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VIEW OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER IN 1838. (Main Street looking north from Elm.)

Brockton and Its Centennial

Chief Events as Town and City
1821—1921

The Organization and Story of its
One Hundredth Anniversary
June 12-18, 1921

WARREN P. LANDERS
Editor

Published by the City of Brockton, Massachusetts
1921

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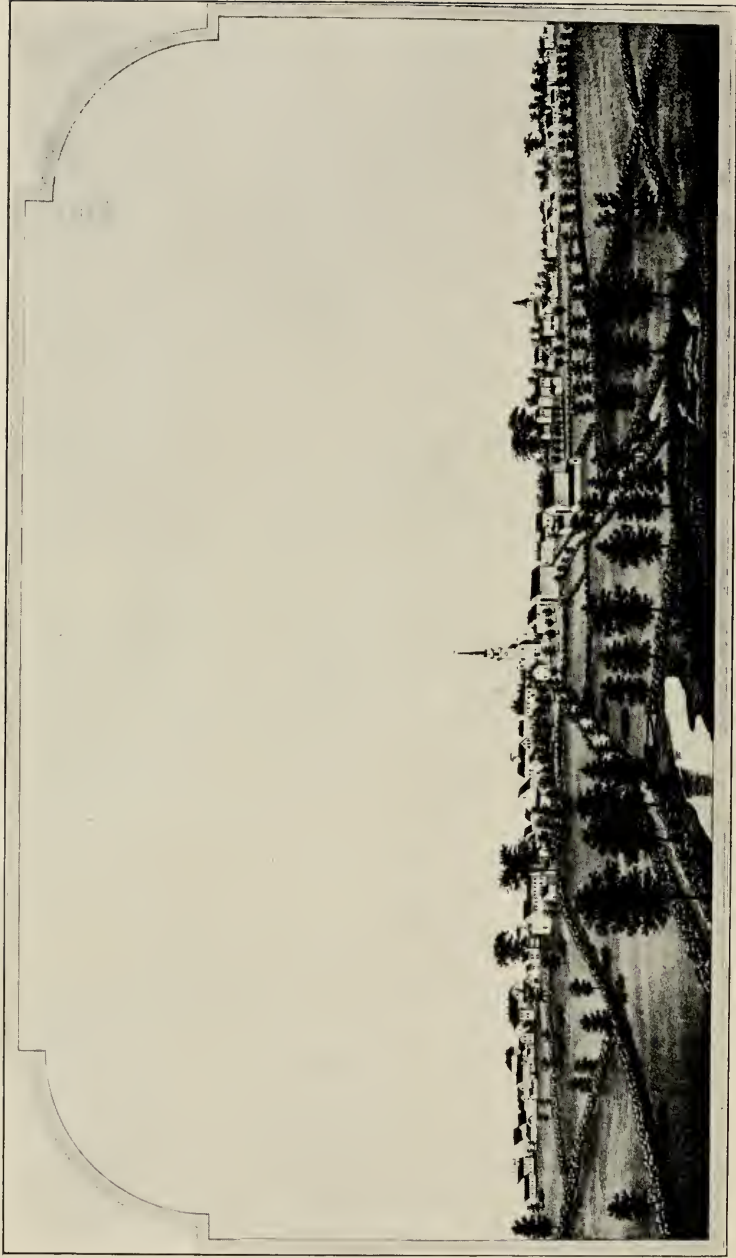
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NORTH BRIDGEWATER, 1844.

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NOTE

In presenting this Book of BROCKTON AND ITS CENTENNIAL, the Editor desires to express appreciation for courtesies extended by the State, the Malden and Brockton Libraries for privileges in research; and to the *Brockton Enterprise*, *The Transcript* and *The Boot and Shoe Recorder* of Boston, for articles originally written by him for their columns.

Thanks are also due *The Brockton Enterprise* and *The Brockton Times* for the free use of news material in preparing The Story of Centennial Week; to the Brockton Chamber of Commerce for office and stenographic service; to the photographers co-operating in producing the illustrations which greatly add to the permanent value of this Book; and to all others whose disinterested aid has been freely given.

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Next day Constant Butcher on behalf
 of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury
 do hereby certify that the above
 Enactment was made by the said townsmen
 Lawfully but not by the date of the 29 of May
 1679

By order of the said townsmen:

In consideration of the above said bargain
 and price made by the said townsmen
 the said Constant Butcher do hereby
 bind and seal to the said townsmen
 for and in consideration of the said bargain
 of land as follows:

- 7 Acres and a half in several
- 9 Acre
- 2 Acre
- 20 Acre
- 4 more Acre
- 10 Acre of Cotton
- 1 Acre
- 8 Acre

Made Stand off
 Samuell Nash
 Constant Butcher



Courtesy of the *Boston Transcript*.

SACHEM ROCK.

Original Deed of Purchase signed here, 1649.

MEN OF EMINENCE SEND GREETINGS

Through the thoughtfulness of the BROCKTON ENTERPRISE, the City received congratulatory messages from high officials of State.

Brockton's celebration of its Centennial Anniversary beginning today, will remind the Nation of the wonderful industrial progress our Country has made in the past century. As one of the representative industrial cities, whose name suggests everywhere an industry in which America heads the world, I extend greetings and congratulations to Brockton, and wish it more centuries of prosperity and progress.

WARREN G. HARDING, President.

My heartiest congratulations to the City of Brockton on its Centennial celebration. It represents one hundred years of courage, industry and development and true Americanism.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice-President.

I take a deep interest in all the towns of old Plymouth County. There is none which has had a more remarkable career and built up a greater prosperity than that which has become the City of Brockton, famous everywhere for its industries and manufactures.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, Senator.

May the City of Brockton continue to grow and prosper as she has during the past 100 years. Above all, may she continue to give to our country enlightened and patriotic citizens to serve loyally and courageously in time of trial, and intelligently and devotedly in time of peace.

DAVID I. WALSH, Senator.

Hearty congratulations on past success and best wishes for continued and ever-increasing prosperity to the greatest shoe city in the world.

LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, Congressman.

Massachusetts congratulates her splendid daughter, Brockton, upon her happy one-hundredth anniversary. May Brockton, justly proud of her history, face with courage the future, and may contentment and happiness be the lot of her people.

CHANNING H. COX, Governor.

1821—BROCKTON'S CYCLE—1921

A Story of Men and Women and Notable Events

This year is famous in the Old Colony. Yet the Pilgrim does not absorb all the glory—give him his due. Grandsons were also pioneers. So that the modern city of Brockton—the largest community, as it is the only municipality, in Plymouth County—celebrated its first cycle in June, 1921. Of course, this is true after explanations: for it has been a city only forty years and it was not christened Brockton. Of this paradox more later. We are setting before you the Story of the Years, so far as space will permit. Because of this limitation, many periods can be but mentioned; important personages must be passed by for greater, and the century must necessarily be seen from the point of view of a single mind.

EARLY CHRONICLES

For merchandise having a value today of about \$30 (pre-war coinage), Massasoit parted with virgin soil and forest land, rock-ribbed, and inhabited by wild life. The purchasers were Duxbury free-holders, among whom was Myles Standish. The deed was signed March 23, 1649, at Sachem's Rock in East Bridgewater, near what has been locally known as the Carver Cotton Gin Company. The territory included what was called by the Indians "Satucket," and it covered forty-nine square miles. This was later the tenth town in the Old Colony and named Bridgewater by its new owners, after a town in Somersetshire, England, from which staunch Puritans emigrated to America. In 1700, settlers came into what was after called the North Parish, organized their Church, built their meeting house in 1737, called Rev. John Porter as minister in 1740 (see pp. 79-84), chose a Committee of Twelve (1746) on "improving ye school for the futer," and thus began a career as a separate community within the jurisdiction of the Old Town.

Huskings, raisings (with the accompaniment of moistenings), quiltings, sings, and bees supplied some diversion from the hard

tasks of providing food, shelter, clothing, and fuel. Hospitality, though generous, was simple in its fare. Fresh meat was a rarity in the earlier days; potatoes were just introduced. Wooden ware often predominated, even to spoons, in the less well-to-do homes. Drinks were plenty—malt, beer, cider, toddy, and flip formed parts of that vocabulary which the XVIII Amendment in our day has relegated to the limbo. Family names which abounded in the community up to and after the Civil War days were Kingman, Howard, Keith, Cary, Hayward, French, Gurney, and Dunbar. So the fore-runners of Brockton met their daily tasks and problems with courage and good purpose.

The parish centered in the Church—it was the meeting-place for all community affairs as well as for worship. The original house was occupied, though not finished till 1749. Floor space was sold and seats built as required. Windows gave light, and the only heat. A more complete account of minister and Church will be found on pages 79–84.

The native boulder which is seen before the present First Parish Church on Pleasant Street was dedicated in 1913 by the Deborah Sampson Chapter, D. A. R., to commemorate the soul of '76. The Church Green was the training field in those martial days. Sons of men who had been in Indian and French wars were of fighting stock and ready in behalf of the Colonial cause. Responding to the alarm of Lexington, the men of the Parish heroically bore their part; the women caring for the homes and farms in their absence. We are told that John Porter, Jr., in his father's place, was giving the weekly lecture at the Church, sixteen days after the Concord fight, when the militia was summoned to Weymouth. He dismissed the meeting at once and reported for duty. This was the spirit of the times and of this community.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A HUNDRED YEARS

July 4, 1821, when James Monroe was President, North Bridgewater held its first town meeting. Nearly two hundred voters participated. Joseph Sylvester was moderator. The first Selectmen were: Howard Cary, Zachariah Gurney, Abel Kingman.



THE OLD BROWN CHURCH
Erected, 1853 :: *Burned, 1894*
Third Successor of Earliest Meeting House of the First Parish.

The clerk was Edward Southworth, also treasurer. For the schools, \$625. was appropriated to be expended in eleven districts. As educational life developed, private schools found their place: "Mis' Jones's" (1831-1867), which started most of the children of that period on their way to attainment, was prominent. In the latter half of the century, Mrs. Sarah E. (Lewis) Fellows opened a beginners' school in her home at the corner of L and Warren Ave. (then Pond St.). At the other end of the ladder were the Adelphian and Hunt Academies, the predecessors of the High School which opened in September, 1864. Its early principals included Alfred Laws and Alonzo Meserve. In 1871, Edward Parker assumed headship and remained for more than thirty years, popular, efficient, kindly in disposition, sympathetic and helpful to all. The school opened in a former Academy, Main Street, opposite Linden, but was removed in 1871 to the Central School, now the site of City Hall. In 1885, Whitman School, Main Street, where the Library stands, was remodeled for High School purposes. The great buildings now occupied on Warren Ave., were completed in the years 1906, 1911 and 1917, and supply a plant equal to any in the State in accommodations, equipment, and practical usefulness. The school enrolment for 1921-22 is 2034, with a faculty of eighty.

The railroad came to town in 1846. It connected with the Old Colony line at South Braintree, running through Randolph, Stoughton (now Avon), North Bridgewater to Bridgewater. Joseph O. Bennett was the first station agent. Among his successors was James Hermon French, now of East Orange, New Jersey, whose recent contributions to the Centennial literature have been widely read and appreciated. Just before the Town began its hundred-years dash, a joint stock company controlled a stage operating three times weekly between Bridgewater and Boston. This two-horse carriage, formerly belonging to Governor Phillips, was driven by Col. Nathan Jones, the newly-made husband of "Mis" Jones who afterward kept the boarding kindergarten of that time. True to the traditions of all stage-coaches, it was eagerly watched for, both because it conveyed the mail and brought news from the outside world.

The postoffice was opened in 1816, taking the place of post-rider, market-wagon, or private conveyance. Charles Packard

received from President Madison the honor of being the first in a line of postmasters. The Office was in his store between present Ward and Franklin Streets. Boxes were introduced after 1829. Postage to Boston was six cents, to New York eighteen and three-quarters cents. The yearly income of the Office at this period was about \$40.

The *Bridgewater Patriot and Old Colony Gazette* appeared in Town August 22, 1835, George H. Brown, publisher. From 1848-1851, *The Old Colony Reporter* had a brief career. *The North Bridgewater Gazette*, which had a long and useful existence, appeared first in 1851 with George Phinney as editor. He sold his interests twelve years later to Augustus T. Jones, who for many years continued to edit this well-remembered paper from the old plant at the corner of Ward and Main Streets.

The forerunner of the present finely-equipped Public Library was a "social library" raised by subscription just after the Revolutionary War and housed in private homes. Its last librarian was Col. Edward Southworth. Early in the '40's, under legislative enactment appropriating \$15. for the purchase of books for school districts, the local school authorities met the condition attached, raising a like amount, and secured a few books for public uses. The several Library Associations which followed, have been succeeded by the Public Library, established in 1867, now domiciled in the attractive Carnegie Building dedicated eight years ago. The first Town Library was in the Studley Building, corner Main and High Streets. Later it was on Green Street in what was then known as the Puffer Block, afterwards in Satucket Block, then in City Hall.

Brockton's splendid No-License record of thirty years had its origin back in the time when, in face of custom, it organized (1825) a branch of the American Temperance Society. The attitude of the public mind generally can best be seen in the vote passed at a Parish Meeting in October, 1800, forbidding "the peddling of liquors on the green" for the great occasion, a week later, of the ordination of Asa Meech as minister! In 1829, the Town appointed a committee "to prevent the improper use of ardent spirits" and also directed the Selectmen to "post the names of such persons as, in their judgment, drink too much."

The matter of fire-protection early enlisted the interests of the community. In 1827, an engine was purchased by subscription and operated by a private company. It was "Union No. 1," a "bucket-tub" to be filled by hand. This, with a hook and ladder carriage, constituted the department until 1846 when the Town voted to secure two improved engines. A few years later (1853), the ability and genius of the Town was tested in the serious fire which menaced Campello, destroying South Church, dwellings, and shops. The loss was \$50,000, with slight insurance.

The industrial life of the Town had already started on the road of progress. This important subject is considered at length on pp. 33-38.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

In common with many New England communities, there were in Old Bridgewater a few slaves: that is, they were not free-born and were "property" of their masters. In 1820, there were twenty-three colored people in the North Parish. But the State Constitution forbidding traffic and ownership had freed all slaves in Massachusetts in 1780. In the early days, so Bradford Kingman tells us, anti-slavery propaganda did not here "meet with that favor which it received in many other places."* However, with the involving of the question with political parties, North Bridgewater easily set herself right in votes for Andrew and Lincoln.

When the call came for volunteers in April, 1861, the New Jerusalem Church was crowded, and in response to addresses and appeals more than a hundred men enlisted for service. A large percent of the roster of Co. F, 12th Regiment, was local men. Col. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel, and after whom Post 13 is named, was in command. The Company recruited

* History of North Bridgewater, to which, with History of Brockton, the Editor is indebted for valuable information.

here, left town April 29th. Martland's Band (William J., master), of North Bridgewater, was attached to the Regiment. The 12th participated in important engagements. At Groveton, near Bull Run, Col. Webster was killed. Co. I, First Mass. Cavalry, Capt. Lucius Richmond, left Town in September, '61. In July following, North Bridgewater voted \$100 to all volunteers. A resolution introduced by David L. Cowell, once Town Librarian, was adopted, declaring "That earth has never seen a holier war than that now waged." In August, 1863, after Secretary Stanton had called for 300,000 troops, there were further enlistments, and the spirit of the community is clearly shown in the adoption of this statement as expressed by Mr. Cowell: "The citizens of North Bridgewater have neither exhausted their means nor their patriotism." This was characteristic of the community throughout the struggle. According to Harrison O. Thomas—authority and for many years historian for the local Post the total number of men furnished by the Town scattered through many regiments was about 700. There were seventy-four deaths recorded. In 1876, Galen Manley gave \$100. toward a suitable memorial to the Men of the War and in November, 1907, at Perkins Park, The Soldiers' Monument was dedicated. Their remembrance is further secured in the Memorial Rotunda at City Hall, dedicated in 1894 by Fletcher Webster Post, aided by representatives of state and national departments. In the corridors of the Municipal Building are also commemorative paintings by Lamb and Holland. The service of Civil War soldiers is perpetuated in very tangible form by the Post above named, organized July 1, 1867, with Uriah Macoy first Commander; the Woman's Relief Corps; and Camp Captain R. B. Grover, Sons of Veterans. G. A. R. Hall, East Elm Street, was opened in 1883.

BROCKTON: ORIGIN AND CHRISTENING

The population of the Town at its incorporation was 1480; just before the Civil War, it had grown to include 6584; in 1870, 8007. Foresighted citizens began to recognize the need of a town name more distinctive than that borne for generations. In early

'71, various names were proposed, historic, literary—with, according to Kingman, a decided preference for "Norwood." A formal meeting was held in January at Murray Hall on call of leading citizens. February eighth the Town voted a petition to the legislature asking that the name be changed to "Standish," the doughty Captain being, as previously stated, one of the signers of the original deed of purchase of land. In March, on reconsideration, "Stanton" was substituted. This was followed in popular favor by "Amburg," the origin of which is not clear. Meanwhile the Senate and House had enacted and named the Town "Standish" under final date of April 19th. In May, the act was officially rejected by the Town by a vote of 460 to 427. In 1874, after much local discussion, the Selectmen addressed the legislature in behalf of "Brockton." This was accompanied by many petitions, the largest being favorable, headed by C. C. Bixby and signed by 1021 voters.

The suggestion was made by Ira Copeland, a resident of the Town, who some years before had heard the name called by a railway conductor as he rode en route to Detroit. "Brockton" is in the province of Ontario, now a part of Toronto. It was named after Sir Isaac Brock (1769-1812), soldier and lieutenant governor of Canada. His memory is perpetuated by monuments in St. Paul's, London; in Montreal, and in Queenstown. Several Canadian towns and parishes bear names traceable to his own. Three names were approved by the legislature in March, 1874. A Town meeting called May 5th after considering "Brockton," "Allerton," and "Avon," selected the first named by 1080 out of 1491 votes. With characteristic fervor the citizens celebrated, the christening was over, "momentary heats and acerbities" forgotten, and there was shown a "general desire to clasp hands and start forward again in unity and in peace." (*The Gazette.*)



ZIBA C. KEITH
First Mayor of Brockton

FROM TOWN TO CITY

The industry, which has made Brockton famous the world over, developed rapidly during or directly after the re-naming period. (See pp. 33-38.)

From 1870 to 1880, the population increased 5,601. There were at that date forty-three schools with an enrolment of 2,267. In 1881, the Town valuation was \$6,876,427. All this development suggested to the Brockton Spirit the reasonableness of a city form of government. December 29, 1881, citizens met at the Opera House, corner of Main and East Elm Streets to consider the question. The Act of Incorporation was passed by the legislature in April and on May 23, 1881, was accepted by the Town. The election in December resulted in the choice of Ziba C. Keith as Mayor. The inauguration took place the first Monday in January in the Opera House, with addresses by Mayor Keith, Henry H. Packard (Mayor in 1883) and the Governor of the Commonwealth, Hon. John D. Long.

The local government is now domiciled in a municipal building that is a credit to any city. As noted, early town meetings were held in the First Parish Church. At various times in the young '40's, the question of a Town House came to the front. In 1850, a site was purchased at the corner of Main and Center Streets, but five years later it was sold at public auction. The Town realized \$1,550 by this procedure, but no House. At the close of the War, the project was revived. In 1880, or on its completion, the municipal government occupied rooms in City Block, corner of Ward and Main Streets. Under the administration of Mayor Wade, the initial step toward a City Hall was taken. April 15, 1889, an order was passed creating a joint special committee on plans. In 1891, the School Street site was selected and purchased of Fred P. Richmond for \$9,500. Twenty-one plans were submitted, and Wesley L. Minor chosen architect. With changes in materials and design, the cost approximated \$315,000. The corner stone was laid May 30, 1892, by the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State. The dedication occurred September 24, 1894, and was gala day in the City. Among the guests was



BROCKTON CITY HALL
Dedicated, 1894

Photo by Wilson

Governor Greenhalge, who gave an address. Other speakers were Mayor John J. Whipple, former Mayor Ziba C. Keith, and Elijah A. Morse, M. C. The City Seal, designed by A. F. Poole, was adopted July 4, 1882. A replica with living figures representing Standish and Massasoit, formed the central feature of the Brockton Historical Float in the Plymouth Ter-Centenary parade before President Harding, August 1, 1921.

We have already noted the first transportation facilities. For many years, workers in local factories found their way here via coaches from surrounding towns. About 5.30 each night these met at the Washburn House rendezvous and from that point departed. It was an interesting sight and suggested our growing industries. December 2, 1880, a hearing was held by the Selectmen in the interest of a horse-car line. The next year (July 6), the first car was driven by Peter Richmond from Clifton Avenue to the residence of Enos H. Reynolds. The Brockton Street Railway Company was incorporated January 8, 1881. Six box and three open cars and thirty-nine horses constituted the equipment. Horace B. Rogers was then, and for many years, superintendent. The earliest electric cars were run from the East Side up Crescent and Ward Streets, but in 1890 were established on Main. The City has the reputation of being the first to operate street-cars by electricity. In this connection is the record also of first using electric power for municipal lighting. When in 1883, underground conduits were constructed, the Wizard of Menlo Park, Mr. Edison himself, came to Brockton and superintended this important work. For this reason, as well as in recognition of his distinguished abilities, he was invited to visit the City as a guest of the Centennial Committee.

IN PEACE AND WAR

While for a half century one Church seemed practically sufficient for old North Bridgewater, with growth and diversity of population, religious life rapidly expanded. In 1837 the First Parish Church gave twenty-three members to form South Church. In 1850 another group organized Porter, named after the first minister. The Church of the New Jerusalem was established in

1827; the present House of Worship dedicated in 1857. With this Society, the Rev. Warren Goddard served in a notable ministry for a quarter of a century. Methodism began in Town with the Pearl Street Church in 1830. Central was formed in 1842 and for many years worshipped on Church Street before building the beautiful and commodious House on Elm. South was organized in 1879, Franklin in 1887, Swedish in 1890. The Lutheran Church was formed in 1854. Baptist faith came in continuous corporate form as early as 1850, building on Warren Avenue, corner of Belmont (1881), and later erecting its attractive edifice at the junction of Elm and the Avenue. At Campello, Warren Avenue Baptist Church was organized in 1886, Swedish in 1883; at the North, services were begun in 1886. St. Paul's Episcopal Church commenced its strong ministry here in 1871, opening its early Chapel in 1877 out of which has grown the stone edifice on Pleasant Street. Unity, organized in 1881, dedicated its House in 1884. The Free Will Baptist was formed in 1884, and the Universalist Church in 1857. Supplementing Church life the Y. M. C. A., organized in 1887, erected its present finely-equipped building in 1914. The Y. W. C. A., formed in 1906, dedicated its modern plant on Main Street in September, 1918.

The Roman Catholic Church began its present vigorous service here in 1856 under the direction of The Rev. Thomas B. McNulty. In 1859, it dedicated the Church so long used on Main Street. The foundations of the present stately edifice at the corner of Bartlett Street, was laid in 1910. The Church of the Sacred Heart (French) was dedicated in 1893. St. Margaret's at Campello, St. Edward's at the North, and St. Colman's at the East Side, established at a later period, are rapidly growing.

The United Presbyterian; the Church of Christ, Scientist; the Advent; Latter Day Saints—as well as undenominational groups—hold regular services in Churches or halls. The Hebrew Synagogues minister to large assemblies. There are both Congregational and Baptist Churches for the colored population.

Singularly for an industrial center of the size of Brockton, it has a wide reputation for agricultural interests. Its school-gardens are of a high rank and its justly celebrated Fair—first open in 1874—is a national institution. Its grounds now comprise 85 acres. This year its receipts approximated \$250,000.

A communication from the 1921 Centennial Committee was mailed to 116 fraternal organizations showing the development of this phase of the City's life. Odd Fellowship began here in 1845; Masonry was instituted in 1856. Today the list of lodges and clubs includes all the representative organizations.

So populous a City, with manufacturing on so large a scale, cannot be wholly free from accidents. First aid in schools, emergency equipment in the shops and legislative insistence upon protection for the worker, have all served their purpose. Yet the needs of Brockton and humane sentiment of the City find expression in the well-furnished hospital, opened on East Side, Center Street, in 1896. Here the sick, unfortunate or injured may find quick treatment and relief under conditions that none need decline to accept. Doubtless in all the annals of this City—or in others—have there been few such disasters as came to us in 1905 in the explosion of the boiler in the Grover Factory. In this serious event, which occurred during the administration of Mayor Edward H. Keith, fifty-six persons perished and two others died later from injuries. More than a hundred thousand dollars was speedily raised for the families of the bereaved. In Melrose Cemetery, the City provided burial for thirty-six unidentified bodies, with suitable inscription. The History of the Relief Fund, written by Albert F. Pierce, D. D., may be found at the Library. The last payment to beneficiaries was made 1921.

Into the peaceful life of the community came the summons of 1898 when the United States declared war upon Spain. With traditional spirit, Brockton sent her sons who, returning, formed the Spanish War Veteran's Association. When the unparalleled tragedy of the World War became a reality, money, men and service were offered as needed. The War Chest Drive before the Armistice resulted in \$625,000 and Brockton's men and women met their responsibilities at home and abroad with the characteristic spirit. In Salisbury Park is a Memorial Boulder bearing two bronze tablets commemorating the supreme sacrifice of ninety-nine sons of Brockton. The American Legion, Post 35, perpetuates their names and deeds.

LEADING CITY OFFICIALS: 1881-1921

As a contribution to Centennial interest and supplying a permanent record, we print the complete list of Mayors, City Clerks and Treasurers from the beginning of the municipality, as prepared by the present Clerk, J. Albert Sullivan:

MAYORS OF BROCKTON

1882—Ziba C. Keith*	1902—David W. Battles
1883—Henry H. Packard*	1903—Charles H. Coulter*
1884—Ziba C. Keith*	1904—Edward H. Keith
1885—Ziba C. Keith*	1905—Edward H. Keith
1886—John J. Whipple*	1906—Fred O. Bradford*
1887—John J. Whipple*	1907—John S. Kent
1888—Albert R. Wade*	1908—John S. Kent
1889—Albert R. Wade*	1909—John S. Kent
1890—William L. Douglas	1910—William H. Clifford
1891—Ziba C. Keith*	1911—Harry C. Howard
1892—Ziba C. Keith*	1912—Harry C. Howard
1893—Ziba C. Keith*	1913—Charles M. Hickey
1894—John J. Whipple*	1914—Harry C. Howard
1895—John J. Whipple*	1915—John S. Burbank
1896—Charles Williamson	1916—John S. Burbank
1897—Charles Williamson	1917—Stewart B. McLeod
1898—Henry E. Garfield*	1918—Wm. L. Gleason
1899—Emery M. Low	1919—Wm. L. Gleason
1900—Charles H. Coulter*	1920—Wm. L. Gleason
1901—Charles H. Coulter*	1921—Roger Keith

CITY CLERKS

1882-1912—DeWitt C. Packard*	1915-1920—Calvin R. Barrett
1912-1915—Clinton F. Packard	1920- —J. Albert Sullivan

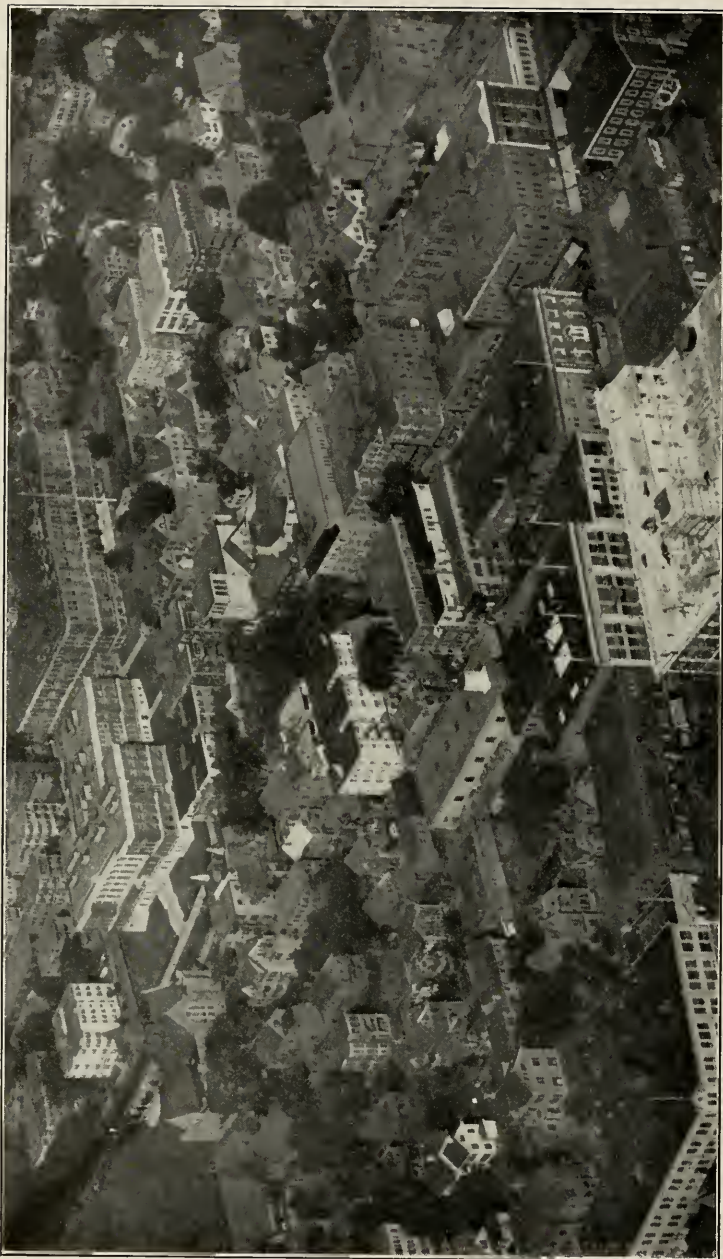
CITY TREASURERS

1882-1886—Henry R. Ford*	1894-1907—Wm. H. Emerson
1887-1894—Augustus T. Jones*	1907-1913—E. Francis Pope*
1913- —John J. O'Reilly	

* Deceased.



WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, Mayor, 1890
Governor of Massachusetts, 1895



AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE CITY OF BROCKTON, 1921.

Courtesy of *Brockton Enterprise*

INTERPRET CITY'S PROGRESS

Former Mayors Believe In Brockton

The daily *Enterprise* of June 13th carried interesting interviews with former occupants of the Mayor's Chair. We reprint sentences having special interpretive and historic value.

"Our city has been builded to its world-wide prestige by the pluck of her citizens. Its people's purpose has never flagged."—Col. John J. Whipple, Mayor 1886-87, 1894-95.*

"With that spirit on the part of our people, our city will overcome every difficulty and will grow in every essential that makes for a splendid municipality."—Maj. Charles Williamson, Mayor 1896-97.

"I am happy to see Brockton enjoying its prosperous condition as the result of one hundred years of loyal effort displayed by the people who have lived here."—Emery M. Low, Mayor 1899.

"From this delving into the past, let us gather renewed inspiration from these noble founders that we may better fulfill our part as citizens."—Edward H. Keith, Mayor 1904-05.

"Tomorrow new men with new ideas will be the directing force in our city's activities. May they catch the spirit of brotherhood permeating all strata of society and every element in our community."—John S. Kent, Mayor 1907-08-09.

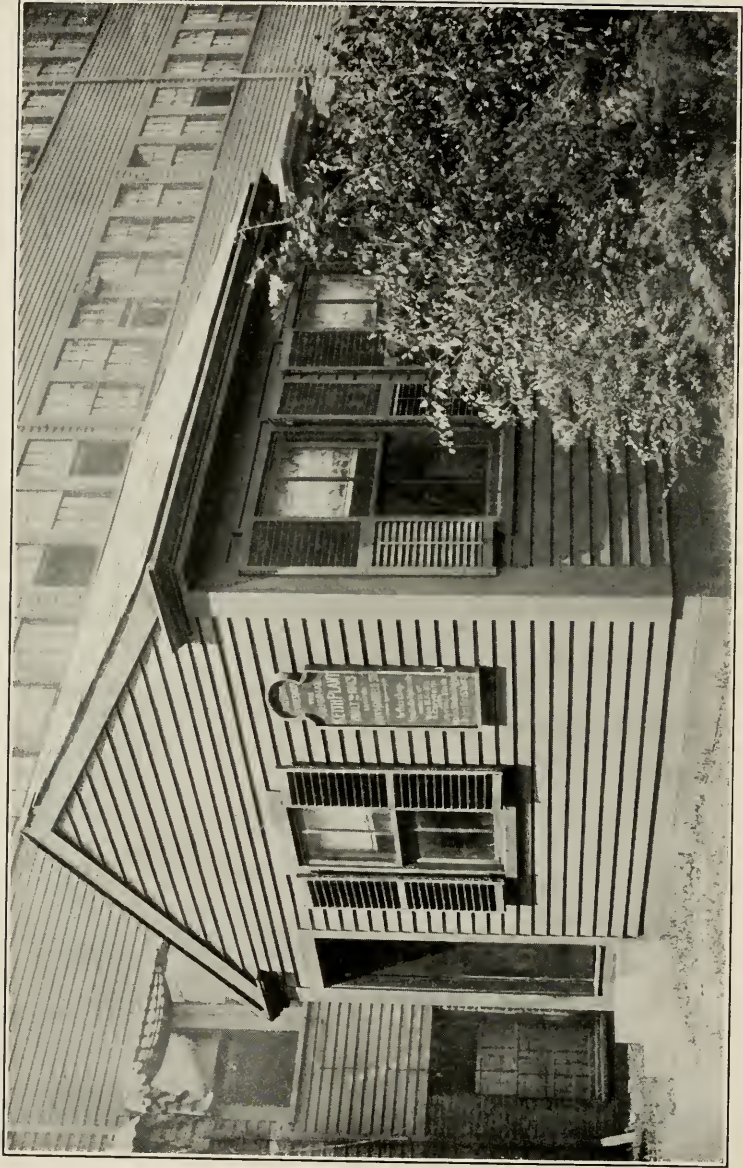
"Brockton has always maintained and still does, a higher standard of living than that of other cities."—William H. Clifford, Mayor 1910.

"Given the same co-operation, faith and resources and our growth in the next century will measure up to that in the one on which we so proudly look back."—Charles M. Hickey, Mayor 1913.

"The mind conceives a century hence a metropolis teeming with activities, a Brockton big with the best ideals of life."—John S. Burbank, Mayor 1915-16.

"With the continued best efforts of every loyal citizen, the heritage to succeeding generations will be a community hard to surpass in comfort and happiness for its citizens."—William L. Gleason, Mayor 1918-19-20.

* Deceased, November 14, 1921.



"OLD RED SHOP" IN THE HEART OF THE GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY PLANT.
Here Mr. Keith began his career as worker at the bench with his father,
Franklin Keith, in 1860.

