 peach-trees and 28,648 apple trees. The apple crop was valued at \$8,752; the straw-

berries, at \$2,007 ; cranberries, \$2,590 ; and blackberries — of which there were picked 94,142 quarts — \$9,672. The number of voters was 509, and of taxed dwelling-houses, 454. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,064,618, with a tax-rate of \$12.60 on \$1,000. There are 10 public-school buildings, valued at \$13,900. The Westford Academy, incorporated in 1793, has a building valued at \$4,000. The public library contains about 6,000 volumes ; and the Village Club-House has a small library. The weekly "Gazette" efficiently gathers the local news. The Unitarians, Congregationalists and Methodists each have a church edifice here. The town-house is a superior structure ; and there are in the town a dozen fine private houses and numerous beautiful residences.

Westford was originally a part of the Chelmsford grant ; and, after a long controversy, it was, on September 23, 1729, incorporated as a separate town. The first church was established here in 1724 ; and the Rev. Willard Hall was settled over it in 1727. The Congregationalist society was organized in 1828 ; and the first pastor was the Rev. Leonard Luce. Westford sent 135 men into the Union armies during the late war, of whom 48 died on the field or from wounds received in battle.

Among the eminent men of the past were Willard Hall (b. 1780), an able jurist, author, and M.C. from 1817 to 1821 ; Ezekiel Hildreth (1784-1856), an able teacher, and author of "Logopolis, or City of Words," and other works ; and Thomas Church Brownell, D.D., LL.D. (1779-1865), an Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, first president of Trinity College, and author of several works.

**Westhampton** is a farming town of 541 inhabitants, situated centrally in the western section of Hampshire County, 123 miles west of Boston, and, by highway, 8 miles west of Northampton (village). Its nearest railroad stations are those of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad in the four adjoining towns eastward. The post-office is Westhampton (centre). The other village is Loudville, on the line of Northampton, with a post-office in the latter town.

Chesterfield and Williamsburg bound it on the north ; Northampton and Easthampton, on the east ; the latter, also, on the south ; and Huntington and Chesterfield on the west. The form of the township is rhomboidal, with length north and south, and bounded by straight lines. The assessed area is 14,553 acres ; of which 4,796 are forest, consisting mostly of chestnut and maple. Several prominent elevations, as Hanging Mount in the north, Turkey Hill in the east, and Cub Hill in the west, impart a wild and romantic aspect to the scenery. There are several small and pretty ponds. The north branch of the Manhan River flows diagonally through the central, and Manhan Brook through the southwestern, section of the town. The soil, which is rather sandy and gravelly, yet fertile, rests on a bed of calciferous mica-schist and granite. In the former are found argentiferous galena and pseudomorphous quartz.

Apples, blackberries, blueberries and strawberries are a large prod-

uct; tobacco is much cultivated; and considerable quantities of maple sugar and molasses are made. The value of the aggregate product of the 102 farms in 1885 was \$97,946. There are in the town three or more saw, grist and wood-turning mills. Small quantities of leather, paper and metallic goods are made; the entire manufactures amounting to \$25,909. The number of voters was 144; and of dwelling-houses, 115. The valuation in 1888 was \$245,951, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,800. The eleven public school-houses are valued at \$10,500. The Westhampton Reunion Library contains some 1,200 volumes. There is one church, which is Congregationalist. It is a well-constructed and commodious edifice, and stands upon an elevation.

The first minister was the Rev. Enoch Hale, who was ordained in the barn of Ebenezer French, September 29, 1799. A brother of his was Capt. Nathan Hale, executed as a spy by the British in 1776. Westhampton was formerly a part of Northampton; and was set apart and incorporated, September 29, 1778. The town has produced several eminent men, of whom are the following: Nathan Hale, LL.D. (1784-1863), for many years editor of the "Boston Daily Advertiser;" Justin Edwards, D.D. (1787-1853), an able theological writer; Sylvester Judd (1789-1860), editor of the "Hampshire Gazette," from 1832 to 1835; Enoch Hale, M.D. (1790-1848), a noted physician; Dorus Clarke, D.D. (1797-188-), an eminent divine and author; and Rev. Sylvester Judd (1813-1853), a Unitarian clergyman, and the author of "Margaret," one of the most original fictions ever written by an American.

West Island, south of Acushnet, in Buzzard's Bay.

Westminster is an elevated and pleasant farming and manufacturing town, situated upon the highlands in the midst of the northern part of Worcester County, 55 miles northwest of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, which crosses the northern section of the town, having a station for Wachusett Village, and one at the village called Westminster Depot. The post-offices are the latter, Westminster (centre) and South Westminster. North Wachusett is another village.

Fitchburg lies on the east, and on the north of an eastern projection; Leominster, on the east; Princeton on the southeast; Hubbardston, on the southwest; and Gardner and Ashburnham both on the northwest and north. The assessed area is 22,484 acres; of which 4,059 acres are forest, consisting of birch, beech, maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, pine and hemlock. The underlying rock is ferruginous gneiss, dolerite, and, in the east, Merrimack schist. Graphite is found in small quantities. The soil is various, but generally fertile. The land is high and broken, but there are no great elevations, in comparison with Wachusett Mountain, which rises in Princeton from the southern border. Ball Hill at the southeast, Bean-porridge Hill in the north, and Beech Hill at the western border, are the highest. Prospect Hill, near the central village, is a beautiful eleva-

tion. Wachusett Pond, of 250 acres, in the southern part; Meeting-house Pond, of 172 acres, near the centre; South Gardner Pond, on the western border, adorn the landscape and are pleasant summer resorts. Whitman's River coming in from the north, Flag Brook in the central part, Centre Brook, and Flag Brook in the east, form the drainage system of the town. The streams are generally rapid, and the waters are mostly well stocked with trout and other fish.

The wood product of fuel, electric poles and railroad ties in 1885 was \$37,562. Apples, pears and blueberries were also large items in the product of the 229 farms; the total yield of which was \$193,931. There were four furniture factories; and about 100 men were engaged in making chairs and settees; the wooden goods made amounting to \$123,992. There were also a paper-mill, a tannery and several other limited manufactories; the total value of goods made being \$283,462. The Westminster National Bank has a capital of \$100,000. The population is 1,556; the legal voters, 444; and the assessed dwelling-houses, 373. The valuation in 1888 was \$756,256, with a tax-rate of \$14.50 on \$1,000. There are a good town-hall, a public library of about 2,000 volumes, and 12 public school-houses; the latter valued at nearly \$10,000. The schools are graded, and include a high school. The churches are one each of the Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists.

This town, originally called "Narragansett Number Two," was granted for services rendered in King Philip's War. The settlement was commenced in 1737, by Capt. Fairbanks Moore and Deacon Joseph Holden. A church was organized in 1742, and the Rev. Elisha Marsh ordained pastor. In the ensuing year ten forts were built for protection against the Indians. The town was incorporated April 26, 1770; being named for one of the seven boroughs of London. Westminster sent 166 men into the Union service during the late war, and lost 34. A beautiful monument of rollstone granite has been erected to their memory.

**West New Boston**, a village in Sandisfield.

**West Newbury** is a remarkably pleasant agricultural town in the northerly part of Essex County, 38 miles northeast from Boston. The Merrimack River separates it from Haverhill and Merrimack on the northwest, and from Amesbury on the north. Newburyport bounds it on the east; Newbury on the southeast; and Groveland on the southwest. Near the middle point of the Merrimack River border, a fine bridge, one third of a mile in length, connects it with Rocks Village, in Haverhill; and a street railroad connects with Haverhill and Groveland. The places mentioned, and the Byfield station at the south, afford railroad conveniences. The post-offices and villages are West Newbury (centre) and Artichoke in the eastern section.

Long Hill, Indian Hill, and other eminences, with Crane's and Dole's ponds, beautifully diversify the landscape. Indian Brook from the centre, and Artichoke Brook in the eastern part of the

town, flow into the Merrimack; and Beaver Brook in the south, into Parker River. The assessed area of the town is 8,107 acres; of which 434 are forest, consisting of pine, maple and birch, chiefly. The frequent orchards, and the numerous elms and maples, from the sapling to the monarch of a century, which adorn many streets and highways, give the town a woody appearance. Merrimack schist (quite slaty) and sienite constitute the geological structure; and iron-ore is found in some localities. The soil is mostly a rich clayey loam.

The value of the products of the 151 farms amounted in 1885 to \$183,984. The nursery products made up \$10,790 of this sum; apples, \$9,558; and strawberries, \$8,896. Pears and cranberries also formed considerable items. There were kept 660 milch cows, 95 oxen and 315 horses. The manufactures are chiefly boots and shoes, and combs and other horn goods. For the first, there were two factories, employing 441 persons; and of the latter, three factories employing 51 men. There were other small manufactures; the aggregate product reaching the value of \$94,023. The population was 1,899; of whom 532 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$953,137, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There were 383 taxed dwelling-houses. There are four public school-houses, valued at some \$5,000. The schools are graded, and include a high school. Three associations in the town have in the aggregate about 3,000 volumes. The town newspaper is the "Messenger," issued bi-weekly. The Congregationalists have two church edifices; the Baptists, Roman Catholics and Friends one each.

This town was formed from Newbury, February 18, 1819, and incorporated as the town of Parsons; and on June 14, 1820, the name was changed to the one it now bears. The first church was formed in 1698, when the Rev. Samuel Belcher was settled as pastor. West Newbury lost 22 soldiers in the late war for the maintenance of the Union. Cornelius Conway Felton, LL.D. (1807-1862), an eminent Greek scholar, and writer, was a native of this town.

**Weston** is an agricultural town having unusual scenic beauty, and situated in the southern section of Middlesex County, 13 miles west of Boston. The Boston and Albany Railroad has a station at Riverside, in the southeast part of the town. The Fitchburg Railroad runs through the northeast section, having a station at Stony Brook, near the middle of the eastern side; at Kendall Green (Weston station); and at Silver Hill (North Village). The Massachusetts Central Railroad crosses the middle section, having stations at Weston (centre) and Cherry Brook. Weston and Kendall Green are the post-offices. Lincoln lies upon the north, Waltham and Newton on the east, Wellesley on the south, and Natick and Wayland upon the west. The assessed area is 10,416 acres; yet the late census states the farm land as 11,217 acres; in which are included 4,351 acres of forest.

There are many small ponds about the centre and in the southern section, several of which are very beautiful. Stony Brook, with its

affluents, drains the northern part; a fine streamlet, furnishing small powers, flows through the centre; and the southern part is drained by other small streams. All are tributaries of the Charles River, whose devious line forms the division between Weston and Newton. The twin summits of Doublet Hill, in this town, are 360 and 364 feet above sea-level. Brown Hill is 360 feet in height. There are rough ledges, and a romantic gorge called "The Devil's Den," near Stony Brook. The population is principally along the street which runs medially through the town from east to west; yet many of the hills are crowned with dwellings, and some with handsome residences owned by families whose chief interests are in the metropolis. The highways and bridges are kept in excellent order, and the streets are adorned by numerous shade trees. Though somewhat rocky, the soil is strong. There are a great many apple, pear and peach trees.

