GREAT LITTLE
WATERTOWN
1630 - 1930
A Tercentenary History
GREAT LITTLE WATERTOWN
"The great city is that which has the greatest man or woman,
Not the place of the tallest and costliest buildings, or shops selling goods
from the rest of the earth,
Nor the place of the best libraries and schools — nor the place where
money is plentiest,
Nor the place of the most numerous population."

WALT WHITMAN: Song of the Broad-axe.
The authors gratefully acknowledge many helpful suggestions for the early chapters from three authorities on that period: Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum; Mr. John F. Sly, Lecturer on Civil Government at Harvard College; and Mr. Julius Tuttle, Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society. To Mr. Edward E. Allen, Director of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, they owe the account of that Institution which follows Chapter XII. Mr. Stephen W. Phillips, Vice-President of the Essex Institute, has placed his hitherto unknown copy of Rev. George Phillips' book at the disposal of the authors for quotations in Chapter III.

The collection of the pictures and anecdotes has been the result of widespread interest throughout the community and the generous cooperation of descendants of old Watertown families.
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GREAT LITTLE WATERTOWN
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I

RIVAL CLAIMS TO WATERTOWN

Watertown occupies a spot that was ideal for the Indians, the fertile uplands here met the river at the head of tide-water where fish were most abundant, while the swift brooks which joined the river gave hunting ground for beaver and for mink. A thousand Indians were thus supported on the banks and tributaries of the Charles. The Indians used the islands and rocky peninsulas of the sea-coast for fishing, but raised their corn on the more fertile inland soil. They first burned over a piece of ground to kill the smaller trees and underbrush, chopped a hole with the stone hoe, put in a fish for fertilizer and five kernels of corn, and left the weeding to the squaws and old men. To them, an ideal corn field was near a river, for in those days an incredible number of herring ran up the river in the spring just when they were needed for the corn.

After the voyages of exploration had mapped the New England coast at the beginning of the seventeenth century and made its contours familiar in England, it became known for the swarming fish with which its waters teemed. During the twenty years preceding the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, ship after ship touched upon the shores of Boston Harbor to refit the vessels, salt the catch, or get fresh water for the return trip. To sail westward against the prevailing wind and current was difficult, taking from
two to three months; the return to England or the Spanish market was sometimes made in four weeks.

The Indians soon found with these fishermen a ready market for the beaver and otter skins which they had in abundance and the corn which they were willing to spare from their scanty stock. In 1617, however, a pestilence swept the Indian tribes so that the returning fishermen reported that the thousands had been reduced to terrified hundreds and their abandoned corn fields lay open for white settlers. The fishing company, which needed twice as many men on the banks as were required for the return voyage, conceived the idea of leaving the extra fishermen on the New England coast to trade with the Indians and raise corn until the next fishing season. These casual outposts were not very successful, for, as Bradford says, "fishermen are ill adapted to husbandry," but the constant traffic made it possible for independent adventurers to live near Boston Harbor, get supplies from England and correspond with their friends there. William Blaxton, Samuel Maverick and John Oldham had been here for several years before 1630.

All the larger colonizing enterprises on this coast were stock companies made up for purposes of profit by noblemen and merchants. The trade for furs and fish was reserved to pay back these investors. The East India Company was immensely profitable, the West India companies paid good dividends, but the Plymouth Company was a losing venture for its promoters from the start. There were several causes for this which must be enumerated here because Saltonstall, Oldham and Phillips, who founded Watertown, were largely instrumental in preventing the repetition of those mistakes at Massachusetts Bay.
At New Plymouth the people who invested the money were not among the colonists. In the second place, they attempted to govern the colony from London. In the third place, the information on which they sent out supplies and new settlers was unreliable and contradictory. From the best of motives, Winslow, Bradford and Brewster concealed from England the fact that over half their original hundred died the first winter and that the remainder showed so little enthusiasm for raising corn for the common store that there was barely enough for themselves. When additional settlers appeared expecting to find plenty and a hearty welcome, they were received as just so many more mouths to be fed until the next harvest. In the fourth place, there were factions in London among the stockholders.