RECORDS IN SHOES

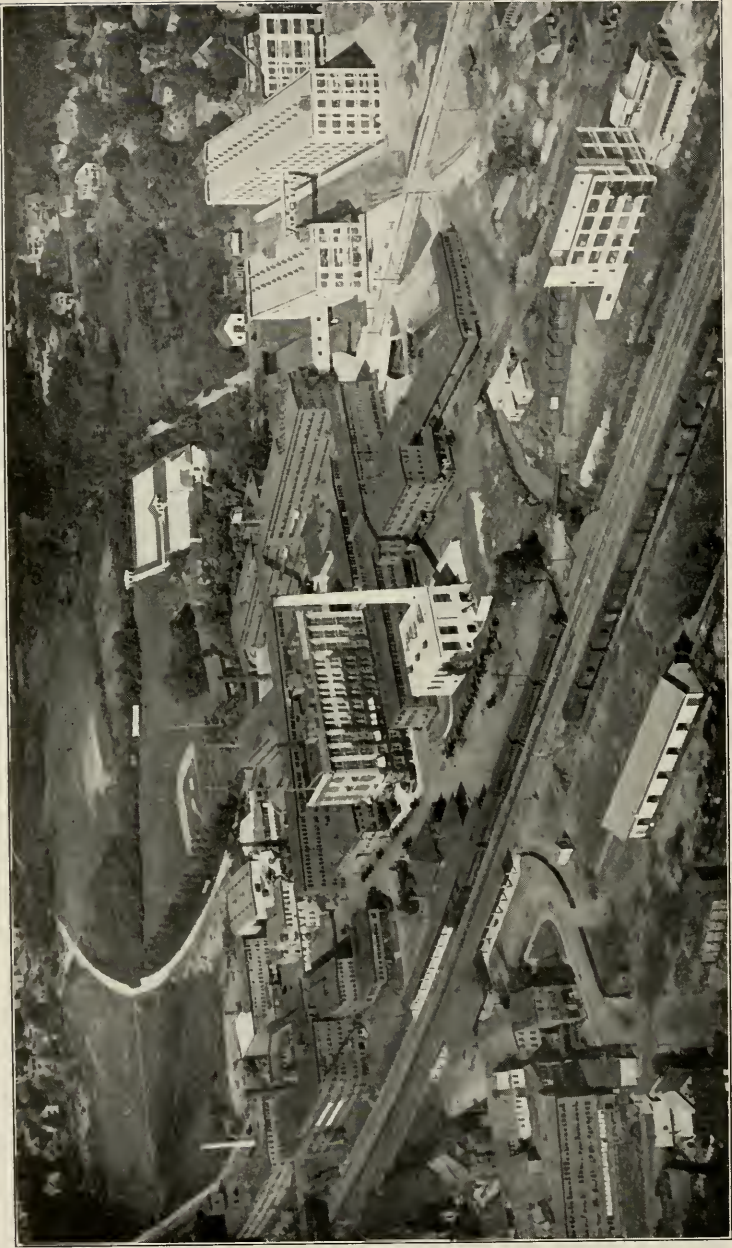
History and Incidents in a Hundred Years of Industry

The industry that has made this community known in all quarters of the globe antedates the incorporation of the Town whose history covers the hundred years. The deed by which Massasoit transferred the Duxbury Plantation, out of which territory have been carved the Towns of Bridgewater, and East- and West-, and Brockton, was given for numerous articles, totaling in value about \$30. Included were four moose-skins which Myles Standish, one of the signers, may have brought back from his adventures in the wilds, and which would be used for protection of feet as well as for clothing. We have then a starting point in 1649, a reference to that which makes Brockton outrank all other cities, the footgear of the original inhabitants, as well as that of the colonists.

The Log of the Mayflower (Bradford's History) tells us that in 1628 the Plymouth settlers sent Isaac Allerton to England on an important mission, including the purchase of supplies. He thereby probably became the first importer of shoes and leather. But before that day (1623), according to Seth Bryant of Ashmont ("Shoe and Leather Trade of a Hundred Years," 1891), Experience Mitchell, a passenger in the *Ann*, reached Plymouth. Later he moved to Duxbury, and as one of the earliest settlers in the Plantation came to (East) Bridgewater at a place locally called Joppa. There he established a tannery in 1650. His son, Ensign—later Colonel—Edward, and after him Cushing Mitchell, carried on the business for sixty years. So we may account for the fact that when North Bridgewater was incorporated as a Town in 1821, it was already the center of a leather-working people.

Bradford Kingman, in his diverting history of North Bridgewater and Brockton, has an interesting account of men who have risen from the bench of the shoemaker to distinction in other pursuits.

For a later period, and from the City of Brockton, William L. Douglas became (1895) Governor of the Commonwealth.

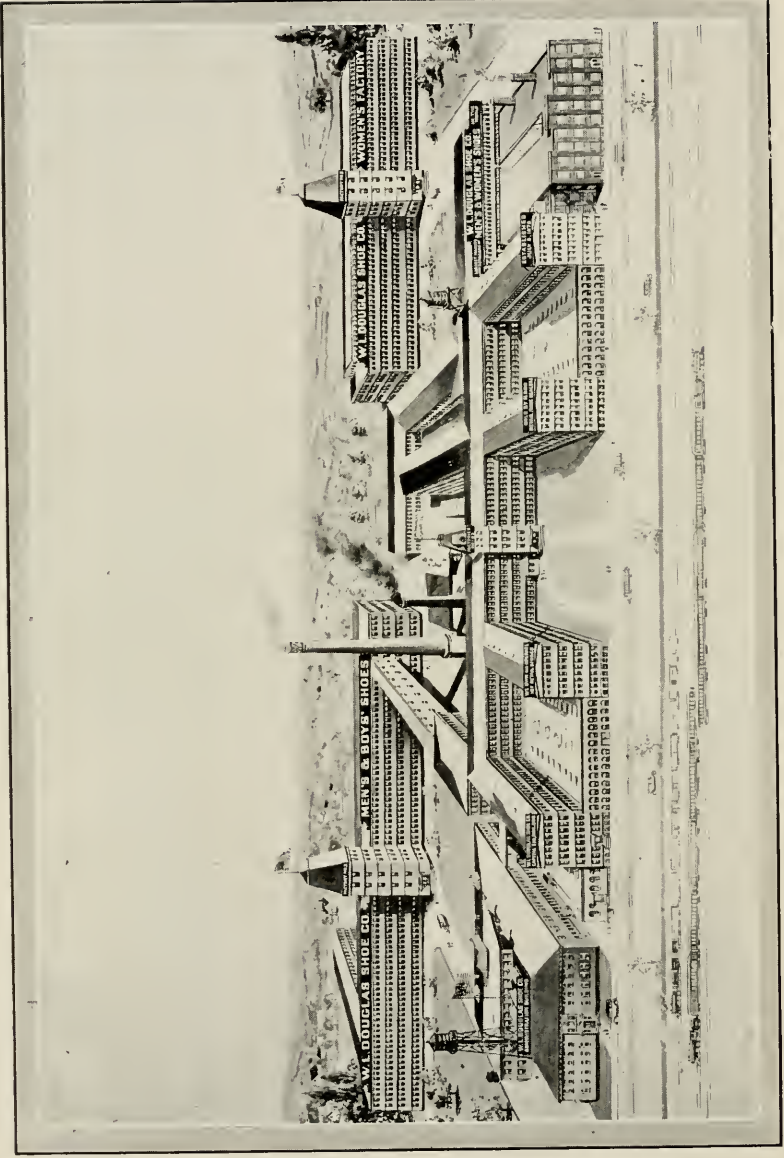


WALK-OVER PLANT.
Airplane View of the Geo. E. Keith Company Factories.

In a business sense, the City's chief end has been and is "feet." Prior to the date which the Celebration recalled (June 15, 1821), shoes were handsewed, then pegged and nailed. Machines were introduced in 1846. Early trade was largely controlled by the village shoemaker in his annual or semi-annual visits to "shoe" the entire family. His "kit" was not so different in 1880 from that of the first Christian era or even earlier. Out of the Revolutionary War came Thomas French of Randolph, a personality figuring in the beginnings of local industry. A tanner and currier, he settled on the Blue Hill Turnpike. Mr. French employed others who had learned the shoe trade in camp or fort, and so began the life which has made Brockton, for he had many apprentices.

From Randolph came Micah Faxon, in the early teens of the nineteenth century, to the North Parish of Bridgewater. In 1811, he carried to Boston on horseback his first hundred pair of fine calf-skin, spring-heeled shoes. They were sold to Monroe & Nash, Long Wharf, for the southern trade. Quick successors and competitors were Silas Packard and Col. Edward Southworth in a store that stood at the corner of Main and Court Streets. In 1820, William French engaged in shoe manufacture. Others early in the business were Zophar Field and Charles Southworth; John May & Sidney Howard; Zenas Brett, Benjamin Kingman, Nathan Jones, and Charles & Azra Keith at The Plains (Campello). Markets were nearby owing to lack of transportation facilities. "The Keiths, the Packards, and the Leaches" have built up the City of Brockton—wrote Seth Bryant, who on his own voucher knew all the shoe dealers since 1800 at least through a period of seventy-one years. According to that authority, more shoes were made in the Second Congressional District than in any other in the United States.

"Brockton is not the home of small plants" (Isaac H. Bailey, article C, Vol. I, "New England States," William T. Davis, Editor). Yet in the beginning this was not true. Little shops in many yards suggested a winter trade to fill the time and supplement the fish and farm of summer. Shoes were "given out" 100



THE PLANT OF THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY.

pair at a time to "fit and make" and were kept thirty days to two months. Fitting the upper to the last, with lapstone and hammer, pounding the wet sole, fastening with nails, pegging sole and inner sole together—constituted the major processes. In 1837, North Bridgewater produced 79,000 pairs of boots and 22,300 pairs of shoes and employed 1,125 "hands." Then began the enlargement which today shows thirty thousand workers in sixty factories. George W. Bryant and Daniel S. Howard (1848-1888) were pioneers, as were Charles R. Ford, Martin L. Keith, Enos H. Reynolds, and others. In the early '60's, Peleg S. Leach engaged in business in a shop on the site of the present Police Station and later had large factories on Crescent and West Elm Streets. In 1865, 103,066 pairs of boots and over a million pairs of shoes were made. The increase over 1837 was of course due in a large measure to the sewing-machine. Readiness to adopt new methods and machinery seems to have characterized the town. A. & A. B. Keith were prominent in this respect, as were the Thayers, Samuel Herrod and George Stevens.

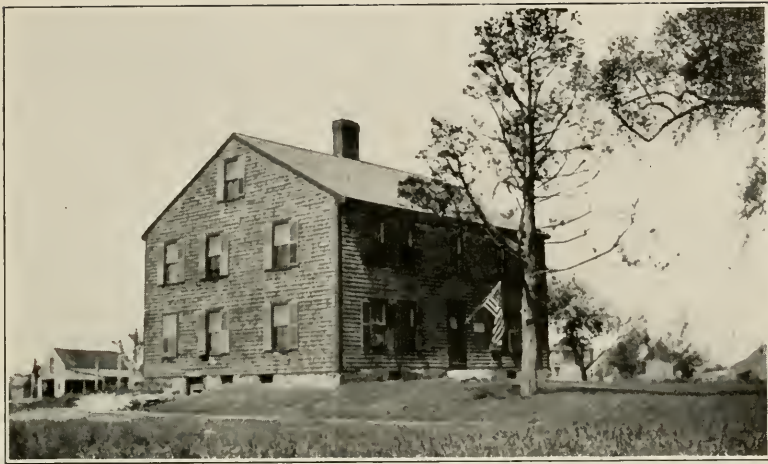
In 1870, William L. Douglas came from Plymouth and for some years was foreman for Porter and Southworth. With a capital of \$875, he opened a factory for himself in 1876. Preston B. Keith had started five years before and M. A. Packard began manufacturing in 1877. The late George E. Keith commenced his notable career in 1868 in company with William S. Southworth and in 1870 opened a shop on his own behalf. Daniel W. Field entered the employ of D. S. Howard in 1876. And it should be stated, as one recognizes the general amicable relations in so large an industrial center as the Brockton of today, that from the beginning of the Town a very considerable group of manufacturers has either come up from the bench or has had close associations with the mechanical end of the business. The number of cases shipped from Brockton in 1876 was 142,010. In 1919, the value had become by war needs and prices, \$146,378,500. Even in the pre-war year of 1915, it was sixty millions. Now great plants with every modern facility are taking the place of the old-fashioned home-shops. Resourcefulness and versatil-

ity, as well as a reputation for reliable goods, have brought this marked development.

When William Cullen Bryant re-visited the community in which he had lived while completing his law studies (pp. 39-43), he wrote: "The whole place resounds, rather rattles, with the machinery of shoeshops, which turn out millions of shoes, not one of which I am told is sold in the place." The last statement would be hardly true today, though the output is even more widely distributed than fifty years ago. The City has developed a great trading center. A writer on the shoe industry raises the question, "Are we nearing the end of the growth which may safely be built on one great industry?" (Seth Bryant.) When one takes into account the commercial importance of Brockton, the problem assumes a different aspect. In addition to the factories for shoes and the thirty or more accessory shops, Brockton has so expanded its life that it ministers largely to a cordon of surrounding towns. Ten banks are further vouchers for thrift.

It has often been observed that in great shoe towns education is above the average. Schools, libraries and neighborhoods so testify. "Peaceful and lawabiding (so Bailey) they live in and for each other." This picture—so far as it described the City, is drawn from two interesting facts: Brockton had an annual No-License record covering a period of thirty years. Further the Community has learned the Better Way of settling disputes. In her industrial life, labor has been carefully studied from many angles. Each side has recognized the point of view of the other. They have seen that through conciliation and arbitration they could as well serve their own ends. This is among the high gifts of Brockton to the country.

A United States Bulletin for 1915 entitled "Boot and Shoe Industry in Massachusetts, a Vocation for Women," has these interesting comments: "Brockton shows civic interest and a degree of prosperity. There is little absenteeism on the part of factory owners whose families have, in some cases, been in the shoe business for a century. The factory draws the immigrant and, if not inefficient, keeps him. Employees own 90% of the homes in Brockton.



Courtesy of the *William Cullen Bryant Memorial Association*.

THE BRYANT HOMESTEAD, BROCKTON.

BRYANT AND BROCKTON

The Heritage Upon Which Was Built The Pageant Episode

It is most desirable to cherish the traditions of one's own City. Whatever can be related as fact, that adds glory to the community, should be preserved. For two years the Editor had a vision of a Pageant centralized in our beginnings as a separate town and in the personality and youthful poetry of William Cullen Bryant.

So far as the composition of some of the more notable poems of that era is concerned, this desire and gleam fade before the conclusions of critical scholars. We are not able to claim all that Bryant lovers and home-lovers had hoped. The matter under consideration has been somewhat extensively studied and the results of that research are here given. It will be noted, however, that the Poet who leads our American galaxy in point of time, was easily included in the June observance.

Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cummington in this State. Local tradition still holds tenaciously to the story that the House bearing the Bryant tablet at 815 Belmont Street, was

his own birthplace. This was, however, the home of his grandfather, Dr. Philip, and there his father, Dr. Peter Bryant, was born, August 12, 1767. The poet's mother was Sarah Snell, daughter of Ebenezer, who was also born in this Town. Both were readers and lovers of Poetry. Of his father, Bryant said that he "delighted in poetry . . . he wrote verses himself." As a first claim for our community, we note his parents and the fact that the Poet received no small measure of encouragement and some degree of inheritance of his own rare gifts from North Bridgewater.

Late in life Mr. Bryant began an autobiography which, had he continued, would have been an invaluable original source of information on certain disputed points. But for reasons not quite clear to his biographers, the attempt was broken at a stage critical for authoritative data concerning his greatest work, "Thanatopsis." "Undoubtedly it was to that poem," says William Aspinwall Bradley (Macmillan Company, 1905), "he had been leading up in his account of the literary influences to which he was subjected at this period," that is, early youth. Most reviewers conclude that he ceased his narrative because of the uncertainty of the facts as they appeared in retrospect.

Our second claim for the Centennial was one of residence. For in June, 1814, Bryant came to Bridgewater to continue law studies with William Baylies of West Bridgewater, "a well-instructed jurist and a gentleman of cultivation and noble personal traits" (Parke Godwin—the Poet's Son-in-law—in *Life of Bryant*, D. Appleton, 1883). Mr. Godwin notes, "It was a larger town than any he had yet lived in . . . conditions of intellectual life were ample." During this period, a little more than a year, he lived with his paternal grandfather, Dr. Philip Bryant, in the House bearing the tablet. He rode daily to Mr. Baylies' office on horseback. Passing his preliminary examination in August, 1814, he was admitted to the bar at Plymouth a year later.

Our third claim is in poetry: As regards "Thanatopsis," Richard Henry Stoddard, eminent student, in Memorial Edition of the *New York Sun* following the Poet's death, wrote: "I cannot

fix the date nor the place where it was composed." He concludes from evidence available that it was written shortly after Bryant's 18th year. This is the conclusion of Charles Dudley Warner, writer and critic. His most intimate biographer, Mr. Godwin, tells us (pp. 149-152) that while the Poet was at Bridgewater his father had found the manuscript of "Thanatopsis" in his own desk, where the son had placed it; that it was not published until September, 1817 (*North American Review*). This was after the poet had moved to Great Barrington and on the occasion of a request for contributions which he had not heeded but to which Dr. Peter responded, sending the editors such copy as he had before discovered. Godwin adds: "Whether this was the first intimation that the younger Bryant received of the uses that had been made of his poems we cannot now tell." But all this would seem to separate North Bridgewater from the composition of what has been characterized as "the most remarkable poem ever written by a young man." Bradley, before quoted, writes that Mr. Bryant "finally accepted it as his own belief that Thanatopsis was written at Cummington in the autumn of 1811," p. 28.

Yet there were poems written in Bridgewater by William Cullen Bryant. At least three such are on record. In spite of the statement made by one biographer that "he missed his old surroundings and found nothing in the flat and rather tame landscape to stir his sensibilities," he had personal experiences and responded to the call of occasions. The poems are (1) "The Ode of the Fourth of July, 1814," beginning:

"Well have ye fought, ye friends of man,
Well was your valor shown;
The grateful nations breathe from war,
The Tyrant lies o'erthrown."

(2) "Ode to Death," composed after recovering from illness which had compelled return to Cummington, and having these opening lines:

"O Thou whom the world dreadeth! Art thou nigh
To thy pale Kingdom, Death, to summon me?
While life's scarce tasted cup yet charms my eye,
And yet my youthful blood is dancing free";

(3) "To a Friend on His Marriage" (Parke Godwin, p. 152) :

"O'er Coke's black-letter page
Trimming the lamp at eve, 'tis mine to pore
Well pleased to see the venerable sage
Unlock his treasured wealth of legal lore."

This is highly suggestive of an atmosphere removed from literary pursuits, but hardly prophetic when we recall that the same year (1815) in which he was recognized as an attorney, he adopted letters as his profession.

Except for the composition—the actual manual work—we may include inspirational claims for the dainty verses of "The Yellow Violet." Godwin tells us that it was written "just before leaving Bridgewater, while *on a visit to Cummington,*" so that we may think that our own springtime in 1815 attuned his lyre :

"Oft' in the sunless April day,
Thy early smile has stayed my walk ;
But midst the gorgeous blooms of May,
I passed thee on thy humble stalk."

That this thought is wholly reasonable, the writer is assured by a local authority upon the flora of the vicinity, who has seen this now scarce blossom and is certain that in Bryant's day, and near the old homestead, the flowers grew abundantly.

It may be well to state in the interest of information that beside "Thanatopsis" two other well-known poems—sometimes attributed to his residence here—must be yielded to different times and places: "To a Waterfowl" and "Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood." The former, Mr. Godwin tells us (pp. 143-4), was inspired by the poet's walk from Cummington to Plainfield, December 15, 1816, when he was prospecting for location as attorney. That seven-mile exercise produced what Matthew Arnold regarded as the best "short poem in the English language." On arrival at Plainfield, he wrote the lines. The "Inscription" was written at Cummington, so records his son-in-law (p. 142), in the forest before his father's house and first printed in 1817.

Fourth, from the angle of interest today, perhaps the most important: William Cullen Bryant visited Brockton, August, 1874.

A little more than three months from the day that North Bridgewater changed its name (May 5, 1874), the poet revisited the scenes of his youth. In a letter to Dr. Orville Dewey, his pastor and friend in New York City, he wrote under date of the 20th of that month:

“I went last week with my brother John to Plymouth, where I was admitted to the practise of law fifty-nine years ago. . . . On our return, we stopped at North Bridgewater, where my father and mother were born and there stumbled upon a Bryant, ‘a solid’ man of North Bridgewater, now called Brockton, who took us to the house where my grandfather, Dr. Philip Bryant, lived, and to the graveyard where he and his wife Silence, lie buried beside my great grandparents. The whole place resounds, rather rattles, with the machinery of shoeshops, which turn out millions of shoes, not one of which, I am told, is sold in the place.”

This is an important letter and suggested the one outstanding relation of the Poet to the Pageant. Everyone at all acquainted with his poems has seen the portrait of the man as he then appeared. He died but four years later, June 12, 1878. The “solid” man to whom he refers was Henry L. Bryant, father of the late Walter Copeland Bryant, who with Mrs. Bryant was peculiarly interested in the preservation of the old Homestead. Mr. Bryant Sr. was then in business with his brother, George E., at the corner of Center Street, in a wooden structure well remembered by many Brocktonians. The visit of the Poet is still recalled by Miss Mary Jane Hayward, 19 Wales Avenue, at that time a clerk in Mr. Bryant’s store. Miss Hayward told the writer that the Poet was, as so often represented, “tall, straight, handsome” in his eighty years, with majestic white beard and sharp, shining eyes.

We are fortunate to have had these various links with so fine a mind, so good a man. The Pageant gained a real distinction in the representation made from these implications and facts of the life of William Cullen Bryant.



WILLIAM L. GLEASON, Mayor 1918-1920
First Chairman of Centennial Committee

ORGANIZING THE CENTENNIAL

In April, 1919, the Editor of this Book called upon the Mayor of Brockton, William L. Gleason, at City Hall, suggesting an adequate observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Town of North Bridgewater, occurring in 1921. It was agreed that the writer should embody this thought in an open letter. The daily press readily supported the plan and on May 3rd both papers printed the communication with fitting comment by the Mayor, and appropriate editorials.

The original letter called for a "remembrance in suitable civic, educational, industrial, commercial, and religious observance." It suggested as a proper memorial, "the creation of a central park or playground adequately representing Brockton's business ability, leadership and artistic sense." The formal opening, October 28, 1921, of the Eldon Keith Field, for athletics, opposite the High School, marked the realization of that idea. This memorial gift by his father, the late George E. Keith, was a fulfilment of Eldon Keith's own expressed desire for the youth of the City.

Mayor Gleason at once appointed a Committee on Organization: from the Board of Aldermen, Joseph J. Lane, Leland W. Snow (deceased), Frederick A. Mullins. To these, President Roger Keith of the Common Council (later Mayor) added Councilmen Edward L. Perkins, Arthur M. Bonney (deceased), William D. Thomas, Philip J. Ryan, Herbert McGlone. The Committee was completed by the following Citizens Group, appointed by the Mayor: Willard F. Jackson, City Planning Board; William T. Shinnick, Commander Brockton Post American Legion; George H. Leach of the George E. Keith Company and Chairman of the local War Chest Fund; Merle S. Getchell, Headmaster High School; Patrick J. O'Byrne, President of the Brockton Joint Shoe Council and Rev. Warren P. Landers.

In September, 1919, this Committee after careful consideration named a general Committee of One Hundred, representing the City's varied interests and activities, which with later additions, continued through the Centennial. This larger Committee met at Public Library Hall, October 17, Mayor Gleason presiding. Addresses outlining and emphasizing the possibilities of the cele-

bration were given by Frank H. Whitmore, librarian; Mr. Getchell, Mr. Leach and John P. Meade, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, and others. Superintendent of Schools John F. Scully, sent a letter highly commending the Centennial. The beginnings of a permanent organization were made. On November 15, the General Committee met in open forum to receive practical suggestions for the observance. Anticipating the publication of this commemorative volume, Mr. Landers was designated Historian of the Centennial.

The permanent organization effected, with such additions as were later thought advisable, was as follows:

CENTENNIAL OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Chairman—His Honor The Mayor, William L. Gleason, 1919-20; His Honor The Mayor, Roger Keith, 1921.

Honorary Chairmen—William L. Douglas, John J. Whipple,* Charles Williamson, Emery M. Low, David W. Battles, Edward H. Keith, John S. Kent, William H. Clifford, Harry C. Howard, Charles M. Hickey, John S. Burbank, Stewart B. McLeod.

Secretary—Warren P. Landers.

Treasurer—Bernard Saxton.

Vice-Chairmen—C. Chester Eaton, Edward A. Gilmore, Fred B. Howard, Frank E. Packard, Warren A. Reed, John F. Scully.

Executive Committee—His Honor The Mayor, Chairman; Adrian P. Coté, C. Chester Eaton, Merle S. Getchell, Edward A. Gilmore, William L. Gleason, Charles P. Holland, Fred B. Howard, Harold C. Keith, John S. Kent, Warren P. Landers, George H. Leach, Warren A. Reed, Bernard Saxton, John F. Scully, Herbert L. Tinkham, Frank H. Whitmore; representing Brockton Agricultural Society: Fred F. Field, Harry C. Briggs, Frank L. Crocker, Charles H. Pope, Edward M. Thompson; representing the Municipal Finance Committee: William A. Bullivant, Elmer A. Egan, Benjamin A. Hastings, John Holmes, Gerald Kelleher, Chester T. Swanson, William D. Thomas, Warren Tirrell.

*Deceased.



ROGER KEITH
Centennial Mayor of Brockton
Chairman of Executive Committee



WARREN P. LANDERS
Secretary and Historian of the Brockton Centennial

Pageant Executive Committee—Frank H. Whitmore, Chairman; Willard F. Jackson, Executive Secretary; Joseph F. Reilly, Corresponding Secretary; John N. Howard, Treasurer; William A. Bullivant, Harry W. Flagg, Mrs. Suzanne Cary Gruver, Warren S. Keith, Warren P. Landers.

Educational and Exhibits Committee—John F. Scully, Chairman; George W. Alden, Stephen P. Alden, Miss Annie L. Burke, Davis M. Debard, C. Chester Eaton, Frank L. Erskine, Charles R. Hillberg, Edgar P. Howard, Patrick J. O'Byrne, Mrs. Fred H. Packard, David Tyndall.

Finance Committee—George H. Leach, Chairman; William A. Bullivant, Charles D. Nevins, John J. O'Reilly, Frank E. Packard, Lars Peterson, Bernard Saxton, William D. Thomas.

Office and Headquarters Committee—Charles P. Holland, Chairman; Joseph C. Crocker, Walter M. Dunbar, Robert C. Fraser, Edward L. Perkins.

Pageant Committee—William T. Card, Chairman Pageant Book Committee; Mrs. Oscar F. Emery, Chairman Pageant Cast Committee; Mrs. Merton F. Ellis, Chairman Pageant Costumes Committee; Miss Mary E. Fish, Chairman Pageant Dancing Committee; Harry C. Smith, Chairman Pageant Lighting Committee; Edgar P. Howard, Chairman Pageant Make-Up Committee; George Sawyer Dunham, Chairman Pageant Music Committee; Louis F. Eaton, Chairman Pageant Police, Public Safety and Sanitation Committee; LeBaron Atherton, Chairman Pageant Properties Committee; Adrian P. Coté, Chairman Pageant Publicity Committee; Chester A. Hickman, Chairman Pageant Rehearsals Committee; Emil Lagergren, Chairman Pageant Scenery Committee; Miss Harriette M. Perkins, Chairman Pageant Singing Committee; Harry C. Briggs, Chairman Pageant Stage Construction and Grounds Committee; William B. Freeman, Chairman Pageant Stage Management Committee; Edward M. Thompson, Chairman Pageant Tickets Committee .

Publicity Committee—Adrian P. Coté, Chairman; James H. Burke, William D. Dwyer, Joseph A. Messier, Michael Moran, Ralph G. Spaulding, Albert G. Smith.

Speakers and Guests Committee—John S. Kent, Chairman; Frank S. Farnum, Edward Gilmore, John P. Meade, Walter Rapp.

Sports Committee—Harold C. Keith, Chairman; Horace A. Keith, A. F. Nelson, Daniel W. Packard, Charles M. Park, E. Marion Roberts, Richard P. Whitman.

Sunday Committee—Merle S. Getchell, Chairman; Mrs. John J. Brock, A. J. Freedman, Horace F. Holton.

General Committee—Michael Abraczinsky, George W. Alden, Stephen P. Alden, LeBaron Atherton, Mrs. Lettie Kingsley Barden, Frank R. Barnard, David W. Battles, Stanton F. Bourne, Harry C. Briggs, Mrs. John J. Brock, William A. Bullivant, John S. Burbank, Miss Annie L. Burke, James H. Burke, L. M. Churbuck, William H. Clifford, Constantine Condikey, Mrs. Estelle C. Copeland, John T. Corcoran, James Corey, Adrian P. Coté, Thomas F. Crawford, Frank L. Crocker, Oscar C. Davis, Davis M. Debard, William L. Douglas, William E. Doyle, Fred Drew, Walter M. Dunbar, George Sawyer Dunham, William D. Dwyer, C. Chester Eaton, Louis F. Eaton, Elmer A. Egan, Mrs. Oscar F. Emery, Frank L. Erskine, Frank S. Farnum, Fred F. Field, Fred F. Field, Jr., Miss Mary E. Fish, Harry W. Flagg, Robert C. Fraser, A. J. Freedman, William B. Freeman, Merle S. Getchell, Edward Gilmore, William L. Gleason, Mrs. Suzanne Cary Gruver, Walter B. Hall, Benjamin A. Hastings, Charles M. Hickey, Chester A. Hickman, Charles R. Hillberg, Fred S. Hilton, William A. Hogan, Charles P. Holland, John Holmes, Horace F. Holton, George E. Horton, Edgar P. Howard, Fred B. Howard, Harry C. Howard, John N. Howard, Alexander Hutchinson, Willard F. Jackson, Walter E. Johnson, Thomas F. Keefe, Edward H. Keith, Harold C. Keith, Horace A. Keith, Roger Keith, Warren S. Keith, Gerald Kelleher, John S. Kent, Isaac S. Kibrick, Bartholomew F. Killilea, Mrs. Jennie Kovner, Emil Lagergren, Charles T. Laird, Warren P. Landers, Joseph J. Lane, George H. Leach, Emery M. Low, Hector E. Lynch, Jr., William G. McGlinchey, Herbert McGlone, Clarence A. McLaughlin, Stewart B. McLeod, John P. Meade, Joseph A. Messier, Charles E. Moore,



GEORGE H. LEACH

Chairman Finance Committee, Member of Executive and Book Committees



JOHN N. HOWARD
Treasurer, Pageant Committee

Michael Moran, Allan C. Morrison, Harold G. Morse, Frederick J. Mullins, A. F. Nelson, Charles D. Nevins, Carl Norton, Patrick J. O'Byrne, John L. O'Reilly, Ernest Ouelette, Daniel W. Packard, Frank E. Packard, Mrs. Fred H. Packard, Charles M. Park, Henry F. Parker, Ralph G. Paulding, Edward L. Perkins, Miss Harriette M. Perkins, Lars Peterson, Charles H. Pope, Walter Pratt, John I. Rackliffe, Clarence L. Randall, Walter Rapp, Warren A. Reed, Joseph F. Reilly, Horace Richmond, E. Marion Roberts, Henry Rubin, Philip J. Ryan, Bernard Saxton, William H. Scanlon, Bruno E. Schwartz, John F. Scully, John J. Sheehan, William T. Shinnick, Albert G. Smith, C. R. Storey, Chester T. Swanson, E. Eugene Thayer, William D. Thomas, Edward M. Thompson, Herbert L. Tinkham, Warren Tirrell, Mrs. Warren Tirrell, Frank A. Tonis, Joseph C. Tougas, David Tyndall, John P. Unes, John J. Whipple,* Richard P. Whitman, Frank H. Whitmore, Alfred H. Wilbur, Harry H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Charles Williamson, Max E. Wind, Miss Ruth A. Woodward, E. J. Zuris.

PROGRAM AND BUDGET

Upon its appointment in October, 1919, the Executive Committee carried forward the detail upon the basis of the following provisional program: Sunday, June 12, 1921: Suitable observance in the Churches. Monday (Old Home Day), extending through the week: Educational and historical exhibits. Tuesday: Fraternal and social functions by Clubs and Lodges. Wednesday, June 15: The exact anniversary of the Centennial of the Incorporation of the Town of North Bridgewater out of which Brockton has grown—evening Pageant at the Fair Grounds. Thursday evening: Pageant. Friday: High School Commencement; other school programs and reunions. Saturday: Free out-of-door sports in various parts of the City; evening, High School Alumni dance. Beginning May 3rd of Centennial Year, the Executive Committee held meetings each Tuesday in the Mayor's office, hearing reports and directly concerning itself with the success of the Event.

*Deceased.



Representing MUNICIPAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Alderman, Ward 7. | |
| Councilman, Ward 4. | President, Common Council | Councilman, Ward 2. |
| Councilman, Ward 3. | Ward 1. | Councilman, Ward 3. |

The history of the financial side of the Centennial is here summarized. Early in 1920, the City Government appropriated in its Budget \$300 for incidental expenses in the preliminary arrangements. This was all that was requested, and of that amount only about \$75 was expended, chiefly in the Secretary's department. For the Centennial detail, the Finance Committee, George H. Leach, Chairman, presented a carefully prepared budget upon the basis of which the municipal administration of 1921, Roger Keith, Mayor, passed an appropriation of \$10,000. The Budget was as follows:

Pageant Committee, Frank H. Whitmore, Chairman.....	\$8,000.00
Sunday Committee, Merle S. Getchell, Chairman.....	500.00
Publicity Committee, Adrian P. Coté, Chairman.....	1,000.00
Sports Committee, Harold C. Keith, Chairman.....	500.00
Educational and Exhibits Committee, John F. Scully, Chairman	100.00
Office and Headquarters Committee, Charles P. Hol- land, Chairman	1,115.00
Speakers Committee, John S. Kent, Chairman.....	100.00
Finance Committee, George H. Leach, Chairman.....	0.00
Retail Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, William R. Cook, Chairman	500.00
	\$11,815.00

The Budget adopted by the Pageant Committee appears upon page —, in connection with the Story of the Pageant. All expenditures were made by City Treasurer's checks on proper vouchers approved by Committee Chairmen and the Finance Committee. For detail of actual cost and receipts in full for this memorable observance, the reader is referred to the statements printed following the final Program of the Week.

THE FORMAL OPENING—SUNDAY, JUNE 12TH

In keeping with the history of New England town foundings, the Centennial opened with divine worship, Sunday morning. There were large congregations in all Churches. Ministers and

people co-operated to make the hour memorable in recognition of Providence, in a note of gratitude, and in the emphasis upon the moral and religious forces which have made Brockton.

The Committee in charge of the Day: Merle S. Getchell, Mrs. John J. Brock, Abram J. Freedman, Rev. Horace F. Holton, D. D., presented the Churches with an attractive uniform Order of Service which was generally used throughout the City. Its artistic cover was designed by Charles R. Knapp, teacher at the High School.

AN ORDER OF DIVINE WORSHIP FOR CENTENNIAL SUNDAY

THE ORGAN PRELUDE

A HYMN OF PRAISE. "O Worship the King." Tune Hanover

THE INVOCATION by the Minister, the people remaining standing.