The blackberries picked in 1885 amounted to the sum of \$1,260; raspberries, \$1,708; and strawberries, \$7,523. The value of the milk sold was \$70,535. The vegetable crop was large, especially that of cucumbers; of which there were raised 2,741,050 bushels. The value of the entire products of the 149 farms was \$253,388. The local manufactures consisted chiefly of furniture, leather goods, stone, hosiery and knit goods, cord and twine, carriages, metallic goods, and food preparations. The value of the aggregate was \$55,762. The inhabitants numbered 1,427; the legal voters, 324; and the assessed dwelling-houses, 286. The valuation in 1888 was \$2,076,600, with a tax-rate of \$6 on \$1,000. The public schools consisted of primary and a high school. The seven school-houses were valued at \$14,000. The town library contains about 7,000 volumes. The three churches are Baptist, Methodist and Unitarian.

The territory of Weston was formerly the western part of Watertown; and this circumstance probably suggested its present name, under which it was incorporated January 1, 1712. This town furnished 131 men for the Union cause in the late war, 16 above all demands; and of whom 6 were commissioned officers. Their names are recorded on a mural tablet in the public library.

At the point where Stony Brook enters Charles River is to be seen the curved line of an old ditch, enclosing, perhaps, a space of half an acre. Prof. E. N. Horsford regards this as the remains of an old fort built by the French; who, he says, came here about the year 1540, and built the fort of Norumbega. The Norumbega Tower is near by, in Waltham.

**West Parish**, a village in Haverhill; also, one in Westfield.

**Westport** is a large agricultural town, with some manufactures, forming the southwest corner of Bristol County, adjoining Rhode Island. The extreme length of the territory, north and south, is about 15 miles; and the width about 5 miles. The assessed area is 28,529 acres. Fall River bounds it on the north, Dartmouth on the east, Buzzard's Bay on the south, and

Tiverton and Little Compton, in Rhode Island, on the west. The woodland embraces 10,735 acres; the trees being chiefly oak and maple. Parts of Watuppa Pond and Sandy Pond, connected at the south, divide the land of the northern section from that of other towns on the west. Acoaxet River enters it at the northeast from Dartmouth; and on, this stream, on the line between the towns, is the village called Westport Factory or Westport Mills. Acoaxet River West Branch enters at the southwest, and joins the main river on the north of Horse Neck. Each stream becomes a broad arm of the sea for about 3 miles, and both here contain many islands. Between them lies a broad peninsula, at whose southern extremity is the village of Westport Point, having a good harbor. Central Village is on the river near its broadening; and on the river northward is Westport Village. These, with South Westport at the southeast extremity, are the post-offices. Other village names are Acoaxet, Horsneck, Quansett, Indian Town and Westport Harbor. The south side of Horse Neck is a fine long beach, curving from the western point southeasterly, and ending at the long southward projection of Gooseberry Neck. The land is level and the soil productive. A few low hills about Central Village are the principal elevations. The underlying rock is granite and felspathic gneiss. There are a large number of apple trees, which yield well. Cranberries, strawberries, cereals, corn and vegetables are large crops. The wood product in 1885 amounted to \$19,482; and the poultry product to \$51,218. The value of the aggregate product of the 330 farms was \$338,556. Only 118 farms exceeded 60 acres in extent, and only 10 contained over 150 acres. The cotton factory, in 1885, employed nearly 150 persons. There are one or more saw and grist mills, a carriage factory and a shipyard. The manufactures consisted chiefly of cordage and twine, carpeting, carriages, metallic goods, and food preparations. Textiles amounted to \$200,288. The value of all goods made was \$321,533. The fisheries, consisting of tautog, swordfish, alewives, bluefish and bass, yielded \$4,986. The population was 2,706; of whom 732 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,312,525, with a tax-rate of \$12.80. There were 702 taxed dwelling-houses. The public schools are graded, and include a high school. They occupy 18 buildings, valued at \$21,000. A public library was established in the early part of 1889. The local newspaper is the "Westport News," issued weekly. The Congregationalists, Methodists, and Friends each have a church in the town; and the Christian denomination has five.

This town was formerly a part of Dartmouth; from which it was set apart and incorporated, July 2, 1787. Its early name was Acoaxet, of Indian origin.

**Westport Mills,** or Westport Factory Village, in Dartmouth and Westport.

**West Springfield,** in the centre of Hampden County, Connecticut River, embracing a rich alluvial valley, flanked by wild



and wooded eminences on the west. The West Springfield station of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at the village of Mitteneague, on the Agawam River, is 101 miles southwest of Boston. This place, with West Springfield (northeast of it on the Connecticut) and Merrick, at the north, are the post-offices.

In the northeast is the pleasant village of Ashleyville; the paper-mill village is in the northwest; and Paugatuck, Riverdale and Tatham mark other quarters of the town. A noble bridge across the Connecticut, at the southeast, connects this town with the city of Springfield. The boundary on the north is Holyoke; on the east, Springfield; on the south, Agawam; and on the west, Westfield. The assessed area is 9,427 acres; of which 2,294 are woodland. The Agawam or Westfield River forms the southern line of the town. The other considerable stream is Black Brook, the outlet of Ashley Pond in Holyoke, which flows through the western section to the Agawam, furnishing power for the paper-mills and an excellent water for use in manufacturing. The west and northwest are somewhat hilly, and the extreme southeast marshy. The geological formation consists of the middle shales, sandstones, and dolerites; in which are found a variety of minerals,—as phronite, aukenite, celestine, satin-spar, and bituminous coal. The soil is mostly very fertile.

The aggregate product of the 159 farms in 1885 was \$211,925. The manufactures consist of writing and other papers, paper-boxes, soap, cotton goods, buttons, carriages, wagons, sleighs, steam-cars, guns, cigars, stone and lumber. The paper-mills employ about 200 persons, and the cotton-mills about the same number. The value of the paper goods made in 1885 was \$594,633. The population was 4,448; of whom 943 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$3,264,171, with a tax-rate of \$14.20 on \$1,000. A good town-house, and 22 public school-houses (valued at \$200,350) are the principal public edifices. The schools are graded, and include a high school. There is a public library of some 4,000 volumes. The churches consist of three Congregationalist, two Roman Catholic, and one each of the Baptists and Methodists.

This town was formerly a part of Springfield; from which it was detached, and incorporated, February 23, 1774. The first church was organized in June, 1698, and the first meeting-house erected in 1702. The third minister was the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., settled in 1756; his pastorate continuing over 60 years. During this time he composed about 5,000 sermons, seven octavo volumes of which were published.

West Springfield sent 228 men to aid in maintaining the Union cause in the late war, and has erected a handsome monument to honor those who were lost. Among the eminent natives of this town were Rev. Jonathan Parsons (1705-1776), celebrated for his eloquence; Gen. David B. Morgan (1773-1848), an efficient officer; and the Rev. Justin Perkins, D.D. (1805-1869), a missionary to the Nestorians, and author of "Missionary Life in Persia."

**West Stockbridge** lies midway of the western border of Berkshire County and of the State, 162 miles west of Boston. The Boston and Albany Railroad crosses the northwest corner, having a station at State Line (village), where it forms a junction with the west branch of the Housatonic Railroad. The latter follows up the valley of William's River through the eastern section, having a station at Williamsville, in the south, and another at West Stockbridge Village, in the northeast.

Rawson's Brook, flowing northward, and Wilson's Brook southward, drain the western section. The former, with Cone and Griffin brooks from the north, unite at West Stockbridge Village, forming a mill-pond, from which issues William's River, a tributary of the Housatonic. West and northwest of this village are Crane (or Great Quapan Kuk), Cranberry (or Small Quapan Kuk), and Mud (or Gilder) ponds. The town is bounded by Richmond on the north, Stockbridge on the east, Great Barrington and Alford on the south, and by Austerlitz, in New York, on the west. The assessed area is 11,353 acres; of which 2,903 are forests embracing a large variety of the trees common to the region. The land is rough and broken, and includes a part of the Teutonic range of mountains. The scenery is picturesque and pleasing. Levis limestone and Lauzon schist form the rock-basis of the town; and hematite, fibrous pyrolusite, and spathic iron occur. White-veined and clouded marble is found in abundance, and large quantities are wrought for exportation. Many large and handsome edifices have been constructed partially or wholly from this material; among which is the celebrated Girard College, in Philadelphia.

In 1885, 78 men were employed in mining the iron-ore. The principal manufactories consisted of half a dozen mills making horse-feed, meal and flour, and lumber. Other manufactures were lime, carpetings, cotton articles, paper goods, furniture, leather, clothing, carriages and machinery and metallic goods. The value of the manufactures in 1885 was \$125,174. The value of the product of the 121 farms was \$133,681. The Miners' Savings Bank, in this town, at the close of last year, held deposits to the amount of \$93,403. The population was 1,648; of whom 343 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$661,684, with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 365. There are a good town-hall and eight public school-houses; the latter valued at some \$10,000. The high school library contains about 200 volumes. The churches are one each of the Congregationalist, Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic. The post-offices are West Stockbridge Village, West Stockbridge Centre, State Line, and Rockdale Mills. The other villages are Four Corners, Leet Ore Bed and Williamsville.

This town was taken from Stockbridge and incorporated, February 23, 1774. A church was organized June 1, 1789, and the Rev. Oliver Ayers was the first regular pastor. John S. Stone, D.D. (b. 1795), author of "The Living Temple," and other works; and

Marcus Willson (b. 1813), an author of a series of readers and other school text-books, were natives of West Stockbridge.

**Westvale**, a village in Concord.

**Westville**, in Sturbridge; also, in Taunton.

**West Woods**, a village in Washington.

**Wewantitt River**, in Wareham.

**Weymouth** is a busy industrial and progressive town situated at the southerly extremity of Boston Harbor (or Bay), in the northeasterly section of Norfolk County. An arm of the sea, called Weymouth Fore River, separates the territory from Quincy and partly from Braintree, which form the western boundaries; and another arm, called Weymouth Back River, separates it from Hingham, which is the boundary on the east; both bodies of water being nearly three miles in length and receiving streams as their interior formation. That on the east is the outlet of Whitman's Pond, near the centre of the town, having an area of some 240 acres. This receives the outlet of Great Pond, in the southwest part of the town; which contains about 280 acres, and has a pretty island in the centre. The Shore Line of the Old Colony Railroad runs through the northern part of the town, having a station at Weymouth Landing (W. P. O.), in the west, a station for North Weymouth, and one at East Weymouth,—where are located the iron-works; and the Hanover and Plymouth Branch, running through the southern section, has a station at South Weymouth. The post offices are Weymouth (village and landing), Weymouth Centre, East, North and South Weymouth. Other villages are Lovell's Corners and Old Spain. On the southern border of the town is Abington; and the northern extremity is a peninsula called "Lower Weymouth Neck." Off the northern point is Grape Island; and the passage of water between the two is called "Lower Narrows." The length of the territory, north and south, is about eight miles, with east and west lines parallel, and all straight except on the water side. The assessed area is 9,224 acres; of which 2,724 were forests. Along the village streets and about some old country mansions are many handsome shade trees. There is an elm at East Weymouth whose trunk is 22 feet in circumference at the base and 20 feet 2 inches at the point of branching. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified by hills, valleys and plains, but is without high elevations. The underlying rock is almost entirely metamorphic granite, with some archæan slate formations in the north part. Many rough ledges appear. The surface material is largely a coarse gravel of glacial formation; and in the north part are some fine moraines ("horse-backs"). The soil in most parts is poor.