By the ship *Anne*, in 1623, one faction of these worried "Adventurers" (for so the stockholders were called) sent over an independent agent, John Oldham, with his family of eight persons including indentured servants. He was to make his own living, though paying a share to the common fund, and was to report the real state of affairs to London. He was a man of some standing, though not of great wealth, and he was received into the narrow self-selected circle that governed Plymouth. He concluded that there was money to be made by cattle-raising, by trading with the Indians if rightly managed, and by fishing, and he wasn't slow in reporting that the communal ownership of land was a failure. He told the truth about the decimated ranks and the starvation diet, but what enraged the Elders was his interference with religion. On the wise advice of John Robinson, the Pilgrims had said little about their religious beliefs; they never called themselves Brownists,
which, like Quaker, was a scornful epithet. As a matter of fact, they had built no church, being content with cottage meetings and the sermons of Elder Brewster.

In 1624, the Plymouth Company in England sent over a carpenter, a salt-maker and a minister. The carpenter soon died, the salt-maker proved "an ignorant, foolish, self-will'd fellow," but Mr. John Lyford, the minister, was the worst disappointment. Without saying a word to Bradford or Brewster, but with Oldham's connivance, he set up a public meeting on the Lord's Day, in his capacity as an ordained Puritan Episcopal minister! When the ship which had brought him over, after some weeks' fishing, was ready to return to England, Bradford went out and took Oldham's and Lyford's letters and read them. Some he sent on, others he kept, and preserved their contents in his History. "For Oldame, few of his letters were found (for he was so bad a scribe as his hand was scarce legible) yet he was as deepe in mischeefe as the other." Lyford advocated that the independents ("perticulers") should have voices in all courts and elections and be free to bear any office and that each one should come over as a shareholder ("adventurer") working out his ten-pound share if the necessary cash was lacking. This democratic suggestion, the fruit of Oldham's experience, seemed like treason, and Lyford and Oldham were tried and convicted, censured and expelled. Oldham was to go at once, though his wife and family had leave to stay all winter. Lyford apparently repented, but later letters were intercepted and he was forced to join Oldham at Nantasket. Bradford was horrified at Oldham's violent temper, but even his prejudiced account makes us sympathize with Oldham. He threatened the Governor "in very high language, and in a most audacious
and mutinous maner stood up & caled upon ye people, saying, My maisters, wher is your harts? Now shew your courage, you have oft complained to me so & so; now is ye time if you will doe any thing, I will stand by you, &c.” But his friends were diplomatically mute.

Oldham was expelled from Plymouth and went to Nantasket where the Pilgrims had built a log hut for a trading post, and thither Mr. Roger Conant and some others with their families retired from Plymouth in sympathy with him. They could easily communicate with their partisans in England by fishing vessels, so that Winslow, who was in London as business agent for the Pilgrims, found the Adventurers hopelessly split. Oldham’s criticisms bore fruit, for the 1630 colonists were promised individual ownership of land and a voice in the elections for every “freeman.”

Oldham returned without permission in the spring to get his family, and his temper flaring out once more he was committed to jail and then conveyed to the waterside between a double row of guards, every one of whom “was ordered to give him a thump on ye brich, with ye but end of his musket.” The Pilgrims were so completely absorbed in this interesting pastime that Winslow and the ship’s captain, newly arrived from England, came up from the waterside without being observed, and bade them spare neither him nor Lyford, for they had discovered all the details of Lyford’s past life in Ireland. Historians to this day have continued to give Oldham a few extra raps for Lyford’s indiscretions.

Oldham settled his family at Nantasket, but he had the true restless pioneering spirit and he was constantly on voyages along the coast or into the interior. He was on the best of terms with the Indians and soon learned their lan-
guage so that he was invited by the Rev. Mr. White of the Dorchester (England) Adventurers to manage their trade with the Indians at Cape Ann, whither they persuaded Mr. Conant to go to manage the planting and fishing. Mr. Oldham chose to stay at Nantasket to trade for himself, but Conant went to Cape Ann and, in the fall of 1626, moved down to Salem, of which he thus became the first settler. Conant's Dorchester backers threw up the business after a year's trial, but Rev. Mr. White wrote to Conant to stay and he would procure him a patent, men, provisions and trading goods. As a result of his efforts the Massachusetts Bay Company was formed and Endicott's colony came over in 1628.