Almighty God, our Lord and Father, who from of old hast caused thy people to live in communities, and who hast brought us together to dwell in this pleasant place, grant we beseech Thee the inspiration and the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, as we begin this day the observance of the Centennial of our city's founding. Summon us by the memories of the past, to resolve to make the future great.

THE LORD'S PRAYER by all the people.

AN ANTHEM.

THE FIRST SCRIPTURE LESSON. A Responsive Service.

The Minister—I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.

The People—Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem.

The Minister—Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee.

The People—Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

The Minister—For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee.



MERLE S. GETCHELL
Member of Executive and Chairman of Sunday Committee

THE BROCKTON CENTENNIAL

1821

1921



Except the Lord
Keep the City
The Watchman waketh
But in vain
Ps. 127:1

SUNDAY JUNE 12
PUBLIC WORSHIP IN ALL THE CHURCHES

C.R. Knapp

COVER PAGE

Uniform Order of Worship, Drawn by Charles R. Knapp

The People—Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good.

The Minister—They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth forever.

The People—As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people.

The Minister—For the rod of the wicked shall not rest upon the lot of the righteous; lest the righteous put forth their hands unto iniquity.

The People—Do good O Lord, unto those that be good, and to them that are upright in their hearts.

The Minister—And I hear a great voice out of heaven saying,

Minister and People, All—Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them and they shall be His people and God Himself shall be with them and be their God.

THE GLORIA

THE SECOND SCRIPTURE LESSON

A HYMN—"Our God our help in ages past" Tune St. Anne

THE MORNING PRAYER, Including the "Prayer for Our City,"
Rauschenbusch

A RESPONSE BY THE CHOIR

THE RECEPTION OF THE MORNING OFFERING

THE OFFERTORY BY THE CHOIR

THE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A HYMN—"Faith of our fathers" Tune St. Catherine

THE SERMON



HORACE F. HOLTON, D. D.
Member of Sunday Committee, Compiler Uniform Order of Worship

A CLOSING HYMN.—The Brockton Centennial Hymn.

Tune, HARWELL

(“Hark, Ten Thousand Harps and Voices”)

Come, ye loyal sons of Brockton,
Tell the tale with joyful lays;
Sing the earnest faith and effort
Leading to these “Memory Days.”
Looking backward down the years,
Can we help but give God praise?
Allelulia,---Allelulia,---Allelulia,---
Amen.

Country village, infant city:
Onward, upward, lead the pace
Till one hundred years have measured
What they held of strength and grace.
Sturdy forebears, striving on,
We with pride your history trace.
Allelulia,---Allelulia,---Allelulia,---
Amen.

Let us honor those who built you,
Made you, city that we know;
Native born or since adopted,
Station high or station low,
All have builded who have striven;
We now reap what they did sow.
Allelulia,---Allelulia,---Allelulia,---
Amen.

Thus one hundred years have vanished—
Save to memory, lost to view;
What shall be the message left us,
When Centennial passes too?
---Effort; courage; strength; and will;
Brockton's sons by faith renew.
Allelulia,---Allelulia,---Allelulia,---
Amen.

—Arthur L. Atwood.

A FINAL SERVICE OF PRAYER. Minister and the People

Grant, O Lord, that we may never forget that we are the citizens of no mean city, nor may we be ever unmindful that it can truly prosper only as we are dominated by the ideals of true religion, expressed in our daily lives by acts of justice, righteousness and good will. To this end help us now, and in the years to come, build strong and sure the Church of our God in the heart of our city.

THE CHOIR—"Amen"

THE BENEDICTION

THE ORGAN POSTLUDE

THE BROCKTON CHURCHES—JUNE, 1921

Organized

1737—First Parish Congregational Church.

Without a minister.

1827—The New Jerusalem Church.

Rev. Russell Eaton, Minister.

1830—Pearl Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. John S. Bridgford, Minister.

1837—South Congregational Church.

Rev. Seeley K. Tompkins, Minister.

1842—Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Joseph Cooper, Minister.

1850—Porter Congregational Church.

Rev. Horace F. Holton, Minister.

1856—St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

Very Rev. Bartholomew F. Killilea, Pastor.

1858—First Universalist Church.

Rev. George Wilson Scudder, Minister.

1867—First Swedish Ev. Lutheran Church.

Rev. Peter Froeberg, Minister.

1868—St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Rev. David B. Matthews, Rector.

1876—First Baptist Church.

Rev. James Holmes, Minister.

- 1878—Swedish Congregational Church.
Rev. Axel Bergstedt, Minister.
- 1879—South Street Methodist Episcopal.
Rev. George Elmer Mossman, Minister.
- 1881—Unity Church.
Rev. Samuel B. Nobbs, Minister.
- 1883—Swedish Baptist Church.
Rev. A. Alfred Engdahl, Minister.
- 1884—Wales Ave. Baptist Church.
Rev. L. M. Olmstead, Minister.
- 1886—North Baptist Church.
Rev. F. W. French, Minister.
- 1887—Advent Christian Church.
Rev. James McLaughlin, Minister.
- 1887—Warren Ave. Baptist Church.
No minister.
- 1889—Franklin Methodist Church.
Rev. Charles H. VanNatter, Minister.
- 1890—Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rev. G. Setterstrom, Minister.
- 1893—Olivet Memorial C. and M. Alliance.
Rev. F. L. Allen, Minister.
- 1893—Sacred Heart Catholic Church.
Rev. Victor Choquette, Pastor.
- 1896—Waldo Congregational Church.
Rev. Charles M. Crooks, Minister.
- 1896—St. Edward's Catholic Church.
Rev. T. F. Brannan, Pastor.
- 1897—Messiah Baptist Church.
Rev. Benjamin G. Brawley, Minister.
- 1897—Lincoln Congregational Church.
Rev. Martin C. Jennings, Minister.
- 1897—Wendell Avenue Congregational Church.
Rev. Alvin P. Cummins, Minister.
- 1898—First Church of Christ, Scientist.
Mrs. Gertrude Tilden Thompson, First Reader.

- 1899—United Presbyterian Church.
Rev. Samuel A. Jackson, Minister.
- 1900—Agudas Achim Synagogue.
Rabbi A. S. Borvick.
- 1902—St. Margaret's Catholic Church.
Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Pastor.
- 1903—St. Rocco's Catholic Church.
Rev. John Svagsdz, Pastor.
- 1910—St. Colman's Catholic Church.
Rev. William J. Fennessy, Pastor.
- 1911—Anshe Svard Synagogue.
Rabbi A. S. Borvick.
- 1914—Our Lady of Ostrabrama Catholic Church.
Rev. Ignatius E. Limont, Pastor.
- 1916—Greek Orthodox Catholic Church.
Rev. George Gazetas, Pastor.
- 1920—Martland Ave. Baptist Church.
Rev. E. W. Mitchell, Minister.

CENTENNIAL SUNDAY PULPIT MESSAGES

Space will not permit more than a brief abstract from the excellent discourses of the Day. It was evident that much thought had been given to the Anniversary, and the preachers readily rose to the great occasion.

THE FIRST PARISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

“There is something greater than teams and regiments which blaze their way through one season, one war, one generation, and that is the regiment that fights on from generation to generation, holds a common purpose with all that has been and all that is to be great; is comrade with all the fine free hearts of the centuries, the church of Jesus Christ.

“But the church, a Congregational church, an old Congregational church! Isn't it rather out of the glow and movement of things today, a thinking church in an age when people just want to play? A self-responsible church in an age when people leave

even the souls of their children to the public schools and the movies and look to government and the labor union to make the Kingdom of Heaven?

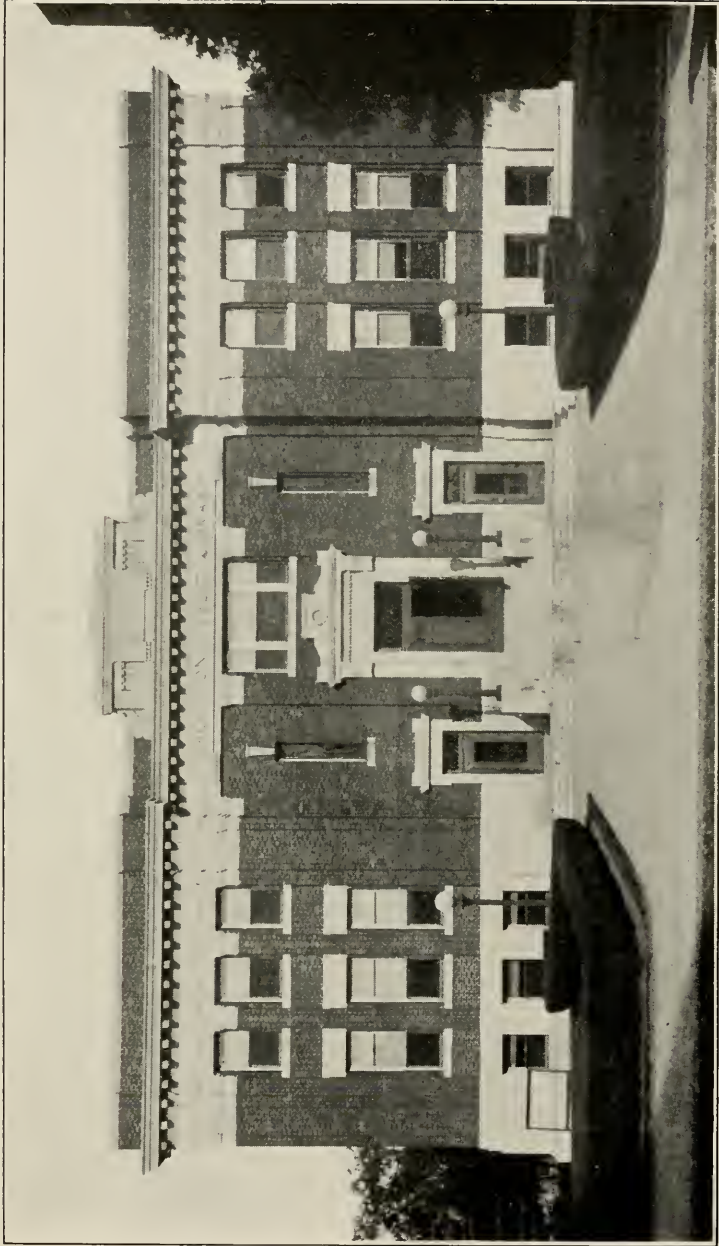
“The world says the church alone can save society and then insists the church shall stand for nothing society doesn’t like. The world wants the church’s saving qualities, but demands that the church become deliquescent, liquidate, and have no saving qualities. If the church is narrow-minded, so is a board of health. We are satisfied that the one way rum can be handled is by prohibition. Narrow-minded! So is a mother and the more narrow-minded she is the better mother she is. The *Wall Street Journal*, Roger Babson, the cabinet minister, do not mean the ‘church’ when they say the church alone can save society. Certainly they do not mean this timid thing that is split up into 240 different camps. They mean Jesus Christ. It is God who is going to save the world.”

—*The Rev. J. Lee Mitchell, Attleboro.*

THE PORTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

“What Brockton needs for the future is the right sort of folks for her citizenship. It is more and better religion that Brockton needs. This religion must not be the religion of individualism, which, in its emphasis, doctrines, ceremonies and governments, divides men into opposing ecclesiastical camps. It must be the religion that solidifies men, that emphasizes the great social requirements of religion, righteousness, justice and brotherliness. A religion that knows no creed nor caste nor race in the great family of God, and in the glorious commonwealth of the souls of men.

“And the manifestation of the spirit of true religion which we must have will come in the spirit of victorious faith. Faith in ourselves, faith in our institutions, faith in our city and in her future, a faith that every citizen will back with all the energy and money and influence which he has. We must have the faith that can look down through the years and see a richer, happier



BROCKTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. *Dedicated 1913.*

Photo by Jacobs

Brockton, filled with enthusiastic loyal citizens all working together for the good of all in the spirit of the Master, and then will set out resolutely to realize the dream :

“ ‘That sees beyond the years
An alabaster city gleam
Undimmed by human tears.’ ”

—*The Rev. Horace F. Holton, D.D., Pastor.*

THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Emphasizing the fact that the town was builded upon a religious Christian foundation, the first settlers being gathered into one religious community, Rev. Seeley K. Tompkins, D.D., Pastor, outlined the growth of the City, the building of Churches and the succeeding expansion of a Century.

He compared the development of Brockton with that of the West. During the gold strikes, communities were established with gold as the objective and inspiring factor. The churches appeared later in their history, to instruct the people in the manner of living.

The speaker expressed the hope that evidences of greater prosperity would mark the second century of the City's life. He urged the congregation to a finer display of faith in God, to a nobler patriotism.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The evening sermon was an appreciation of the City from experience covering four years.

“Brockton can be well proud of its large number of Christian business men, the splendid co-operation of the press, with all religious activities destined to bring good to the municipality, the wonderful Christian work accomplished by the Visiting Nurse Association and local hospitals, and the Christian fellowship and brotherhood found among the ministers and churches.

“There has never been a city equal or bigger in size where I have found such a large number of public-spirited noble Christian

citizens, nearly all of whom are tied up with some active church or community work for Christian advancement. The rising generation can look back with pride upon the present business men whose ability to make money and the money itself is turned into Christian channels to promote Christian enterprises.

“Thanks to the newspapers, the ministers do not preach to small congregations.”

—*The Rev. James Holmes, Pastor.*

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Rector described Brockton as: “A very progressive city, a desirable place to live in. It is the largest shoe city in the world and has beautiful churches, fine school houses, with largest High school in this part of the country, a splendid library, a great Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., a very efficient fire department, a very able police force, enterprising and well-edited newspapers, playgrounds and other civic attractions. All denote progress and enterprise and speak well for the caliber of the men who have contributed of their time, thought, labor and money to make the first 100 years of this city count for so much prosperity.”

He added that it was the mission of the church to assist, where possible, in beautifying the city in appearance as well as purifying it from evil agencies, making the city a place of beauty and a place of helpfulness and purity.

—*The Rev. David B. Matthews, S.T.D., Rector.*

THE CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH

“Social life is to be undergirded by moral considerations. How can we build our City of Truth? We are to be true to the good men who laid the foundations of the city. Loyalty to those who have labored and suffered in the past constitutes a fine element of citizenship. We should be true to the neighborly feeling that seeks the good of all. In a city of this size, we become known to each other. Civic virtue should incline us to social helpfulness. Love of city should lead us to seek the good of all its citizens.

“We should be true to the best things in the life of the city for the sake of example and influence. A good citizen is a moral asset of unmeasurable value. In the city, life is jammed together and our personal influence is correspondingly large. We should be true to the things that make our future secure. To education, which should be free, broad, ethical, and practical; to law, which should have from all of us respect and obedience. We must be true to religion, the life and power of all that is truest and best in the world or the future. From that source of highest good may arise the spirit and power of the finest citizenship.”

—*The Rev. Joseph Cooper, Pastor.*

THE PEARL STREET METHODIST CHURCH

“Are we God-fearing and God-serving citizens? Surely a question of grave importance asked in all relations to human life. Oh, how much we are dependent upon God for the advancement of city civilization and advantages! Yet as in the old city of Enoch, there exists in ours of today much opposition to God, higher humanity and good citizenship.

“When an individual neglects his God, his church, he takes away a factor for city improvement. The great problem of the day is to make a God-fearing and serving environment. Our prosperity is based on qualities of faith, temperance, service and thrift, the products of religious life. Personal righteousness must enter into city life. We must study civic problems.”

—*The Rev. John S. Bridgford, D.D., Pastor.*

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM

The Pastor stated that years ago people went to church whether they wanted to or not, but that today people follow their own inclinations. Although there seems to be a falling away from church attendance, he was optimistic in regard to the matter, saying that the natural desire to go to church would come back to the masses of the people, in time. He also said that while children

must be made to go to church and Sunday school, the real Christian spirit in the heart of man should not be forced, but must come from a natural desire. He urged that this desire in the hearts of the people of Brockton be encouraged.

—*The Rev. Russell Eaton, Pastor.*

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITY.

The Minister commended the work of the city and spoke of the high morals which prevail. He commented on the fact that so many people owned their own homes. He hoped the time would come when we might have a religion of America, not one brought across the water. He expressed the hope that before the next hundred years should elapse, it would be possible to attend a church service which could be enjoyed without passing a number of perfectly good churches because one could not believe in them. The word picture was of a religion of America such as all might enjoy, though not accepting it in all particulars, and he expressed the hope that labor disagreements and industrial misunderstandings might soon be a thing of the past. The theme was "You will confer the greatest benefits on your city, not by raising its roof, but by exalting its souls."

—*The Rev. Samuel B. Nobbs, Pastor.*

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

"We have learned to work together with a good degree of Christian brotherliness, and have developed a commendable civic morale. We must continue and improve upon the policies of the past that have made us a great city. We should keep before us the goal of an ideal city. One of the most important things is to continue to place the emphasis on the church first. The teachings of religion have nurtured all that is noblest and best in the lives of the citizens of Brockton and have been the chief factor in developing the moral fiber of our people. If we are to conserve our city and build it greater, we must look sharply to the development of our home life.

We have learned many lessons in working together. We have built up a world-wide reputation as leaders in adjusting industrial conditions on a fair basis. Brockton has become famous for the practice of arbitration and it is our privilege to carry that great Christian principle of the fair deal forward to the highest point. Another thing which will make for the greatness of our city is to improve our recreation facilities that we may learn to play together and become better acquainted. We ought to seek to make a wise use of our leisure time by making the most of our opportunities for recreation and true neighborliness and breaking down barriers of class or race or creed.

—*The Rev. George Wilson Scudder, Pastor.*

OTHER CHURCH TOPICS

“Making the City Glad”—The Rev. Martin C. Jennings, Lincoln Congregational.

“The Prosperity of the City”—Rabbi A. S. Bervick, Agudas Achim Synagogue.

“A Sure Foundation”—The Rev. Benjamin Brawley, Messiah Baptist.

“A Promise for Brockton”—The Rev. Samuel A. Jackson, United Presbyterian.

“The City of God”—The Rev. Peter Froeberg, D.D., Swedish Lutheran.

CONCERT AND COMMUNITY SING—SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Following the morning exercises by the Churches, was a most appropriate assembly at the Fair Grounds at 5 o'clock when 15,000 men, women and children formally opened the Centennial week. The program planned by the Sunday Committee carried the official warrant in the presence and message of His Honor, Mayor Roger Keith, who read a Proclamation setting apart the week

of remembrance. Martland's Band of fifty pieces, Mace Gay, conductor, and a huge chorus led by George Sawyer Dunham, furnished music. In the singing of hymns and songs, the great audience enthusiastically joined.

The following program was rendered:

March—"America Victorious" *Bagley*
The Band

Songs—"America" "Come, Thou Almighty King"

Selections by the Band—

From "Rigoletto" *Verdi*
Overture from "William Tell" *Rossini*
"The Stars and Stripes Forever" *Sousa*

Centennial Proclamation— Mayor Keith

"Whereas on June 15, 1921, the community known as the City of Brockton will be 100 years old, and

"Whereas, hundreds of people are now enthusiastically rendering service in order that this event may be suitably marked, and

"Whereas, our City with its usual spirit desires to commemorate as a whole this Anniversary,

"I do therefore set aside the week of June 12th to 18th for fitting observation thereof; for the welcome of returning citizens for the promotion of personal friendship, for the proper climax to 100 years of successful growth, for the first step in our second century.

"May Almighty God continue to bless and prosper our City.

"Given under my hand and seal this seventh day of June, A. D., 1921."

Roger Keith, Mayor.

A Prayer for Our City— Written by Walter Rauschenbusch
Read by The Rev. Horace F. Holton, D.D.,
Pastor Porter Congregational Church

Singing—"Centennial Hymn" Written for the Anniversary
By Arthur L. Atwood, Brockton

"Battle Hymn of the Republic"

"Love's Old Sweet Song"

"Dixie"



ADRIAN P. COTE
Member of the Executive, Chairman of Publicity Committee

Suite—"Don Quixote"

Safranck

- 1 Spanish Village
- 2 Danza
- 3 Dulcinea
- 4 Don Quixote

Singing—

"Smiles"

"Old Folks at Home"

"There's a Long, Long Trail"

Grand Selection by the Band—

Songs from The Old Folks

Lake

The program concluding with a remarkable rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner," by the audience and band.

(Centennial Hymn received award offered by Sunday Committee. Included in Morning Order of Services, page 61.)

MONDAY: DECORATIONS AND EXHIBITS

The City presented a gala day appearance. In accord with the suggestions of the Executive Committee, corporations and citizens made lavish use of the colors. An appropriation of \$500 was granted as encouragement to the merchants. The Official Banner hung across Main Street, just north of Crescent, attracted much attention. The Chamber of Commerce co-operated in a unique way: numerous small evergreens in cement receptacles were placed along the walks throughout the business section. Among the notable decorations aside from public buildings, were those of the Commercial Club. Fraternal houses, factories and business blocks generally recognized the occasion and fairly blossomed with flags, bunting and special designs. It is not too much to say that never in Brockton's history has there been such a genuine and unanimous desire to make the City attractive.

Early in the Centennial planning historic and memorial exhibits were projected. The Chamber of Commerce, through the retail Merchant's Bureau, William R. Cook, Chairman, undertook a definite campaign for individual publicity in window and press



FRED E. HILTON
Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Member of General Committee



BROCKTON, 1921. (Main Street looking north from Crescent.)

Photo by Jacobs

advertising, having a distinctive Centennial flavor. There was an admirable response and the stores were rewarded by the crowds which viewed their efforts.

Edgar P. Howard exhibited a collection of water color sketches in the window of the millinery store of Miss Celia Burke. Among them: "The First Shipment of Shoes from North Bridgewater," (1811); Mis' Jones' School with her Rewards of Merit; "Main Street in 1837." One of the notable memorials was the desk used by the Selectmen in drawing up papers creating the new Town of North Bridgewater, in 1821.

Edison Electric Company gave prominent place to a portrait of Mr. Edison (see p.25) and pictures of its plants in this vicinity.

At Brassard's Variety Store, 222 Court Street, were exhibited by Charles S. W. Sanford, two photographs showing the First Steam Fire Engine and first Hose Cart. The pictures were taken at Perkins Park, 1876, the year of their commission. Ambrose Kane & Co., Enterprise Building, showed sketches and etchings of early North Bridgewater and Brockton. A variety of old furniture, heirlooms and firearms were displayed in Wilson's Smoke Shop, Main Street. Storey & Co., Washburn Block, made a most interesting exhibit of priceless gowns under the title, "Fashion Show of the 1860 Period." Among them that worn at her wedding by Mrs. Ellen K. Joslyn (Mrs. Elisha H.) in 1857, and also the wedding gown of Mrs. Georgietta A. Reed (Mrs. William), 1874.

Wilson's Studio presented in its wall-window, a collection of old photographs made by David T. Burrell, a pioneer in Brockton. This group, gathered half a century ago, included a print of the late George E. Keith. Plymouth County Trust Company showed in two windows, the Old and New, pictures illustrating the community through the middle and present periods of development. Many of these were loaned by Frank E. Packard. The photograph of the factory owned by Peleg S. Leach, standing upon the present site of the Police Station, attracted much attention. One of the most instructive contributions to the educa-

tional side of the Celebration was made through the press: *The Times* illustrating its issues with pictures of present public buildings and *The Enterprise* exhibiting a valuable series of old views illustrating special articles. Glazier, photographer, showed a picture of the Grover disaster of 1905.

At the Public Library, Mr. Whitmore and his associates arranged a unique exhibit of women's costumes from 1840 to the present, made from fashion plates. In the Art room, many photographs of Colonial furniture were shown. Fraser Dry Goods Co. had an artistic display, centering in two shawls of yester yore. One is the property of Mrs. A. G. Waterman, date of 1826; and the other, a Paisley, owned by Mrs. Silas Davenport, and belonging to the same period. Cook & Tyndall Co. showed dress goods of 1848 and other interesting mementos.

Appropriately the collection of portraits of the principals of the High School was completed and exhibited Centennial Week. Headmaster Merle S. Getchell, seventh in the succession, was responsible for the securing of this important contribution to local educational history. The group includes: J. G. Leavitt, 1864-1866; Alfred Laws, 1866-1868; Edward W. Rice, 1868-1869; Alonzo Meserve, 1869-1870; Edward Parker, January, 1871-1906 as principal, afterward teacher of American history and principal emeritus until October, 1914, when retired by law; Charles T. C. Whitcomb, 1906-1914.

Among the residences having special historical significance and so indicated were the Bryant Homestead, Belmont Street (see pp. 39-43), owned today by the William Cullen Bryant Association, and the house built in 1881 by former-Governor William L. Douglas on West Elm Street, now occupied by Charles R. Storey.

Notable interest was taken in the Centennial by local banks: Brockton National issued a gold souvenir medal carrying a design symbolic of the progress of the city. These were widely distributed. Plymouth County Trust Company published a four-page folder with views of Brockton and a historical and interpretive article.

THE PORTER MEMORIAL SERVICE

*In Commemoration of the Ministry of the First Pastor,
The Reverend John Porter, 1740-1800*

While not originally a part of the Centennial observance as planned by the Central Committee, the exercises held on Tuesday afternoon, June 14, at the grave of the First Minister of the North Parish of Bridgewater, readily became important in the week's recognition of formative influences. The ceremonies were held in the old First Parish Cemetery on Main Street nearly opposite Grove, on the grounds lately acquired by a new corporation of descendants of Mr. Porter's contemporaries, for improvement and perpetual care.

The exercises were in charge of The Rev. Warren P. Landers, representing the First Parish, and The Rev. Horace F. Holton, D.D., Minister of Porter Church. They were assisted by The Rev. Seeley K. Tompkins, D.D., Minister of the South Congregational Church and a quartet consisting of Miss Theresa Sprague, Miss Ellen Nelson, Louis Carroll and John R. Jones, singing hymns of the period. During the exercises the chimes in the First Parish tower played appropriately.

After a selection by the quartet and scripture reading from Ecclesiasticus XLIV by Dr. Tompkins, prayer was offered by Dr. Holton. On behalf of the Churches, a Memorial wreath was then placed upon the headstone by Suzanne Cary Gruver and Bertha Corliss Landers, of the Pilgrim Daughters of First Parish, and Mrs. O. W. Adams and Mrs. William H. Thayer of the United Workers of Porter Church.

The first address follows:

A PORTRAIT OF THE FIRST MINISTER OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER

By Rev. Warren P. Landers

Upon early 18th Century canvas it is my privilege to sketch a portrait of the First Minister of the North Parish of Bridgewater.



Photo by Jacobs

MEMORIAL SERVICE
For The Reverend John Porter.

John Porter was a native of Abington, our nearby neighbor on the east, where he was born in 1716. His parents, Samuel and Mary Porter, in accord with the godly habit of their generation, dedicated him to the gospel ministry. For that period of New England history, Harvard College was the only considerable center of education. There pious folk sent their sons. Graduates were chiefly candidates for the sacred office, even as among cultured people the clergy formed the leading class. At twenty, John Porter had graduated. Records are not clear as to his life for the next three years (1736-39), but we assume that, after the manner of the times, he studied divinity with some leading clergyman, fitting himself both for the polemic work in which the pulpit of that day so much delighted and for the pastoral service to which he later gave wisdom and zeal.

When he was twenty-three, Mr. Porter candidated for the Fourth Church in Bridgewater. This Parish had been set apart in 1739. Its meeting house, begun two years before, was not finished till 1749. It occupied a site not far from the present First Parish Congregational Church, whose chimes just rang in beautiful cadence Wesley's hymn—"Jesus, Lover of My Soul," composed in the year of Mr. Porter's actual pastoral beginning in this community. He was called to the Church August 25, 1740, and ordained to the Christian ministry the 15th of October following.

The edifice was a simple board structure without steeple, bell or chimney. Warmth was supplied from the pulpit. Diamond-shaped panes filled the windows. It was gradually completed according to funds and the wishes of individual families. Pews were erected by purchasers of floor space, as required. The records show men's and women's galleries approached by separate stairs, and also a distinct section for the few colored people of that day.

Amidst such material conditions, in a straggling New England village still under foreign control, Mr. Porter began his long ministry of sixty years. "His qualifications, both natural and acquired," quaintly wrote Bradford Kingman, "were peculiarly

respectable." His mind was alert. While not controversial as many in his generation, he was an able defender of the Faith as he received it, and for the period of stress through which the Colonists passed in '76 and in succeeding years he manifested a patriotic spirit which endeared him to the entire countryside.

Among the factors to which he himself attributed usefulness, was his acquaintance, later ripening into friendship, with that renowned spiritual leader, George Whitfield, who visited America (1738) just prior to Mr. Porter's coming to the Parish and again in 1744. On this last itinerary, the famous preacher came to Boston. During the weeks following November 24th, Whitfield preached "in the southern part of the province." It was then, presumably, that he occupied the pulpit, whose minister we are commemorating. Recalling the friendship of Whitfield for Wesley, we can see how the forces of evangelical teaching moved upon Mr. Porter and doubtless accounted for the revivals which were later recalled in a historical address given in 1820 (Daniel Huntington, 1812-33, First Church; 1840-53, South Church). There Mr. Huntington says that in "six successive periods Mr. Porter was gladdened by a powerful effusion of the Holy Spirit and enlargement of the Church." Under such dispensation and with the needs of the growing parish, a new meeting house was dedicated in 1763. In his first sermon in the second edifice, the pastor preached from the words: "The glory of this latter House shall be greater than of the former" (Haggai II:9).

An illustration of his resourcefulness is in what Dr. Francis E. Clark acknowledges to have been in spirit and practice a true Christian Endeavor Society. Within two years of his beginning here, he organized a reading and prayer circle among his young people. One article provided for a roll-call and the oversight of absentees. In the interest of Christian training, Mr. Porter later published an address, "The Evangelical Plan: An Attempt to Form Right Notions and to Establish Them in the Minds of People."

We sometimes think of old days in New England towns as wholly quiet and peaceful. It is true that they were pastoral

in simplicity but there were years of stress in the life of the State. Men of this Parish furnished bone and sinew for military expeditions during Mr. Porter's ministry—French and Indian, and the Revolution. Judging from the roll of soldiers supplied by Old Bridgewater, we can justly infer that Mr. Porter's patriotic utterances fired zeal and kept unflagging the defence and support of the home-lines. An interesting side-light upon the times as well indicating the spirit of this Minister, may be seen in a homely event which took place on the birthday of Napoleon Bonaparte, August 15, 1769. It was a famous donation party and while it swelled the "180 pounds per year" agreed upon in the 1740 "call," it served to distinguish alike the spirit of Parson and People. Young women—ninety-seven in all—met at the minister's house and presented Mrs. Porter for family uses 3,322 "knots" of linen, tow, cotton, and woolen yarn, which they had spun for that purpose. This was in the days of strong anti-British sentiment, and the presentation was intended to convey that idea in the colonial products. After strictly home refreshments, all repaired to the Church, where Mr. Porter preached on Dorcas and her good works. The service closed with an original hymn composed by the pastor.

This reference brings us to the family of the Early Minister, which was considerable and influential in its legacy to the Town and State. Mr. Porter first married Olive Johnson of Canterbury, Connecticut, who with her child died in 1749. Later he wedded Mary Huntington of Lebanon of that State, with whom he lived for fifty years and to whose character and devotion he owed much for success and reputation. She died November 22, 1801. There were eight children in this household. Three became ministers: John, Huntington, and Eliphalet. The first rose to rank of Major in the Revolutionary War. The others served for fifty years with distinction in their father's calling. A daughter, Mary, married a clergyman. Jonathan became a surgeon and was lost at sea. David died in youth. Two other daughters were Olive and Sybil.

Mr. Porter continued to serve the Church actively till 1800,

when in response to his request, the Parish gave him a colleague in his labors. The pulpit privileges were divided still, for in February, 1802, the aged clergyman preached from the text: "I Must Work the Works of Him That Sent Me While It Is Day." Three weeks later, March 12, 1802, he passed into the land where is no night. Venerated in life and lamented in death, today a grateful people recalls his virtues and deeds.

And so they brought him hither. Tenderly the Fathers laid him in this place hallowed by many such occasions in his long ministry. Here they wrote, as we may read after a lapse of more than a hundred years: THEY THAT BE WISE SHALL SHINE AS THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE FIRMAMENT; AND THEY THAT TURN MANY TO RIGHTEOUSNESS AS THE STARS FOR EVER AND EVER. It is a gracious thought that in our Centennial year this God's Acre is to be renovated and beautified by the descendants of his office bearers in that First Church to which this modern City owes so much for strength and goodness.

May we be increasingly worthy of such a heritage. May the Churches which perpetuate his memory give themselves to their tasks in these commanding times with sincere and untiring devotion. Refreshed by these Centennial Days may this community be strengthened for its social, industrial and civic life.

The second address was in part as follows:—

THE INFLUENCE OF THE EARLY NEW ENGLAND MINISTER

By Rev. Horace F. Holton, D.D.

It is well for us to come aside for an hour in this Centennial Week, into this neglected old parish burying-ground, to lay a wreath on the grave of the man who was the first minister in this community. To my mind this cemetery is symbolic of the forgetfulness that is in the minds of many New Englanders concerning the most powerful influence that helped to shape the character and destiny of this part of the United States, in which we take such rightful pride.

New England owes her place of influence in this land of ours to the sturdy men and women whom she reared on her rock-ribbed farms, and in her quiet country villages, and then scattered all over the land, to be leaders in industry, and to be examples of integrity and righteousness. Those folks were moulded by the home, the school and the church of those days. And all three of these agencies were, in almost every community, dominated and inspired by a single outstanding personality, the village minister, of whom John Porter, the man whom we are here to honor, was a faithful and consistent example.

A thoughtless age like ours is too apt to be satisfied with superficial judgments. We recall the hard and often narrow aspects of the characters of some of the New England divines, and we read with amazement of their heated controversies over abstract theological questions in which we are no longer interested. We read of their strivings of soul, and of their doubts as to their own salvation, and their gloomy discourses about hell, and we are apt to conclude that they were kill-joys, frantically leading their people into the barren pastures of bigotry. But a more careful study of their lives reveals them as men of extraordinary character. They were far better than their theology. The fact that the most of them had pastorates lasting a lifetime is a revelation of their human qualities. They went to a place and settled for life among their people. They spent long hours in painstaking study; we read of some of them who made it a practice to be in their studies from 14 to 16 hours every day. They were men of real and intense personal devotion. They often had a very humble idea of themselves but they always had a very exalted idea of their calling.

Those were days when there were few if any newspapers, and little communication with the outside world, and the minister was the only college-educated man in his community. The result was that he was looked up to by all. From him they received their ideas about this world and the next. He was their guide in government as well as in religion. It is not too much to say that the whole life of America has been shaped for good by these men

Come to the



BROCKTON CENTENNIAL

Pageant

FAIR GROUNDS

June 15-16, 1921

EXHIBITS - Sunday Open - SPORTS
Air Meeting

June 12-18-1921

CENTENNIAL POSTER
Drawn by Charles W. Holmes

of God, who, by their learning, their piety and their practical wisdom led their people along the ways of God, and shaped their lives according to the austere pattern which they found in their Bible.

The quartet sang "There is a Land of Pure Delight," and the exercises closed with Benediction by Mr. Landers.