The product of the 148 farms in 1885 was valued at \$138,552. There were then, according to the recent census, 54 boot and shoe factories, employing 1,920 persons. There were 141 men employed in making fertilizers; 103 men were ironworkers; 66, nail makers; 21, quarrymen; 31, tanners; 23, wooden-box makers; and 20 girls were engaged in making paper boxes. Some other manufactures were food preparations, glue, polishes and dressing, clothing, carriages, fireworks, and cordage and twine. There are two printing offices; and there is a weekly newspaper entitled "The Weymouth Weekly Gazette," of good circulation. The value of the boots and shoes made was \$3,355,878; of iron and metallic goods, \$303,342; food preparations, \$123,930; leather, \$58,228; and of wooden goods, \$74,134. The value of the aggregate was \$5,294,183. The fishing product was but \$142. The Union National Bank of this town has a capital of \$400,000; and the Weymouth Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held \$566,055 in deposits. The population was 10,740, of whom 2,930 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$5,901,114, with a tax-rate of \$16.40 on \$1,000. There were 2,194 assessed dwelling-houses. There are a good town-house and several halls for entertainments. The 24 public school-houses were valued at \$115,000; and attached was \$12,000 worth of other property for school use. The system is graded, and includes a high school. The Tufts Library contains nearly 10,000 volumes. The Congregationalists have six churches in this town; the Roman Catholics, four; the Universalists, three; the Methodists, two; the Baptists, one; the Unitarians, one; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, one.

Weymouth was incorporated September 2, 1635.

In 1622, Thomas Weston, a merchant of good reputation in London, having procured for himself a patent for a tract of land in Massachusetts Bay, sent two ships, with 50 or 60 men, at his own charge, to settle a plantation. Many of the adventurers being sick on their arrival at Plymouth, most of the company remained there during the greater part of the summer, and were treated with hospitality and kindness by the inhabitants. Some of their number, in the meantime, finding a place in the Bay of Massachusetts, named *Wessagusset*, which they judged convenient for a settlement, the whole company removed to it, and began a plantation. This was a rather disorderly company, there being, it is stated, "many of them rude and profane;" and, being badly governed, they fell into disorder, and experienced much suffering from their extravagance, and conduct toward the natives, such as taking their corn. The Indians were so incensed against them, that they entered into a conspiracy to destroy the whole company. This was prevented by a daring exploit of Captain Standish. Such, however, was the reduced state of the colony, and their danger from the natives, that it was deemed prudent to break up the settlement. It appears, however, there were a few inhabitants here in 1624; as it is stated "that the few inhabitants of *Wessagusset* receiving an accession to their number from Weymouth in England, the town is supposed to have hence been called 'Weymouth.'"

The town was attacked by Indians on February 25, 1676, when several dwelling-houses and barns were reduced to ashes. Weymouth sent its full quota of soldiers to the defence of the Union in the late war; and to the 99 who were lost in the service it has erected a handsome monument. Of the noted persons born in this town were Abigail Smith (1744-1818), who in 1764 became the wife of John Adams, second president of the United States; William Cranch, LL.D. (1760-1855), an able jurist; and Joshua Bates (1788-1864), a successful financier.

**Whately** is a pleasant farming town lying on the west bank of the Connecticut River, in the southern border of Franklin County, about 116 miles west of Boston and 10 miles south of Greenfield. The Connecticut River Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad run through the town. The base-line of the Trigonometrical Survey of the State lies across the eastern section.

Conway and Deerfield bound the town on the north; Sunderland, on the east; Hatfield, on the south; and Williamsburg and Conway, on the west. The northern line is irregular. The assessed area is 12,211 acres; of which 2,807 are forests of chestnut, maple, beech and spruce. The land is low and swampy next the Connecticut, but high and broken in the west. Mount Esther, in the north of the northwest section, has an altitude of 995 feet; and at the southwest is another elevation called Grass Hill. The scenery is further beautified by Belden's, Moore's and Bardwell's ponds. Mill River (called by the Indians *Cupawong*) flows south through Whately (centre village and post-office), receiving, near the south line, West Brook, which runs diagonally across the western section, and on which is situated the other village, West Whately — also a post-office. Roaring Brook and Popple-hill Brook, in the north and northwest, are the other considerable streams. In the eastern part of the town are several chalybeate springs. Whately Glen and Warner's Glen have a local celebrity for picturesque beauty and impressiveness. Lower sandstone and calciferous mica-schist constitute the geological basis. Veins of galena have been found in the western part; and a stratum of umber and sienna was discovered here in 1864.

The yield of apples is large, amounting in 1885 to \$9,547 from 6,906 trees. Pears, quinces and berries are also a source of much profit. Maple sugar and molasses are regular annual products; and there are 265 sugar-houses in the town. There were also 97 barns for tobacco. The crop of this plant in the year mentioned was valued at \$28,577. The number of neat cattle was 1,313. The value of the entire product of the 151 farms was \$198,959. Two or more saw mills, a broom shop employing 15 persons, a hoop shop employing seven, constitute the largest manufacturing establishments. Other manufactures are carriages, straw and tobacco goods, and metallic articles. The value of all goods made was \$42,236. The population was 999; of whom 277 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$396,056, with a tax-rate of \$14.50 on \$1,000.

There were 201 assessed dwelling-houses. The six public school-houses were valued at \$4,200. There are a high school, a town hall, a town library of about 1,000 volumes, and a Congregationalist church.

This town was settled about the year 1735, by Lieut. Ebenezer Bardwell and others. It was then a part of Hatfield; from which it was detached and incorporated, April 24, 1771. The name was adopted in honor of Thomas Whately, who was a friend of Thomas Hutchinson, at this time the royal governor. The first church was organized in the year of the incorporation, and the Rev. Rufus Wells was the first minister. The town furnished 82 soldiers for the Union cause in the late war.

**Wheelerville**, in Millbury; also, in Athol.

**Whitehall Pond**, in Hopkinton, included in the Boston Water-works system.

**White Island Pond**, in Plymouth.

**White's**, a village in Easton.

**Whiteville**, in Mansfield.

**Whitinsville**, in Northbridge.

**Whitman** is a lively manufacturing town of small area in the northwestern section of Plymouth County, 21 miles south of Boston on the Abington and Plymouth Branch of the Old Colony Railroad. The post-offices are Whitman (village) and South Abington Station. Auburnville is the other village. The town is bounded on the north by Abington, on the east by Rockland and Hanson, on the south by East Bridgewater, on the southwest by the same, and on the west by Brockton. The assessed area is 4,303 acres.

There is an elevation at the northwest and two considerable hills in the northeast. There is a marsh at the north and another at the south on the stream that flows from Abington through the midst of the town. Hobart Pond, near the centre, is a fine sheet of water one half mile in length by one fourth in width. The town is well clothed in forests of pine, oak and birch, of which there are 2,807 acres. Elm, maple and chestnut trees, some very large, adorn the village streets, and shade many an old mansion. Streets and buildings generally appear in the best condition. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous. Some bog iron, blue slate and peat are found.

The soil is good, and the 72 farms in 1885 yielded products to the value of \$58,412. The manufactories consist of several boot and shoe factories, employing in 1885, 582 persons; two tack factories, employing about 150 persons; two box factories, employing 39 men; one casket factory, employing 14 men; and a large grain mill. One of the tack factories has a building 183 feet in length

by 48 feet in width, to which is attached an ell 334 feet long by 67 feet wide. Other manufactures are carpetings, clothing, carriages, leather goods, and wrought stone. The value of the boots and shoes made in 1885, was \$1,316,700; of metallic goods, \$680,550; and of wooden goods, \$162,000. The entire manufactured product amounted to \$2,371,342. Whitman Savings Bank at the close of last year held \$65,666 in deposits. The population in 1885 was 3,595; of whom 1,049 were legal voters. The six public school-houses are valued at \$22,500. There is a graded system, including a high and grammar and primary schools. The public library contains some 5,000 volumes. The churches are a Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, Unitarian and Roman Catholic.

This town was formed from parts of Abington and East Bridgewater, and incorporated March 4, 1875, under the name of South Abington. The name was changed to Whitman, May 4, 1886. A portion of the new town was annexed to Brockton, April 24, 1875. For further history, consult the articles on the parent towns.

**Whittenton**, a village in Taunton.

**Wickaboag Pond**, in Brookfield.

**Wilbraham** occupies a central position in the eastern section of Hampden County, and is 89 miles southwest of Boston. The Boston and Albany Railroad has a station at North Wilbraham in the northeast part of the town. This village and Wilbraham (centre) are the post-offices; and the other villages are Glendale and West Wilbraham.

Ludlow forms the boundary on the north; Palmer and Monson, on the east; Hampden, on the south; and Springfield, on the west. The assessed area is 12,901 acres; and of this 3,403 acres are woodland. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and upper conglomerate. A range of hills, entering near the middle of the southern side, extends northeastward past the centre. The local scenery is remarkably beautiful; the land spreading out into winding glades and valleys, or rising into picturesque eminences, from or near which small streamlets flow in various directions through the territory. The Chicopee River washes the entire northern border, and Mill River has its origin in the town; the south branch gathering its rills in the southern section, and the north branch flowing southwestward from Nine Mile Pond in the north, then, running northwestward for a couple of miles, it enters Springfield. This branch, for nearly its whole length in the town, is bordered by a cedar swamp. Apple orchards are numerous, and huckleberries are a source of some profit.

According to the recent census report, the value of the product of the 144 farms in 1885 was \$143,818. The largest manufacturing establishments are the paper mill, employing, in 1885, 148 persons; the twine mill, employing 30; the woollen mill, 31 persons; and the grain mill, employing 16 men. The value of the aggregate product

was \$644,622. The population was 1,724; of whom 356 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$625,715,—with a tax-rate of \$10.40 on \$1,000. There were 303 assessed dwelling-houses. The nine public school-houses were valued at \$9,200.



ACADEMY BUILDINGS, WILBRAHAM.

The Union Philosophical Library has about 1,200 volumes, and the Wesleyan Academy upwards of 4,000. The latter institution was incorporated in 1824, and is one of the oldest and best known schools in the country. Pupils are received from 10 years of age



BOARDING-HOUSE, WILBRAHAM ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM.

and upward, and of both sexes. The course of study is systematic and extensive, and includes all those branches which prepare the pupil for the common business of life, or for a higher course of collegiate or professional study. There are three Methodist churches, and one each of the Congregationalists, Adventists, and Union churches.



The Indian name applied to the original territory of the town was *Minechaug*, meaning "berry land." The first white settler was Nathaniel Hitchcock, who came to the place in 1730. The Rev. Noah Merrick, the first minister, was ordained in a barn in 1741; and in 1748 the first meeting-house was erected. The town was very patriotic during the Revolutionary struggle. During the late war it furnished 243 men for the army of the Union,—of whom 26 were lost in or by reason of the service. Joseph Badger (1757-1846), an early missionary west of the Alleghanies; John Stearns, M.D. (1770-1848), an eminent physician; Abraham Avery, an eminent Boston printer; and the Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D., were natives of this town.

Wild Harbor, in Bourne.

Wilkinsonville, in Sutton.

Wilkinsville, in Hudson.