The independent settlement at Mount Wollaston was started in 1625 under a patent given by James I to Robert Gorges. Oldham was busy trading with the natives, and this, to one who knew the business, was very profitable. A beaver skin was worth about fourteen shillings in England. A servant is said to have made a thousand pounds in five years at Mount Wollaston, but some of this may have been by the illicit trade in guns and powder.

In 1625, towards winter, Bradford tells us, Oldham went to Virginia to trade, but was shipwrecked off Cape Cod, and, escaping with his life, made peace with them of Plymouth, and had liberty to go and come as he pleased. Continuing to Virginia, he there had a great sickness, but recovered and came back to his family in the Bay. In 1628, Oldham joined with the other scattered "Old Planters" to complain that Morton at Merrymount was selling muskets, powder and shot to the Indians. Captain Standish went up in June to stop this dangerous practice, captured Morton, and would have executed him, but milder counsel
prevailed and Morton was sent to England as a prisoner in the custody of John Oldham. Oldham’s expenses were paid at the common charge and he was given two letters to deliver, one to the New England Council and one to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, that doughty adventurer who had a patent from James I to all the land north of Virginia. Gorges’ son Robert, dead in 1628, had left a grant to the land from the Merrimac to the Charles and three miles beyond. To further complicate matters the Massachusetts Bay Company (having bought out the Dorchester Adventurers) had an overlapping claim under a grant from Charles I.

Oldham, arriving in Plymouth, England, after Endicott had left for Salem, delivered his prisoner and his letter to Sir Ferdinando and bought from Robert Gorges’ heirs a patent to the land which he had long recognized was the choicest for trading, fishing and planting,—the fertile strip between the Mystic and the Charles “containing in length by a straight line, five miles up the said Charles River, unto the mainland north-west from the border of said Bay and three miles upon a straight line south-west from the mouth of the Mystic with all prerogatives, including the fur trade, Royal mines excepted.” He was to pay twelve pence on every hundred acres and William Blaxton and Robert Jeffries (of Ipswich) were authorized to put him in possession.

With this grant to what is now Charlestown, Somerville, Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Watertown in his pocket, he hurried up to London and interviewed the Governor and Deputies of the Massachusetts Bay Company. His glowing account of the possibilities of the fur trade, his assurance of three for one in three years, and his
offer to manage it with no salary except what he could make above three hundred per cent fairly swept the company off its feet. In February, 1629, they had three ships ready to set sail for Salem under Higgginson, with cattle sent for Sir Richard Saltonstall’s servants and many supplies, but the ships were held until April while negotiations went on with Oldham. Something happened to break off the deal; probably it was Oldham’s impatient temper; or else some version of the old Lyford and Plymouth scandal reached them. At this very time Allerton was in England as agent for Bradford and had met the disgruntled but unpunished Morton and actually engaged him to go back to Plymouth as his secretary. Either one of them must have welcomed a chance to get revenge on Oldham. All the record remaining is in the secret letter of instructions which Governor Cradock of the Massachusetts Company wrote to Endicott, which says that they gave up the business “finding him a man altogether unfit for us to deal with.” The George was sent ahead with this letter “having special and urgent cause for hastening her passage,” and a copy was forwarded in the slower Talbot. This letter is preserved in the first book of the Suffolk Registry of Deeds. Charles Francis Adams says that they kept Oldham waiting for his answer until this letter was well on its way. The letter told Endicott that after they had refused Oldham permission to trade for furs, a privilege reserved for the profit of the joint-stock, they were afraid he might make trouble. They had heard that he was even then trying to get capital elsewhere. Governor Cradock added a postscript in his own hand, “Though I hold it (Oldham’s patent) void in law, yet his claim being to this, you may in your discretion prevent him by causing
STATUE OF SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL
By Henry Hudson Kitson
of the background of the period on both sides of the water, and a repellant and somewhat exaggerated view of the intolerance of the leaders.

Prince, Thomas: *A Chronological History of New England in the form of Annals*, Boston, 1736, and reprinted, 1826, is a compilation in useful chronological order of all the ancient records.

Bond, Henry, M. D.: *Genealogies and History of Watertown*, Boston, 1860. This mine of information seemed deficient in mention of Oldham, but after collecting the material for this chapter, a full account was discovered on pages 862–864.