FRATERNAL NIGHT—TUESDAY, JUNE 14

The Centennial Committee made large provision for social opportunity. It emphasized for the week Old Home features, but Tuesday evening was set aside for special expression. Upwards of a hundred Clubs and Lodges planned Open House Night. As has been noted elsewhere, their advance guards came early to North Bridgewater and have through the years been conspicuous in their success. They have in general contributed to the social, benevolent and civic life of the Community.

On Fraternal Night, many organizations presented carefully prepared programs; some included historical addresses of special value. One of the most notable gatherings was at the Commercial Club where its waiting list of sixty were special guests. President J. Frank Beal introduced D. Brewer Eddy, one of the Secretaries of the American Board for Missions of Boston, as speaker. The address was historical and inspirational, and stressed the need of the preservation of the old ideals by industrial leaders today.

Dr. Ezra W. Clark made the principal address before the Anchor Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., and the scarlet degree was conferred on a large class of candidates. Refreshments were served by a committee in charge of Harold E. Allen. There were many special guests.

The Masonic event of the evening was at Paul Revere Hall, where the exercises were in charge of John N. Howard, W. M. Musical selections by the South Congregational quartet and luncheon preceded the addresses. Former Mayor David W. Battles, a Past Master of the Lodge, traced the history of Masonry in North Bridgewater since the dispensation organizing a lodge

in February, 1856. Warren P. Landers, Chaplain, Joseph Webb Lodge, Boston, and of Baalis Sanford Lodge of this City, emphasized the spirit of brotherhood as the assurance and safeguard of the future.

An elaborate program was presented by Massasoit Lodge, Canton Nemasket, Unity Encampment, and the four Rebekah Lodges of Brockton, at Canton Hall. Nature dances, selections by the orchestra, solos, readings, refreshments and the presentation of a chair to Major Daniel W. Packard, were features of the evening. Grand Lodge officers were in attendance.

The Knights of Pythias interpreted the spirit of the occasion: Damocles Lodge met in the Temple where interesting exercises were held including a Flag address (June 14) by the Rev. Joseph Cooper of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Montello Lodge entertained its auxiliary, Sabrina A. Frye Camp, and out-of-town a brief address and greatly enjoyed an evening which also included a musical entertainment.

Brockton Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians kept open house under direction of a committee at the head of which was County President John J. Sheehan. Postmaster Edward Gilmore gave a history of the organization and Mayor Keith brought the greetings of the City.

Knights of Sherwood Forest (Brockton Conclave) entertained visiting members, including Supreme Quartermaster General, L. A. Main. Addresses and refreshments were enjoyed.

The Brockton Nest of Owls met in specially decorated quarters, welcomed guests and listened to talks by Supreme Organizer Robert Simpson and William D. Dwyer. There was a program of entertainment.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association held a social and received Mayor Keith as guest. Interwoven with national colors were the Zionist light blue and white decorations. A committee of which Abraham Horowitz was chairman, served refreshments.



FRANK H. WHITMORE
Chairman of the Pageant Committee
Member of Executive and Book Committees

The Spanish War Veterans, Major James A. Frye Camp, entertained its auxiliary, Sabrina A. Frye Camp, and out-of-town guests. A banquet was served. Jeremiah E. Sullivan, past commander, reviewed the history of North Bridgewater.

Shoe City Wheelmen observed the night at headquarters in Clark's Block. Pictures of old-time cycle riders were exhibited and a greeting received from A. H. Matson, first president of the Club. Entertainment and refreshments were the order. President C. Arthur Lendh was toastmaster.

Club Nationale held a dancing party at headquarters on Court Street. An orchestra of five pieces furnished music for one hundred couples. Exhibition dances and a collation were features of the evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association expanded the Night idea and made its program cover the Day. Tennis, swimming and checker championships and a "final" in a handball tournament, won by C. F. Leighton, were important events.

A Pop Concert was given at the Y. W. C. A. by the Brockton's Business Woman's Club. An orchestra and vocal soloists furnished music. There were dancing and refreshments.

Among other organizations reporting Open House, but with no formal program, were: Brockton Aerie, F. O. E.; Brockton Lodge, B. P. O. E.; Brockton Lodge, L. O. O. M.; Seville Council, K. of C.

THE PAGEANT OF BROCKTON

*At the Fair Grounds, Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
June 15 and 16*

In a Year of Pageantry, Brockton's contribution was a distinct triumph from the historic, artistic and civic points of view. The author, Suzanne Cary Gruver, is entitled to great praise for her eminent gift to Centennial Week. Community life was expressed in visible form through action, color and grouping, dealing with a notable theme, by an uncommon caste, and reaching a Finale



LINWOOD TAFT
Director of the Pageant of Brockton

of wondrous beauty and inspiration. The Founding of the Town and its development, with pictures of history in many departments of human interest, were shown in the episodes presented by more than 1,600 persons.

From the time the Week's Program took definite shape, it crystallized into this form of memorial education and entertainment. Apart from the fine co-operation of Committees and participants, a high local reason for the successful presentations of the Pageant, was in its staging at the Brockton Fair Grounds, where great events so often occur. The Agricultural Society management not only tendered the use of the Grounds and grandstand seating accommodations, but co-operated in every way with generosity of time, service and experience. The public accepted the challenge to its interest and attendance.

In setting up the Pageant, the Chairman, Frank H. Whitmore, Public Librarian, gathered about him a group of workers who made its production their chief business for many weeks. When finally completed, the directing personnel of The Pageant was as follows:

Executive Committee—Frank H. Whitmore, Chairman; Willard F. Jackson, Executive Secretary; Joseph F. Reilly, Corresponding Secretary; John N. Howard, Treasurer; William A. Bullivant, Harry W. Flagg, Mrs. S. J. Gruver, Warren S. Keith, Warren P. Landers.

Director—Linwood Taft.

Author—Suzanne Cary Gruver.

Musical Director—George Sawyer Dunham.

PRODUCTION COMMITTEES

Book—William T. Card, Chairman; Mrs. S. J. Gruver, Warren P. Landers.

Cast—Mrs. Oscar F. Emery, Chairman; Mrs. W. A. Sampson, Mrs. A. A. Wilbur, Mrs. Merton Willis.

Dancing—Miss Mary E. Fish, Chairman; Miss Rubie Capen, Miss Marie Coté, Miss Florence Lavy, Miss Ida Horton, Miss Mae McGee.



1 William A. Bullivant



2 Harry W. Flagg



3 Mrs. S. J. Gruver



4 John N. Howard



5 Frank H. Whitmore



6 Willard E. Jackson



7 Warren S. Keith



8 Warren P. Landers



9 Joseph F. Reilly

PAGEANT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Representing City Council. | 4. Treasurer. | 7. Civic Representative |
| 2. Legal Advisor. | 5. Chairman. | 8. Centennial Secretary. |
| 3. Author. | 6. Executive Secretary. | 9. Corresponding Secretary. |



JOHN F. SCULLY
Vice Chairman of Centennial Executive Committee

Lighting—Harry C. Smith, Chairman; J. J. Cahill, L. M. Churbuck.

Costumes—Mrs. M. F. Ellis, Chairman; Mrs. J. J. Boyd, Assistant Chairman; Mrs. W. B. Caswell, Miss Violet Ellis, Miss Katherine Field, Miss Marjorie Field, Mrs. Charles Groce, Miss Margaret Howard, Mrs. Erwin Reynolds, Miss Helen L. Tew, Mrs. C. G. Willard.

Make Up—Edgard P. Howard, Chairman; W. Fred Allen, Mrs. Arthur Blackey, Mrs. George W. R. Hill, George W. R. Hill, Mrs. H. B. Holmes, George Hull, Mrs. A. S. Kenney, Fred W. Sargent, Mrs. Harold Swain, Harold Swain.

Music—George Sawyer Dunham, Chairman; A. G. Baldwin, G. A. Boucher, T. Francis Burke, J. J. Cahill, Joseph E. Feeley, C. Lottie French, W. E. McGunnigle, Edward L. Pearson, Paulin Peterson, Morris Raikin, F. A. Tonis.

Properties—LeBaron Atherton, Chairman; George W. Adams, U. A. Avery, Benjamin Taber.

Publicity—Adrian P. Côté, Chairman; James H. Burke, Fred E. Hilton, Ralph G. Paulding, Joseph F. Reilly, Albert G. Smith.

Rehearsals—Chester A. Hickman, Chairman; David Irving, George W. Livie.

Scenery—Emil Lagergren, Chairman; Giovanni Castano, Leslie Chamberlain, Joseph Rodolphele.

Singing—Miss Harriette M. Perkins, Chairman; John Daley, Miss Ellen Freberg, Hjalmar Freberg, Miss Grace A. James, Ernest W. Stedman.

Stage Construction and Grounds—Harry C. Briggs, Chairman; C. H. Pope, Edward M. Thompson.

Stage Management—William B. Freeman, Chairman; Alden Howard, Norman Petrie, Ernest W. Stedman.

Tickets—Edward M. Thompson, Chairman; Frank L. Crocker, Ralph P. Jackson, Horace Mann.

Auto Parking—Fred Drew, Chairman; F. E. Constans, P. G. Flint.

Police and Public Safety—Louis F. Eaton, Chairman; Walter Gilday, Angus Kennedy.



WILLIAM B. FREEMAN
Chairman Pageant Stage Management

The Executive Committee met regularly each Friday. On the evening of May 6th there was a dinner-conference of the Committees and associated workers, at the Palace Hotel. The speakers were Chairman Whitmore; Mayor Keith; Dr. Horace F. Holton, who aroused much enthusiasm for the local production by his interpretation of the Pageant of St. Louis in 1914; Secretary Landers; and Linwood Taft, Boston, elected Pageant Director in March. Mr. Taft had been a Director of Pageantry, School of Education, University of Missouri; Director of Pageant of Savannah, 1919; member of Council of National Defence; lecturer Drama School League, Chicago, August, 1920.

The following budget adopted by the Pageant Executive Committee, John N. Howard, treasurer, was announced: Stage, \$1,000; music, \$1,000; Director (ten percent), \$800; costumes, \$500; grounds, \$500; lighting, \$500; advertising, \$500; printing, \$500; writer of Pageant Book, \$400; properties, \$300; scenery, \$500; tickets, \$75; sanitary, \$25; reserve for incidentals, \$1,400—total, \$8,000, appropriated by City government.

The spirit of co-operation was clearly shown in the readiness with which varied Church, Civic, and Fraternal groups assumed responsibility for the sixteen Episodes. After conferences with leaders, Director Taft appointed regular rehearsals for all, finals being held at the Fair Grounds, Friday and Monday evenings, June 10th and 13th. There a huge stage had been erected directly opposite the grandstand and consequently in full view of the quarter-stretch. A background of hundreds of evergreen trees and a brilliant electrical lighting effect, combined with vari-colored and lustrous apparel, produced a scene never to be forgotten. By the dates mentioned, public interest had been developed and the informal performances were witnessed by large assemblies. At the actual presentations of the Pageant the attendance was 50,000. Had the plans included other appearances, an equal number would have thronged the grounds to see the highly gorgeous, historic and instructive creation.

THE BIRTHDAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15—FIRST PAGEANT PRODUCTION

According to the suggestion of the Executive Committee, the exact date of the Centennial was specially marked from its beginning to the Day's close. The acceptance of the Act creating the Town of North Bridgewater was on June 15, 1821. On that date one hundred years later the City which had developed recalled with fitting ceremony the early fact.

At 7 o'clock a general welcome was accorded the Day by bell and whistle throughout the City. Churches and factories—the spiritual and material—joined in exalting the hour. It was a rare day in June as the calendar ever bore. There was an air of expectancy, for great interest centered in the forthcoming Pageant. Long before sunset, people gathered at the Fair Grounds—many with supper baskets—to secure good location in the unreserved* section of the grandstand. At the hour of beginning, stand and quarter stretch held twenty thousand, eagerly watching the colorful moving pictures upon the stage and listening to the accompanying orchestra and highly-trained and responsive chorus.

The special guests of the evening were Governor and Mrs. Channing H. Cox, his aides, Captain Brown, and Major Warren S. Keith, of this City, with Mrs. Keith. The Governor's party was met by Mayor Keith and his mother, Mrs. Horace A. Keith; former Mayor John S. Kent, chairman of the speakers and guests committee, and Mrs. Kent; and State Councillor and Mrs. Harry H. Williams. On arrival at the station, they were at once conveyed to the Pageant ground where they occupied boxes throughout the evening. The Governor at the close expressed himself in enthusiastic terms:

"It was fine; quite wonderful. It was unusual also to see such a crowd and to have such quiet prevail. All seemed to sense the spirit of the Pageant. . . . Brockton should be proud of this wonderful spectacle."

* 7,000 free seats.



Representing
THE BROCKTON FAIR MANAGEMENT.



JOHN S. KENT

Member of Executive and Chairman of Speakers and Guests Committee

The Selectmen of many nearby towns were also in attendance, occupying reserved seats, as guests of the City. They were most cordial in their expressions of appreciation.

Sergeant Stephen J. Bryan was in charge of the Police detail. Scout Commissioner Carroll F. Deady superintended the Boy Scouts, serving as ushers and messengers. Louis F. Eaton represented the Centennial Committee as chairman of police and public safety. Congratulations were very general and Mr. Whitmore voiced the satisfaction of the Pageant Committee in recognizing "the spirit of co-operation and initiative everywhere found." George Sawyer Dunham, Director of Music, said: "The program was well received by the vast audience. I was satisfied. The size of the production added to the difficult out-door conditions, but I am well pleased with the accomplishment of the chorus."

THURSDAY—JUNE 16—SECOND PAGEANT PRODUCTION

The great success of the previous evening was itself prophecy for interest and attendance the Second Night.

The principal guests were members of the Massachusetts Mayors' Club, present on invitation of the Central Committee through Mayor Keith. City Hall was the first place of assembly and after its inspection, the party was served luncheon in the Commissary Building of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. At 2.30, the High School was visited; later, the Eldon Keith Field for school athletics and the Fred F. Field Dutchland Farm. At 4.00, the guests were conducted through the new Number 11 George E. Keith Co. factory. Dinner was served at the Commercial Club at 6.00.

Mayor Keith received the Club with Former Mayors Burbank, McLeod, Gleason and Hickey. Former Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose, President of the Mayor's Club, offered congratulations and thanks at the dinner, both to the Mayor of Brockton and to the City.



CHAIRMEN OF PAGEANT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Book. | 4. Dancing. | 7. Music. |
| 2. Cast. | 5. Lighting. | 8. Properties. |
| 3. Costumes. | 6. Make-up. | 9. Publicity. |



1 Chester A. Hickman



3 Harriette M. Perkins



2 Emil Lagergren



4 Harry C. Briggs



6 Fred Drew



5 William B. Freeman



7 Edward M. Thompson



8 Louis F. Eaton

CHAIRMEN OF PAGEANT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rehearsals. | 4. Stage Construction and Grounds. | 6. Auto Parking |
| 2. Scenery. | 5. Stage Management. | 7. Tickets |
| 3. Singing. | | 8. Police and Public Safety. |

Those present at Dinner were: Mayors, Parker B. Flanders, Haverhill; Charles B. Ashley, New Bedford; Patrick A. Sullivan, Marlboro; Edgar B. Stone, Quincy, with Mrs. Stone; Roger Keith, Brockton, with Mrs. Keith. Former Mayors, Stewart B. McLeod, with Mrs. McLeod; Harry C. Howard, with Mrs. Howard; John S. Kent; Charles Williamson; Emery M. Low, with Mrs. Low; John S. Burbank; William L. Gleason, with Mrs. Gleason; Charles M. Hickey; David W. Battles; and Edward H. Keith—all of Brockton; Edward F. Brown and Mrs. Brown of Marlboro; Charles F. McCarthy, Marlboro; John B. Tracy and Mrs. Tracy of Taunton; Charles A. Buckley and Mrs. Buckley, Chicopee; Charles H. Adams, Melrose; George H. Fall and Mrs. Fall, Malden; C. F. Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, Lawrence. Commissioners, George Munsey, with Mrs. Munsey; and George L. Martin, Haverhill. Aldermen, James F. Collins, Frank A. McNulty, Harrison T. Borden, Clifton W. Bartlett, Thomas Kirkham, and former Alderman Charles M. Carroll; City Clerk Walter H. B. Remington, all of New Bedford; W. D. Rockwood and Mrs. Rockwood, Cambridge; Asa T. Newhall and Mrs. Newhall, Lynn; Arthur B. Curtis, Miss Ella F. Hall, and Mrs. Alfred S. Hall, Revere; Miss Blanche F. McGuire, Rockland; John O'Hare; John O'Hearne and Mrs. O'Hearne; Councilman Gerald Kelleher, City Physician W. D. Ducey, City Engineer Harold S. Crocker, Lee Kedian, Frank R. Barnard, Adrian P. Coté, Clerk of the Common Council; Mrs. Edith M. Blanchard, Secretary to the Mayor; and City Clerk J. Albert Sullivan, all of Brockton.

The Day closed with the Pageant and the fine qualities of the preceding evening were, if possible, improved upon and the entire production elicited highest praise from the 30,000 spectators. Among important persons in attendance outside the Mayors' Club, were Frank Chouteau Brown and Mrs. Brown of Boston, guests of the Pageant author, Suzanne Cary Gruver. Mr. Brown is president of the American Pageant Association and therefore an expert critic. He gave out this statement:

"One of the finest productions I ever witnessed in this country; one that has impressed and pleased me more than I can express

in words. Particularly I was impressed by the artistic setting, the use of two levels—the high level of the stage, with the track as a lower one—both of which were used so skilfully that it enhanced rather than detracted from the value of the spectacle. I may say whole-heartedly that Brockton is to be congratulated on what it has achieved.”

The great assembly was most responsive. It followed the movement with enthusiasm; noted with applause the wonderful lighting effects and was quick to catch the spirit of both speech and action. From episode to episode, through to the finale, interest was sustained at a high plane and appreciation most marked.

The Pageant Director, Linwood Taft, said at the close of the evening:

“I wish to pay a special tribute to the faithful and efficient service of the episode leaders. They devoted more time to their work than the public has any conception of. I received hearty co-operation from all sides—the cast, members of committees, stage managers and immediate assistants and from George Sawyer Dunham and Mace Gay, who had charge of the music. I consider Brockton’s Pageant to be one of the most successful I have ever directed.”

Mrs. Gruver properly recognized the values of the production:

“I feel the Pageant has accomplished great things. It awakens civic pride, groups all in one united work, stimulates the imagination and makes many realize for the first time the true greatness of their own community. I wish to express my appreciation for the wonderful co-operative spirit of all who had a part. It was this spirit which was the secret of its success.”

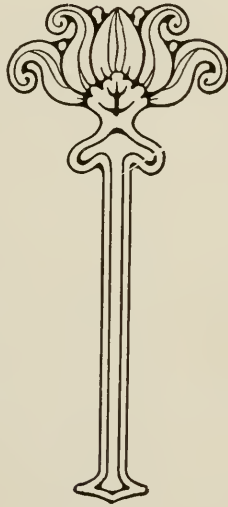
And thus it passed into History.



SUZANNE CARY GRUVER
Author of "The Pageant of Brockton"
Member of the Centennial Book Committee

The Book of the Pageant of Brockton

Written by
Suzanne Cary Gruver



Produced in Connection With the Centennial Celebration of
the Incorporation of the Town of North Bridgewater,
now Brockton, at the Fair Grounds,
June 15-16, 1921

MUSICAL PROGRAM

Under Direction of George Sawyer Dunham

Martland's Band. Mace Gay, Director.

Chorus of 250 Voices.

- I. Wilderness—Dawn.
Music—Morning from Peer Gynt Suite.....*Grieg*
Tales of the Vienna Woods.....*Strauss*
- II. Indian Encampment.
Music—Dagger Dance from Natoma.....*Herbert*
- III. Purchase of Land.
Music—Indian Intermezzo*Moret*
- IV. Contest of the First Settler.
Music—Beautiful Blue Danube.....*Strauss*
Prayer of Thanksgiving (chorus).....*Kremser*
Vision Music—Theme from Pomp and Circum-
stance*Elgar*
- V. Church Going.
Music—The Angelus*Massenet*
Bay Psalm Book Hymns (on stage).
- VI. First Town Meeting.
Music—Backward, Turn Backward, O, Time, in
Your Flight*Poulton*
- VII. Mis' Jones' School.
Singing of the Multiplication Table (on stage).
- VIII. Quilting Bee.
Music—Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party (chorus).
Virginia Reel.
- IX. Coming of the Railroad.
Music—Tally Ho Galop*Bernstein*
Railroad Galop*Missud*



GEORGE SAWYER DUNHAM
Director of Music for the Pageant

- X. Civil War.
 Music—We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys.....*Bradbury*
 Just Before the Battle, Mother.....*Root*
 We're Coming, Father Abraham (chorus)
Emerson
- XI. Visit of Christine Nilsson.
 Music—Old Folks at Home.....*Foster*
 Sung by the Swedish Lutheran Male Chorus—
 Miss Ellen L. Nelson, Soloist.
- XII. Rechristening the Town.
 Music—Winchester March*Burrell*
 (Named after Henry Winchester Robinson)
 Auld Lang Syne (chorus).
 Vision Music—Theme from Pomp and Circum-
 stance*Elgar*
- XIII. Our Poet, Bryant.
 Music—Love and Friendship.....*Brooks*
- XIV. The First Brockton Fair.
 Music—Galop at the Fair.....*Burrell*
 Bay State Commandery March.....*Burrell*
 Second Connecticut March.....*Reeves*
- XV. Arrival of the City.
 Music—Pomp and Circumstance March (chorus)
Elgar
 (With words for the occasion by Mrs. Gruver.)
- XVI. Procession of the Arts.
 Same music as above.
- XVII. Arbitration and Industrial Peace.
 Music—The Conqueror March.....*Tieck*
- XVIII. Finale.
 Music—Festal Day*Roux*
 American Colors*Panella*
 America Victorious*Bagley*
 Star Spangled Banner.



MACE GAY
Director Martland's Band



EPISODE LEADERS

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Prologue: The Wilderness. | 4. The First Settler. | 7. Mis' Jones' School. |
| 2. Indian Encampment. | 5. Church Going. | 8. The Quilting Bee. |
| 3. Purchase of the Land. | 6. First Town Meeting. | 9. Coming of the Railroad. |



EPISODE LEADERS

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Civil War. | 4. Our poet, Bryant. | 7. Finale, Fraternal Organizations. |
| 2. Visit of Christine Nilsson. | 5. The First Brockton Fair. | 8. Finale, National Groups. |
| 3. Rechristening the Town. | 6. Arrival of the City. | |



Photo by Rand

NATURE SPIRITS.

Mrs. John F. Scully, Spirit of Nature and Attendant Dancers.

EPISODES AND SCENES

PROLOGUE, The Wilderness

EPISODE I.

- SCENE 1. Indian Encampment. SCENE 2. Purchase of Land.
SCENE 3. The First Settler.
INTERLUDE—Vision of the Coming Town.

EPISODE II.

- SCENE 1. Church Going. SCENE 3. Mis' Jones' School.
SCENE 2. First Town Meeting. SCENE 4. The Quilting Bee.

EPISODE III.

- SCENE 1. Coming of the Railroad.
SCENE 2. Civil War. SCENE 3. Visit of Christine Nilsson.
SCENE 4. Rechristening the Town.
INTERLUDE—Vision of the Coming City.

EPISODE IV.

- SCENE 1. Our Poet Bryant. SCENE 2. First Brockton Fair.
SCENE 3. Arrival of the City.
SCENE 4. Arbitration and Industrial Peace.

FINALE

PROLOGUE

Spirit of Nature: Mrs. John F. Scully.
Spirits of the Plain, the Forest, and the Rivers.

THE WILDERNESS

In charge of The Matron's Club,
Mrs. William Cholerton, Leader.

The time is before the coming of the white man. The scene represents the plain of the Salisbury, where Brockton stands today. Surrounding the plain, are the trees and foliage of the primeval forests.

In the dim light of dawn, Nature, sole ruler of the realm, appears and summons forth the Spirits of the Plain. In garments of soft green, they respond to the call, weaving a dance expressive of peace and joy. Nature now summons the Spirits of the Forest to join the dance. They enter joyously, clad in the browns of the forest trees, and join with the Spirits of the Plain in a dance expressing the harmony and beauty of unmolested nature.

The music changes to a more spirited cadence. The Forest Spirits, alarmed, hasten to the shelter of their trees. Nature and the Spirits of the Plain cease their dance and vanish.

Two Indian braves enter, porting a canoe. They are accompanied by a group of Water Spirits clad in the shimmering grey of the rivers. The Spirits dance gracefully about the Indians, denoting by their confidence, the ever friendly disposition of the primitive red man to the Nature Spirits.

EPISODE I.

INDIAN ENCAMPMENT

Meda, a Medicine Man: C. H. Chevigny.

Chief Ousamequin: David Jewell, Sr.

Scout: Bradford Alexander.

Tisquantum: David Jewell, Jr.

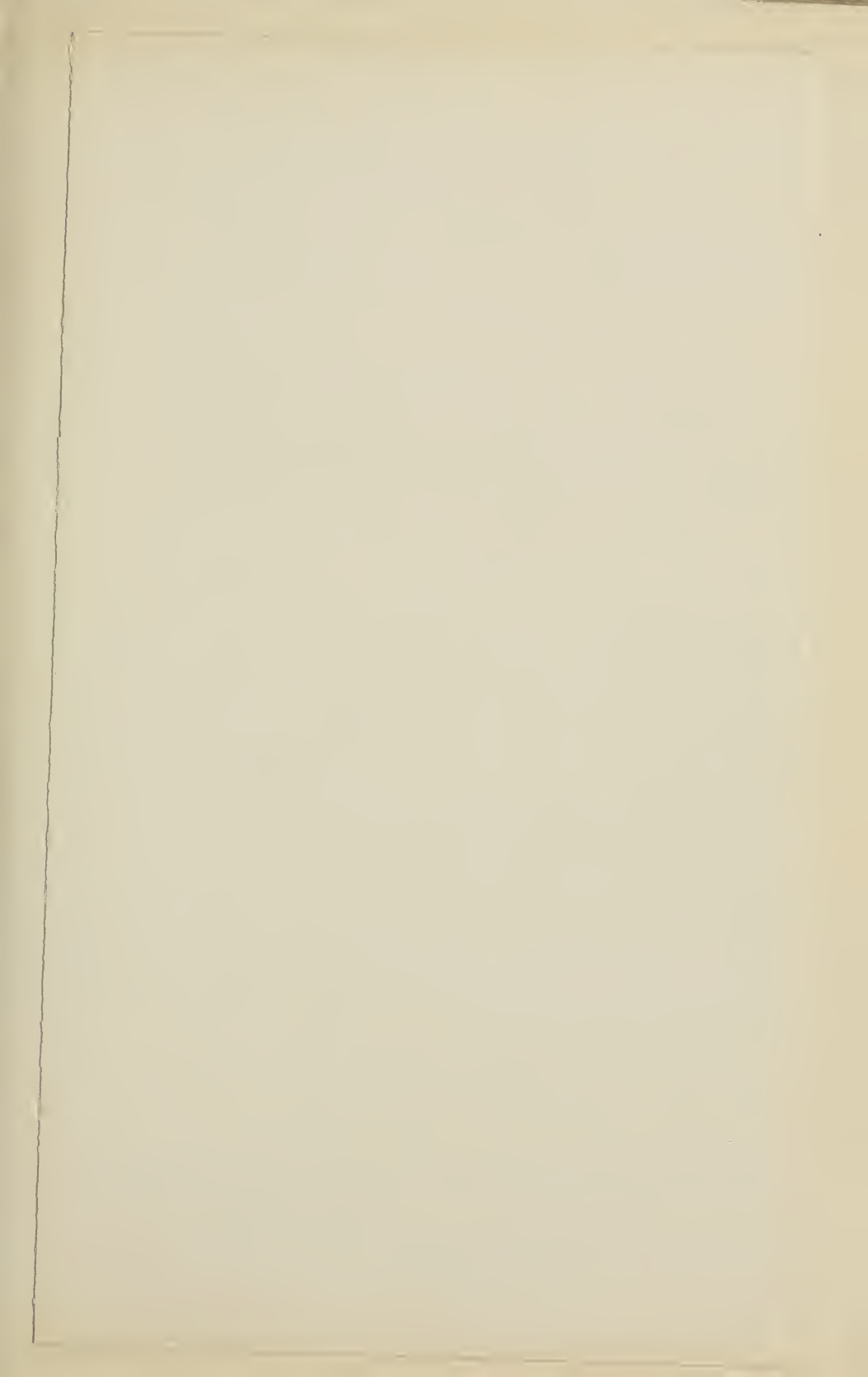
Braves, squaws, hunters and children of the Wampanoag tribe.

In charge of The Matronalia Club,

Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Leader.

[From the Indian relics which are exhumed from time to time, it is evident that the region of the Salisbury was a favorite camping-ground of the red man. A massive stone cave, near the Easton line, on a slope known as "Stone House Hill," is generally believed to be of Indian construction.

At the time of Plymouth settlement, southern Massachusetts was inhabited by a tribe of Indians called the Wampanoags. They were a powerful tribe of the Algonquin stock. They were sometimes known as the Poconockets from one of their villages,





INDIAN ENCAMPMENT

Photo by Merrill

and again as the Massasoits, from their chieftain. They numbered at one period about twenty thousand people, and possessed thirty villages. Their Sachem was Massasoit or Ousamequin, as he called himself in later years. He was remarkable for his honesty and his humaneness. He was never known to violate his word. A treaty of peace which he made with Governor Carver was preserved for fifty years or until the chieftain's death. He endeavored constantly to maintain peace between his people and the white men.

The Medicine Man occupied a position in primitive tribes second only to that of the chieftain. His speech was oracular. He was believed to possess a mysterious influence over the good and evil spirits which governed all things in life. His duties combined two modern professions—the clerical and the medical.]

Indian Encampment.

Following the arrival of the braves come several squaws carrying long poles with which to set up tepees. The Water Spirits vanish. The squaws hang their papooses upon the trees, and set to work building fires, finishing the tepees, and making the camp ready for the arrival of the men. Other braves enter and watch the women work. A group of children play animal games—leap-frog and the like—shouting and laughing lustily. Hunters arrive, bearing trophies of success, a wild goose, a hare, and a deer. The squaws at once set to work preparing them.

Passing across the scene is an old Medicine Man, Meda. He is an aged, unkempt type of savage. He gathers herbs and sits down before one of the tepees to sort them over. Now and then he shakes a stick at the playing children, calling out savagely. A scout enters, breathless with running. The men gather to hear his message.

Scout.—He is near, our chief! Ousamequin!

Medicine Man.—Ah! He returns alone?

Scout.—The white men follow.

Medicine Man.—As I supposed. More parleyings. Woe to us and to our tribe, if our chieftain hearkens to them!

Scout.—See, he comes! And Tisquantum!

Medicine Man.—He of the double tongues! The mouth-piece of the White Devils! Woe to those who listen to him!

(The Chief, Ousamequin, enters, accompanied by Tisquantum,

interpreter to the white men.)

Chief (handing his heavy bow and other trappings to a squaw).—Let the camp fire be stirred to new brightness; Friends are at hand.

Bring forth the Calumet. Our white brothers will sit in council with us.

Medicine Man.—Stay, O Chieftain! You call them “Brothers”? I say—Devils, with their thunders and their lightnings! Wizards, with their guns and powder. Stay this word of welcome, I pray you. No good can befall our tribe from dealing with these strangers.

(The Scout hesitates.)

Chief (sternly).—Go! 'Tis I who command! I, the chieftain. Is Ousamequin to be thwarted by an old man's foolish murmurs? The white men will deal fairly with us. They pay well for all they take from us. Go! Bid them welcome to our council.

(The Scout hurries off.)

Medicine Man (muttering).—Not the first time they have sought to barter with us. Not the first time I have warned our Chief of danger.

Chief.—You speak truth, Meda. Your warnings are many. They have grown wearisome to my ears. Am I not a Great Chieftain? Sachem over many people? Have we not vast hunting-grounds and forests? See our maize-fields! Our rivers, filled with pike, and herring, and beaver! Is not Ousamequin's a vast dominion?

Prophecy of the Medicine Man.

O Great Spirit, spare this boasting!
Send not wrath upon us for it!
Ousamequin, though you heed not,
Yet once more I speak in warning.
In a vision I have seen it—
Seen the white man's foot encroaching.
Seen the harvest of Mondamin
Garnered by the hands of strangers.
Seen the fish within our rivers,
Leaping to the call of aliens.
Soon our camp fires will be darkened.
Toward the sunset we must wander.
Like the wild fowl, homeless, seeking
Where we may, a moment's shelter.
Soon like leaves, our tribe will scatter,
Soon, like smoke, blown from the peace-pipe,
Drifting toward the red horizon,
Ever further, thinner, paler,
Till the eye no more discern it.
So the mighty Wampanoags
In the setting sun shall vanish—
Vanish from their father's empire,
In the darkness of Oblivion.

PURCHASE OF THE LAND

Episode I.—Scene II.

Captain Myles Standish: Charles C. Carr.
Constant Southworth: Harold Whitcomb.
Samuel Nash: Harry Norman.
First Settler: Fred Arnold.
Wife: Mrs. Elsie R. Clough.
Child: Pearl Blanchard.

Duxbury men in attendance, new proprietors of the land.
In charge of The Press Club.
William G. Kilner, Leader.

[On March 23, 1649, a group of Duxbury men negotiated with Chief Ousamequin the purchase of "a tract of land usually called Satucket." A document had been drawn up describing this tract of land in detail. It embraced the territory now known as Brockton, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Bridgewater, and a portion of Titicut. The transaction is believed to have taken place at Sachem's Rock, East Bridgewater. Captain Standish, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth acted as commissioners to make the purchase for the town of Duxbury. The price paid was "7 coats, a yard and a half in a coat, 9 hatchets, 8 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose-skins, 10 yards and a half of cotton"—a sum, all told, equal to not more than thirty dollars.

Chief Ousamequin affixed his mark to the deed in the shape of a hand. The original deed is in existence today, a much-prized possession of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society. (See pp. 10-11.)

The ceremony of smoking the Calumet or peace-pipe was practised by the North American Indians, in much the same way as the flag of truce is used by other nations. To accept it, was to agree to the terms proposed; to decline it, was to reject them. It was also passed about to be smoked in honor of the visit of some distinguished guest. Red soap-stone was the preferred material for the bowl, with a long reed for the stem. Feathers or painted hieroglyphics, according to the taste of the tribe, usually adorned the stem.]

Purchase of the Land.

A trumpet heralds the approach of the white men. The Scout conducts them to the presence of Chief Ousamequin. Tisquantum, the interpreter, takes his place near by.

Captain Standish heads the commission. He has sword half drawn as he advances—for the "doughty Captain" was ever a fighter—but, at a signal from Ousamequin, he sheathes it.

Chief.—Welcome, Duxbury men! You come in friendship. Let us display no emblems of war.

Standish.—You speak fairly, Great Chieftain. We wish to deal fairly with you.

Chief.—I see you have brought goods (indicating the articles carried by the attendants). Are they for barter?

Standish.—Aye, if it be your pleasure. We wish to propose an exchange.