**Williamsburg** is a hilly town, devoted to farming and manufactures, in the northern border of the west section of Hampshire County, 103 miles west of Boston. The New Haven and Northampton Railroad extends into the town, and has stations at Haydenville, in the southeast, and at Williamsburg (centre),—which are the post-offices. The other villages are Searsville and Skinnerville.

The boundaries are Conway and Whately on the north; the latter and Hatfield on the east; Northampton and Westhampton on the south; and Chesterfield and Goshen on the west. The assessed area is 15,168 acres; and of this, 3,413 acres are forest land. The rock-bed of this town is calciferous mica-schist and granite. The land is generally elevated and quite mountainous. High Ridge, in the northeastern corner, has an altitude of 1,480 feet, and was a station in the Trigonometrical Survey of the State. Other noted elevations are Walnut Hill, Day's Hill and Shingle Hill in the eastern, and Miller's Hill in the southern section. Mill Brook, running in a diagonal course southeasterly through the town, receives Wright and Beaver brooks from the eastern part and another stream from the west, and at the southern part of the town becomes Mill River; whence it pursues its course through Northampton to the Connecticut, furnishing much useful power all along its way. This is the stream of the thrilling occurrence known as the "Mill River Disaster," which inflicted great damage and loss of life, both in this town and Northampton.

"Early on the morning of May 16, 1874, the ill-fated reservoir, located about three miles north of Williamsburg village, covering an area of 111 acres, with an average depth of 24 feet, broke from its insecure fastenings, and rushed like an avalanche upon the beautiful villages in the valley below. . . . The wasted and death-stricken villages were Williamsburg, Skinnerville and Haydenville in the town of Williamsburg, and Leeds in Northampton. It has

been estimated that the losses in these four places alone amounted to fully \$1,000,000, without including damages to land and highways. The whole number of lives lost was 138.

"The State legislature, then in session, promptly voted an appropriation for rebuilding the roads, the sum expended not to exceed \$150,000. Only \$92,000 were used."

There are now in the rebuilt villages and other parts 13 manufactories; of which the largest are the brass-works, employing in 1885 210 persons; the woollen mill, employing 52; and the wood-turning mill, employing 8 men. Metallic goods were made to the value of \$267,047. Other manufactures were carpenters' planes, buttons, carriages, leather, and food preparations. The value of all goods made was \$474,827. The 131 farms yielded their products to the value of \$130,280. Tobacco, apples, maple sugar and molasses were considerable items. The Haydenville Savings Bank, at the close of last year, held \$264,404 in deposits. The population was 2,044; of whom 498 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$874,482. There were 404 assessed dwelling-houses. The public school-houses are 11 in number, and valued at \$10,500. The library associations at the two principal villages possess about 2,000 volumes. At each of these villages is a church edifice of the Congregationalists; and the Methodists and Roman Catholics in the town have one each.

This township formed the west part of Hatfield until its incorporation, April 24, 1771, as Williamsburg.

**Williamstown** forms the northwestern extremity of Berkshire County and of the State. It is noted as the seat of Williams College, and contains 3,729 inhabitants. The town is about 140 miles west by northwest of Boston, and some 25 miles north of Pittsfield. The Fitchburg Railroad has stations at Blackinton on the northeast border, and at Williamstown (North). These, with South Blackinton and Sweet's Corners, are the post-offices; and the other villages are Beechdale, Coleville, Slab City and North Williamstown.

The town is bounded on the east by North Adams and Adams, south by New Ashford and Hancock, west by Berlin and Petersburg in New York, and north by Pownal in Vermont. The assessed area is 28,184 acres; of which 9,594 are forests. About the town on every side are lofty mountains. Mount Hazen, in Clarksburg, on the northeastern border, rises to the height of 2,272 feet; Greylock, the highest elevation in the State, lifts his head to an altitude of 3,565 feet, in the southeast; Berlin Mountain, in the Taconic Range, which forms the western barrier, has an elevation of 2,814 feet; and the mountains on the north ascend to nearly this height. The township, therefore, occupies in the main a beautiful valley, enclosed by these lofty wooded eminences; through which the Hoosac River finds an opening on the east and north, and the two branches of the Green River an entrance on the south. The view of these bold mountain ramparts from the college buildings, in the central village, is on every hand magnificent. The valley in which the two

branches of the Green River meet is rich and beautiful; and the land of the whole town is productive, and remarkably well adapted to grazing and to the growth of the cereals and timber. The underlying rock is Levis limestone, Lauzon schist and the Potsdam series, with here and there a bed of clay and iron-ore. Fine crystals of quartz are sometimes found. Near the south village is a mineral spring, the waters of which remain at a temperature of about 70 degrees throughout the year, and are said to be efficacious in the cure of some diseases of the skin.

The mountain sides are admirably adapted to sheep-husbandry; and the sheep in 1885 numbered 2,361. At the same time the number of neat cattle was 1,606. Apples, maple sugar and molasses are considerable products. The value of the aggregate product of the 177 farms, according to the census of 1885, was \$285,469. Manufactures are slowly increasing in the town; the largest, in the year mentioned, being the woollen mill, employing 161 persons; and the cotton-mill, 191. Ten men were employed in brick-making. There were three lumber mills, and one or more grist-mills. Other manufactures were furniture, leather, boots and shoes, wood and metallic goods. The aggregate of manufactures amounted to the sum of \$591,364. The Williamstown National Bank has a capital of \$50,000. The number of legal voters was 736; and the number of dwelling-houses, 662. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,984,350, with a tax-rate of \$12.50 on \$1,000. The 12 public-school buildings were valued at \$7,500. There are two high schools, and the necessary ones of lower grades. The Glen Seminary and the Greylock Institute, in this town, are well-appointed private schools. The two or three village libraries aggregate nearly 6,000 volumes; the Greylock Institute has some 500 volumes; two learned societies nearly 10,000; and the College upwards of 22,000. The "Williams' Fortnight," a bi-weekly journal, is the principal periodical publication in the town. There are three Congregational churches (including the college church), a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, and an undenominational church having the somewhat romantic title of the "Church of Christ in the White Oaks."

This town, previously called "West Hoosac," was incorporated June 21, 1765, being named in honor of Col. Ephraim Williams. The first church was organized in the same year, when also the Rev. Whitman Welsh, the first pastor, was settled. Williams College, named, like the town, for Colonel Williams, was established in 1790 (inc. 1793); the legislature accompanying the charter with a grant of \$4,000. The institution has now 21 buildings, several of them modern and elegant structures. Under the conduct of Dr. Franklin Carter, the present president, the college has received gifts to the amount of about \$700,000. The first president was Dr. Ebenezer Fitch. The celebrated Dr. Mark Hopkins presided over the institution from 1836 to 1872; during which period the institution attained high rank. President Paul A. Chadbourne succeeded him; and on his decease in 1881, Dr. Carter was selected for this important place. The college buildings are situated on a broad and beautiful street

which runs over three charming eminences, forming apparently a part of the fine grounds of the institution. In this locality stands a fine monument of freestone, honoring the memory of the soldiers from Williams who fell in the late war for the Union. Near by is a marble shaft surmounted by a globe, which indicates the spot where Samuel J. Mills and his companions met by a haystack in 1807, and there made a consecration of themselves to foreign missionary labor; which occurrence proved the origin of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Both the central villages are places of unusual beauty; and one by one the mansions of summer residents are rising on the hills which encircle the college village.

Charles A. Dewey (1793-1866), attorney-general, also a justice of the supreme court of the State, was a native of Williamstown. He was the son of Daniel Dewey, a member of Congress and judge of the supreme court, and a resident of this town; which has been the residence of many eminent men.

**Williamsville**, in Hubbardston; also, in West Stockbridge.

**Willimansett**, a village in Chicopee.

**Willow Bridge**, a village in Somerville.

**Willowdale**, a village in Ipswich.

**Wilmington** is situated in the northeast part of Middlesex County, 15 miles north of Boston, and contains 991 inhabitants. Wilmington and North Wilmington are the post-offices. Other villages are Wilmington Centre and Wilmington Junction. The town is intersected by the Western Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Boston and Lowell, and the Lowell and Salem lines, which have stations convenient to all the villages.

Wilmington is bounded by Andover and Tewksbury on the north, by North Reading and Reading on the east, by Woburn on the southeast, by Burlington on the southwest, by Billerica on the west, and by Tewksbury on the northwest. The assessed area is 9,845 acres; and 4,901 acres — nearly one half — are woodland, containing pine, oak and maple. The land is rolling, with considerable plain. The underlying rock is chiefly calcareous gneiss, which in one locality crops out in a picturesque ledge called the "Devil's Den." In the northern part of Wilmington is a fine old estate, noted as the location of "Elmwood Spring;" around which buildings are being constructed for summer occupancy. Silver Lake is a pleasant sheet of water, in the northwestern part of the town, which affords a good supply of ice; a branch from the Boston and Lowell Railroad affording convenient transportation. Maple-meadow Brook drains the southern part of the town, and Lubber's Brook and others the central section; all meeting in a small marsh on the eastern border,

whence issues the Ipswich River. The northern part is drained by feeders of Martin's Pond, near the northeast border in North Reading.

The soil is sandy. Fruits and berries are plentiful; and the culture of the cranberry is increasing. This crop in 1885 amounted to \$5,537. The entire product of the 213 farms (including 73 detached lots) was valued at \$76,006. The well-known Baldwin apple originated in this town, and the parent tree is still shown. Many cattle are slaughtered here for the city markets; for which business there are 11 slaughter-houses, employing two or more men each. Three grist and saw mills are operated a part of the time; and others gone to ruin add an element of picturesqueness in their locality. The largest manufactory is the Perry's Tannery, employing about 60



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, WILMINGTON.

men. Carriages, metallic articles, and boots and shoes are made to a limited extent. The value of the total manufactured product of the town in 1885 was \$214,518. The number of legal voters is 240, and the dwelling-houses, 259. There were a good town-hall, a public library of about 1,400 volumes, and five public school-houses, the latter valued at \$6,000. An excellent high-school building was erected recently. The churches are a Congregationalist, a Methodist and a Roman Catholic.

This town was formed of parts of Woburn and Reading (before its division), and incorporated September 25, 1730. It was named for Lord Wilmington, then a member of the British privy council. Wilmington is the birthplace of Timothy Walker, LL.D. (1802-1856), an able jurist; Sears Cook Walker (1805-1853), a noted mathematician and astronomer; and of Joseph Reynolds, M.D. (b. 1827), author of several popular books.

## Winchell's Mountain, in Granville, 1,362 feet in height.

**Winchendon** lies in the northern border of Worcester County, 68 miles northwest of Boston on the *Cheshire Railroad*, which runs through the town, connecting with the *Fitchburg Railroad* at *Ashburnham Junction*. The latter road runs through the southwest corner of the town, convenient to the village of *New Boston*. The post-offices are *Winchendon* (centre) and *Waterville*, on *Miller's River*, about one and a half miles northwest of the centre. Other villages are *Bullardville*, *Centreville*, *Harrisville*, *Hydeville*, *Spring Village* and *Springville*.