Hart, A. B., ed.: *Commonwealth History of Massachusetts*.


children were still at Nantasket while the ten men were building the shelter at Watertown. Winthrop dealt first with Captain Squeb, who was obliged to pay damages for his conduct, and the Dorchester men were ordered to settle south of Oldham's claim. They were not even allowed to settle at Charlestown which had been their first destination, for Charlestown, too, was in Oldham's patent.

One of the first acts of the Governor and his Assistants was to confirm to the old planters the land where their houses were. This was the case with Blaxton in Boston, with Maverick and with Jeffries, so that, since Oldham was given the land on the river in Watertown, near the landing-place, it is probable that he stayed on in the house built by the Dorchester men. They were further conciliated by being admitted freemen with the first group in 1631, before the law was passed which limited the privilege to church members. A further grant of five hundred acres on the north side of the Charles, including Mount Feake, was made to Oldham in 1634, probably to extinguish his claim, for we never hear of it again and find Oldham recognized as a loyal and useful citizen.

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Adams, J. T.: Founding of New England, Boston, 1921, gives a picture
some of them came and held out a great bass towards us; so we sent a man with a biscuit, and changed the cake for the bass. Afterwards, they supplied us with bass, exchanging a bass for a biscuit cake, and were very friendly unto us.... We had not been there many days, (although by our diligence we had got up a kind of shelter to save our goods in,) but we had order to come away from that place, which was about Watertown, unto a place called Mattapan, now Dorchester, because there was a neck of land fit to keep our cattle on."

All the high land near the river, where the Perkins Institution for the Blind and the Watertown Arsenal now stand, was known and referred to in the Watertown Records as Dorchester Fields. The bank does not come down steeply to the river until the point opposite the Perkins Tower where the bath houses now stand. Mr. Wilbur Learned, the town engineer, and others who remember the river as it was before the Charles River dam was built, agree that it was at this point that the river for the first time became narrow and shallow. Converse Francis conjectured in 1830 that the landing-place was near the Arsenal site, but this is impossible because marshes bordered the river there and the river was deep. On the site of the Perkins Institution was the first homestead of John Oldham. Here was his house "near the weir in Watertown" which burned down in 1632.

Who the old planter was, Roger Clap does not say, but it seems more than likely that it was John Oldham himself, trying to get the party to settle at Watertown under his auspices and thus give more color to his claim on the land. Governor Winthrop took no chances of this. Arriving at Salem June 12, he left the ill there, and hastened to Boston Bay, arriving there June 17. The Dorchester women and
RIVAL CLAIMS TO WATERTOWN

some to take possession of the chief part thereof." Four
days after the arrival of this letter in Salem, Endicott sent
his surveyor, Graves, to build a large house and lay out
a town at Charlestown, the centre of Oldham's patent.
Thus, in order to outwit Oldham, the Massachusetts Com-
pany planned to build at Boston Bay rather than to en-
large the Salem settlement. Oldham meanwhile failed to
get capital elsewhere and returned to Nantasket in the fall
of 1629 or early spring of 1630.

On the 30th of May, 1630, the Mary and John, a ship of
400 tons, commanded by Captain Squeb, anchored off
Hull in Boston Bay with about 120 passengers after a ten
weeks' voyage from Plymouth, England, where they had
organized a congregation of their own with Rev. John
White's blessing. For some reason, Captain Squeb put
them all ashore at Nantasket, instead of at Charlestown
as he had agreed. Borrowing a boat from Oldham's plan-
tation, a party of ten men set out, as the narrative of
Roger Clap tells us:

"unto Charlestown, where we found some wigwams and
one house; and in the house there was a man which had
a boiled bass but no bread, that we see. But we did eat of
his bass, and then went up Charles river, until the river
grew narrow and shallow, and there we landed our goods
with much labor and toil, the bank being steep; and night
coming on, we were informed that there were hard by us
three hundred Indians. One Englishman, that could speak
the Indian language, (an old planter) went to them and
advised them not to come near us in the night; and they
hearkened to his counsel, and came not. I myself was one
of the sentinels that first night. In the morning, some of the
Indians came and stood at a distance off, looking at us, but
came not near us. But when they had been a while in view,
HOMESTEAD ON WILLOW COURT, DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Supposed site of Roger Clap's first house. Rebuilt and enlarged by Captain Lemuel Clap in 1767
SIR RICHARD SALTONSTALL SETTLES
WATERTOWN