Chief.—Let us sit together in council. We will smoke the Pipe of Peace, and consider. Bring hither the Calumet!

(A brave brings forward the ceremonial pipe with decorated stem, and presents it to the Chief. A squaw lights it for him from the camp fire. The ceremony of the Calumet begins. But the Medicine Man will have none of it. He withdraws to a distance from the circle, muttering to himself and casting glances of animosity toward the white men.)

Standish (to one of his men who hesitates to smoke the proffered pipe).—Come, come, it is a heathen custom, I know, but we do well to conform to it on this occasion. (All smoke in turn.)

Chief (as the ceremony is concluded).—You have come, you say, to barter with us? What proposal have you to make?

Standish.—You have vast lands, Great Chieftain—far greater than you require. The Duxbury men have need of more. Can you not sell them a portion?

Chief.—What will you offer for them?

Standish (to the attendants).—Bring forward the goods we have to exchange.

Chief (viewing the articles).—You have coats, I see, and rolls of cotton.

Standish.—Aye, seven made coats, and ten yards and a half of cotton.

Chief.—How much land do you desire?

Standish (producing the document).—Here is the writing. The tract is called "Satucket." From the weir, we wish to purchase seven miles in each direction—to the North, to the South, to the East and to the West.

Chief.—These lands are an inheritance from my fathers. It might anger the Great Spirit, should I part with them.

Standish.—We will offer more. Here are moose-skins, and hatchets in addition; knives, twenty of them for your hunters; hoes, to make light work in your corn fields.

Chief.—We value the friendship of the white men. We will accept your offer.

(The Medicine Man is seen appealing to the Great Spirit again.)

Standish.—Will you set your mark to this agreement? Here— (indicating the place for signing).

(The chief takes the quill and draws a mark resembling a hand.)

Standish.—That concludes the purchase. We will leave these goods for you. The new proprietors will come to take possession of their land at once.

(The Indians begin to break camp sadly. The early settlers in Pilgrim garb begin to arrive. The Indians steal away. The new proprietors divide in pantomime the lands. One settler, with wife and child, remain in possession of the tract depicted in the scene.)

Note.—This tract of land was divided into fifty-four shares, the Duxbury inhabitants agreeing among themselves as to its division. The original proprietors, each holding one share of the land, were: William Bradford, William Merrick, John Bradford, Abraham Pierce, John Rogers, George Partridge, John Starr, William Collier, Christopher Wadsworth, Edward Hall, Nicholas Robbins, Thomas Hayward, Ralph Partridge, Nathaniel Willis, John Willis, Thomas Bonney, Miles Standish, Love Brewster, John Paybody, William Paybody, Francis Sprague, William Bassett, John Washburn, John Washburn, Jr., John Ames, Thomas Gannett, William Brett, Edmund Hunt, William Clarke, William Ford, Constant Southworth, John Cary, Edmund Weston, Samuel Tompkins, Edmund Chandler, Moses Simmons, John Irish, Philip Delano, Arthur Harris, John Alden, John Forbes, Samuel Nash, Abraham Sampson, George Soule, Experience Mitchell, Henry Howland, Henry Sampson, John Brown, John Howard, Francis West, William Tubbs, James Lendall, Samuel Eaton, Solomon Leonard. There were two more shares added later, one to Rev. James Keith, the other to Deacon David Edson.



Photo by Merrill

THE FIRST SETTLER.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Episode I.—Scene III.

Nature: Mrs. J. F. Scully.
North Wind: Marie Coté.
South Wind: Ida Horton.
East Wind: Florence Davy.
West Wind: E. Rubie Capen.
The Four Seasons.

In charge of The South Parish Club.
Miss Alice Shurtleff, Leader.

[Not the least of the difficulties that were encountered by the early settlers was the climate. With what amounted on occasions to practically "all four seasons in one day," and with the terrible severity of the winters, an amazing amount of courage was necessary to sustain the colonists in their purpose.]

The scene is an allegory of the Settler and the New England Climate. The settler lifts his axe to fell a tree. Out rush the Forest Spirits in alarm. Nature arrives to remonstrate with the vandal. The white man, however, has not the great respect for Nature possessed by the red man. So he continues his work of destruction. Nature determines to use her forces to restrain him. She summons first her Four Winds. They arrive from the four points of the compass—the North Wind in white; the South, in yellow; the East, in grey; the West, in crimson. With floating scarfs, they surround the settler. His work is retarded, but he is not dismayed. Then Nature calls upon the Seasons to essay their powers. Winter arrives, led by the North Wind. Snow and Ice surround the settler.

We see him endeavoring to escape their grasp. Nature, seeing that he will not yield to Snow and Ice, calls forth the Heat and Drought of summer. Dancers in yellow and flame-colored garments appear. Before their presence, the winter melts away. Heat and Drought attack the little group. The man removes his coat. The child falls parching with thirst upon the bank. The mother prays for rain.



Photo by Wilson

REVEREND JOHN PORTER AND CONGREGATION.
Precentor (left foreground) "lining" the Psalm.

Unheeding Nature summons now a third power—the East Wind. Dancers in grey representing the clouds and rain brought by the East Wind answer the call. Instead of discouraging the Settler, the rain brings relief. The clouds disappear. The child jumps up joyfully. The man falls to work again.

The one remaining power—the West Wind—is summoned. She advances, bringing the Autumn and the Harvest. Dancers in crimson and purple, tossing apples and fruits, bring reward to the persevering settler.

As the dancers disappear, the little group gathers to offer thanks for their preservation and for the bountiful harvest .

Interlude—Vision of the Coming Town.

To the Settler, looking toward the future, appears a Vision. A shrouded female figure emerges from the background. It is a symbol of the Town that is to be. Silent, motionless, she stands, as if waiting for the years to elapse, and the coming of the brave spirits that are to give her life.

Vision of the Town to Be

Mrs. Roger Keith.

EPISODE II.

THE NORTH PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER

Rev. John Porter: Warren P. Landers.

Mrs. Porter: Mrs. Edward Plummer.

Children: Ruth E. Vaughn, Harriet Chase,
Pauline Chase, Philip S. Holmes,
Eldon Briggs, Barbara Drake,
Alonzo Johnson, Charles Tallon.

Tithing Man: Emory Wixon.

Man and Wife (riding pillion):

Budd D. Colwell, Madaleine Ellis.

Deacons :

Captain Isaac Packard : Charles Barden.

Dr. Philip Bryant : Robert F. Keene.

Captain Barnabas Howard : Walter Lovejoy.

Issacher Snell, Esq. : Allison Baldwin.

Josiah Perkins : Henry Perkins.

Jabez Field : Dwight Powell.

Abia Keith : Chandler D. Hall.

Henry Kingman : Edward Plummer.

Deacon Edson : Jesse F. Perkins.

Members of the Parish Church.

In charge of The Colonial and Porter Clubs,

Mrs. Budd D. Colwell, Leader.

Church Going.

[The Meeting House was the Community Centre of former days. People traveled from a distance to attend worship. There were services several hours long both forenoon and afternoon. Prayers were from one to two hours in length. The congregation had no singing books, so the hymns were lined out by deacons—a line being read first by a deacon and then sung by the congregation standing. A hymn so “deaconed” frequently consumed half an hour. The first meeting house in the North Parish was built in 1737, on the site of the present Parish Block. Reverend John Porter—a Harvard graduate of 1736—was the first minister in the North Parish. Born in 1716, his ministry in the parish lasted from 1740 until his death in 1802. A biographer records that “to the influence of this good man more than to any other thing is the community indebted for the love of order, industry, economy, enterprise, and religious character of many descendants of his people. His influence had very much to do with the formation of the character of the early inhabitants of North Bridgewater.”]

COLONIAL PERIOD. 1760-1780.

A church bell is heard ringing in the distance, summoning the people of the North Parish to the Sunday service. Old and

young alike obey the summons. Deacons David Edson and Jonathan Cary enter, solemnly discussing the parish needs. They are followed by the women and children of their families. Other parishioners follow. The children carry their shoes in their hands, sitting down as they near the church to put them on. Several of the younger women wear coarse shoes, which they exchange for the better ones they carry.

The Tithing Man appears with a long stick. Two children momentarily forget the solemnity of the day and are discovered smiling and whispering. The Tithing Man promptly reminds them of their indecorum.

A man and wife appear riding horseback pillion style. Last of all comes the minister of the parish, the Reverend John Porter. His head is bent over the Bible, which he holds. Mrs. Porter and the eight children follow.

As the group is assembled, they gather to sing a hymn from the Bay Psalm Book. The singing is "deaconed" in the Colonial manner.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING

July 4, 1821.

Episode II.—Scene II.

Caleb Howard, Justice of Peace:

Edgar P. Howard.

Lemuel French: Fred R. French.

Joseph Sylvester, Moderator:

C. Carrol King.

Col. Edward Southworth, Town Clerk:

Loyed E. Chamberlain.

Abel Kingman, Selectman: Albert F. Barker.

Howard Cary, Selectman: George H. Cary.

Capt. Zachariah Gurney, Selectman:

George N. Gordon.

Benjamin Ames, Constable: Burton Stewart.

Eliphalet Kingman: Francis C. Kingman.

Rev. Daniel Huntington: M. A. Davis.

Storekeeper: Robert C. Fraser.
Doctor: George A. Thatcher.
Innkeeper: George H. Priest.
Storekeeper: Paul S. Jones.
Storekeeper: Harry H. Williams.
Lawyer: Bernard Saxton.
Prominent Citizen: J. Frank Beal.
Doctor: Horace A. Keith.
Notary Public and Justice of Peace:
Harold C. Keith.
Farmers, Laborers and other voters.

In Charge of the Rotary Club,
Horace Richmond, Leader.

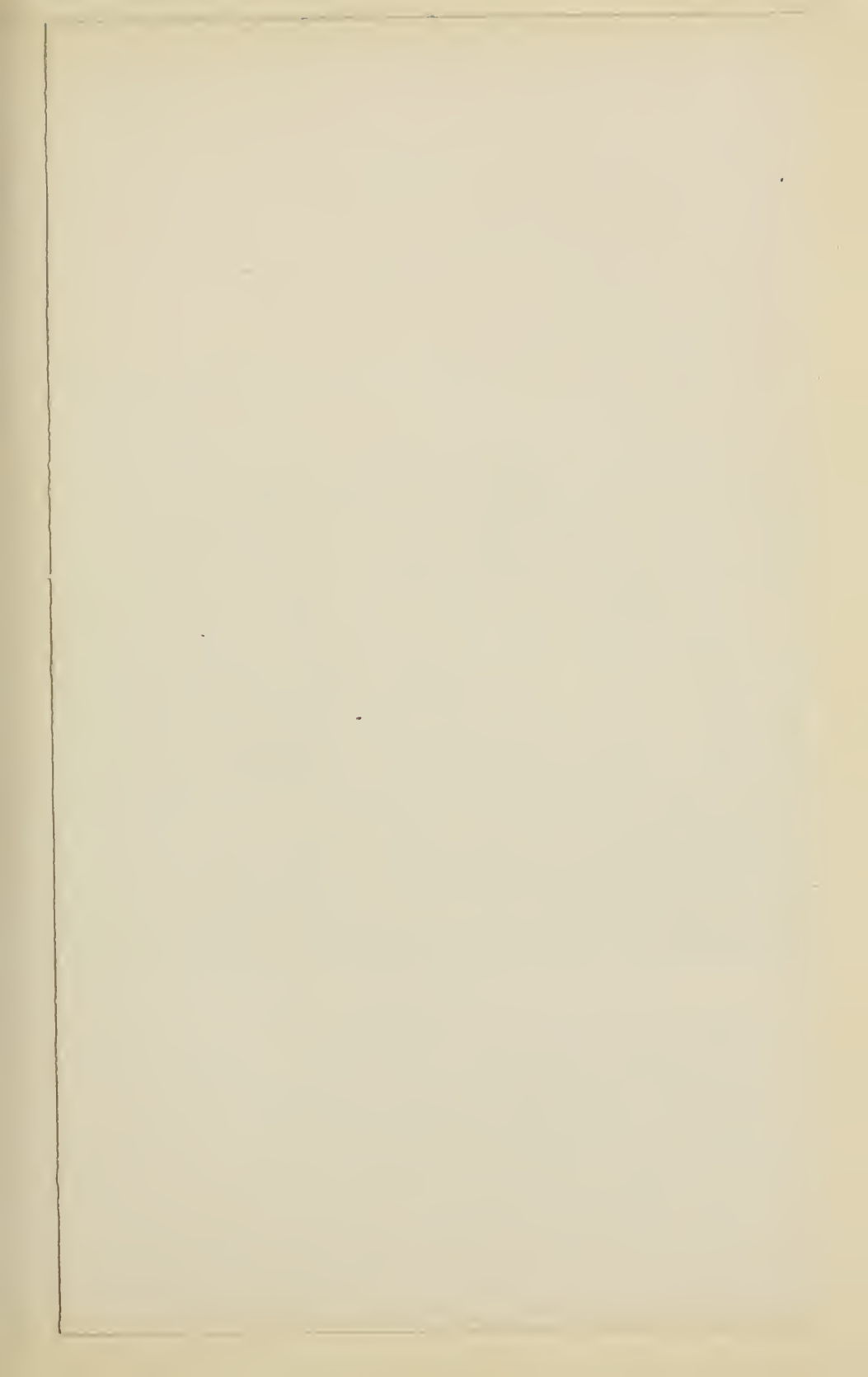
[In 1819, members of the North Parish petitioned the legislature to be set off as a separate township from the mother town of Bridgewater, stating as their reason that "nearly 300 voters belong to the North Precinct and have to travel from five to seven miles to attend town meetings over a piece of way very bad in the months of March and April." Various remonstrances were presented, but later withdrawn. On June 15, 1821, a bill to incorporate the North Parish into a separate town by the name of North Bridgewater was passed by both houses. The first town meeting was held in the First Parish Church, July 4, 1821, at one o'clock in the afternoon. About 200 voters were present.

Freeholders or freemen of a town were those with full political privileges. In certain states as late as 1841 no one was allowed to vote for town or state officers unless he possessed an amount of real estate of a prescribed value.

Hog-reeves were hog constables, whose duty it was to look after stray swine.

Field Drivers were officers charged with the care of stray cattle and the protection of fields against them.

The Village Pound was for some years on the Green in front of the Meeting-House. Here any trespassing live-stock was driven to be safeguarded until redeemed by the owner.]





THE FIRST TOWN MEETING.

Photo by Rand

A warrant of the first meeting is read in a loud voice by the Justice of the Peace, Caleb Howard, as he moves along the village street.

“In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, all freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of North Bridgewater qualified by law to vote for town officers, are hereby warned to meet and assemble at the public meeting-house in said town, on Wednesday, the fourth day of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:

“1st—To choose a moderator for said meeting.

“2nd—To choose all such town officers that towns are required by law to choose or appoint at their annual town meetings.

“Application made by Mr. Lemuel French and nine other freehold inhabitants of said town.”

The voters assemble. They are from various stations in life:—the Squire, the laboring man, the farmer. Reverend Daniel Huntington opens the meeting with prayer. Nominations for Moderator are made. Joseph Sylvester is elected to the office. Col. Edward Southworth is elected Town Clerk. The Justice of Peace administers the oath of office. Three Selectmen are chosen—Abel Kingman, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., and Capt. Zachariah Gurney.

Col. Southworth is elected Town Treasurer; Benjamin Ames is elected Constable, and Caleb Howard, Esq., Eliphalet Kingman, and Howard Cary, Esq., as Committee on Accounts.

Other elections were 16 “Surveyors of Highways,” 8 “Hog-reeves,” 6 “Surveyors of Lumber,” 16 “Field Drivers,” 3 “Tithing Men,” 3 “Fence Viewers,” 1 “Pound Keeper,” 2 “Measurers of Wool.”

After the election there are congratulations for the new officers, and dispersing. Town Meeting cake and cider are for sale on the green outside the Meeting House, displayed on carts. They are obviously enjoyed by the voters and Town Fathers as they pass by.

Micah Faxon, the first shoe manufacturer :
Fred S. Faxon.

Micah Faxon has entered with a small stool and a sack of shoes. He sits down by the village street to work. One of the newly-elected townsmen pauses to inquire about a new pair of shoes which he desires made. Micah Faxon measures his foot. Then, explaining that he is about to start for Boston with the sackful of finished products, he promises to obtain leather for the new pair while in the city. He untethers his horse, tosses the sack of shoes across the saddle, mounts, and rides off in the direction of Boston.

MIS' JONES' SCHOOL

Episode II.—Scene III.

Mrs. Nathan Jones: Arlena Russell.

And Pupils.

In charge of The Grade Teachers' Club,
Miss Persis H. Maxson, Leader.

[In the early days of the Town, 1821-1827, public schools were maintained for periods of six to eight weeks only during the year. Grades were unmistakably "mixed." With such scant educational provision, most families of the town welcomed the opportunity for more prolonged instruction offered by small private "home schools," where young pupils were at least safe under a motherly eye for some hours daily. For thirty-six years—from 1831 to 1867—Mrs. Nathan Jones conducted such an institution in the kitchen of her cottage home on Main Street, near the present Ward Street corner. Here many present-day Brocktonians—children at that period—learned their alphabet and multiplication table. The studying was done aloud, most frequently chanted in unison to some familiar tune. The number of pupils was usually about twenty, each paying the modest sum of twelve cents a week for instruction. The town appropriation of \$625 for public schools in 1821, compared with \$623,300 appropriated last year—1920—is a notable illustration of progress in a commendable direction.]



Photo by Rand

MIS' JONES' SCHOOL.

Mrs. Jones, plump and matronly, rings the bell to assemble the pupils for the beginning of the morning session. They arrive briskly or slothfully, according to the disposition. There are about twenty of them of various sizes and ages. Mrs. Jones proceeds to "line them up" for spelling. The word "victuals" is selected by the teacher as one having more than an average number of pitfalls for the unwary. Disastrous results are not surprising. As one pupil after another exercises his imagination in attacking the spelling of the word, and is met—he feels exultantly—with "wrong!"—he is sent to the foot of the line. One small boy is kept so steadily going down that his blunders must be made a warning to the other pupils, so a dunce cap marks him as an object of ignominy.

The scene ends with the singing in unison of the multiplication table to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

"Five times five are twenty-five,
Five times six are thirty,
Five times seven are thirty-five,
And five times eight are forty."

and so on to the end of the tune. The session ended, the pupils rush joyously forth for recess.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE NORTH PARISH

Episode II.—Scene IV.

Mistress Kingman: Mrs. Charles R. Storey.

Mr. Kingman: Charles R. Storey.

Fiddler: Laurence C. Shaw.

Quilters, children, husbands, and beaux.

In charge of The Ten Times One Club,

Mrs. Sprague Baker, Leader.

THE QUILTING BEE.

[Thrift and Co-operation were notable characteristics of the early inhabitants of the town. Neighbors often joined together in raising a building, spinning flax or husking corn. Such occasions offered an opportunity for combining industry with pleasure.

When a housewife wished to make a bedquilt, she invited her neighbors to a "quilting bee." The women went early in the afternoon, taking with them the younger children.

The patchwork to be quilted was stretched upon a wooden frame, about which a dozen quilters could sit sociably. Tiny running stitches were taken in some chosen design until the layers of the quilt were secured, and the entire surface decorated with the fine hand-run pattern. As the work progressed, the finished portion was rolled upon the frame, thus bringing the workers gradually closer together.

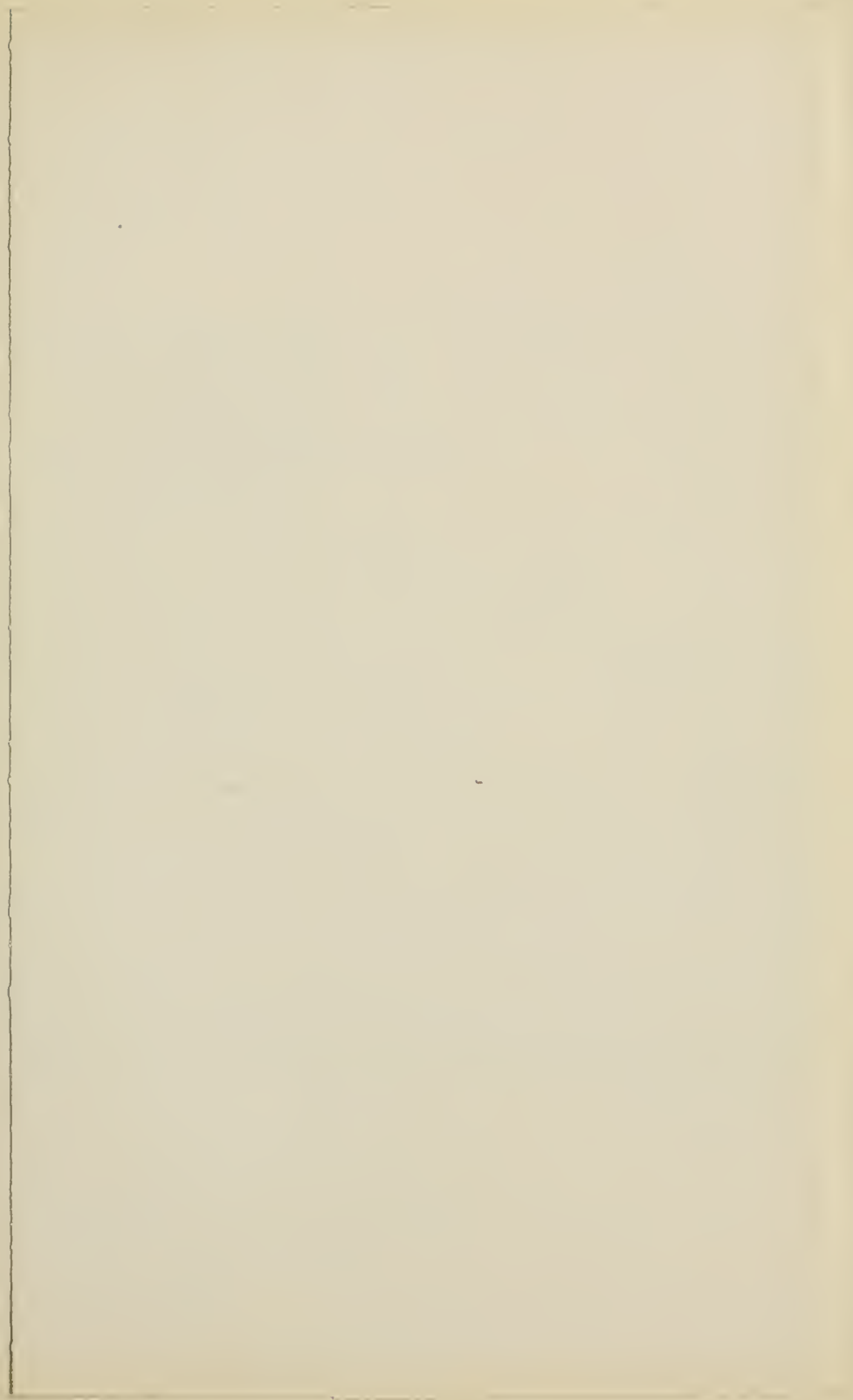
When young girls participated in the work there was much rivalry as to who should be the one to take the last stitch, this being held an indication of the one who would first be married.]

The scene represents a gathering at the Kingman home in the North Parish. Mistress Kingman has invited her neighbors to join her in a Quilting Bee. The hostess greets the women as they arrive. They wear their "best silks" in honor of the occasion. A number of mothers have brought their little girls, who, cautioned that "Satan will find mischief for idle hands to do," are set to work cross-stitching samplers or knitting stockings for the coming winter.

A group of women bring in the quilting-frame. The quilt is already stretched upon it ready for the adornment of the hand-stitching. A dozen or more women gather about the frame to complete the work. One young girl proudly announces that she has been the fortunate one to place the final stitch. She receives congratulations from the older women; looks of envy, possibly, from the younger ones!

Tea-time arrives, and with it the husbands and beaux. The neighborhood fiddler is welcomed. The younger children are taken home or put to bed, not always willingly. It appears, in spite of their strict New England training.

"Gentlemen, take partners for the Reel," is the call from the fiddler, announcing the beginning of the merriment. The fiddler strikes up a rollicking air, often the "Money Musk." "Gentlemen, salute your partners," occasions a deal of exaggerated bowing and scraping. The dance gains zest as it proceeds, agility and ingenuity of execution being held in higher favor than mere grace.





THE QUILTING BEE.

Photo by Merrill



Photo by Rand

OLD STAGE COACH.

EPISODE III.

COMING OF THE RAILROAD

Shoe Manufacturer: Lester E. Packard.

An Old Lady: Mrs. Clinton W. Delano.

Postmaster Southworth: Chester C. Gilbert.

Citizen: S. Leland Lownds.

Stage Driver, Jabez Gould: F. Ernest Mackie.

A Surveyor: G. Ernest Spear.

A Small Boy: Ralph Spear.

Station Agent Bennett: Norman Petrie.

Factory employees, men and women of the town,
workmen from the new road.

In Charge of the Maids and Matrons Club,

Mrs. George Keyes, Leader.

[Probably no single event contributes more directly to the material upbuilding of a town than the introduction of the railroad.

For some years previous to 1844, when the project was started to give North Bridgewater railroad facilities, manufacturers and merchants had experienced the handicap of inadequate transportation. Mail coaches and baggage wagons drawn by two or four horses were the speediest means of communication with Boston and the outside world. The service of the old-time stage coach, although improved by the running of a daily stage, instead of the earlier tri-weekly coach, was far from satisfying the demands of the ambitious and expanding town.

In 1844 and '45 a number of progressive citizens asked for and were granted a charter to build a railroad from the terminus of the Old Colony line at South Braintree, through North Bridgewater to Bridgewater, connecting with the Middleboro and Bridgewater railroad then existing, and thus giving the town direct communication with Boston and Fall River. The new line was completed in 1846, and the first trains began running in December of the same year. The road was known as the "Old Colony Rail-

road" for many years, but later became merged in the New York, New Haven and Hartford system, and is known by that name today.]

The scene is in front of the Postoffice of the "Centre Village." The office at this time was located in Mr. Southworth's general store at the corner of Main and Ward Streets, the site of the present Marston Building.

A group of townspeople gather to await the arrival of the stage from Boston. The manufacturer consults a bulky silver watch from time to time.

Manufacturer (to employees who accompany him).—It's well nigh intolerable—such delays with our leather! The stage is two hours late already.

Old Lady (with basket on her arm).—It all comes from trying to rush things so. I don't know what the world is coming to! Running this mail-coach every day—no wonder it tempts Providence. Colonel Jones never had such trouble when he was driving the line.

Citizen.—But a mail-coach only three times a week for a growing town was impossible! Mercifully we've got beyond those dark ages now!

Manufacturer.—But we're not where we ought to be yet. Until North Bridgewater has railroad connections, we'll be behind the times. We can't begin to do the business we should if we had an even chance with railroad towns.

Postmaster.—Still, business has picked up considerable here in the Postoffice lately. Close to a hundred dollar income last year!

Manufacturer.—Wait till the new road is opened, and you'll see it triple.

Small Boy (looking off toward the north).—Hi! The stage is coming! Look, here she is!

(An old-fashioned stage coach brings up before the group at the Postoffice. The driver gets down, handing the Postmaster a small sack of mail, and the manufacturer two or three sides of

leather. The Postmaster looks over letters and deals out several to bystanders. The manufacturer passes over the leather to the waiting employees, who at once hasten off with it.)

Stage Driver (wiping a perspiring brow).—Guess my business is about played out. They say the new road's getting ready to open for trade. (Pats horse.) You won't stand much show against them steam engines, Billy.

Old Lady.—'Twill be a long time, Jabez, afore they find anything can equal horses. As for them dizzying trains, I, for one, will never risk my life in 'em. Why, they tell me some o' them goes at the rate of twenty miles an hour! Think of that!

Manufacturer.—Yes, do think of it, and what it will mean to the town when we can send our goods at such speed either north or south!

(A Surveyor and crew of workmen are seen approaching.)

Stage Driver.—Here come the workmen from the line now. (To the leader) Work isn't finished, is it?

Surveyor.—Yes, sir. We're going to put the first train through today.

Small Boy (jumping up and down).—Golly, ain't it great?

Citizen.—It will give the town a great boom.

(Whistle is heard off stage.)

Surveyor.—That's it! That's the train coming into the station!

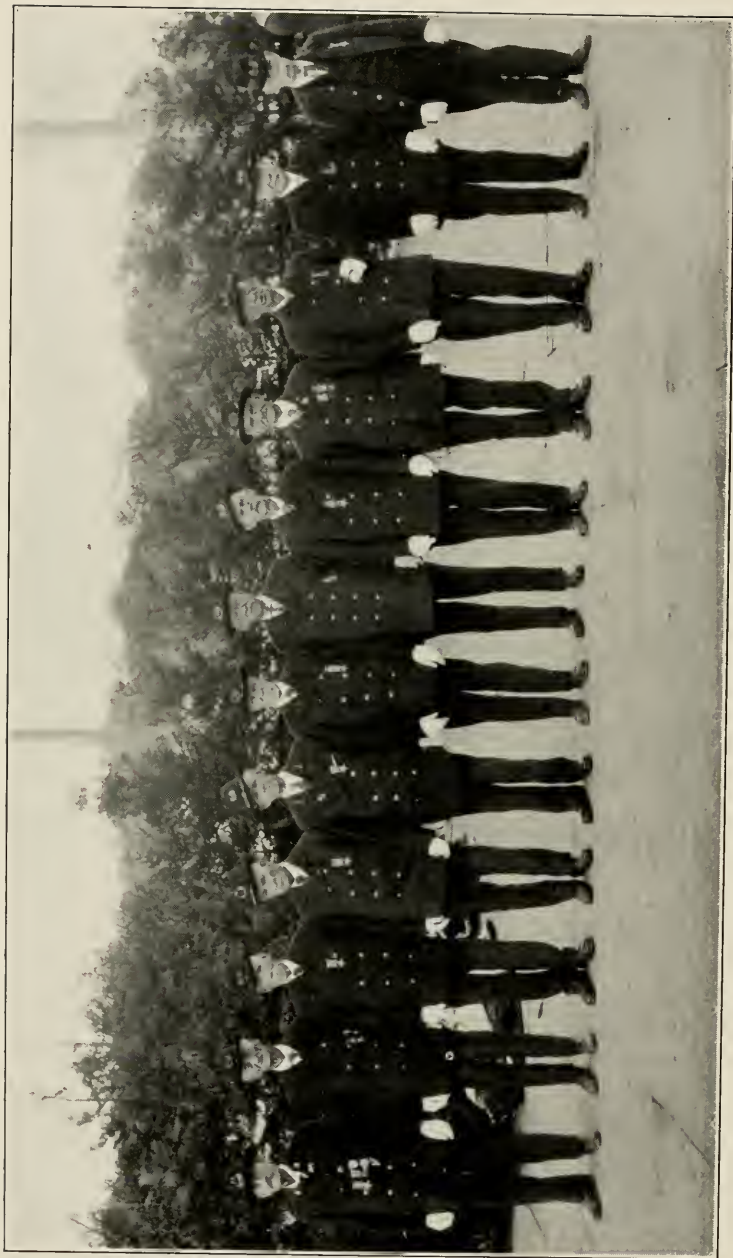
Small Boy (greatly excited).—She's coming! She's coming! I'm going to see her in.

(Enter Station Agent Bennett, with several citizens.)

Manufacturer.—Here's Bennett now. Hear what he has to say.

Bennett (taking off his cap and holding it in outstretched hand ceremoniously).—Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of North Bridgewater—The first train is about to arrive at Centre Village depot! The Braintree and Fall River Branch of the Old Colony Road is now opened.

Manufacturer.—Three cheers I say! Three cheers for the new line! (They are given with a will.) And three more for Station Agent Bennett!



CIVIL WAR EPISODE:—VETERANS FROM THE G. A. R. POST 13.

Left to Right—*Winfield S. Groton, *Commander*; John B. Parker; John Crawford, *Sr.*, *Vice Commander*; Oliver F. Hayes, *Jr.*, *Vice Commander*; Samuel J. Wade, *Chaplain*; Stanton F. Bourne; Dexter E. Wilbur; Henry W. Horton; *Edward Mottau; George E. Bates; Freeman Holmes; Hugh Riley.

*Deceased.

(More cheers are given, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The whistle is heard again. The crowd starts to move off. The small boy runs on ahead, looking back to beckon eagerly.)

Small Boy.—Come on, come on! We all want to see her in!

CIVIL WAR

1861.

Episode III.—Scene II.

Dr. Hichborn: George P. Johnson.

J. R. Perkins: William G. Rowe.

Capt. L. Richmond: Philip D. Richmond.

C. L. Sprout: George W. Alden.

A. L. Harmon: T. F. Crawford.

Spirit of War: Anna Coté.

Volunteer: J. B. McFarland.

Citizen: W. G. Smith.

Galen Edson: Leroy B. Perkins.

Volunteer: William K. Carroll.

Volunteer: Rosse Burrill.

W. J. Martland: Mace Gay.

North Bridgewater Brass Band, members of Company F, Light Dragoons, citizens of the town, mothers and children.

In Charge of Douglas Employees Relief Association,
William F. Brady, Leader.

[North Bridgewater's response at the outbreak of the Civil War is indicative of the spirit of patriotism which has ever been manifest in the citizens of the town. The first call for troops came in April, 1861, following the attack upon Fort Sumter. At a patriotic meeting held in the New Jerusalem Church, more than 100 men volunteered for service. These men formed the larger part of Company F, 12th Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Fletcher Webster, only son of the famous Marshfield statesman, Daniel Webster. He was killed in battle near Bull Run on July 30. The local Post 13 bears his name.]

The departure of the troops from the town on April 29, 1861, was the occasion of a great patriotic demonstration. The North Bridgewater Brass Band headed a procession of citizens who escorted the departing company to the railroad station and to Boston. This band, under William J. Martland, was attached to the 12th Regiment, and is said to have become the favorite band of General Sherman.

Captain Lucius Richmond, in command of the popular "Light Dragoons" of the town, soon had his men enlisted, and their services offered to the nation. The offer was speedily accepted. The new company, known as Company I, First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, left the town in September, '61, and rendered notable service during the war. It is estimated that a total number of 700 men was furnished the nation by the town of North Bridgewater. There are 74 recorded deaths. The rotunda and corridors of City Hall bear tablets and paintings commemorating the valor of these heroes. In Perkins Park a monument was erected in their honor in 1907.]

To the strains of martial music, Veterans of the G. A. R. take place upon the stage to witness the scene.

Citizens of the town begin to gather. They represent many callings—farmers with hoes or hay rakes, town officers, laborers with dinner pails, children coming from school, women with market baskets.

From an opposite direction appears a red figure, the flaming Spirit of War. She hurries forward, with sword drawn, apparently urging on a young man (Doctor—later Captain—Hichborn), who waves aloft a telegram.

As the War Spirit approaches, the crowd shrinks back in fear. Mothers call their children close about them. Men raise a clenched fist as if to ward off the malign influence as it circulates among them.

Dr. Hichborn (calling as he approaches).—A telegram! News from the Capital! The Rebels have fired upon Fort Sumter!

(The people utter exclamations of alarm and dread.)