The boundaries are *Ashburnham* on the east, *Gardner* on the southeast, *Templeton* on the southwest, *Royalston* on the west, and *Fitzwilliam* and *Rindge*, in *N. H.*, on the north. The assessed area is 24,758 acres; of which 5,895 are forest. The land is elevated and hilly, especially in the central part. The principal eminences are *Rocky Hill* in the northeast, *Town-line Hill* in the southeast, *Bride Hill* in the southwest, *Tallow Hill* in the northwest, and *Benjamin Hill* and *Mount Pleasant* — very attractive eminences — in the central part. *Denison Lake*, 87 acres in extent, is a beautiful sheet of water near *New Boston*; and *Monomee Pond*, of 114 acres, sends a valuable tributary into *Miller's River*. Many small streams, fed by never-failing springs, circulate through the territory, affording good mill-sites; but the principal hydraulic power — to which the place is indebted for its rapid growth and prosperity — is furnished by *Miller's River*, a very handsome and steady stream which enters the town on the eastern border, and, by a very circuitous route, runs far towards the northwest, then turns southward, and leaves the town at the southwestern border.

The largest manufactories are a cotton mill, employing, in 1885, 193 persons; a pail and tub factory, a machine shop, and a toy factory. Twelve persons were employed in making bit-braces, 37 in making chairs and other furniture; 14 in the two saw mills; 11 in the two tanneries; 68 in making sewing and other machinery; 25 in making toys, and 259 in making pails and tubs and other wooden goods. Wrought stone, brooms, carriages, clothing, beverages and other food preparations are also made to a considerable extent. The value of the aggregate product was \$1,316,420. The 166 farms yielded the amount of \$89,664. The *First National Bank* of this place has a capital of \$200,000; and the *Winchendon Savings Bank*, at the close of last year, held \$666,408 in deposits. The population was 3,872; of whom 914 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,961,296, with a tax-rate of \$14.40 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 769. *Winchendon* has a good town-hall, a public library of some 4,000 volumes; and two weekly newspapers — the "*Advertiser*" and the "*Courier*." There is a graded system of schools, which includes a high school. These occupy 10 buildings valued at \$32,400. The churches consist of two *Congregationalist*, a *Methodist*, a *Baptist*, an *Advent Baptist*, a *Unitarian* and a *Roman Catholic*.

In June, 1734, the land at this place was granted to Lieut. Abraham Tilton, to be divided into 63 equal parts, one for the minister, one for the schools, one for the ministry in future, and the rest to 60 persons, mostly of Ipswich; hence the settlement received the name of Ipswich Canada. In 1752, the town had ten families, some of whom left the place from fear of the Indians; and those who remained turned their dwellings into garrisons. The first church was organized in 1752, when the Rev. Daniel Simpson was ordained pastor. The town was incorporated, June 14, 1764; its name having been conferred, it is stated by Mr. Whitmore, by Governor Francis Bernard, in honor of a town in England in which he had an heir's interest.

Hon. William Barrett Washburn, a governor of the Commonwealth, and a U.S. senator, was born in this town, January 31, 1820. Winchendon, on October 16, 1889, dedicated a handsome monument to her fallen soldiers.

**Winchester** is a delightful suburban town in the easterly section of Middlesex County, eight miles west-by-northwest of Boston, on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which here sends off a branch to Woburn. The stations are Mystic, Winchester (centre) and Cross Street. Winchester is the post-office; and the small villages are North Winchester, Symme's Corner and Cutler's Village.

The form of the township is irregularly triangular, with the base line running northeast and the apex southeast. The adjoining towns are Woburn on the northwest, Stoneham and Medford on the east, the latter and Arlington on the south, and Lexington breaking off the angle on the southwest. The assessed area is 3,390 acres; of which 641 are forest. The underlying rock is sienite and dolerite, in which occurs a bed of copper ore. Several wooded eminences impart a charming variety to the scenery in the eastern and western sections of the town. Through the midst flows, in a devious course, the beautiful Mystic River; which, on the southern border, spreads out into the celebrated Mystic Pond. A charming sheet of water called "Wedge Pond," in the centre, is noted for the lilies which numerously bespangle its waters in the summer. It is said that the swallow makes its earliest annual appearance swiftly flitting over this lake. Fruits and berries, greenhouse products and vegetables, especially the last two, are furnished to the Boston markets in great quantity from this town. There were 13 establishments devoted to flowers. The number of farms is 65; and their aggregate product in 1885 was \$151,388. In manufactures, there are a machine shop, a saw mill for ornamental woods, factories for piano cases, keys and actions, for clocks, watch-parts and jewelry, for artisans' tools, for cotton batting, cotton and wool wadding and felting, food preparations, and furniture, the last employing 30 men. There are seven tanneries and currying shops, employing in the aggregate 314 men. The number of establishments was 41; and their product in 1885 was \$2,410,942. The Winchester Savings Bank, at the close of last

year, carried \$380,000 in deposits. The population was 4,390; of whom 1,019 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$4,407,851, with a tax-rate of \$16.70 on \$1,000. There were 782 assessed dwelling-houses. The ten public school-houses were valued at \$47,600. The schools are graded, and include a good high school. The public library contains about 7,000 volumes. The Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society also has a library of some 300 volumes suited to its objects. The weekly newspaper of the place is the "Star." There is one church each of the Congregationalists, the Baptists, Methodists, Protestant Episcopalians, Unitarians and Roman Catholics.

Many of the citizens are engaged in business in Boston, and others upon various transportation lines. Many of the private residences, situated on beautiful swells, or occupying commanding positions upon the hillsides, present a beautiful appearance. The streets are kept in fine order, and ornamented by numerous shade-trees, and the whole town has an air of comfort, thrift and independence.

Winchester was formed from parts of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge (Arlington), and incorporated, April 30, 1850. The town furnished 224 men for the Union armies in the late war, of whom ten were lost in the service.

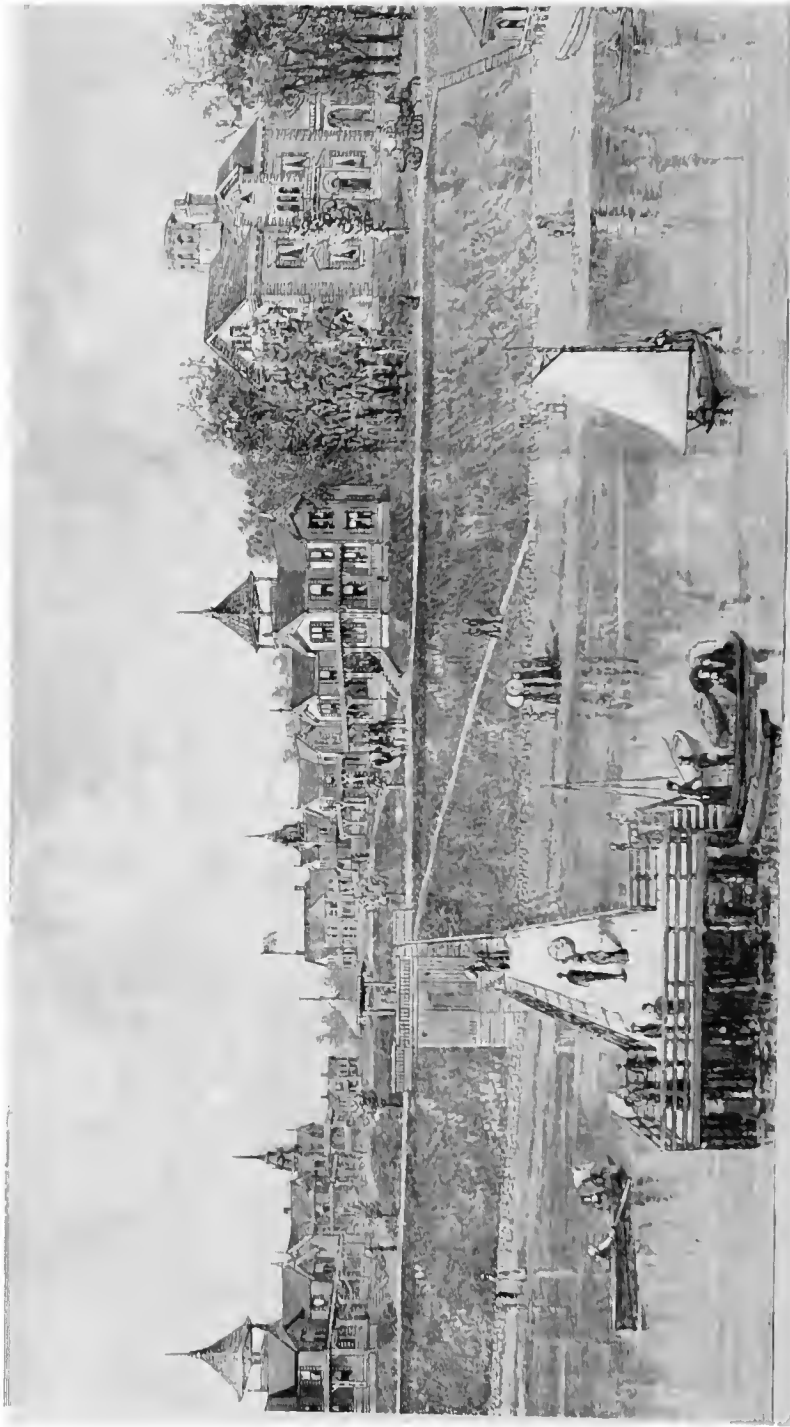
**Windsor** is situated in the northeastern part of Berkshire County, about 150 miles from Boston, and 12 miles from Pittsfield and 7 from Dalton by highway. The last two afford the nearest railway stations. The villages are Windsor Hill (Windsor P.O.) at the centre, and East Windsor (P.O.), or Jordanville, in the extreme southeast.

Savoy bounds this town on the north; Plainfield and Cummington, on the east; Peru and Hinsdale, on the south; and Dalton and Cheshire on the west. The farms are reported in the State census as containing 23,204 acres, of which 7,306 acres were woodland. The assessed area is 21,795 acres. The township is about seven miles in length and five in breadth. The geological structure is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group, in which abound the minerals, zoisite, actinolite and rutile. The general surface is not greatly varied in altitude, yet there are several considerable elevations, of which the most prominent is Windsor Hill, near the centre, which bears a Congregational church and the chief village. A picturesque pond, covering 107 acres, in the northeastern corner, is a principal source of the Westfield River; which, with its branches, drains the eastern, while the streams forming the East Branch of the Housatonic, drain the western section of the town. A very pleasing feature in the scenery is the Waheonah Falls, on one of the latter streams in the southwestern corner. The water here tumbles over a rocky precipice some 70 feet, filling the air with spray and music, and forming one of the finest scenic pictures in this region.

Orewards of the sugar maple abound; and there are not less than 23 sugar-houses. Apples are a fair crop, good stocks of cattle are kept, and large quantities of butter made. The value of the product of







1 Bluff Cottage

2 Cottage Park House

3 Grove Cottage

**COTTAGE AND BARTLETT PARKS, WINTHROP, MASS.**

4 Bartlett House.





the 118 farms in 1885 was \$121,271. Two saw mills and three grist mills were operated in the town. Wooden-ware, edge-tools, scythe-stones and leather are the other principal manufactures. The aggregate value of goods made was \$11,311. The population was 657; of whom 163 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$210,579, with a tax-rate of \$15 on \$1,000. There were 138 assessed dwelling-houses. The eight public school-houses were valued at \$2,000. The East Library Association has some 300 volumes.