The Massachusetts Bay Company had a Governor, a Deputy-Governor and a council of Assistants chosen by the freemen. In practice there were usually eight or nine Assistants, although the Charter allowed eighteen. The freemen, who made up the rest of the original 110 members, were those who joined without putting in any money,—common-stockholders as it were. The money was supplied by a few "undertakers," who were to be granted two hundred acres for every fifty pounds invested and were also promised profits from ocean freights and the fur trade. A meeting of the Company was called a General Court. The first Governor, Matthew Cradock, was also an undertaker and later invested large sums in a plantation at Mystic, in cattle and ship-building, and in the mill at Watertown. He resigned as Governor when he decided not to come over. Thomas Mayhew was his representative here.

Sir Richard Saltonstall was both undertaker and Assistant and a leader in getting privileges for the Company from the Court. He was of an old Yorkshire family, and was a widower with six children in 1630. His oldest son, Richard, was twenty. In everything which he did a very liberal spirit and no small degree of statesmanship is apparent. In 1629, he sent over cattle, and servants to care for them until his arrival, but food was so scarce in 1630 that all these servants, whose transportation had cost twenty pounds apiece, had to be set free to fend for themselves.
On August 28, 1629, at a London General Court, a committee of four was appointed to argue against the transfer of the government to New England, and on the other side Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Johnson and Captain Venn were “ordered to prepare arguments for the settling of said government in New England and that to-morrow morning being the 29th of August at seven of the clock both sides should meet and confer and weigh each others arguments and afterwards at nine of the clock to make report thereof to the whole company.” The next morning, Sir Richard Saltonstall’s arguments prevailed, “when by erection of hands, it appeared by the general consent of the Company that the government and patent should be settled in New England and accordingly an Order (was so) to be drawn up.” This step in its far-reaching consequences was one of the most important events in the development of the colonies. Such a transfer had never before been made in the history of English colonization, but without it New England would never have been free to develop as it did, but would have been subject, as was Plymouth, in the early days, to the delays and misunderstandings inevitable with a distant seat of government.

Under such favorable auspices about a thousand people set out on March 30 for Massachusetts Bay. The flagship, the Arbella, which brought Governor Winthrop to Salem, also carried Lady Arbella Johnson herself, her husband, Mr. Isaac Johnson, who had served on the committee just mentioned, Sir Richard Saltonstall and his children, Rev. George Phillips and his wife, and many others. Just before leaving Yarmouth they drew up a “Farewell to the Church of England” in which there is no expression of their later Congregationalism. This was signed by Winthrop, Phil-
lips, Saltonstall, Johnson, Dudley and Coddington. "We leave our dear Mother, the Church of England, not loathing the milk wherewith we were nourished there, but blessing God for the parentage and education, (and) as members of the same body, shall always rejoice in her good."

The ships had not left the coast of England before one of Sir Richard's little girls narrowly escaped death by nearly falling down the grating into the hold. The difficulties of the passage cannot be exaggerated. The women and children were obliged to stay below "groaning in the cabins" much of the time. There was soon no fresh meat and all were suffering from scurvy before the ten weeks' course was over. The maids who were to wait on the ladies of quality were themselves an extra burden. One of them, "a maid-servant, being stomach sick, drank so much strong water, that she was senseless and had near killed herself. We observed it a common fault in our young people that they gave themselves to drink hot waters very immoderately." Thus the younger generation appeared to their elders in 1630.

After the arrival and the transfer of most of the people and goods to Charlestown, there was an epidemic of fever to which the gently reared, in their weakened condition, were an easy prey. Lady Arbella died soon after the landing in Salem and was followed shortly by Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Pynchon, Mrs. Coddington, Mr. Sharpe's daughter, as well as Mr. Johnson, Mr. Revell and Mr. Rossiter. "Of the common people near 200 died and some returned to England." In this general mourning, a fast day was set for July 30.