President Lincoln has issued a call for troops!

Citizen Perkins.—And we will answer it! North Bridgewater is always ready to do her duty!

(The crowd cheers enthusiastically.)

Woman's Voice.—Does it mean our boys must go?

(Murmurs of dread from the women.)

Hichborn.—Would you prevent them?

Perkins.—It is to save the nation!

A Volunteer.—A glorious cause, boys! Come on! What do you say?

(Alpheus Harmon steps forward.)

Harmon.—You can't die but once, boys. I, for one, am ready to offer.

(A burst of cheering greets this offer. Several young men step forward now. Among them are John S. Stoddard, Uriah Macoy and Charles L. Sproul.)

Sproul.—We also are ready to go.

(Galen Edson, James B. Sampson, Walter D. Packard, Hiram Copeland come forward.)

Edson.—Will you put us down also?

(More cheering from the crowd. The women gather admiringly about the new recruits, pinning flowers to buttonholes and evincing admiration for their courage and dread at the necessary parting. As the recruits begin to fall into line, music is heard in the distance. Shouts go up. "Our Band! Billy Martland! The North Bridgewater Brass Band!" There are twenty men besides the leader. The band marches to the head of the line. Captain Lucius Richmond rides upon the scene accompanied by a number of the "North Bridgewater Light Dragoons." There is cheering as they salute and offer their services as escort to the departing "First Company of Volunteers." The citizens fall into line at the rear. There is much cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs and banners. As the band plays, the procession marches forward, all singing in a great chorus, "We're Coming, Father Abraham.")



Photo by Wilson

GROUP FROM THE CHRISTINE NILSSON EPISODE.
Pastor Lindeblad in center.

VISIT OF CHRISTINE NILSSON

Episode III.—Scene III.

Mlle. Nilsson: Ellen Nelson.

Vieuxtemps, violinist: Edward White.

Signor Brignoli, tenor: Joseph Rodolphele.

Signor Verger, baritone: Wilfred Richard.

Miss Cary, contralto: Nora A. Lagergren.

Accompanist: Charles Phillips.

Manager, Max Strakosch: Bruno Arrata.

Pastor Lindeblad: Conrad B. Mansbach.

Little Girl: Barbara Elizabeth Appleton.

Swedish citizens, people of the audience.

In charge of Lutheran Male Chorus,

Emil Lagergren, Leader.

[Mlle. Christine Nilsson,*the famous Swedish singer, visited North Bridgewater November 13, 1870. She contributed her services and those of her concert company for the benefits of the Bethesda Lutheran Church at Campello. This is said to have been the first Swedish church built in New England. The concert was given in the Auditorium of the First Universalist Church, standing at that time on East Elm Street. The sum of \$2,000 was realized from the concert. Mlle. Nilsson sang her famous "Swedish Melodies" at the close of the program. In response to an encore, she sang "Old Folks at Home." Her sympathetic rendering of this song moved many of her compatriots to tears.

Vieuxtemps, the famous violin virtuoso and composer, was a member of her troupe. He played his exquisite "Reverie." In responding to an encore, his choice of "Yankee Doodle" is said to have somewhat shocked the more sensitive members of the audience.

At the close of the concert, the prima donna was given a reception in the vestry of the church. Pastor Lindeblad addressed her in the Swedish tongue, expressing the gratitude of the people of his church for her generous efforts in their behalf. A Song of Praise, in which Mlle. Nilsson joined in singing with her compatriots, ended the event.]

The scene represents the concert of November 13, 1870, and the reception which followed. Mlle. Nilsson sings "The Old Folks at Home" with her compatriots. Pastor Lindeblad congratulates her and expresses gratitude for his people. A little girl presents the prima donna with a bouquet.

*As Countess de Miranda of Sweden, deceased November 22, 1921.



Photo by Wilson

A GROUP FROM THE CHRISTINE NILSSON EPISODE.

RECHRISTENING THE TOWN

Episode III.—Scene IV.

B. O. Caldwell: Kenneth D. Hamilton.

C. C. Bixby, Master of Ceremonies:

James P. Keith.

R. H. Kimball, Proposer of Toast:

Ernest W. Stedman.

H. W. Robinson, Merchant: F. A. Winship.

A. T. Jones, Editor: Charles F. Winsor.

Charles R. Ford, Selectman:

G. Edgar Russell.

Isaac Kingman, Selectman:

William J. Loheed.

Welcome H. Wales, Selectman: Elijah Keith.

Male singers, citizens, Martland's Band.

In charge of Walk Over Club,

Mr. Philip Coté, Leader.

[The development of the shoe industry during and soon after the Civil War brought a rapid growth to the town. Many progressive citizens felt that the name of "North Bridgewater" was unsuitable for a town which bade fair, within the next few years, to become a large city. Appropriate names were sought far and near, and many curious ones proposed. Standish, Oriole, Pyrola and Amburg, were among early suggestions. The Legislature was petitioned to change the town's name to "Standish." No sooner had a favorable reply been received than a preference was expressed for the names of "Stanton" and "Amburg."

Norwood, Allerton and Avon—the latter a favorite with many citizens—followed in succession. It remained for a well-known business man, Mr. Ira Copeland, to bring from a Canadian visit the name, which on account of its individuality and terseness, was most generally approved—the name "Brockton." The advocates of the name of "Avon" were loath to surrender their choice. Rivalry between the two factions waxed strong. At length, the night before the voting day, a mammoth torchlight procession was

arranged by the advocates of "Brockton." The procession is recorded as "one of the finest parades ever witnessed in our streets."

The evening following, when the name "Brockton" had been chosen by a large majority vote, a banquet was held by prominent citizens—advocates of "Avon" and "Brockton" alike—at the "Washburn House," corner of School and Main Streets. The house was rechristened "Brockton House." There was speech-making by the shining lights of the town. A toast was proposed to the departed name "North Bridgewater." With the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the company broke up, "forgetting the momentary acerbities of the campaign, recalling the fact that their interests in the welfare of the town were identical, pledging their mutual assistance to build up and strengthen the prosperity of the place, and to give to whatever name it shall bear, a worthy character and an honorable reputation."]

The scene represents Main Street, North Bridgewater, at the time of the famous torchlight procession, May 4, 1874, the evening before the final choice of a new name for the town was made.

The procession enters to stirring music by the North Bridgewater Brass Band. Marshal Caldwell appears on horseback. Many citizens follow. They carry torches, banners and transparencies. The inscriptions displayed indicate the varied preferences as to a choice of name.

"Wouldn't 'Brockton Shoe'
Sound good to you?"

is one which arouses enthusiasm. "All for Allerton" is carried by another group. "We're for Standish," and "Why not Am-burg?" are others. "Avon Is Our Choice" and "The Avon Reserves" meet popular approval. Each group is lustily cheered as it passes. There is a cavalcade of horses. Wagons bring up the rear. The Town Fathers, in all the dignity of "tall hats," ride in a "barouche."

With the passing of the procession a group of citizens assemble, representing the gathering at the "Washburn House," the following night, for a banquet. The sign "Washburn House" is removed and "Brockton House" substituted. Cheers are given for the new name. A citizen proposes a toast to the departed name of "North Bridgewater." The band plays the opening bars of "Auld Lang Syne" and all sing heartily.

Interlude—Vision of the Coming City.

Again the Vision appears—this time more distinctly seen, and accompanied by the figures of Peace and Prosperity. She has begun to assume reality with the passing of years. The "builders of the town" have labored unceasingly. Their industry is bringing reward in the expansion of the town. They now look forward to the coming city.

EPISODE IV.

OUR POET, BRYANT

William Cullen Bryant: John F. Scully.

Fame: Lucille Bouldry.

Poetry: Phyllis Fanning.

Yellow Violet: Mildred Packard.

Fringed Gentian: Gladys Roach.

Love: James William Tonis.

Folly: Richard Tonis.

In Charge of the Bryant Memorial Association,

Miss Susan M. Doane, Leader.

[The celebrated poet, William Cullen Bryant, was of North Bridgewater parentage. Both his father, Dr. Peter Bryant, and his mother, Sarah Snell, were born in the old town. As a youth of twenty, the poet came in 1814 to reside for a year at the home of his grandparents on Belmont Street, while pursuing law studies with a "well-instructed jurist," William Baylies of West Bridgewater. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar. Two years later, the *North American Review* published his poem, "Thanatopsis,"



Photo by Rand

THE WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT GROUP.

which has been characterized as "the most remarkable poem ever written by a young man." A few years later he abandoned law for literature, meeting the success that is well known. Among the poems undoubtedly of North Bridgewater inspiration are the verses of "The Yellow Violet." The dainty blossoms grew in profusion near the old homestead.

In August, 1874, the poet again visited his ancestral home. In a letter to a friend, he refers to "the house where my grandfather, Dr. Philip Bryant, lived, and the graveyard, where he and his wife, Silence, lie buried beside my great-grandparents." The house stands west of the Brockton Fair Grounds, at 815 Belmont Street, and today bears a Bryant tablet. The graveyard is nearly opposite the house.

At the time of this, his last visit, the poet was in his eightieth year. He is described by one who saw him as "tall, straight and handsome, with majestic white beard, and sharp, shining eyes."]

The scene represents the poet, at the time of his last visit to Brockton, in August, 1874, at the age of eighty.

He is accompanied by the symbolic figures of Fame with a laurel wreath, Poetry with a lyre, and three children of his Muse: "The Yellow Violet," "The Fringed Gentian" and "Love and Folly."

The Fringed Gentian:

"Then doth thy sweet and quiet eye
Look through its fringes to the sky.
Blue—blue—as if that sky let fall
A flower from its cerulean wall."

The Yellow Violet:

"When beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the blue-birds warble know,
The yellow violet's modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below."

Love and Folly:

"As once beneath the fragrant shade,
* * * * *
The children, Love and Folly, played."

THE FIRST BROCKTON FAIR

October 7, 8, 9, 1874.

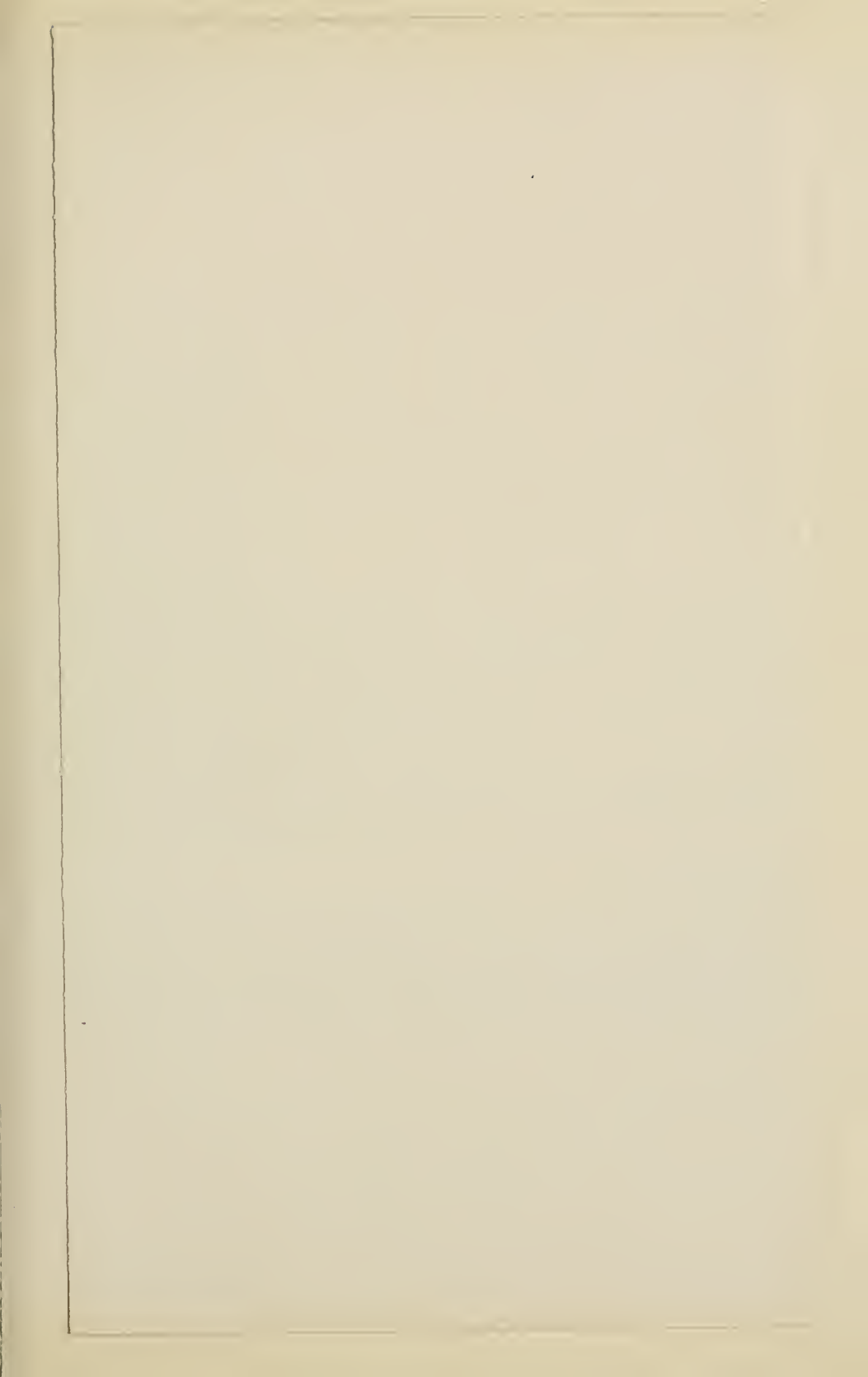
In charge of The Twentieth Century Catholic Club,
Miss Abigail Kinney, Leader.

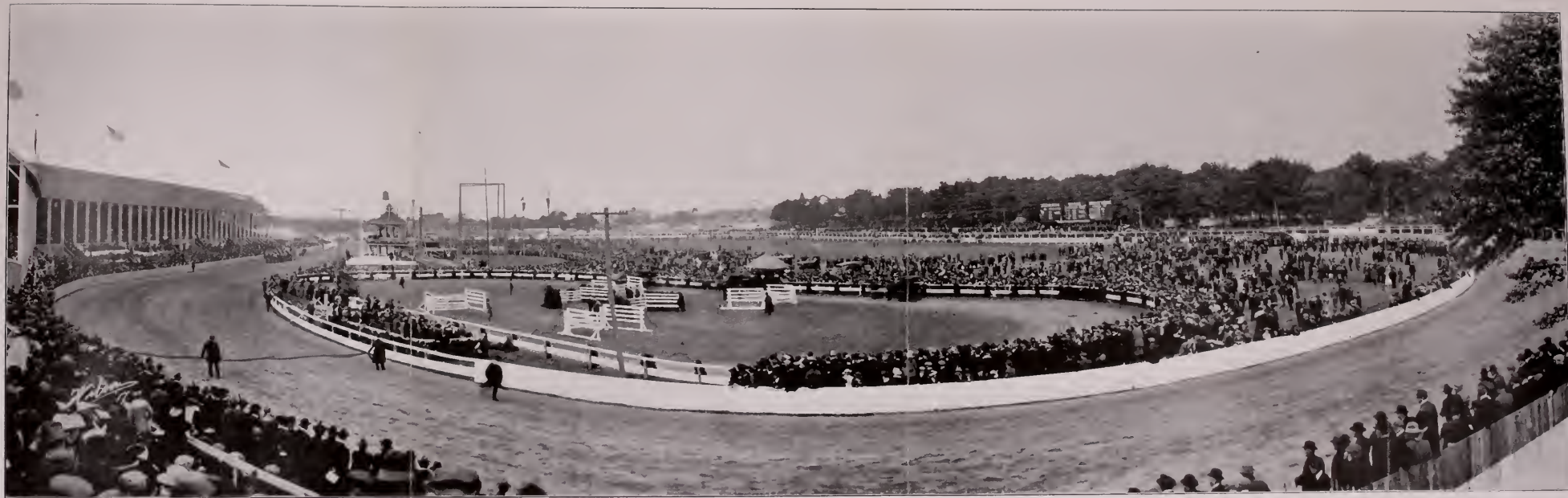
[On October 7, 8 and 9, 1874, occurred the First Annual Exhibition of the Brockton Agricultural Society. To furnish capital, \$8,960 of stock was sold in shares of \$10 each. Successful from the first, the subsequent yearly exhibitions of the Society have contributed in an immeasurable degree to the city's progress.

In the *Gazette* account of the opening exhibition in 1874, we find that the "show of fowls" and the "department of neat stock" were particularly commended. There was a tent instead of the present exhibition hall; the fancy articles displayed were described as "multifarious in pattern and design, often mysterious in their probable uses."

A baseball match between the King Philips of Rockland and the Howard Club of Brockton was one of the field attractions. On the closing day, a "Fireman's Trial," as it was termed, brought twenty-five fire engines from towns as far distant as Danvers, Marlboro and Provincetown, for a contest of power. The Hancock's of the "West Shares," now Brockton Heights, won the first prize, and, in addition, were presented with a large broom, to indicate their sweeping victory. The gate receipts of \$4,750 for the fair of 1874 compares interestingly with those of \$157,567 in 1920.

The gates of the first Brockton Fair are opened. People are arriving in large numbers. A medley of characteristic sounds is heard. Exhibitors are bringing pent-up fowl in hen-coops; pigs, heifers, all manner of animals. Farmers drive in with wagons filled with squashes. Women bring afghans of brilliant hue, quilts, fancy work of the period, baskets of pears and apples. Venders pass through the crowd hawking their wares. Balloons are popular with all. Popcorn is displayed in open carts. "Sir William Wallace," well blanketed, is led past by a stable boy, being exercised between the "Free-for-All Class" races. The





THE BROCKTON FAIR OF TODAY.

Photo by Wilson.

red shirts of the "Hancock" firemen give color to the scene. The engine is proudly displayed and the broom given to the company as a trophy of victory over twenty-five other contestants in the "Fireman's Trial" of the day.

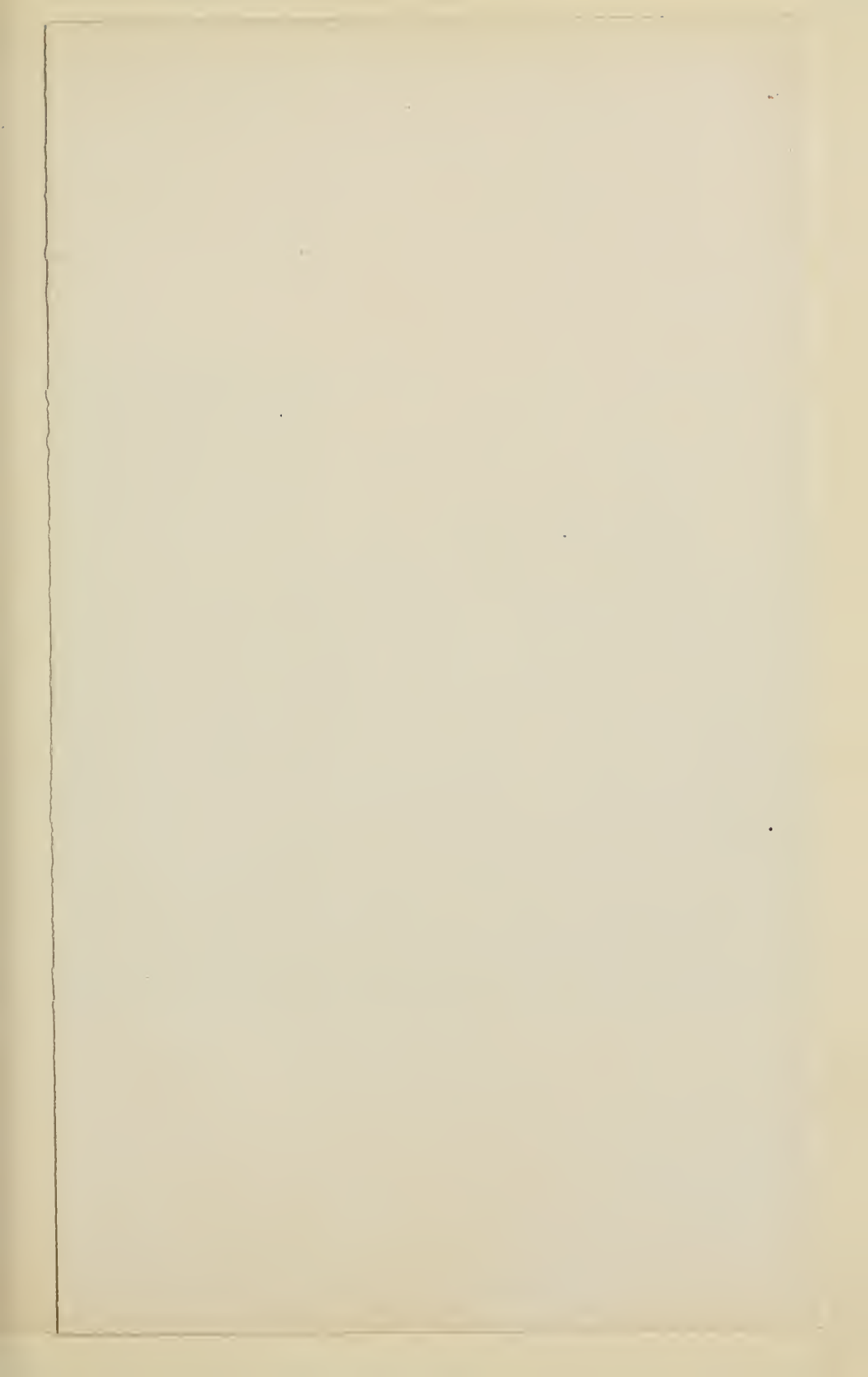
Members of the baseball nines, the "King Philips" from Rockland and the "Howards" from Brockton, are seen "passing ball." A carryall drives in, bearing the placard, "Charter Member," filled to overflowing with children and guests of the family, "free admission" being one of the assured privileges of charter members.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY

1881.

Episode IV.—Scene III.

Heralds: Richard Allen, Harold Ellis.
George Franklin Jacobs, Kenneth Sampson.
Bearer of City Charter: Mrs. H. B. Caswell.
Industry: Mrs. H. C. Nichols.
Faith: Mrs. W. E. Shaw.
The City: Mrs. Roger Keith.
Education: Mrs. Carlton Leach.
Tolerance: Mrs. William Wells.
Justice: Mrs. W. R. J. Marks.
Peace: Mrs. Justin Keith.
Thrift: Mrs. I. A. Rogers.
Perseverance: Mrs. Henry Perkins.
Charity: Mrs. C. F. Bachelder.
Truth: Mrs. F. W. Wormelle.
Prosperity: Mrs. Emory C. Wixon.
Temperance: Mrs. Harris Fleming.
Bearers of Seal: Mrs. Raymond Drake,
Mrs. Warren Packard.
Procession of the Arts: Opportunity Circle.
Procession of the Industries:
Joint Shoe Council.
In charge of Woman's Club,
Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Leader.





ARRIVAL OF THE CITY.

Photo by Merrill



[A dream of many years was realized, when, on April 9, 1881, the Act of Incorporation of the City of Brockton was passed by the Legislature. The inaugural ceremonies took place in the "Opera House" in Bryant Block. Chairman H. H. Packard of the Board of Selectmen presided. In presenting the Mayor-elect, Ziba C. Keith, he referred to him as "the first Mayor of the first city of Plymouth County."

Governor Long brought the greetings of the State of Massachusetts in an address of congratulation and encouragement to the new city: "This is an event which, transforming your town into a city of 15,000 inhabitants, with a valuation of nearly \$7,000,000, marks the rapid growth and the centering of great manufacturing and business interests. Let us endeavor to be worthy of the Old Colony, worthy of our ancient Plymouth County, of the Commonwealth, of the old town unsurpassed in the character of its people,—in the contributions it has made to every department of the intelligent progress of Massachusetts."]

A fanfare of trumpets is heard in the distance. This is followed by the strains of a stately march. Four Heralds, announcing the coming of the City, enter blowing golden trumpets. The Bearer of the City Charter follows. Beneath a canopy, upheld by four Civic Virtues: Faith, Tolerance, Industry and Education, comes the City. She is attended by eight other Civic Virtues: Justice, Peace, Perseverance, Thrift, Prosperity, Truth, Charity, Temperance. Bearers of the City Seal follow. The City takes her place upon the throne, surrounded by her attendants. The Heralds again sound their trumpets. Processions of the City's Arts and Industries enter. Among the Arts are: Music, Painting, Drama, Sculpture, Song, Dancing, Elocution, Poetry, Architecture, Engraving, Embroidery, and Photography.

The industries include the manufactures of Shoes, Lasts, Boxes, Shoe Patterns, Shoe Tools, Machinery, Knives, Webbing, Rands, Welts, Box Toes, Heels, Dies, Leather, Brooms, Blacking, Garments, and Hardware.

SONG OF THE CITY

Music by Edward Elgar.

The City walks in queenly state,
Rejoice, O children free!
Guard well her future, and the fate
Of Civic majesty.
Of Justice, may her sceptre be,
Her jewel, golden Youth,
Her royal robe, sweet Charity,
Her diadem, fair Truth.
Sing the City's glory!
Unity, her shield.
Visions of our fathers,
In her power revealed.
Onward still her progress,
Fair be her renown,
God who made men brothers,
Star with Peace her crown!

ARBITRATION AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE*

Episode IV.—Scene IV.

Discord: Daisy Driver.

Arbitration: Marion Pope.

In 1898, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union offered to the employers in the shoe trade and their employees, a plan by which arbitration of industrial disputes could be substituted for strikes and lockouts. It was no wonder that business men of vision and acumen, having in mind the experience of the previous decade and looking forward to the future in the marketing of the product through their own stores, realized the need of joining with employees in the introducing of arbitration into the industrial life of Brockton. Within five years nearly all the shoe manufacturing concerns of the city adopted this plan and have since utilized its principles as a basis for regulating affairs with the employees.

* Omitted in production.

For more than a score of years, Brockton has practically eliminated the strike and lockout from its industrial life, established permanent relations between workman and employer and given to the world practical demonstrations of a program by which reason, instead of force, can decide the issues arising between labor and capital.]*

The City views from her dais the coming of her Arts and Industries. They arrive to stately music and take place either side her throne. The Industries are a united group. Peace and Justice stand near the City's dais, prominent among the Civic Virtues.

There is a clash in the harmonious music. The figure of Discord, in yellow-green, appears. At her approach there is a movement of unrest among the group of Industries. Peace trembles as she advances menacingly toward her; she raises a protesting hand. Discord continues her threats and Peace sadly steps down from her place and leaves the City. Discord whispers words of dissension into the ears of the Industries. The group separates into two factions—representing now Labor and Capital. The leaders appeal to the City. She bids Justice decide between them. Justice, balancing in her golden scales the arguments presented, announces that Arbitration alone can settle the grievances. Arbitration is summoned. She listens impartially to both leaders. Discord is driven away. Then, uniting the two factions into a solid group again, she summons Peace, who returns gladly to her place near the City's throne.

* From information furnished by Mr. John P. Meade, Deputy State Commissioner of Labor.

Interlude: ELECTRICITY'S TOUCH

In 1883, the newly-incorporated city of Brockton was honored by a visit of a week from the "Wizard of Menlo Park"—Thomas A. Edison.

The occasion of his stay was the opening on October 1 of the Edison Electric Lighting Station, and his interest in the workings

of the first three-wire underground lighting system ever installed. Brockton may also claim the first theatre ever lighted from a central station, the first residence so lighted, and the first fire-engine house, the latter equipped to light all lamps at night and to liberate the horses with the striking of the alarm.

This underground system was especially welcome in Brockton on account of the large and beautiful trees which at that time adorned the principal streets.

For two years this was the show plant of the Edison company, many other cities coming here to observe, and later to adopt, the Brockton system of lighting.

Spirit of Electricity: Miss Alice Thibeault.

The Spirit of Electricity appears before the City group. She carries a magic wand tipped with a mysterious power. As she dances, arrayed in dazzling blue, she raises aloft her wand, and behold, its magic power sets myriads of stars a-twinkling, and the whole city is bathed in beautiful light.

FINALE

The dread War Spirit again appears, leading forward the soldiers of the National Guard and the American Legion. Her presence indicates the part the city took in the World War of 1914-1918, when ninety-nine of the city's gallant sons made the supreme sacrifice.

The City welcomes the later pilgrims. National groups salute the City. Among the nations represented are the Greek, Syrian, Lithuanian, Polish, Italian, Armenian, Portuguese, Albanian, and Scandinavian. They carry the flags of their native countries. As they join the City's province, they receive the American flag, thereby indicating their acceptance of American ideals, and the desire of the City to aid them in becoming worthy citizens.

The strength of the fraternal element in the city's life is shown by the procession of members of fraternal orders, who now march upon the stage in great numbers.

As the vast numbers fill the stage, the strains of the National Anthem are heard and audience and pageanters join in a grand chorus, voicing their unity of purpose in carrying forward the great ideals upon which Brockton was founded—Freedom, National Allegiance, and the Brotherhood of Man.



WILLIAM T. CARD

Chairman Pageant Book Committee, Member Centennial Book Committee

Harry W. Salls
Emory C. Wixon

EPISODE I—SCENE 3
The First Settler and the New
England Climate

In charge of the South Parish Club
Episode Leader: Alice Shurtleff
Nature: Mrs. John F. Scully
Spirits of the Forest

Helen Bassett
Eleanor Butler
Winifred Hamilton
Betty Kendall
Gladys Lerner
Mildred Manning
Hazel Percy
Ruth Ward
Winds
North: Marie Coté
South: Ida Horton
East: Florence Davy
West: E. Rubie Capen
Winter

Dorothy Bumpus
Doris Fisher
Marjorie Gove
Adelaide King
Doris Lane
Frances Randall
Grace Reilly
Gunhild Wennergren
Summer

Ruth Bassett
Dorothy Borroughs
Amy Ellis
Ida Fogge
Marion L. Keith
Beatrice O'Brien
Rosamund Sinclair
Barbara Willis
Spring

Catherine Bartlett
Margaret Clough
Doris Jones
Beatrice Pierce
Evelyn Meldrum
Louise Perkins
Leora Lutz
Helen Woodard
Autumn

Adele Cunningham
Barbara Dailey
Harriet Folsom
Rita Littlefield
Christine McPherson
Frances Miller
Ellen Perkins
Helen Rudden

EPISODE II—SCENE 1

Church-Going
In charge of the Porter and
Colonial Clubs
Episode Leaders: Mrs. B. D. Colwell,
Mrs. L. T. Briggs
Song Leader: Grace James
Rev. John Porter: Rev. Warren P.
Landers
Mrs. Porter: Mrs. Edward Plummer
Children:
Eldon Briggs

Harriet Chase
Pauline Chase
Barbara Drake
Philip S. Holmes
Alonzo Johnson
Charles Tallon
Ruth E. Vaughn
Tithing-Man: Emory Wixon
Man and Wife (Pillion Style):
Budd D. Colwell, Madaleine Ellis
Deacons

Capt. Isaac Packard: Charles Barden
Deacon Edson: Jesse Perkins
Jonathan Cary: Eben Tilden
Dr. Philip Bryant: Albert H. Gifford
Capt. Barnabas Howard:
Walter Lovejoy
Isaacher Snell, Esq.: Allison Baldwin
Josiah Perkins: Henry Perkins
Jabez Field: Dwight Powell
Abia Keith: Chandler D. Hall
Henry Kingman: Edward Plummer
Congregation

Mrs. A. L. Beals
Mrs. L. T. Briggs
Adam Burnette
Sallie Chase
Elinor Cushman
Dorothy Davidon
Francis Drake
Mrs. Francis Drake
Mrs. Charles Dunham
Mrs. Mace Gay
Mrs. Chandler D. Hall
Fred Holmes
Mrs. Fred Holmes
Mrs. R. P. Kelley
Donald Lane
Helen Lucey
Roger Marshall
Mrs. L. B. Packard
Mrs. Dwight Powell
Mrs. David Niles
Mrs. Ida Short
Mrs. Herbert Thomas
Mrs. Eben Tilden
Mrs. E. Upton

EPISODE II—SCENE 2

First Town Meeting
In charge of the Rotary Club
Episode Leader: Horace Richmond
Caleb Howard, Justice of Peace:
Edgar Howard
Lemuel French, Freehold Inhabitant:
Fred French
Joseph Sylvester, Moderator:
C. C. King
Col. Edward Southworth, Town
Clerk and Treasurer:
L. E. Chamberlain

Abel Kingman, Selectman:
Albert Barker
Howard Carey, Selectman:
George Cary
Capt. Zachariah Gurney:
George N. Gordon
Benjamin Ames, Constable:
Burton Stewart
Eliphalet Kingman: Frank Kingman
Rev. Daniel Huntington: M. A. Davis
Storekeeper: Robert Fraser

Doctor: George A. Thatcher
Inn Keeper: George Priest
Storekeeper: Paul Jones
Lawyer: Bernard Saxton
Prominent Citizen: J. Frank Beal
Doctor: H. A. Keith
Notary and Justice of Peace:
Harold Keith
Storekeeper: Harry H. Williams

Farmers
William G. Allen
George E. Bolling
William F. Daly
Davis M. DeBard
Raymond E. Drake
Charles R. Felton
Nahum Gillespie
Samuel W. Goddard
Everett S. Hall
Henry C. Hatch
Frank S. Howard
Lester S. Howard
Paul Jones
Isaac Kibrick
Fred B. Leonard

Laborers
W. B. Atwood
B. W. Iris
F. F. Johnson
Michael D. Long
Robert W. MacMillan
Alfred W. Nelson
Fred L. Packard
Warren B. Packard
A. Roger Perkins
Frank L. Price
Warren S. Shaw
A. Loring Smith
George W. Smith
F. W. Sproul
Henry C. Sylvester
Frank A. Ten's
Wilford H. Wallace
Alfred H. Wilbur
Micah Faxon: F. S. Faxon

EPISODE II—SCENE 3

Mis' Jones' School
In charge of the Grade Teachers'
Club
Episode Leader: Persis H. Maxson
Mrs. Nathan Jones: Arlena F. Russell
Pupils

Evelyn Barry
Sue A. Cousins
Ruth W. Elliott
Nellie W. Emery
Gertrude Flaherty
Minetta Goodell
Katherine L. Flint
Helen K. Howard
Hattie L. Leonard
Nellie MacArthur
Louise N. Marvel
Bertha M. Ogden
Helen P. Robbins
Ellen C. Rooney
Inez E. Smith
Mary J. Southwick
Edith L. Sullivan
Jeanette Thibadeau
Geneva M. Young

EPISODE II—SCENE 4

Quilting Bee
In charge of the Ten Times One Club
Episode Leader:
Mrs. Sprague S. Baker
Mistress Kingman:
Mrs. Charles R. Storey
Mr. Kingman: Charles R. Storey
Fiddler: Laurence C. Shaw

Guests
Mrs. Clarence Baker, 2nd
Mrs. Albert Bolster
Marie Buchanan
Mrs. Lloyd A. Emery
Mrs. Fred F. Field
Mrs. Andrew C. Gibbs
Blanche Holmes
Mrs. George W. Howland
Mrs. Harold V. Lawson
Mrs. Laurence S. Miller
Mrs. Lewis E. Rye
Mrs. Lawrence C. Shaw
Mrs. Harold S. Swain
Mrs. Herbert M. Willis
Clarence M. Baker, 2nd
Sprague S. Baker
Arthur Bartlett
Albert Bolster
A. T. Eldridge
Chas. O. Emerson, Jr.
Lloyd A. Emery
Andrew C. Gibbs
Billy Holmes
Dudley Davidson
Jack Davidson
Philip Davidson
Charles Hellander
George W. Howland
Harold Lawson
Lawrence L. Miller
Emil Ohmert
Lewis E. Rye
Harold S. Swain
William Wells
George Randall
Stanley Randall
Audrey Renaud
Barbara Swain

EPISODE III—SCENE 1

Coming of Railroad
In charge of the Maids and
Matrons Club
Episode Leader:
Mrs. George C. Keyes
Shoe Manufacturer: Lester Packard
An Old Lady: Mrs. Clinton W. Delano
Postmaster Southwick: Ernest Jackson
A Citizen: Chester Gilbert
Stage Driver Jabez Gould:
F. Ernest Mackie
A Surveyor: G. Ernest Spear
Small Boy: Ralph Spear
Station Agent Bennett:
Norman Petrie
Town's People:
Mrs. Alfred G. Barnfield
Dorothy Burnham
Mrs. Joseph Burnham
Mrs. A. T. Ensor
Mrs. H. F. Mohr
Mrs. Lester Packard

Catherine Riley
 A. G. Barnfield
 Henry F. Mohr
 Phyllis Ensor
 Ernestine Jackson
 Albert Tomkins
 Lester Packard, Jr.
 Mrs. Paul Field
 Mrs. Edgar Ward
 Mrs. James Hasey
 Mrs. Percy James
 Mrs. Thomas Hartling
 Mrs. George Young
 Mrs. Frank Dickenson
 Mrs. Percy Groten
 Mrs. Arthur Ward
 Mrs. George Wilson
 Mrs. Harry Lanes
 Mrs. Bert Moore
 Mrs. Oliver Poole
 Mrs. Margaret Duffield
 Ruth Field
 Madeline Dickenson
 Clea Bearse
 Mildred Field
 Elinore Hartling
 Ernest Tomkins
 Mary Field
 Evelyn Ward

Evelyn Horton
 Jeanette Sherman
 Alice Stoddard
 Florence Swift
 Annie Tower
 Camp 17 R. B. Grover, Sons of
 Veterans
 J. B. McFarland: Captain
 Herbert Benton
 Thomas Crawford
 Earle Groten
 Harry Higgins
 Herbert Johnson
 George Lord
 Walter Moore
 John Ordway
 Frank Southworth
 Harold Thompson
 Daughters of Veterans
 Eva Crawford: President
 Hattie Balcom
 Nellie Cook
 Clara Fitzgerald
 Effie Ford
 Mary Ford
 Annie McFarland
 Mary Norris
 L. Jennie Sampson
 Eva Smith
 W. J. Martland Band, 1861—

EPISODE III—SCENE 2

Civil War

In charge of the Douglas Employes'
 Relief Association

Episode Leader: Wm. F. Brady
 J. R. Perkins; Emil F. Ohmert
 Capt. J. Richmond; P. D. Richmond
 Dr. Hiebhorn:

George Packard Johnson

C. L. Sproul; G. W. Alden
 A. L. Harmon; T. F. Crawford
 Spirit of War: Anna Coté
 Volunteer: J. B. Macfarlane
 Citizen: W. G. Smith
 Galen Edson; Leroy B. Perkins
 Volunteer: William K. Carroll
 Volunteer: Rosse Burrill
 W. J. Martland; Mace Gay
 Woman: Evangeline Crawford
 Fletcher Webster Post No. 13,
 G. A. R.