The land of this town was originally purchased by Noah Nash, June 2, 1762, for £1,430. It was incorporated July 2, 1771, under the name of "Gageborough," in compliment to Governor Thomas Gage ("General Gage"), but the name was changed in 1778 to the present one. The Indian name was *Ouschanpamaug*.

**Winetuxet**, a village in Plymouth.

**Winneconnet**, a village in Norton.

**Winter Hill**, a hill and village in Somerville.

**Winthrop** consists of an irregular peninsula forming the northeastern boundary of Boston Harbor, five miles from Boston; being the easterly extremity of Suffolk County. The Boston, Winthrop and Shore Railroad makes a circuit of the town, and connects with places outside by means of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad at Winthrop Junction. The nine stations of the former road are one-half mile apart and furnish excellent accommodations for all sections of the town. At Winthrop Junction connection is also made through East Boston with Boston's system of street railroads.

The post-office is Winthrop, which is the central and chief village. Other sections are Winthrop Highlands, overlooking the sea and rapidly becoming occupied; Ocean Spray, the lengthwise cluster of family hotels and cottages facing the ocean; Winthrop Beach, a part of which, Great Head, is a bold promontory with fine residences and well-appointed club houses; Point Shirley, the site of Taft's famous hotel of world-wide fame for its game and fish dinners. Sunnyside, Woodside, Bartlett and Cottage Parks are beautiful grove-adorned resorts commanding fine views of the Blue Hills, Boston and the inner harbor.

The assessed area is 829 acres, and there are about 8 miles of beach. Shade and ornamental trees are scattered freely along the streets, about the dwellings and among the summer cottages. Apple, pear, peach and other fruit trees are numerous. The farms are fast becoming divided into cottage lots, and but one manufactory, a currier's shop, is now standing; the town is fast building up, not only as a summer resort, but an all-the-year-round place of residence for Boston business men. In 1885 the fisheries, consisting wholly of lobsters, clams and perch, brought in \$20,850. The population in 1885 was 1,370. In 1889 this had in-

creased to 2,200 permanent inhabitants and a summer population of 6,000. The total valuation in 1889 was \$3,278,465, the number of dwellings 786, the debt less than 2 per cent. of the valuation, the tax rate \$13.50 on \$1,000. The town has just completed a system of sewerage. The streets are lighted by electric lights, and pure water pumped from wells in Revere is supplied to every part of the town. A pressure of 75 pounds enables the town to maintain an efficient fire department without steam fire-engines. The town-hall contains the public library, town officers' rooms, etc. The square in front of the hall is ornamented by a beautiful fountain. Two recently erected school-houses afford accommodations for 8 schools. The Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics each have church edifices, and at the beach are two union chapels where worship is conducted in the summer. The "Visitor," a weekly paper, gives the local news of the town. Winthrop votes unanimously against the sale of liquor, and the enforcement of this vote is the reason that the place is so remarkably free from rowdiness.

Winthrop was settled about the same time as Boston. Deane Winthrop, the sixth son of Gov. Winthrop, built a house here about 1649 which is still standing. Deane died here in 1704, and when in 1852 the town was set off from North Chelsea (now Revere) the name Winthrop became the legitimate appellation of the town. Winthrop was formerly called Pullen Point and Chelsea Point, and was a part of Boston until 1739, and then until 1846 it was a part of Chelsea.

## Wire Village, in Spencer.

**WOBURN** is a very pleasant and prosperous city in the easterly part of Middlesex County, 10 miles from Boston. The Boston and Lowell Railroad runs through the eastern section of the town, following the valley of a tributary of the Mystic River, having a branch to Woburn centre, and another to Stoneham in the opposite direction. Woburn (centre), Montvale, North Woburn and Cummingsville are the post-offices. The other villages are Central Square, Durensville, Highlands, Horn Pond, Thompsonville, East Woburn and Woburn Watering Place.

The form of the territory is that of one angle and the adjacent sides of a hollow square, with the angle southeastward. On the northwest are Burlington and Wilmington; on the east are Reading and Stoneham; on the southeast is Winchester; on the southwest, Lexington; and on the west, Burlington. The assessed area is 7,653 acres; of which 1,457 acres are forests of oak, maple and pine. The lots, lawns and streets of the central village contain so many shade and ornamental trees that it has been termed "The City of Trees." They are elm, maple and horse-chestnut; and some are said to be 200 years old. Apple and other fruit-trees abound. The underlying rock is sienite; a huge mass of which, called "Rag Rock," lifts its head near the central village. The surface of the town is finely varied by hill and valley; and three bold eminences

— Whispering Hill, Zion's Hill and Horn Pond Mountain — mark the landscape. The last eminence, by its numerous springs, supplies the Woburn Water-works,— which have an ample reserve source in Horn Pond, near this hill on the northeast. This beautiful sheet of water has an area of 103 acres and an average depth of 20 feet. Richardson's Pond, in the northeast section, covers about 90 acres.

The city is remarkable for the number and extent of its tanneries, of which in 1885 there were 27, and now a larger number. In that year, according to the recent census report, the number of their employees was 1,488; and the value of the leather prepared for market by these and finishing establishments was \$5,455,117. There were 21 boot and shoe factories, employing 519 persons, and making goods to the amount of \$631,869. Chemicals, glue, shoe-stock, artisans' tools, machinery and other iron goods, tin-ware, cordage and twine, harnesses, carriages, furniture, and many other articles, are produced in large or small quantities. The value of the entire manufactures was \$7,105,897. The aggregate product of the 107 farms amounted to \$132,075.

The First National Bank has a capital of \$300,000; and the savings bank, at the close of last year, carried \$970,050 in deposits. The valuation in 1888 was \$8,575,523,—with a tax-rate of \$19.70 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 2,085. The population in 1885 was 11,750; including 2,905 legal voters. There has been a large increase from these figures; and a population of about 15,000 is now claimed. There have been large accessions of Swedish people, as well as of native stock. The 13 public school-houses were valued at \$180,000.

There is a very handsome library building of red sandstone and light trimmings, in the Romanesque style, and having a tower midway of the front. It was built at a cost of \$100,000, from a bequest of \$140,000 for this purpose of the late Charles Bowers Winn, a native and a citizen. The library is free to all inhabitants of the city; and now contains about 25,000 volumes. The rooms are adorned by a large number of paintings, formerly belonging to Mr. Winn's father, who had purchased them mostly in Europe. A fine cabinet of minerals, presented by Hon. John Cummings, adds to the attractions of the edifice. Other structures of which the citizens are proud are the water-works, the savings-bank building, the Dow block, the opera-house, Lyceum Hall, the central railroad station, and several others, old and new, whose designations are not at hand. Fine residences are numerous in the entire city. There are two or more very handsome churches, — of which the city, in 1885, possessed eight. The Congregationalists and the Roman Catholics had two each; and the Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Unitarians each had one; and one has recently been erected by the colored people. The "Advertiser" and the "Journal," of this city, are wide-awake and useful weeklies.

Woburn was originally known as "Charlestown Village," having been settled under the auspices of people of the late town of Charlestown. It was incorporated May 18, 1642; and adopted its present

name from regard for Woburn in the county of Bedford, England. The first church was organized August 14, 1642; and the Rev. Thomas Crane was ordained minister by the laying on him the hands of two members of the church,—in the truly Congregational way. The number of soldiers furnished to uphold the Union cause in the late war was 775; and in honor of the 82 who were lost there has been erected, at a cost of \$10,000, a beautiful monument, whose summit is the figure of a soldier in bronze, designed by Milmore.

Woburn is the birthplace of the following eminent men: Samuel Blodget (1724-1807), an enterprising inventor; Gen. James Reed (1724-1807), a gallant officer, present at the battle of Bunker Hill; Samuel Locke, D.D. (1732-1788), president of Harvard University from 1770 to 1773; Jeduthan Baldwin (1732-1788), an able engineer; Col. Loammi Baldwin (1745-1807), an able surveyor and officer; Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford) (1753-1814), a very distinguished statesman and physicist; and Roger Minot Sherman, LL.D. (1773-1844), an able jurist.

**Wollaston Heights**, a village in Quincy.

**Woodbridge's Island**, at the east side of Newburyport harbor.

**Woodbury's Village**, in Sutton.

**Wood End**, the outermost part of the peninsula (now become a long island) guarding Provincetown harbor, bearing a light; also, a southeastern point of Rockport (formerly Emerson's Point), devoted to summer residences.

**Wood's Holl**, a harbor and a village in Falmouth.

**Woodville**, in Hopkinton; also, in Wakefield.

**WORCESTER**, the capital of Worcester County, is an enterprising mercantile and manufacturing city, 44 miles west-by-southwest of Boston, 43 miles northwest of Providence, and 53 miles northeast-by-east of Springfield. Its latitude is 42° 16' 17" north, and its longitude 71° 48' 13" west. The city is the centering point of six railroads, namely, the Boston and Albany Railroad, the Norwich and Worcester (leased by the New York and New England Railroad), the Worcester and Nashua, the Providence and Worcester, the Worcester and Fitchburg, and the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad. With these roads entering at various points of the compass, transportation facilities are afforded convenient to the outlying villages. These are Lake View, Quinsigamond, Barbers (which are the post-offices), Barnardville, Blithewood, Bloomingdale, Greendale, Jamesville, Leesville, New Worcester, Northville, Tatnuck, Trowbridgeville, East Worcester, South Worcester and Wor-



cester Junction. The Union Passenger Station at Worcester, of hewn granite, is one of the handsomest and best-equipped stone structures of the kind in the country.

The adjoining towns are West Boylston on the northeast corner, with Royalston nearly in contact; Shrewsbury on the east; Grafton at the southeast angle; Millbury and Auburn on the south; Leicester on the west of the southern section, succeeded by a corner of Paxton; while Holden lies along the northwest line. The form of the town is quite irregular. The area is about 36 square miles, of which 20,835 acres are assessed land. The woodland embraces 2,923 acres; containing a variety of trees, with a large proportion of chestnut in the eastern part. The geological structure of the territory consists of the St. John's group, Merrimack schist, and ferruginous gneiss, in which occur steatite, beds of clay and peat and of iron-ore. The land is charmingly diversified by rounded hills and winding valleys, through which some of the tributaries of the Blackstone River make their way, and furnish some motive power. Mill Brook runs through the city proper, furnishing much power, and affording a terminal channel for the excellent sewerage system. It has its origin in North Pond, in the northern part of the town, and is the main stream of the Blackstone River. The other principal streams are Broad-meadow Brook in the southern section, Kettle Brook in the southwest, and Tatnuck Brook in the western section. Hills and elevated land surround the township; and within are Winter Hill in the north, Tatnuck Hill in the west, Prospect Hill in the centre, and Millstone Hill in the east commanding a fine view of Lake Quinsigamond and the hills and vales of Shrewsbury, divided from the city on its whole eastern side by this beautiful sheet of water. These and lesser eminences, as well as the vales and plains, are covered with well-cultivated farms, orchards and gardens, interspersed with attractive farm-houses, and often with handsome residences.

"There is scarcely to be met with, in this or any other country," says Prof. Edward Hitchcock, referring more especially to the central section, "a more charming landscape than Worcester presents from almost any of the moderately elevated hills which surround it. The high state of agriculture in every part of the valley, and the fine taste and neatness exhibited in all the buildings of this flourishing town, with the great elegance of many edifices, and the intermingling of so many fine shade and fruit trees, spread over the prospect beauty of a high order, on which the eye delights to linger."