Com. Winfield S. Groton

George Bartlett
 Stanton F. Bourne
 Andrew C. Gibbs
 George Grant
 Oliver Hayes
 F. Holmes
 M. Holmes
 Albert Howland
 Adam Lemont
 Edward Mottau
 Hugh Reilly
 Samuel Wade
 Women's Relief Corps
 Josie Carter: President
 Mrs. O. C. Blair
 Josie Bourne
 Lizzie Brett
 Nellie Cook
 Nettie Coolidge
 Margaret Crawford

W. J. Martland Band, 1921

W. J. Martland: Mace Gay, Leader
 Amasa S. Glover; Frank Abbott
 Thaddens M. Packard; Ernest Bouldry
 George E. Sturtevant; Louis Carroll
 Robert S. White; Wilson P. Crafts
 Lucius H. Packard; Walter H. Damon
 Henry C. Packard; J. F. Doherty
 Richard B. Atkinson; J. B. Edson
 William DuBois; Ralph Goodwin
 George A. Bates; John Hoban
 Samuel C. Perkins; Damon Hoyt
 Isaac C. Dunham; William Julius
 John B. Emmes; E. F. Manning
 Joseph Kennedy; W. T. Nickerson
 Fernando DeArgome; Waldo Packard
 Minot Thayer; Elmer C. Shaw
 Nathaniel Carver; Guy Smith
 John Calman; Charles Sullivan
 James S. Bean; L. A. Wardwell
 Louis A. Beaumont; Earle Wells
 Charles M. Capin; Ernest Wineburg
 Battery E—First Regiment Field
 Artillery, Mass. National Guard,
 Brockton, Mass.
 Capt. Lawrence Kingman
 Carl H. Anderson
 Battiste Bonaparte
 Fred Chamberlain
 Edward A. Connell
 Francis J. Connell
 Andrew O. Cole
 Owen F. Conway
 Eugene F. Connolly
 George Edwards
 Richard Faxon
 Roger C. Fisher
 Eugene Gingras
 Francis Henneby
 Robert D. Keith
 Hiram M. Kimball
 Augustus L. Locketti



CHILDREN FROM THE BRYANT GROUP.

Photo by Jacobs.



GOING TO CHURCH PILLION STYLE.

Photo by Jacobs.

Joseph W. Laverty
 Louis Lincoln
 Joseph W. Mannix
 James E. McCabe
 William C. McCabe
 Edward W. McCabe
 William McIntyre
 Harry M. Morse
 Clyde F. Moody
 Joseph Noonan
 Lewis J. Roehman
 George R. Wood
 Douglas Employees' Relief Association
 Margaret Adams
 Inez Alden
 Evelyn Anderson
 Mrs. Maud Bagnell
 Doris Beal
 Leona Brady
 Edith Brown
 Mrs. B. Burgess
 Esther G. Christiansen
 Hazel Conley
 Zee Coolidge
 Lucy Darney
 Gertrude Doherty
 Sadie Decoste
 Ruth Fagan
 Lanra Elder
 Bertha Edwards
 Gladys Fay
 Charlotte Flanagan
 Ina Flanagan
 Lillian Green
 Mabel Green
 Gladys Hennessy
 Mabelle Higgins
 Marion F. Howard
 Gunhild Helmstedt
 Evelyn McCue
 Helen S. Matthews
 Etta Martin
 Mildred Lipper
 Grace Lingham
 Anna Labombard
 Madeline G. Kenney
 Rachel McDonald
 Tina MacDonald
 Esther Moberg
 Dorothy Monroe
 Margaret Murphy
 Lucy McSweeney
 Eva Nelson
 Ebba Nelson
 Elizabeth O'Brien
 Nellie Ogden
 Bertha N. Petkon
 Helen Quinn
 Volga Ryberg
 Bernadette Seney
 Regina Seney
 Martha Sharron
 Mildred Sheehan
 Mary A. Smith
 Hazel Spillane
 Marion Stewart
 Ruth Sweeney
 Nellie Thornell
 Marion Tower
 Cecelia Welch
 Mabel Wells
 Ada Winchester

William F. Bradley
 E. Blankinship
 T. Brides
 C. F. Burnham
 Ward Butts
 P. Bydwo
 William K. Carroll
 Arthur Cole
 George Cowing
 George Clement
 H. Dame
 M. Delorey
 H. Derosier
 J. Dorgan
 Carl Engstrom
 Kenneth Erskine
 H. C. Forbush
 S. C. Gay
 Allen Griffin
 H. Gullbrants
 Dan Healey
 Harry W. Hill
 Charles M. Horton
 Herbert Hubbard
 P. E. Jackson
 Emil Johnson
 Lloyd L. Johnson
 Melvin Knight
 M. J. Lavelle
 J. Mack
 Gabriel Marrese
 William Marston
 G. H. Mather
 W. F. McBride
 A. MacDonald
 J. MacDonald
 Joseph McGeary
 J. F. McLean
 Christopher Moore
 Leon L. Nevins
 James P. O'Connell
 Emil Ohmert
 Patrick Peterson
 Wallace Peterson
 J. Petrucelli
 Leroy B. Perkins
 Ralph Reed
 Joseph Savage
 George Scheufele
 Joseph Severage
 W. G. Smith
 H. Stone
 J. J. Sullivan
 W. E. Sweeney
 John J. Toomey
 Roy Wass
 Marshall Wright

EPISODE III—SCENE 3

Visit of Christine Nilsson

In charge of Lutheran Male Chorus

Episode Leader: Emil Lagergren
 Director of Music: Hjalmer Freberg
 Mlle. Nilsson: Ellen Nelson
 Vieuxtemps, violinist: Edward White
 Signor Brignoli: Joseph Rodophele
 Gisor Verger: Wilfred Richard
 Miss Cary: Nora A. Lagergren
 Pastor Lindeblad: Conrad B. Mansbach
 Little Girl:
 Barbara Elizabeth Appleton
 Max Strakosch: Bruno Arratta

Accompanist: Charles Phillips
Male Chorus—Hjalmer Freberg,
Director
First Tenors

Adolph E. Anderson
Albert Anderson
Arthur Anderson
William N. Anderson
Bertel Lawson
Byron Mansbach
Frank Moberg
George Swanson

Second Tenors

Arthur Hollertz
Waldemar Jacobson
Mallard Nelson
Ragnar Paulson
Oscar Pearson
Carl G. Polson
Walter Sondeen

Baritones

Axel M. Anderson
Evald C. Anderson
Carl Freberg
Fred Hylan
Vincent Hylan
Carl Lawson
Arthur Moberg
Eldon Steele

Basses

Everett Burgess
C. Fred Hillberg
Carl N. Johnson
Frank E. Johnson
George Kullman
Earl W. Mansbach
Sander Olson
Everett W. Nelson
Herbert Otterberg
Martin Otterberg
Enar Peterson
Chester T. Swanson

Audience

Mrs. Alma Anderson
Esther Anderson
Margaret Anderson
Hilden Cullunberg
Mrs. Mamie Drowns
Ruth Drowns
Mrs. Oscar Enlund
Irene Enlund
Mrs. Ellen Freberg
Mrs. Clara Freberg
Mrs. Harry Gustafson
Harry Gustafson
Ruth Hillberg
Arthur Haunmerquist
Alice Hillberg
Mrs. Minnie Hillberg
Mrs. Emma Hillberg
Anna Johnson
Mrs. Edith Johnson
Evelyn Johnson
Waldberg Johnson
Mrs. Annie Johnson
Harry Johnson
Roy Johnson
Thea Johnson
Jennie Kinberg
Mildred Lindblom
Nannie Lagerstrand

Mrs. Florence Lindskog
Mrs. Minnie Lofgren
Mrs. J. Lundin
Ella Moberg
Mrs. Selma Moberg
Ida Nelson
Neale R. Nelson
Otto Nelson
Roy Nelson
Mrs. S. Olson
Mathilda Ostlund
Ella Paulson
Dora Patterson
Mrs. Lillie Petterson
Ranghild Polson
Mrs. Ella Ryder
Mrs. Jennie Steele
Ethel Steele
Robert Tillgren
Mrs. Eva Werner
Mrs. Eba Wingren

EPISODE III—SCENE 4

Rechristening the Town
In charge of the Walk-Over Club
Episode Leader: Philip Coté
Song Leader: E. W. Stedman
B. O. Caldwell:

Kenneth D. Hamilton
C. C. Bixby, Master of
Ceremonies: James P. Keith
R. H. Kimball, Proposer of
Toast: Ernest W. Stedman
H. W. Robinson, Merchant:

F. A. Winship
A. T. Jones, Editor:
Charles F. Winsor
Charles R. Ford, Selectman:
G. Edgar Russell
Isaac Kingman: William J. Loheed
Welcome H. Wales, Selectman:
Elijah Keith

Townspeople

Fred Aakre
Alfred Albanese
E. Albenault
Edward Alger
Charles Allen
Agnes Anderson
Charles Anderson
Herman Anderson
Milton Anderson
Victor Anderson
Axel Asker
Clinton Atwood
Lilly Backlund
Vera Backlund
F. Baker
J. W. Behn
Otto Benson
Henry Borden
L. Brenner
Frank Broudeun
Earl Brown
John Brown
Thomas Brown
H. Bruce
James Burke
John Butten
Henri Castunguay
W. Campbell

Pearl Cary
 S. Castala
 W. Cerce
 J. Chandler
 Jesse Chapman
 C. D. Chase
 F. Cirell
 M. Cleary
 W. Cleary
 Alton Cook
 Esther Cotter
 J. Creedon
 Euclid Croce
 Bridget Daley
 R. Dalton
 Elizabeth Desmond
 George Dixon
 Charles Driscoll
 Mike Duggan
 Robert Edgren
 Mary Emily
 A. Ford
 Charles Fornasch
 H. T. Gaffney
 J. Garman
 W. B. Gerrick
 Louise Guertin
 John Glenn
 Sylvia Goodwin
 Irma Goss
 Herman Gray
 Charles Grippen
 Edward Hallinan
 Roy Harrington
 F. Hatek
 W. Hathaway
 Walter Healey
 Pat Heily
 Fred Hicks
 C. Hogan
 A. Holmberg
 Walfred Holmes
 William Holmes
 G. M. Howard
 C. Hultman
 Albert Joan
 Ethel Johnson
 John Johnson
 Stephen Johnson
 Charles Jones
 Emily Jordan
 E. M. Kenna
 T. Kepalos
 Charles Kizirian
 H. E. Knowles
 W. P. Lagerstedt
 E. Lallevan
 C. Lawsey
 Joseph Lawson
 S. Lawson
 Mary Lewis
 Tracy Lewis
 Pat Lyons
 John Levangie
 Charles MacDonald
 C. McCaffrey
 Georgie McDonald
 Mary MacDonald
 J. H. Manchester
 James Martin

Charles Marvill
 O. Matteson
 E. Melberg
 Henry Messich
 Anton Miller
 A. L. Moors
 Frank Moran
 Nora Morris
 Walter Morse
 James Moynihan
 August Nelson
 Walter Newberg
 Bessie Newman
 Nellie Nelson
 C. Ness
 Joe Nilson
 E. A. Nokes
 Gus Nordling
 Mary Nunes
 C. Osborne
 F. Paussia
 Charles Pierce
 C. Peterson
 Mary Powers
 Robert D. Parker
 Patsy Pantano
 Guyard Peterson
 Walter Peterson
 Ralph Philbrick
 P. Precopli
 Charles Regnell
 Ada Riley
 P. R. Roach
 Dennis Ryan
 James Ryan
 G. Russell
 Fred Romaine
 John Salander
 G. A. Sastin
 H. L. Scribner
 J. Sereke
 G. W. Smith
 W. A. Smith
 Thomas Smith
 G. Sundeen
 E. Swanson
 George Stetson
 John Shields
 Lawrence Steele
 William Sheehy
 Thora Sundholm
 William Tighe
 John Therrien
 C. Therrien
 E. Therrien
 W. Tillson
 J. Totman
 S. W. Turner
 Elsie Warren
 E. B. Winslow
 J. Warthewutz
 C. Weirn
 Thomas Waite
 B. White
 Ada Williams
 Margaret Williams
 Nellie Williams
 E. Willis
 Ralph Willis

EPISODE IV—SCENE 1

Our Poet, Bryant

In charge of the Bryant Memorial Association

Episode Leader: Susan M. Doane
 Wm. Cullen Bryant: John F. Scully
 Fame: Lucille Bouldry
 Poetry: Phyllis Fanning
 Yellow Violet: Mildred Packard
 Fringed Gentian: Gladys Roach
 Love: James William Tonis
 Folly: Richard Tonis

EPISODE IV—SCENE 2

First Brockton Fair

In Charge of the Twentieth Century Catholic Club

Episode Leader: Abigail Kinney
 Madeline Barry
 Delia Beautietti
 Margaret Boyle
 Loretta Burke
 Florence Carroll
 Rhea Chenevert
 Mrs. J. B. Conley
 Celia Conley
 Helen Conley
 Mary Conley
 Anna Crahan
 Anna Coane
 Helen Crognove
 Eugenie DeJardins
 Agnes Dowd
 Mary Frohan
 Pauline Dupre
 Annie Durant
 Mary Dwyer
 Madeline Farren
 Eva Finkelstein
 Mrs. Phillip Finn
 Alice Fitzpatrick
 Susie Fitzpatrick
 Grace Flood
 Margaret Gallagher
 Eloise Hammond
 Eleanor Holmes
 Marcea Joseph
 Ann Kendrigan
 Mae Kindrigan
 Madeline Kennedy
 Mildred Kennedy
 Florence Kenney
 Annie King
 Abigail Kinney
 Viola Langelier
 Dephin Lecouteau
 Helen Long
 Margaret Long
 Mrs. Thomas Maguire
 Edna Mooney
 Eleanor Mooney
 Margaret Monks
 Margaret O'Reilly
 Rose Pauze
 Mary Papineau
 Gertrude Regan
 Nellie Roan
 Katherine Rolland
 Margaret Rolland
 Abbie Russell
 Lillian Russell

Mrs. Andrew Samuelson
 Edith Saxton
 Gladys Saxton
 Bernaditti Seney
 Anna Servello
 Katherine Sexton
 Eileen Sheehan
 Blanche Smith
 Mrs. John W. Sullivan

Children

Pearl Agnokis
 Grace Buckley
 Mildred Buckley
 Catherine Beagin
 Jean Beagin
 Margaret Bullock
 Bruce Campbell
 Joseph Foley
 Anna Gorman
 Louise Holmes
 Minerva Joseph
 Dorothy Randall
 Grace Rudden
 Annastie Wolens

Knights of Columbus

George Brady
 Lennon Brusseau
 John Clark
 Paul Conoteau
 John Creed
 Maurice Dalton
 Harold Favley
 John Favley
 John Feeley
 Russell Fox
 Henry Gaudette
 Francis Gill
 Murray Hanley
 Arthur Hendrick
 James Kedian
 Lee Kedian
 James Lamon
 Frank Laverty
 George Mather
 John McCarthy
 Benjamin McCaul
 James Mooney
 Fred Mullins
 Edward O'Brien
 William O'Connell
 John Reagon
 Arthur Sullivan
 William Sullivan
 Ellis Sharkey

Hancock Company

Charles Albough
 Albert Alden
 Edward Alden
 C. W. Alger
 Everett Alger
 F. E. Alden
 Harold Allen
 Harry Allen
 Lewis Andrews
 Walter A. Applcton
 Fels Arnold
 Elisha Badger
 Allison Baldwin
 Harry C. Barnes
 Albert Barrett
 W. R. Bartlett

Robert Baxter
 Claus Benson
 Arthur Bowen
 John J. Bowen
 Fred Bridgewood
 Irving Briggs
 John Brennan
 David Brown
 Frederick Brown
 Guy Brown
 R. E. Brown
 William Brown
 George Brouthers
 Samuel Bud
 Harold Burbank
 Percy Burrell
 Herman Byrne
 L. C. Cadorath
 Arthur Campey
 Morton Capen
 Fred Cardinal
 Barden Carlson
 John Carlson
 Kenneth Carr
 A. A. Caswell
 A. H. Caswell
 H. L. Cavanaugh
 J. B. Centi
 H. L. Churchill
 Fred A. Clapp
 Harold Cobb
 Leroy Cobb
 Lowell Cobb
 Harold Cole
 Francis Coleman
 Edward Condon
 Eugene Connolly
 Charles Cooper
 M. S. Corayer
 James Corbett
 F. W. Corkum
 Leo Corkum
 Enoch Corson
 Harold Crocker
 M. E. Daley
 Eugene Doten
 Antoine DeCosta
 Alphonse Destongchamp
 Albert Dimond
 A. L. Doten, Jr.
 Francis B. Doten
 Felix Durand
 P. F. Durand
 Harry Edwards
 L. W. Faxon
 Paul E. Field
 Henry B. Fish
 Irving Fisher
 Ernest Folger
 Daniel Ford
 Lewis Foye
 W. L. Foye
 Clarence Friend
 Francis Goodrich
 Ralph Goodwin
 Joseph Gorman
 Howard Gott
 Peter Goulet
 Charles S. Grant
 Walter Gray
 Joseph Green
 Francis A. Hall
 Francis H. Hall
 Harry Hill
 H. W. Hall
 Irving Hall
 John L. Hansen
 George Harrison
 Preston Hartwell
 Lowell Hartwell
 Thomas Hartwell
 Alfred Haughton
 Arthur Heath
 Charles J. Helander
 Harry Howard
 Albert W. Howe
 Francis D. Howe
 Manuel Iotte
 Phillip Iotte
 Abner Jackson
 Emil Jackson
 Arthur Jenkins
 Russell Jenkins
 Thomas Johnson
 Walter Johnson
 Harry Jones
 Harry Junior
 Justin Keith
 Roy Kellerman
 George Kelley
 M. A. Kingman
 Orris Kinney
 George C. Knowles
 Nazaery Lemoine
 Louis Lenard
 A. H. Leonard
 Kenneth Leonard
 Vestor Leonard
 Josephus Letoureau
 John P. Lewis
 Leon Lewis
 Charles Lincoln
 George Lincoln
 Everett Linehan
 James Linehan
 John Livingston
 William Looney
 Harold Lothup
 Andrew Louzan
 Eugene Madan
 E. A. Mansfield
 William Marshall
 Edward McCarthy
 George McCauley
 W. D. McKay
 Harry Menzie
 Ingar Michalson
 William Miller
 Clarence Moore
 George Moore
 Walter Moore
 Lester Morey
 George Morse
 Robert Murray
 David Nason
 Ralph Nason
 Walter Nason
 F. L. Nickerson
 W. J. Overing
 A. L. Packard
 C. H. Packard
 Edwin Packard

Fred Packard
 Kenneth Packard
 Lester Packard
 P. H. Packard
 John D. Palin
 W. J. Phillips
 L. A. Porter
 Tony Postelli
 W. P. Prout
 Lawrence Rankin
 W. J. Rankin
 Lester Raymond
 Frank Reed
 L. E. Reynolds
 O. S. Reynolds
 Perley Reynolds
 Arthur Rhue
 Frank H. Rhue
 Arthur Robinson
 D. E. Robinson
 Neal Robinson
 John Rogers
 Frank Rolfe
 H. S. Rollins
 S. B. Sarty
 William Savage
 J. B. Schofield
 Ralph Senter
 Arthur Shaw
 George Silvia
 Cecil Simpson
 H. C. Simpson
 Russell Simpson
 Stanley Simpson
 Edward Smith
 Richard Smith
 Robert Smith
 Fred Snell
 Edwin Snow
 H. H. A. Snow
 H. M. Snow
 Ira N. Snow
 Herbert Spaulding
 A. Deane Stebbins
 B. Stewart
 E. R. Stewart
 Stephen Stone
 Andrew Sturson
 James W. Sweany
 Roy L. Terrill
 Jerry Thomas
 Charles Thompson
 H. R. Tibbetts
 E. E. Tilton
 James Totman
 Fred B. Tower
 Edward Twomey
 Leon Wade
 James Wagner
 Paul Wagner
 H. J. Walker
 B. S. Walsh
 Harry White
 J. B. White
 William White
 George Whiting
 Bernard Wilber
 D. E. Wilber
 Robert Williams
 Charles Willis
 Everett Willis

H. Elliott Willis
 J. Sumner Willis
 Stewart Willis
 Harold Willison
 Hubbard Willison
 W. S. Willison
 Charles A. Wilson
 Edward Winberg
 George S. Wood
 Allen Woodward

EPISODE IV—SCENE 3

Arrival of the City

In charge of Woman's Club

Episode Leader: Mrs. R. G. Swain

Four Heralds: Richard Allen,

Harold Ellis, George Franklin

Jacobs, Charles Fuller, Jr.

Bearer of City Charter:

Mrs. H. B. Caswell

Industry: Mrs. H. C. Nichols

The City: Mrs. Roger Keith

Education: Mrs. Carlton Leach

Justice: Mrs. W. J. R. Marks

Thrift: Mrs. A. I. Rogers

Charity: Mrs. C. P. Batchelder

Prosperity: Mrs. Emory C. Wixon

Bearers of City Seal: Mrs. Raymond

Drake, Mrs. Warren Packard

Faith: Mrs. W. E. Shaw

Tolerance: Mrs. William Welles

Peace: Mrs. Justin Keith

Perseverance: Mrs. Henry Perkins

Truth: Mrs. F. W. Wormelle

Temperance: Mrs. Harris Fleming

Procession of Arts

In charge of Opportunity Circle

Mrs. Otis Brown: Leader

Music: Golda Weimert

Painting: Mildred Weimert

Drama: Alice Abercrombie

Sculpture: Mildred Abercrombie

Song: Bertha Porter

Elocution: Mildred Niles

Dancing: Frances Flynn

Engraving: Daisy Miller

Photography: Grace Burbank

Poetry: Ethie Stone

Embroidery: Ethel Witherell

Architecture: Helen Rollins

EPISODE IV—SCENE 4

Arbitration and Industrial Peace*

In charge of Joint Shoe Council

Spirit of Electricity, Alice Thibeault

FINALE

Yankee Division Club

Harold Bennett

James Cavanaugh

Edward D. Cleveland

Percy Covert

Forrest Cousins

Arthur Fortier

William L. Hallet, Secretary

James W. Kedian

Herbert Meurling

Stephen Parker

Earl Soule

Robert Stephenson, President

* Omitted in Production.

Alexander Stone
 Ernest Torrey
 Maurice Thompson
 Maj. James A. Frye Camp No. 20,
 United Spanish War Veterans
 Carl O. Winblad: Commander
 Walter N. Clisbee
 John Doramus
 Louis M. Foye
 John N. Fletcher
 Harry Gibbs
 Henry Gorman
 Harry M. Loud
 James A. Mandeville
 J. E. Sullivan
 Sabrina A. Frye Auxiliary No. 24,
 United Spanish War Veterans

Lillian Billington
 Florence Chamberlain
 Florence Doramus
 Maude Foye
 Etta Gibbs
 Marion Holmes
 Grace Keith
 Stella G. Morse
 Ellen Nillson
 Eunice Snow

NATIONAL GROUPS

Elizabeth Culver: Leader

Albanian
 Group of Albanians
 Armenian

J. Danelian
 Mrs. J. Danelian
 Leo Kovooslian
 Hosanna Maligian
 Mrs. Hosanna Taslijian
 Mrs. Toeckmajian
 Mr. Toeckmajian
 Esther Tutalian

French

Mrs. A. J. Allaire
 A. J. Allaire
 Pauline Dupre
 Louis Dupuis
 Ovid Fortier
 Ilan Gaudette
 Mrs. J. S. Phaneuf
 J. S. Phaneuf
 Mrs. Joseph Tougas
 Joseph Tougas

Greek

Greek Orthodox Community
 Italian

Christina Altieri
 Maria Pelaggi
 Concetta Russo
 Lena Uto
 Men from Italian Dramatic Club

Lithuanian

John Blazeivicius
 John Debsas
 Izabele Dukstaite
 Marijona Jermalaviciute
 Florencia Kvavevuite
 Bronius Lukas
 Peter Norbutas
 George Samson
 Roze Svetkaite
 Albina Visciniute

Syrian

Mrs. Joseph Asack
 Joseph Asack
 Richard Asacher
 Dahar Esau
 Joseph N. Harb
 Mrs. Peter Hashin
 Peter Hashin
 Joseph Mareb
 Abdo Saba
 Polus Saba
 Danish, Norwegian, Swedish

Dora Aakre
 Fred Aakre
 Ida Aakre
 Carol Anderson
 Gena Anderson
 Ida Anderson
 Henry Berg
 Edward Blumgren
 Carol Broberg
 Lena Dalteist
 Leonard Ellison
 Christen Holt
 Bertha Johnson
 Margaret Linde
 Hattie Lund
 Hilda Michelson
 Ingar Michelson
 Anna Ness
 John A. Neff
 Marie Olson
 Ellen Oswald
 Phillip Pearson
 Alice Swanson
 Alma Thornberg
 Helen Willen

Polish

Joseph Klimowicz
 Mieczyslaw Klimowicz
 Sophia Kozak
 Victoria Schmit
 Emil Shakyecz
 Helena Zablocka
 Wladyslaw Zablocki
 Alexander Zablocki
 Leokadia Wolens
 Stanislaw Wysocka

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cascade Lodge, I. O. of O. L.

Daniel W. Craft: Leader

Gertrude Blair
 Josephine Butler
 Eva Emery
 Marjorie Faunce
 Ethel Leonard
 Ethel Littlefield
 Carrie Manning
 Nellie Nelson
 Ida Richardson
 Lillian Thomas
 I. O. O. F. M. U.
 H. E. Allen
 Charles Anderson
 A. L. Benson
 P. S. MacLean
 J. MacMorrow
 T. H. Pyne
 A. F. Rhue
 A. Sweinimer

M. Sweinimer
C. H. Underdown
I. O. O. L. M. U.

Harriet Dean
Ella Hancock
Myrtle Oddie
Louise Peek
Nettie Reynolds
Bertha Sperry
Margaret Stevenson
Ella Veaney
Elizabeth Whitman
Mildred L. Woodward
Knights of Sherwood Forest

Martin J. Burke
Roderick Donnell
Daniel J. Frawley
William Hinds
Frank J. Kelliher
William H. Moriarty
Paul M. Perrior
James P. Sullivan
Louis Varney
Joseph Ward
La Societe des Artisans Canadiens
Francais

Pierre Dedard
Edward Belineau
Camille Coutier
Gelas Deslauriers
Arthur Desormier
Evangeliste Lacouture
Louis Leveque
Alfred Oullette
Charles Poitras
Frank X. Trinque
L'Union St. Jean Baptiste of
America

Conseil 15
Benjamin Allaire
Zenon Benoit
Dolor Cormier
Joseph Gelinas
Amedie Labelle
Conseil 278

Mrs. Clairmont
Rose Mamel
Angie Nouillette
Cora Vacher
Corinne Vigneron
Clan MacDonald No. 75, O. S. C.
John Ballum
George Bricknell
Peter Brousseau
R. W. Brown
Andrew Deuchar
Samuel Duff
Edward Dwyer
J. Keay
Maurice O'Donnell
Arthur Welch

Knights of Pythias
Henry Allen
Ralph Burrill
Eric G. Eke
Harold Elliott
Leon Gold
Peter Hagan
Edward Lawrence
Dennis Lewis
Howard Leonard

Axel Oberg
Enterprise Lodge No. 18, K. of P.
James Black
John W. Brown
Joseph Brown
Billery Gales
Alexander Hargrove
Henry McClendon
Thomas Reid
George W. Sadler
Isaiah Scott
A. B. Torrence

Masonic Order
Donald Atwood
Calvin R. Barrett
Irving L. Bumpus
Duncan W. Edes
Henry F. Hobart
John N. Howard
Herbert J. Pratt
W. Everett Shaw
George W. Smith
Robert Smith
Massapoag Tribe No. 111, Improved
Order of Red Men

Sumner B. Churchill
Fred Gruber
Eddy D. Hitchings
Oliver Nash
G. Fred Nelson
J. A. Sherman
Edward Simmons
George Stetson
Walter B. Stetson
Arthur K. Thomas
Rebekah Lodges
Ellen Lee Lodge

Julia Foster
Olive Howes
May Kellerman
Beatrice Lodge
Mabel Beedam
Christabel Ofis
Helen Spinney
Independent Lodge
Ida Dunn
Nellie Small
Peerless Lodge
Ruby Truesdale
Grace Willis

Pythian Sisters
Dione Temple
Mrs. A. M. Burnley
Mrs. Bertha Irving
Mrs. Vera Nash
Mrs. Eva L. Ward
Montello Temple
Mrs. Hattie Alger
Mrs. May Allen
Mrs. Elsie Marine
J. A. Hill Temple
Mrs. Marian Madeau
Mrs. Emma Main
Mrs. Annie Thompson

Order of Owls
H. Cormier
E. Doherty
O. Heglan
G. Keen
W. Kelley
W. Madan

D. McCarthy
 L. Nash
 M. O'Donnell
 W. Reardon
 Massachusetts Catholic Order of
 Foresters
 St. Thomas Court, No. 29
 Owen F. Canary
 Jerry Crowley
 William G. McGlinchy
 Thomas O'Connell
 Thomas Walsh
 Brockton Court No. 82
 Michael E. Milan
 John Spillane
 Fr. McNulty Court No. 179
 Dennis Coffey
 John Murphy
 Dr. McQueeney Court No. 215
 Fred F. Whalen
 Ancient Order of Hibernians
 Allie Creedon
 Chris F. Corcoran
 Stephen T. Duggan
 John C. Grady
 Michael Hallinan
 Michael Hyland
 Phillip McCaul
 Charles B. O'Neil
 Darwood Sheehan
 J. Russell Sullivan
 Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H.
 Annie Griffin
 Mrs. Margaret Hallisey
 Alice Kelliher
 Marie Kelliher
 Agnes Lee
 Grace McKeever
 Sadie McKeever
 Mary Moynihan
 Nellie O'Brien
 Mrs. Lillian M. Smith
 G. U. O. O. F.
 W. H. Allen
 George Gabriel
 Andrew Gale
 R. Hargrove
 H. S. Johnson
 Edward Johnson
 James Jones
 J. E. Kersey
 J. E. Manning
 E. J. Manning
 J. M. Smith
 J. A. Young

Lady Somerset Lodge of Daughters
 of St. George
 Elizabeth Bird
 Martha Bird
 Rose Brown
 Mrs. Alice Clapstick
 Mrs. Annie Crawford
 Lillian Decoste
 Mrs. Ada Grant
 Mrs. Gertrude Lambert
 Mrs. Nellie Mann
 Mrs. Emma Rubbra
 Household of Ruth No. 1351—Grand
 United Order of Odd Fellows
 Mollie J. Bullock
 Bessie Daniels
 Iva Hargrove
 Matilda Howell
 Lillian W. Jackson
 Lelia Kersey
 Lena Manning
 Annie Mitchell
 Cornelia Rawlins
 Mary Turner
 N. E. O. P.
 Mayflower Lodge
 Mrs. Esther L. Jenison
 Newel L. Drake
 Banner Lodge
 Aubrey Stewart
 Mrs. Edith Whiting
 Ponemah Lodge
 John Paul
 Mrs. Lina Paul
 Fidelity Lodge
 Henry Davis
 Mrs. Eva Griggs
 Tucawanda Lodge
 Joseph Trainor
 Mrs. Sadie Unes
 Court General Lawton, F. of A.
 William Batson
 Theophil Chassey
 James Hogan
 John H. Ray
 Fred C. Stone
 Court Crescent, Foresters of America
 Alfred MacDonald
 Tony Panazzo
 Daniel Grey
 Harry Ellis
 Frank Duncan

CENTENNIAL YEAR
HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT
FRIDAY, JUNE 17

That the annual exercises attending the graduation at the High School should fall in this Anniversary Week was a most happy circumstance. The City is justly proud of its educational development and the rank which its High School maintains. Through the courtesy of Headmaster Merle S. Getchell and the School Board, the graduation hour was changed from evening to afternoon, to free the former for any possible Pageant postponement. The occasion was memorable in every detail.