The extensive territory of this city embraces the large number of 349 farms; whose product in 1885 was \$620,756. The manufactures are exceedingly numerous. The leading articles are boots and shoes, cut shoe goods, carriages, rail-cars, boilers, rolled and sheet iron, machinery, tin, copper and brass goods, wire-work, fire-ovens, edge-tools, wrenches, files, shoe and other artisans' tools, ploughs and other agricultural implements, doors, sashes and blinds, screws and other metallic articles for mechanics' uses, furniture, organs,

men's clothing, corsets, hosiery and other cotton, woollen and worsted goods, cards, card clothing, looms, dye-stuffs, chemicals, oils and paints, bricks, tiles and pipes, paper, envelopes, boxes, cards and other paper goods, leather, belting, harnesses, trunks and valises, packed and butchers' meat, flour and meal, tobacco articles, and beverages. The whole number of establishments, as enumerated in the industrial census for 1885 (recently published), was 772; employing about 25,000 persons, and producing goods to the value of \$28,699,524. Worcester is the location of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company, noted for its wire; the G. H. Whitecomb Company for its envelopes; the Ames Plough Company, for its ploughs,—of which it makes 30,000 a year, of 150 or more patterns. There are other makers of the first two articles. The power-loom industry originated in Worcester, and there it has been developed to an extent that has made the Worcester looms famous throughout the world. There are now three loom works in the city, the annual product of which is valued at \$2,500,000.



KNOWLES LOOM WORKS.

Worcester has seven national banks, whose aggregate capital stock is \$2,250,000; and four savings banks, carrying deposits, at the close of last year, to the amount of \$23,081,684. The population in 1885 was 63,389; of whom 14,843 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$61,502,636,—with a tax-rate of \$16 on \$1,000. There were 8,720 taxed dwelling-houses.

The public schools in the city are graded, and include a high school and a State Normal School. The school-houses belonging to the city were 43 in number, and were valued at \$1,034,939. Several of them—the high school especially—are superior structures. The Worcester-County Free Institute of Industrial Science is a school of great value and high repute. Its principal building is constructed of colored stone from Millstone Hill, and occupies a fine eminence in the northern section of the city. It is a free school of technology, founded by the liberality of the late John Roynton, of Templeton, in Worcester County, who gave \$100,000 for the institution on condition that the city of Worcester should furnish the buildings. A grant of \$50,000 was made by the State and a donation of \$100,000

by the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, for the school. It was also provided with a well-furnished machine-shop, costing about \$80,000, by the generosity of the late Ichabod Washburn. The Oread Institute, a picturesque structure of stone, in the form of a feudal castle, and occupied as a young ladies' seminary, makes an impressive appearance in the southern section. The College of the Holy Cross is delightfully situated on the northern acclivity of Packachoag Hill. Other schools are the Highland Military Academy, the Worcester Academy, the Orphanage of the Sisters of Mercy, the Union Church



THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, WORCESTER.

Free Kindergarten, two business colleges and several others. The State Normal School has a beautiful building of colored stone on a commanding eminence in the easterly section of the city. A valuable feature of this school is the apprenticeship system in teaching; and another is the systematic psychological observation of children.

The Worcester Free Public Library contained, in 1885, about 63,000 volumes, and occupied a building valued at \$40,000. There is a new and noble structure for the purposes of a public library now building. This institution has been made uncommonly useful to

the community through its connection with the city schools; a result which has been largely owing to the exceptional qualifications and zeal in this work of the librarian, Mr. Samuel S. Green, — of long experience and wide repute.

The latest, and prospectively the greatest, of the institutions of this city, and possibly of the country, is the Clark University, established in 1887 by Hon. Jonas G. Clark, a citizen who, by enterprise and the exertion of great native ability, had acquired a very large fortune. For years he cherished the purpose of founding an institution that would not interfere with, but supplement all others, by making its object the enlargement of the boundaries of human knowledge. He wisely chose to guide the formation of the institution himself, and has therefore, while still in the vigor of life, given the sum of \$2,000,000 for a basis of an institution of philosophical research, to be eventually extended in all directions within the

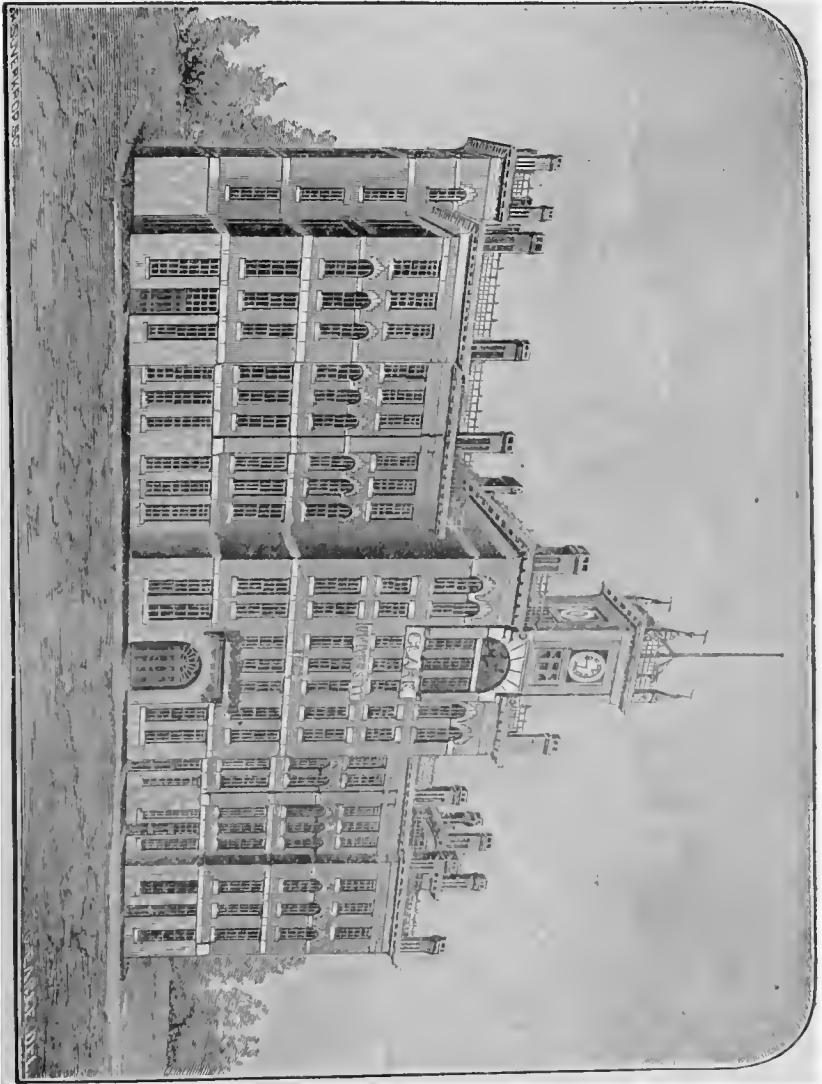


THE OREAD INSTITUTE, WORCESTER.

scope of human observation. He has associated with him in the conduct of the institution several gentlemen of acknowledged eminence; and Prof. G. Stanley Hall, of the Johns Hopkins University, has been chosen as the president; and several teachers of high ability have already been associated with him.

Several of the institutions have large and excellent libraries; and the aggregate number of volumes in the public, professional and association libraries in the city (excluding those of church and Sunday schools) was 236,750. Of these was the county law library, of 9,000 volumes; that of the Natural History Society, an active and beneficial institution; and of the American Antiquarian Society, founded in 1812 by the munificence of Isaiah Thomas, the most celebrated American printer of his time; which has a large collection of books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and objects of biology; and the Worcester Antiquity Society, which has similar collections, but of a more local and social nature. The Worcester County Musical Association,

having its organic centre in this city, was started some thirty years ago, and is now fitted, probably, to do more for music than any



CLARK UNIVERSITY, WORCESTER.

other institution of the kind in the country. Its annual musical festivals have won for the city the reputation of being an important musical centre. The influence of the society in the city is nowhere



THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, NEW YORK

more quickly perceived than in the churches. The number of these is forty-one. They include 9 Congregationalist, 7 Baptist, 6 Methodist, 6 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant Episcopal, 2 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, a Free Baptist, an Evangelical Lutheran, a Friends, a First Church of Christ, an African Methodist, and an undenominational church.

Some of these edifices are noble churchly structures; of which St. Paul's — a strictly Gothic form — is esteemed one of the finest; and All Saints (Episcopal) and the Central Church (Congregationalist) are notable for their beauty. The new quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association are such as reflect credit upon the architect and the city. Among the public institutions of Worcester of a specially benevolent character, the Worcester Lunatic Hospital stands at the head. Its enormous granite structure is delightfully located by the lake in the eastern section of the city. It has 1,000 feet of frontage, and consists of a central administration building with thirteen wings extending from each side; each one being so constructed as to admit light and air on all sides. In May, 1889, this building contained over 800 patients. Another public building of note is the county court-house, a handsome structure of granite. Mechanics' Hall is the place for great audiences — seating about 2,000 persons; and the elegant theatre will accommodate, probably, two thirds as many. Horticultural Hall, Washburne Hall,



TRINITY METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grand Army Hall and Insurance Hall, fall successively from the last number, but are mostly pleasant places. There are many handsome business blocks, while some of the factories have a very striking appearance. The Old South Meeting House — of the first parish of Worcester, organized in 1716 — has recently disappeared; but its old neighbor, the town-hall, though neither imposing nor beautiful, still stands, serving well the city uses. From its social and political influence, Worcester is sometimes, and not inappropriately, called "The Heart of the Commonwealth."

This place was incorporated as a town, October 15, 1604; and was named for the ancient city of Worcester, on the Severn, in England. Its incorporation as a city occurred February 20, 1848. *Quinsiga-*

*mond*, now applied to the lake at its eastern border, was the Indian name for Worcester. The Indians inhabiting here were probably Nipmucks. They were much under Christian influence, and King Philip tried in vain to induce them to join his cause against the whites. The first permanent settlement by the latter appears to have been in 1713, when Jonas Rice returned to the home from which dread of the Indians had driven him and others,—the wife of one (Dickory Sargent) having been killed by them in 1704. In 1718 a number of Scotch-Irish families, from Londonderry, came in. The people evinced a sturdy patriotism during the Revolutionary war, and were active in suppressing Shay's Insurrection. During the war of the Slaveholders' Rebellion the city was prompt to furnish its full quota of men and to sustain its full share of the expenses.

"The Massachusetts Spy" was first issued in Worcester by Isaiah Thomas (previously mentioned) May 3, 1775. His press was set up three days prior to the battle of Lexington; and thus "the first thing printed in Worcester" contained an account of the battle of Lexington. From this press, also, came the first folio Bible printed in the United States. The present newspapers and journals of the city are the Evening Gazette, Evening Telegram, and the Spy, dailies; *La Travailleur* (French), semi-weekly; the Sunday Telegram, the *Egis* and *Gazette*, the *Massachusetts Spy*, the *Christian Weekly*, *Le Courrier de Worcester* (French), the *Home Journal*, *Ostra Postfen* (Swedish), *Veckoblad* (Scan.), weeklies; the *Eastern Medical Journal*, semi-monthly; the *Messenger of Truth*, the *Piedmont Mission Builder*, and the *Pocket Guide*, monthlies.

Worcester is the native place of the following distinguished persons: Col. Timothy Bigelow (1739-1790), a Revolutionary patriot, and member of the Provincial Congress 1774-1775 (to whom there is an elegant monument); Benjamin Adams (1765-1837), B.U. 1788, an able lawyer; Levi Lincoln, LL.D. (1782-1868), governor of the State from 1825 to 1834; Lewis Bigelow (1785-1838), a prominent lawyer; Charles Allen, LL.D. (1797-1869), an able statesman; William Lincoln (1801-1843), an editor and antiquary; George Bancroft, LL.D. (1800), an eminent historian and statesman; Manton Marble (1835), an able editor and author; and Dorothea L. Dix, a well-known philanthropist.

**World's End**, a promontory at the end of a long peninsula forming the northern extremity of Hingham.

**Worthington** is a fine farming and grazing town lying in the northwesterly section of Hampshire County, on the eastern declivity of the Green Mountains. It is 143 miles west of Boston and 17 miles (by highway) west of Northampton. Its nearest railroad stations are at Hinsdale, Williamsburg and Huntington. The post-offices are Worthington (centre), West Worthington, Ringville and South Worthington. Four Corners is the other village.



This town is bounded on the north by Cummington, on the east by Chesterfield, on the south by Chester, and on the west by Middlefield and Peru. The assessed area is 10,825 acres; of which 5,189 are forest. The geological formation is the Quebec group, and calciferous mica-schist. Specimens of kyanite, in long-bladed crystallizations, are found. The surface is elevated, but there are few high hills. The several streams flow southeasterly, and are affluents of the Westfield River. They are well stored with trout, and have furnished power for many saw mills. The present number is three; and there are three or four grist-mills. Plane, broom and rake handles, bedsteads, children's sleds and baskets, some iron machinery, carriages and food preparations are manufactured. The entire quantity of goods made in 1885 was valued at \$26,010. The 173 farms yielded products valued, in the aggregate, at \$132,394. The land is fairly fertile. There are 17,621 apple-trees, and some of most other fruit trees usual in the region. Berries also are plentiful. Maple sugar and molasses are made in large quantities, as the 77 sugar-houses indicate. The product in 1885 was 58,644 pounds, valued at \$5,497. Good stocks of cattle and sheep are kept. The population is 763; of whom 225 are legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$304,408, with a tax-rate of \$17.50 on \$1,000. The number of assessed dwelling-houses was 187. The 11 public school-houses were valued at \$3,500. The town library contains nearly 500 volumes. There is a Congregational church at the centre, a Methodist at South Worthington, and one at West Worthington.

The town was incorporated June 30, 1768. Natives of eminence were Mrs. Jane Ermina (Starkweather) Locke (1805-1859), a poetical author; and Gen. James Clay Rice (1829-1864), a gallant officer, who died from wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia.

**Wrentham** is a good old farming town lying in the southwest corner of Norfolk County, about 27 miles southwest of Boston. It has six pleasant villages, — Wrentham (centre), South Wrentham, West Wrentham, Plainville, Sheldonville (which are post-offices), and Shepardville. The Old Colony Railroad stations in the adjoining towns, north, south, east and west, are some four or five miles from the central village.

The town is bounded on the north by Franklin and Norfolk, east by Foxborough, south by North Attleborough, and on the west by Franklin, Bellingham and Cumberland, in Rhode Island. Its assessed area is 19,052 acres; of which 8,170 are woodland. The northeasterly section of the town is undulating. The scenery of the central part is diversified by Knickup Hill and Bald Hill, and two beautiful sheets of deep and clear water known as "Archer's Pond" and "Whiting's Pond;" while Red-brush Hill, rising to the altitude of 456 feet, and Joe's Rock, to 486 feet above the sea, are prominent features of the southwest corner. Mill River, a tributary of Charles River; Furnace Brook, of Neponset River; and Abbott's Run and Bungay Brook, affluents of Blackstone River, furnish con-

siderable motive power, which has been improved to some extent. About a mile south of the centre there is a notable curiosity called "Wampum's Rock." It consists of a cave about nine feet square and eight feet high, surrounded by a ledge of broken rocks. It was long the residence of an Indian family named "Wampum," but is now merely a shelter for the cattle in storms.

There were within the town, in 1885, 298 farms (including 6 detached lots); of which 65 contained above 80 acres, and 12 over 150. The value of their aggregate product in that year was \$193,787. The principal manufactures are straw goods and jewelry, for which there are several small establishments each. There are also two mills for crude woollen goods, and four or five saw and grist mills. Some boots and shoes, leather, furniture, boats, carriages, wrought stone, beverages and food preparations are made. The value of the manufactures was \$429,025. The National Bank of Wrentham has capital stock to the amount of \$52,500. The population in 1885 was 2,710; of whom 661 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,346,468, with a tax-rate of \$13.50 on \$1,000. There were 575 taxed dwelling-houses. The schools are graded, and include a high school. They occupy 9 buildings, valued at \$30,300. Two association libraries and the high-school library aggregate about 700 volumes. The other literary institution of the town is the "Review," a weekly journal. The churches are one each of the Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Universalists, Roman Catholics, and the Latter Day Saints.

The first English inhabitant of this town was Samuel Shears. Several French families (of whom were Madame Arnaud and Bartholdy) resided in this town during a later period. The Indian name of the place was *Wolomapanuge*. It was incorporated as a town October 15, 1673, and named for Wrentham, in England, whence some of the settlers came. The first church was organized April 13, 1692, when the Rev. Samuel Mann was ordained pastor. During King Philip's War, in 1676, the Indians burned every house in the place except two in which were persons sick with the small-pox, which the savages greatly feared. The town sent 336 men into the Union service during the late war, ten of whom were commissioned officers.

James Mann (1759-1832), an eminent surgeon; Benjamin Cowell, (1782-1860), a distinguished lawyer and writer; and Enoch Pond, D.D. (b. 1791), an eminent divine, author of many theological works, and for many years president of Bangor (Maine) Theological Seminary, were natives of Wrentham.

**Wyoma**, a village in Lynn.

**Wyoming**, a village in Melrose.

**Yarmouth** forms a section of the southern part of Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, 75 miles southeast of Boston by the Old Colony Railroad, which passes through the midst of the town; its Hyannis Branch skirts the western border.

The township extends from Barnstable Bay (forming the southern portion of Cape Cod Bay) on the north to the ocean on the south. Dennis bounds it on the northeast and east, and Barnstable on the west. A peninsula of peculiar form, called Point Gammon, projects far into the sea from the southern shore, marking very nearly the middle of the south side of Cape Cod, and enclosing Lewis Bay, which lies westward. This body of water and a mill stream at the north mark the western boundary of the town; while Chase-garden River flows between it and Dennis on the north, having, at its confluence with the bay, a small harbor called Bass Hole. A series of connected ponds called Bass River lie along nearly the entire eastern side, flowing southward, affording a very good harbor at its junction with the sea. Yarmouthport, at the northwest, also has a small harbor. The names of the principal ponds are Dennis in the northwest; Mill and Follins ponds and Kelly's Bay in the east; and Long, Swan, Flashes, Louis, Flax, Horn and Halfway ponds in the southern part. The surface of the land is diversified to a small extent by hill and valley, while the north shore along the bay is marshy. The highest point of land is German's Hill, 138 feet in height, near the centre of the town; its summit affording a fine view of the sea on either hand. The soil, though sandy, is very good; and where not cultivated is generally covered with a growth of oak and pine upon the upland, and of cedar in the swamps. On the borders of the ponds and streams are seen the azalea, or swamp honeysuckle, the wild rose, grape, and the elder with its panicle of white flowers in summer and its black berries in autumn.

Cranberries are cultivated to an unusual extent. This crop in 1885 reached 5,000 barrels, valued at \$25,000. The entire crop of the 14 farms (only four of which exceeded 100 acres) was but \$39,953. The manufactures are small, but numerous. There is now one establishment making salt; which, at the beautiful village of South Yarmouth, was formerly the leading industry, when many acres were covered with the works, and a small army of windmills fought the air with their arms, while they pumped the salt-water into the vats. Other manufactures are boots and shoes, carriage-wheels, clothing, furniture, leather, wrought-stone, metallic goods, chemicals, food preparations, and small vessels. The value of this entire product was \$64,038. The fisheries, consisting chiefly of eels, bluefish, herring and perch, yielded \$7,048. The commercial marine consisted of two barques, three schooners and four ships; aggregating 9,613 tons. The First National Bank of Yarmouth has a capital of \$350,000. The population of the town in 1885 was 1,856; of which 540 were legal voters. The valuation in 1888 was \$1,363,874, with a tax-rate of \$10 on \$1,000. There were 549 taxed dwelling-houses.

There is a town library of nearly 4,000 volumes; and there are association libraries at South Yarmouth and West Yarmouth. The newspapers are the "Cape Cod Item," the "Yarmouth Register," and the "Mayflower,"—all weeklies with a good circulation; that of the last being exceptionally large for a country publication. The school system consists of the grades of primary, intermediate and

high. There are four school buildings, valued at \$10,150. The churches, are two Congregationalist, two Methodist, a Baptist, a Universalist, a Friends, a Roman Catholic, and a church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian). The post-offices are Yarmouth, South Yarmouth, West Yarmouth, East Yarmouth and Yarmouthport. The latter is one of the most beautiful villages of the county. The handsomely shaded main street, with its rows of modern and antique residences, solid and comfortable in aspect, has a very pleasing appearance.

This town, called by the Indians *Mattacheese*, was incorporated September 3, 1639, and named from a seaport at the mouth of the Yar, in Norfolk County, England. The early records of the town are lost. The Rev. John Millar was probably the first minister. There was once an Indian town and meeting-house near Swan's Pond; and the Indian burial place is still visible. One of these Indians was the first man of the provincial army to enter the grand battery at Louisburg in 1745. "He crawled in at the embrasure," says Dr. Alden, "and opened the gate, which Vaughan immediately entered, the enemy having withdrawn from this battery; though, at the time, this circumstance was not known." Yarmouth has furnished many brave and accomplished seamen to the country, and has material for an interesting town-history. It furnished about 250 men for the service of the country during the late war.

Eminent men: Samuel West, D.D. (1730-1807), an able clergyman and writer; George Thacher (1754-1824), a distinguished lawyer and judge, and an M.C. from 1789 to 1801; Timothy Alden, D.D. (1771-1839), author of "A Collection of Epitaphs," in five volumes, published in 1814; Oliver Alden Taylor (1801-1851), a clergyman and miscellaneous writer.

**Zoar**, a rough and romantic tract of land on the left (north) bank of the Deerfield River, near the mouth of the Hoosac Tunnel, was, by an act of legislature, April 2, 1838, divided, and one part annexed to Rowe and the other to Charlemont. The name is now applied only to a village within the limits of the tract in the western extremity of Charlemont. It has a post-office, a station on the Fitchburg Railroad, a saw mill, and several dwelling-houses, nestled in between Deerfield River and the mountains.

**Zylonite**, a village in Adams.

THE END.

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