C. Harold Porter of the School Board presided and made an address from which we quote:

“America and the world are looking to the schools with the hope of finding therein the proper solution of the many problems that confront them. If America is to be a strong, united, intelligent and capable leader of nations and hold the respect of the rest of the world she must build her future citizens out of her school systems. If we fail with education America will fail sooner or later, and who of you would allow that Star Spangled Banner to fail in anything that is just and right and for whose glory our brave boys fought and fell in the late war in order that American principles of justice and right might be spared for the world. Support your schools with such loyalty as has never been equalled in the past, keep your children in school at least until they have completed a High School course and then if you can possibly do so, give them the further advantage of a college course. Brockton people have always stood loyally by their schools in the past and I have no doubt they will in the future.”

The program proceeded with Flag Salute by School and Audience. After an Overture by the School Orchestra, prayer was offered by The Rev. Peter Froeberg, D.D., of the First Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. “On to Battle” was sung by the graduating class. The Welcome to Parents and Guests was voiced by Charles Edward Hennessy, President of the Seniors, who said in part:

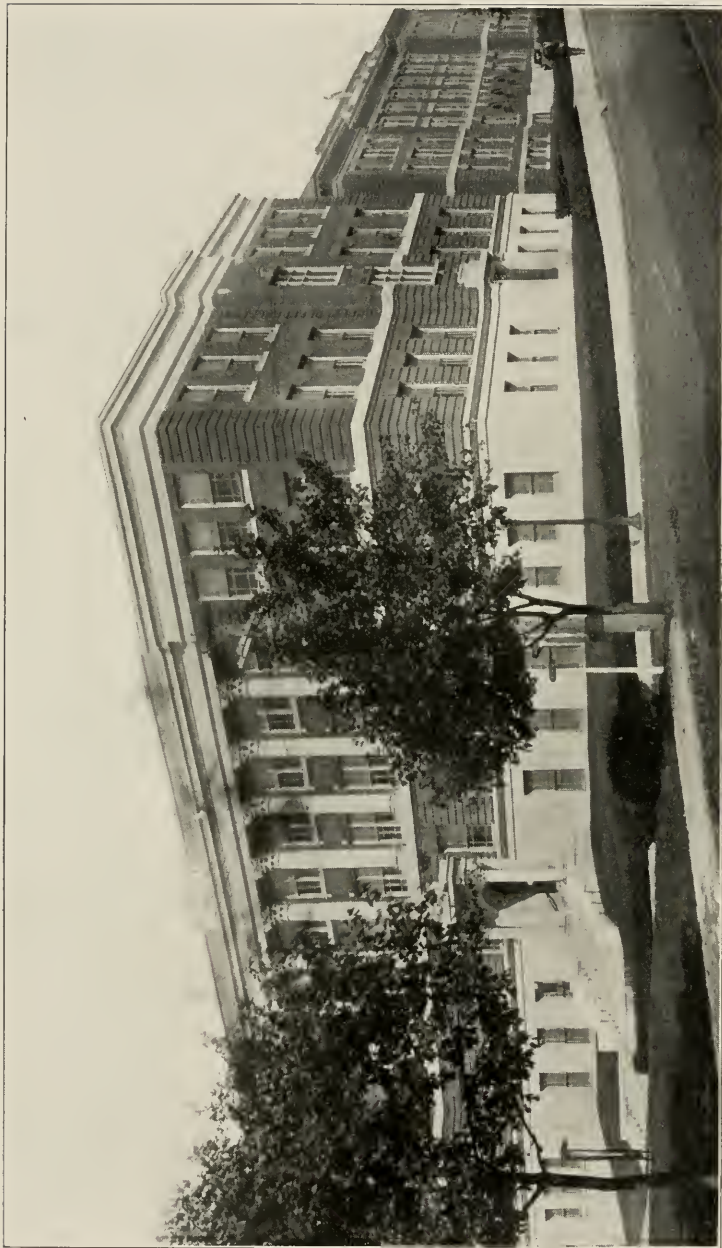


Photo by Merrill

BROCKTON HIGH SCHOOL.
Completed 1917.

“We begin to understand how fortunate we are in completing our High School course. We recall the days when our mothers and fathers made sacrifices for us—sacrifices that the world will never know. If for nothing else than those two recollections, we have contracted an unpayable debt. For your far-sightedness and your sacrifice we can never repay you, mothers and fathers; words cannot express our gratitude and appreciation. We can only strive to be worthy of it.”

Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Commission, New York City, gave the address to the Graduates. A brief abstract of his forceful and inspirational speech follows:

“Inertia is one of the most precious but one of the most dangerous of our possessions. I would like to suggest two or three requisites in the American educational system, which is the least practical, for it wastes power, energy, resources and time. Today in our country there are two million little children working who should be in school. America, with its wealth and resources, does not need to harness little children. Education should be for every one. Thousands of men and women without a chance in life are appealing to us for a square deal. In the army camps during the world war, five and a half-million men were illiterate; of these, four millions were what we are pleased to call real Americans. Some of the programmes for Americanization are all at fault. Education is reciprocal. The new Americans who come to our shores have something to give as well as we. We must work out things together.”

Mr. Lovejoy referred to the Centennial observance and said all the graduates should be here 100 years hence, for there seems to be no use in keeping to the tradition of less than 100 years for a life. Better a lifetime of 150 or 200 years, he said. He paid a tribute to the practical education of Brockton's record in agriculture. He said that he never thought of this City in connection with raising potatoes but rather with the manufacture of shoes, but when he considered the matter it looked to be reasonable that all could not be engaged in the manufactures.

The Graduating Class sang “To Thee, O Country,” and Chairman Porter introduced His Honor the Mayor, Roger Keith. Before presenting the diplomas, Mayor Keith said:

“Today you graduate. It was very thoughtful of our ancestors

and predecessors to found this community at such a time that the celebration of its 100th anniversary should fall in your commencement week. The co-operation of your class and the school authorities in arranging your graduating events in such a manner that they fit in with other Centennial affairs, is indicative of the spirit of Brockton people, and shows a willingness to aid in all events that tend towards the development of civic spirit.

"You are receiving these diplomas which represent a certain standing in certain studies, but they also represent an intangible quality. They stand for lessons which you cannot have failed to have learned, if this High School is conducted properly, as we all believe it is. From contact with your fellow students, you have learned to meet people under all conditions, to meet on the same level your neighbors. As you go to your higher education or out to your everyday work, you will find this ability to maintain your equilibrium under all conditions, a big asset.

"One of the chief things in our life is to be prepared to do our every duty well. Your High School course should enable you to make the utmost of the abilities that you have, and if we do our every duty as it comes to us according to our ability, strong in the confidence that we are right, we do not need to worry over the future. A firm step and sure information which you should have gathered here, will attend to that.

"This diploma marks an accomplishment in your life, but not a stopping place. As soon as one act is complete, you must start on some new work, idea, or phase, in order to have continued happiness.

"Your High School education has taught you the value of time, and the fact that we control our own actions in that time, and that it is up to us to accomplish the desired results. The minutes are ours to use."

Diplomas were then presented to the following:

Marion Leslie Alden, Priscilla Howard Alden, Irma Adelaide Augustine, Delphine Barron Avery, Doris Evelyn Beal, Charlotte May Berger, Barbara Bergstrom, Elizabeth Blumberg, Kathryn Marguerite Brown, Anna Calnan Burke, Bernice Bradshaw Campbell, Alice Frances Mary Carroll, Grace MacGregor Carson, Esther Alice Chamberlain, Rhoda Ruth Cohen, Stella May Cooper, Verna Ethelyn Cox, Margaret Mary Creedon, Emma Croke.



COURT HOUSE
Erected 1897.

Photo by Jacobs

Grace Ellen Daniels, Mildred Phipps Ellis, Merideth Churchill Farnum, Clara Louise Farren, Jessie Banks Jeanette Ferguson, Dorothea Agnes Flood, Edith Ingeborg Forsberg, Ruth Elizabeth Freeman, Arlene Linnea Froeberg, Arlene Gardner, Gladys Myrtle Gardner, Helen Regina Gilmore, Esther Rita Gizzarelli, Frances Grady, Teresa Nora Grady, Hannah Green, Helen Gertrude Greenwood, Kathleen Gibbs Gunderson, Dorothy Gurney, Helen Kasmier Hanson, Florence Edith Heacock, Grace Frances Hodgson, Esther Pauline Holmes, Edna Marie Johnson, Florence Evelyn Johnson, Hazel Gudrun Johnson, Ruth Dagmar Johnson, Mary Angela Kane, Margaret Denise Kelleher, Edith Howes Kelley, Mary Kess, Margaret Marcellina King, Constance Kingman, Bernice Louise Knowles, Marie Louise LaMontague, Amy Gertrude Lawson, Lillie Elizabeth Lawson, Anna Catherine Lind, Ellen Rose Linehan.

Alice Leah MacDonald, Sadie Winifred MacDougall, Mary Regina Mackedon, Doris Mildred Mackie, Ellen Frances Martin, Grace Doris Martin, Ruth Luella Matson, Blanche Irene Maver, Alice Mae McCarthy, Helen Josephine McCarthy, Alice Virginia McCormick, Norine Gertrude McKenney, Camille Agnes Mitchell, Louise Gertrude Mongeau, Florence Louise Monks, Blanche Pauline Moreau, Margaret Gertrude Mullen, Katherine Louise Murphy.

Ruby Marion Nelson, Mary Catherine Noone, Miriam Norris, Grace Edith Noyes, Celia Agnes Nugent, Alice Marie Oddie, Lola Shepard Packard, Florence Katherine Papineau, Hilda Cornell Percy, Amity Ruth Perkins, Katherine Perkins, Bessie Reiser, Alleine Marion Ricard, Stella Beatrice Rollins, Anna Virginia Rosequist, Theodora Gladys Royster, Minnie Rusacow.

Alice Frost Shaw, Viola Gretchen Shaw, Gladys Goldie Small, Evelyn Stone, Ina Sara Stone, Mary Margaret Taylor, Constance Rebecca Travis, Doris Adeline Tripp, Laurene Mildred Turner, Louise Ellington Turner, Marguerite Emma Varnum, Madge Wainwright, Rose Alice Whelan, Eleanor Agnes Wilson, Elsa Anna Wollin, Alice Fyrn Woods, Ella Louise Young, Martha Ingeborg Younggren.

Tony Ralph Alexander, Frederick Emmel Allen, Alvar

Emanuel Aronson, Charles Weldon Bean, Frank Gerald Bendell, William Joseph Bulman, Ernest Nelson Chamberlain, Lloyd Francis Churchill, John Shaw Coolidge, George William Edward Coots, Ion Henri De Arcost Cornwell, Herbert Timothy Creedon, George Frederick Dennehy, Edward Joseph Derosier, George Francis Donovan, Lewis Robert Dretler, Eugene Wynford Dunbar, Howard Hunter Dunbar.

John Francis Ford, Franklin Leroy Foster, Clark Kimbali French, Otto Froehlich, Howard Merton Gardner, Lewis Glazer, Charles Carl Golding, Sebastian Abraham Goldstein, Joseph Gale Gurney, Chesley Frank Hammond, Chester Elmer Harris, Charles Edward Hennessy, Ralph Edward Higgins, Herbert Turney Hill, David Stanley Holmes, John Patrick Horrigan, Daniel Alexander Huntley, Vincent Carl Hysten.

Paul Lincoln Jones, Earl Laurier Kempton, Melvin Mason King, Albert Liguori La Chapelle, Stanley Clark Lane, Antonio Astuto Lauria, Evald Benjamin Lawson, Kenneth Winslow MacGregory, Edward Joseph Mahoney, David Palmer Matthews, John Joseph McGee, Ralph Francis McGlone, Isaac George Miller, Lewis Miller, Arthur Malachi Moynihan, Emory Raymond Neal, George John Nelson, John Jeffrey O'Brien, Charles Frank Oliver, Jr., Arthur Neal Parmenter, Paul Francis Perrier, William Martland Perry, Anthony Edward Peters.

Isadore Rafkin, Louis Creed Roland, Allie Rosen, John Peter Sakas, Guy Lawrence Scanlan, John Joseph Sheehan, Murray Shultz, Bernard Francis Smith, Chester Merle Spear, George Edward Tanner, Harry Tenser, Raymond Woodruff Turner, Balfour Stirling Tyndall, Joseph John Van Riper, Hubert Gordon Wall, James Francis Welch, Ernest Houghton White, Arthur Joseph Wilde, Frederick Allen Wilde, William Roland Winsor, Leroy Reynolds Woodard.

Three-year course: Sarah Theresa Connelly, Rose Feldman, Rena Ferranti, Esther Foster, Ida Louise Hall, Alice Ingaborg Hammerquist, Elsa Clara Magdalene Lindberg, Lillian Claire Madden, Sarah Poole McColligan, Ruth Elizabeth McGee, Mary Agnes McSweeney, Agnes Cecelia Reardon, Ethel Veronica Reardon, Mildred Louise Tillman, Etta Zelinsky, John Robert

Dunn, William Leavitt, Joseph Alexis Minini, Helge Skotfrid Persson, Harold Carl Sunstrom, Louise Martha Fickett.

The honor pupils: Priscilla Howard Alden, Doris Evelyn Beal, Jessie Banks, Jeanette Ferguson, Esther Rita Gizzarelli, Hannah Green, Ida Louise Hall, Ruth Dagmar Johnson, Mary Angela Kane, Margaret Denise Kelleher, Margaret Marcellina King, Amy Gertrude Lawson, Elsa Clara Magdalene Lindberg, Ellen Rose Linehan, Mary Regina Mackedon, Margaret Gertrude Mullen, Alice Marie Oddie, Florence Katherine Papineau.

Katherine Perkins, Agnes Cecelia Reardon, Alleine Marion Recird, Gladys Goldie Small, Constance Rebecca Travis, Madge Wainwright, Rose Alice Whelan, Eleanor Agnes Wilson, George Francis Donovan, Franklin Leroy Foster, Melvin Mason King, Antonio Astuto Lauria, Kenneth Winslow MacGregory, Arthur Joseph Wilde, Frederick Allen Wilde.

The Class Colors were Lavendar and White; the Motto, "On to Success."

At the close of the exercises the class joined in singing the ode written by Miss Lawrence Mildred Turner and set to music by Miss Miriam Norris. The benediction was pronounced by Mr. Froeberg, and the orchestra played a recessional.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

A notable feature of the Class Day (Wednesday) Exercises was the award of Scholarships. In this particular, the School has a wide reputation. Since the organization of the Fund which perpetuates the name of Sarah Jane Pettee, long a superior teacher in the School, the list of Scholarships has been increased to twelve, with an annual income of upwards of \$1,500. The awards for this Centennial Year were:

James Edgar, \$150, to Evald Lawson.

Joseph Hewett, \$150 each, to Stanley C. Lane and Melvin King.

Brockton Agricultural Society, 1919, \$100, and 1920, \$100, to Charles F. Oliver, Jr.

Sarah Jane Pettee, \$100, to F. Leroy Foster.

Kenneth Bradford Laird, \$100, to George Leroy Stone.
Edward Parker, \$100, to Miss Bernice Knowles.
Brockton College Club, \$100, to Miss Alice M. Oddie.
Brockton University Club, \$100, to Antonio A. Lauria.
Twentieth Century Catholic Club, \$100, to Rose Alice Whelan.
Twentieth Century Catholic Club, \$100, to George Donovan.
Launfoai Alumni, \$100, to Antonio A. Lauria.
B'nai B'rith, \$100, to Hannah Green.

THE STREET CARNIVAL

While not a part of the original official program, the Carnival Friday evening, under the direction of the local Post of the American Legion, A. Leroy Latham, Commander, will be recalled as a picturesque and novel addition to a remarkable week. Main Street from Centre to Crescent was a boulevard for pedestrians only. The carnival spirit was unmarred by any disorder as the merry-makers danced, showered confetti, sang or listened to the music of bands or soloists. Windows everywhere along the way were filled with spectators.

The Committee, at the head of which was City Clerk J. Albert Sullivan, had secured the services of the American Legion band of 25 pieces, led by John C. Burke and stationed at Cook and Tyndall's store, and Martland's, with Mace Gay, conductor, in the balcony at the James Edgar Company. Their programs varied with the mood of the crowds though each group furnished opening numbers that were highly appreciated.

A perfect evening as June can offer, a spirit in keeping with the Centennial, the lighting effects of the new White Way, conspicuous Carnival costumes and Anniversary decorations, combined to secure effects both memorable and joyous.

OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS PROGRAM—SATURDAY,
JUNE 18

The Committee on Out-of-Door Sports, under the direction of Harold C. Keith, made early and ample preparation for this successful Centennial feature. Frequent meetings of entry leaders, and a dinner at the Commercial Club for group directors—were parts of careful planning. Awards of watches, cups, medals were exhibited in the jewelry shops and interest otherwise stimulated through the press and widely circulated announcements. There were over 200 entries and throughout the City individuals and organizations co-operated to make Saturday the 18th a memorable athletic occasion. It proved to be the most complete program of sporting events ever staged here in one day.

Large crowds witnessed the games and trials of strength in sixteen sections of Brockton. The Committees organized and functioning were: Mr. Keith, Chairman; Sidney A. Davidson, Secretary; Daniel W. Packard, Horace A. Keith, A. J. Freedman, Raymond J. Richards and Joseph F. Reilly. The group chairmen were: Track, E. Marion Roberts; tennis, Walter A. Forbush; swimming, Ralph W. Fish; golf, L. Damon Howard; boxing, Fred Eldridge; cricket and bowling on the green, John Tower; baseball, Arthur E. Staff; tug-of-war, James V. Gridley; muster, Charles C. Rogers; prizes, H. Loring Smith, H. E. Hewett and Sanford K. Gurney.

The Entry Lists and the Winners

On Walk-Over Field.

High School 100-yard dash: Wallace H. Terry, Arthur Kersey, David Goldberg, Raymond Turner, Fred Irving, Chester E. Harris, Kenneth MacGregory, Lester LaPorte, Chris Clifford, Jr. (Lincoln School), Carleton Valentine, John McGee, Leo Healy, Roman Kaminski, Edw. Grovannulli, Geo. Watt, Clarence E. Cahoon; won by Raymond Turner.

Brockton High high jump: Wallace Terry, David Goldberg, Harold Warren, Raymond Turner, Fred Irving, Lester LaPorte,



HAROLD C. KEITH
Chairman Sports Committee, Member of Executive Committee



THE ELDON KEITH FIELD.
Dedicated October 28, 1921.

Photo by Jacobs

Morris Straffin (grammar), Molyneux Mathews, Clarence Cahoon; won by Molyneux Matthews, 5 ft., 2½ in.; Harold Warren, second.

Senior 100-yard dash: Louis Luti, Joshua Morrison, Nomas Reed, Harold Warren, Arthur F. Wilson, P. M. Moncewicz, John E. Welch, Richard H. Lewis, Leonard Forknall, Rudolph Bryan, Ralph E. Reed, Leroy B. Perkins, James L. Todd; won by Peter M. Moncewicz, graduate of Annapolis.

Senior high jump: Louis Luti, John E. Welch, Richard H. Lewis, Nomas T. Reed, E. W. Bowen, Jas. L. Todd, Rudolph F. Byron, Erroll Grasse, Harold Warren; won by Richard H. Lewis, 5ft., 4 in.

Senior 880 yards: Louis Luti, Gaston Luti, Carl E. Varney, Watslo A. Vinks, Nomas Reed, P. M. Moncewicz, Arthur F. Wilson, Paul Goforth, Leroy B. Perkins, Edw. Mullins, R. B. Eldredge, Joseph Spadea, Joseph Young, Francis A. Burnes; won by Peter M. Moncewicz.

Aquatic Sports.

Junior swimming, 40 yards, at Y. M. C. A., 15 years and under: Alvah Heve, Theodore Dean, Lawrence Rinaldo, Thomas Sullivan, Leon Parkinson, Chester Gonier, Raymond Curley, Harold Winner, Julian E. Mossman, Russell A. Baker, Jack Pillsbury; won by Leon Parkinson; Alvah Howe, second.

Junior swimming, 60 yards, 15 years and under: Alvah Heve, Theodore R. Dean, Lawrence Rinaldo, Thomas Sullivan, Leon Parkinson, Chester Gonier, Raymond Curley, Harold Winner, Julian E. Mossman; won by Julian E. Mossman; Alvah Heve, second.

Junior diving, 15 years and under, at Y. M. C. A.: Theodore R. Dean, L. Wendell Estey, Thomas Sullivan, Leon Parkinson, B. Deokinian, Chester Gonier, Raymond Curley, Harold Winner, Tony Cerci; won by Leon Parkinson; Wendell Estes, second.

Senior 60-yard swim: Rexford Dean, L. H. Ellershaw, Arthur E. Keay, Herbert Hill, Samuel Hymoff, Anthony Muto, J. E. Mack; won by Arthur E. Keay; Rexford Dean, second.

Senior 100-yard swim: L. H. Ellershaw, Arthur E. Keay, Herbert Hill, Samuel Hymoff, Anthony Muto, J. E. Mack; won by Arthur E. Keay; L. H. Ellershaw, second.

Senior swimming, diving: Rexford Dean, Arthur E. Keay, Samuel Hymoff; won by Rexford Dean; Arthur E. Keay, second.

Girls' diving, under 16: Martha Cooper, Rose McGinnis, Glenna Butman; won by Rose McGinnis; Glenna Butman, second.

Girls' swimming, 40 yards, at Y. W. C. A., under 16 years: Rachel Farrington, Betty Kendall, Glenna R. Butman, Martha Cooper; won by Glenna Butman; Betty Kendall, second.

Girls' swimming, 100 yards, 16 years and under: Rachel Farrington, Betty Kendall, Glenna R. Butman; won by Glenna Butman; Betty Kendall, second.

Women's swimming, 100 yards: Marian H. Sargent, Helen Marden, Frances Millett, Margaret Flanagan; won by Margaret Flanagan; Helen Marden, second.

Women's swimming, 60 yards, over 16 year at Y. W. C. A.: Margaret Flanagan, Marian Sargent, Helen Marden, M. Evelyn Leary, Katherine Flanagan, Frances Millett; won by Margaret Flanagan; Marian Sargent, second.

Women's diving, over 16 years, at Y. W. C. A.: Margaret Flanagan, M. Evelyn Leary, Katherine Flanagan; won by Margaret Flanagan; Evelyn Leary, second.

Tennis, men's singles, at Y. M. C. A.: Manual Glazer, Eugene G. Cote, F. R. Burgess, C. W. Burrill, A. J. Couble, Henry L. Perkins, C. F. Leighton, R. W. Allen, Francis O'Connell, Eric Harnesk, Earl Grindle, Proctor James; won by C. F. Leighton.

Women's tennis, at Y. W. C. A.: Helen Marden, Jessie Ricker, Marion Sargent, Blanche Benson, Gladys Knapp, Grace Williams, Alvina Kuplast, Glenna Day; won by Grace Williams.

Tug of war, Edgar Playground: M. A. Packard Co.—Fred Seaquist, Joe Duquette, Frank Humbert, F. McDonald, Jake Bocianouski, H. Perrault, capt.; Highway Dept.—M. Lyons, P. Gilmartin, C. Monahan, H. Scott, J. Leland; Club Nationale—Oliver Plausse, Jef Baribeault, A. Hendi, Louis Grasse, J. Busnier, Alf Podner, E. A. Dupre, coach, Eli Maynard, capt.; Clan MacDonald—Robert Watt, Jas. L. Keay, Ed Dwyer, R. W. Brown, Daniel Camen; A. O. H.—Daniel Sullivan, Mark Fitzmaurice, John Hyde, John Sheehan, Barney Gillen. Won by Club Nationale.



SIDNEY A. DAVIDSON
Secretary Sports Committee.

Industrial relay race: W. L. Douglas Co.—Louis Luti, Leroy Perkins, Ernest Jocoy, Ralph Reed; Geo. E. Keith Co.—R. Dean, F. Rabby, R. Bryan, H. Smith; National Biscuit Co.—W. E. Cahill, J. F. McCall, E. J. Mullins, Fred White. Won by W. L. Douglas Co.; National Biscuit Co., second.

Golf, at Country Club and Thorny Lea, all day: Men—L. D. Howard, H. S. Kussmaul, James Conroy, T. M. Farrell, H. L. Rapp, A. W. Barlow, W. H. Cary, A. M. Smith, Ben Stone, L. Q. White, M. L. Doherty, Arthur J. Chase, W. M. Partridge, B. O. Cheney, C. J. Porter, Jr., A. I. Loheed, C. W. Holmes, R. E. Drake, C. W. Bixby, A. F. Nelson, E. W. Barrett, W. F. Fortin, Arthur Fisher, W. R. Tenney, R. P. Whitman, W. H. Wallace, E. L. Wallace, E. W. Bailey, E. A. Burrill, F. S. Farnum, G. H. Leach, R. P. Whitman, won by L. Damon Howard, H. S. Kussmaul, second. Women—Mrs. D. B. Tuholski, Mrs. L. Holmes Dalton, Mrs. Robert Jenkins, Mrs. Raymond Drake, Mrs. Henry Rapp, Miss Margaret Bartlett, Mrs. H. Kussmaul, Miss Ruth Davis, Miss Fannie B. Clark, Mrs. John Doherty, Mrs. Tom Farrell, Miss Marie Buchanan, Miss Euthenia Wallace.

Mrs. Frank E. Cobb, Miss Rena Atwood, Miss Babette Packard, Mrs. Frank Jenkins, Mrs. Clarence Howes, Mrs. H. B. Whitcomb, Mrs. Edith Caswell, Mrs. B. O. Cheney, Mrs. Walter Forbush, Miss Harriet Gardner, Mrs. C. F. Batchelder, Mrs. Henry Perkins, won by Mrs. L. Holmes Dalton, Mrs. Frank Jenkins, second.

Bowling on the green, Cross Street: Charles N. Fenn, Jos. Hyde, George Gardner, Edw. Sabin, Thomas Bird, William Temple, William Poole, Edgar Ward, H. A. Turner, Jos. Acton, Geo. E. Jowett, A. W. Poole, Ernest Mann, Jos. Grundy, Arthur Gale, Fred A. Grant, Frank Wilson, Thomas Williams, John Towers, J. J. Dalphy, Benj. Coy, Thomas H. Ely, L. Eayres, David Tyndall, John Loney, Geo. Astill, Fred Wilson, William Roe, Charles Sargent, R. Hunter; won by William Roe; John Towers, second.

Cricket, Cross Street: Hub Gore Workers—Thomas Orton, capt., Lester Williams, F. A. Grant, William Poole, Ernest Grant, Charles Keen, J. Towers, William Grant, Thomas Bird, T. Smith, George Flowers, Stephen Mosley; Shoe Workers—James Warren, capt., V. Roe, A. Gennaco, A. Mosley, J. Keough, E. Ashley, T. Apjohn, T. Williams, George Jowitt, C. Fenn, T. Luckman. Won by Hub Gore, Stephen Mosley, first; Thomas Orton, second.

BOXING BOUTS

There were eight bouts in the Armory with the following summarized results:

108-Pound Class, final: George LaBate, Brockton, beat Young Wedge, Brockton, two rounds.

115-Pound Class, semi-finals: Owen Maguire, Bridgewater, beat Tony Eudico, Brockton, two rounds; final, Maguire beat Dan Pierce, Brockton, one round.

125-Pound Class, semi-finals: Harold Cornwall, Brockton, beat Gerald Webster, North Easton, one round; Tippy Fay, Brockton, beat Frank Connolly, Brockton, three rounds, referee's decision; Winnie Anderson, North Easton, beat Fay, three rounds; final, Anderson beat Cornwall, three rounds.

145-Pound Class: Henry C. Bohlin, Brockton, beat Frank Welch, Brockton, two rounds.

BASEBALL GAMES

The great American Game was represented on several diamonds:

At Walk-Over Park, the W. L. Douglas team won against the Walk-Overs, 5 to 0.

At the John L. O'Donnell Playground, St. Colmans won over St. Edwards, 5 to 3.

The Graysing Club defeated the Clark A. C. nine, at Edgar Playground, 7 to 3.

On the Parmenter Playground, the Goddard team won the grammar school championship against the Perkins nine, 3 to 1.

FIREMEN'S MUSTER

Preceded by the Hancock Band with drum corps of the other competing "tubs" the participants in the fireman's muster at the Fair Grounds, Saturday afternoon, marched to the field of contest where the play-out was made. The strong cross-wind prevented high records but the Protectors succeeded in passing the two hundred-foot mark. In the finish the results were as follows: Protector, Montello: 201 feet, and 5 and 1-2 inches; Enterprise. Campello, 198 feet, 9 and 3-4 inches; Hancock, Brockton, 191 feet, 7 and 5-8 inches. The prize was a silver shield, and a purse of \$365 from friends of Protector and Hancock companies.

HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI DANCE—SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 18

The Centennial Events closed on Saturday evening with the annual High School reunion and Alumni dance in the School Assembly Hall. The graduating class of the Centennial Year was host to about five hundred.

In the receiving line were Dr. Percy T. Burt, vice-president of the Alumni Association, and Mrs. Burt; Headmaster and Mrs. Merle S. Getchell; John F. Scully, Superintendent of Schools, and Mrs. Scully; the officers of the Class of 1921. Class colors were everywhere in evidence and the floral decorations most effective. Music was furnished by Copp's Orchestra. Refreshments were served during intermissions.



Photo by Rand

POST OFFICE.
Erected 1900.

The Grand March was led by Charles E. Hennessy, president, and Miss Louise E. Turner, vice-president. The line then formed with class officers: Treasurer, Joseph Gurney; secretary, Miss Miriam Norris; executive committee, Miss Stella Cooper, Miss Jessie Ferguson, Miss Eleanor Wilson, Charles Oliver, Jr., and Chester Spear; Harry O'Sullivan, president of the junior class with ushers; school and graduates.

The entire affair was a happy ending to a Never-To-Be-For-gotten Week.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The citizens of Brockton should realize that the greatest care was given by the Centennial Committees to the expenditure of the \$10,000 appropriated by the 1921 Administration for the Anniversary. The Budget forecast (see pp. 55 and 97) was most carefully guarded, with the result that a considerable amount was available with which partly to underwrite this Commemorative Volume and leave unexpended a balance in the City Treasury.

The report of City Auditor Chester T. Swanson, under date of October 25, is as follows:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1921

<i>Receipts</i>		
Appropriation for Pageant Committee	\$8,000.00	
Appropriation for other committees	2,000.00	
Total Appropriation.....		\$10,000.00
Grandstand Tickets	\$3,835.00	
Concessions	149.00	
Pageant Books	703.00	
Costume Rental	35.00	
Miscellaneous	1.95	
Total Receipts		4,723.95
Total Receipts and Appropriation		\$14,723.95

Expenditures

Pageant Committee Expenditures	\$6,731.18	
Other committee expenditures	3,384.74	
	<hr/>	
Total Expenditures		10,115.92
		<hr/>
Balance		\$4,608.03

Classified Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	\$2,360.00	
Stage	1,150.00	
Band and Music	913.31	
Lighting	696.29	
Pageant Books	675.00	
Costumes	626.72	
Decorations	550.00	
Advertising	511.28	
Sports	490.66	
Scenery	446.50	
Printing, Stationery and Postage	416.20	
Grounds	343.00	
Policing	307.36	
Properties	209.91	
Miscellaneous	151.37	
Programs	133.50	
Tickets	44.72	
Pageant Poster Prizes	30.00	
Prize Hymn	25.00	
Photos	20.10	
Rent	15.00	
		<hr/>
		\$10,115.92

For the central feature of the observance, the Pageant, the treasurer, John N. Howard, made his final statement as here shown:

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF PAGEANT COMMITTEE
SEPT. 8, 1921

Receipts

Grandstand tickets	\$3,835.00
Programs	703.00
Concessions	149.00
Costume Rental	35.00
	\$4,722.00
Allotment from City of Brockton appropriation for Centennial Observance	8,000.00
	\$12,722.00

Expenditures

Stage and Bandstand	\$1,150.00
Grounds	343.00
Lighting	696.29
Music	774.61
Scenery	444.00
Costumes	547.07
Advertising and Publicity	31.00
Program	686.39
Author	400.00
Director	844.87
Properties	190.62
Tickets	73.22
Sanitary	12.80
Miscellaneous	562.21
	\$6,756.08
Total Expenditures	\$6,756.08
Balance in hands of City Treasurer	5,965.92
	\$12,722.00

John N. Howard, *Treasurer.*

RETROSPECT AND APPRECIATION

So came and went Brockton's Centennial. It left a most satisfactory memory in all particulars. Visitors and residents were unanimous in recognizing the high character of the Observance.

As Chairman of the Central Committee, Mayor Roger Keith thus appraised the event:

"I believe I am expressing the sentiment of the entire population of Brockton, and thousands who were our guests, when I say that the celebration of the 100th anniversary of North Bridgewater was successful beyond all anticipation. The hundreds who took part and the thousands that attended the various events of the week, especially the pageant and the street carnival, showed the true spirit of civic pride and co-operation, which was alone responsible for the magnificent success of our Centennial.

"Nothing but the highest praise has been expressed and the Brockton people should feel proud of the reputation they have established throughout this commonwealth and the nation. Brockton has never failed to go 'over the top' and the 100 per cent. success of the Centennial reflects credit upon each and every one of its citizens."

Reviewing the week, the Secretary of the Centennial Committee said:

"The thanks of the Central Committee is due to all individuals, organizations and corporations, which have unitedly made the 1921 Centennial a notable achievement.

"While formal and specific official appreciation will be voiced by the Executive Committee at an early meeting, this statement has the indorsement of all who have been intimately associated in planning the great event.

"Beginning with Sunday and extending through the week the co-operation of the citizens of Brockton with chairmen and directors of numerous programmes has been most marked. The community has accepted the blessing of rare June days and has responded to the challenge of the Anniversary in its various forms of observance.

“The observance has quickened our spirit through memory of the past. Our sense of indebtedness has been enlarged and our good purposes renewed. The Centennial brought pleasure and high educational values to the people and added to the fair name of our City.”

Both Pageant and Executive Committees later sent out personal and general letters of thanks to the many organizations and individuals who contributed to the high success of the varied programs, and to them this book is dedicated.



Photo by Jacobs

THE CITY PERSONIFIED IN THE
CENTENNIAL PAGEANT

BY MRS. ROGER KEITH.

THE CITY OF PEACE

O Home and City of us all,
Whate'er our tongue or name,
Our voices join in Church and hall
To sing The Fathers' fame.

Hope lifts within each trusting breast,
That from our God above
May come to us and with us rest,
The gifts of faith and love ;

That we may show in glowing deed
The truths we often voice ;
That men may see and gladly read,
And in our lives rejoice.

Here may we learn to work and plan,
To see each other's good,
To worship God and honor man
In one great Brotherhood

—*Warren Prince Landers.*







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