After Mr. Phillips and Mr. Wilson had both preached under the trees at Charlestown, two church covenants were
drawn up, one church under Phillips to go to Watertown and there live, the other, to go with Mr. Wilson, soon removing from Charlestown to Boston. Only Winthrop, Dudley and Johnson signed the covenant of Wilson's church on this day, others joining on August 27. This church covenant idea was the seed of a democratic conception of the state. The Watertown church was ante-dated by the Dorchester, Salem and Plymouth churches, but only Salem was "gathered" in this way on New England Soil before July 30. Sir Richard Saltonstall and about forty signed the covenant; one hundred families in all joined them and during the next few days moved up the river.

We can picture with what interest they came up the Charles. After leaving behind the companion peninsulas of Mishawum and Shawmut where the river was over a thousand feet wide, they came to a sort of inland sea, which it was dangerous to cross in stormy weather. This was the Back Bay, two miles wide, with mud flats and oyster banks at low tide. To the south was a narrow neck of land across which another bay could be seen. To the north, where now the serried houses of Cambridge rise, were miles of marsh. Their landing-place and first meeting-house were east of the present end of town, but because the country was open, well watered and fertile, the houses were scattered. As late as 1657, Johnson complains that there was no fair (compact) town. The frequent burning over by the Indians had left the largest trees but no underbrush, and the country looked like an English park, perhaps as Waverley Oaks Park looks now.

It was voted at the next meeting of the Assistants to pay Mr. Phillips thirty pounds a year, and Mr. Wilson
twenty pounds "until his wife come over," and this sum was to be paid by the whole colony, Dorchester and Salem excepted. Indeed Dudley did not intend the separation to be permanent, but proposed building a New Towne where all should live together for safety, and Cambridge was soon chosen and fortified; but by that time, Winthrop preferred to stay in Boston, while of those at Watertown, only a few moved. Sir Richard Saltonstall agreed to build the house for Mr. Phillips, and it stood near his own in what is now the neighborhood of Elmwood Avenue. He also agreed to furnish for Mr. Phillips' maintenance, three hogsheads of meal, one hogshead of malt, four bushels of Indian corn, half a hundred of salt fish and one bushel of oatmeal. Even this dry fare was far more than the common people had that first year.

The first step in making the government more democratic was the application, in October, 1630, of one hundred and eighty settlers to be made freemen. The application was granted in May, 1631, and twenty-five were admitted from Watertown, including

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mr. George Phillips</th>
<th>Charles Chadwick</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Richard Brown</td>
<td>Jonas Weede</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain Daniel Patrick</td>
<td>Mr. Richard Saltonstall, Jr.</td>
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<td>Serj. John Stickland</td>
<td>Mr. William Jennison</td>
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<td>Mr. John Oldham</td>
<td>Daniell Abbott</td>
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<td>Edmund Lockwood</td>
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<td>Ephraim Child</td>
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<td>Mr. Robert Feake</td>
<td>Francis Smith</td>
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<td>Samuel Hosier</td>
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The questions of where Phillips was on July 30 and where the covenant was signed are hard to settle by contemporary accounts. It must be remembered that the last ship did not arrive until July 5 and that a serious epidemic was taking daily toll. The probability is that the July days were spent by Sir Richard Saltonstall and a handful of his men in locating the place to settle, and in moving their goods up the river, and building a shelter, much as the ten Dorchester men did in early June. That a house large enough to hold forty men was already erected for Sir Richard by July 30 in the face of the sickness and all the necessary preliminary work seems impossible.

On the contrary, we have a description of the scene at Charlestown, which tells us that the women and children were still there, and Wilson and Phillips were both with them. Roger Clap's narrative says so, in fact. "But in the meantime before they could build at Boston, they lived many of them in tents and wigwams at Charlestown, their meeting place being abroad under a tree where I have heard Mr. Wilson and Mr. Phillips preach many a good sermon." There were only six Sundays between his arrival and July 30, so it seems like good evidence that Phillips did not go to Watertown before the covenant was signed.

Further, the letter which was sent to Plymouth on July 25 to ask them also to observe July 30 as a fast day says (Bradford, p. 331), "and also that then such godly persons as are amongst them may publicly at the end of their exercise (church service) make known their Godly desire viz. solemnly to enter into covenant. And since they are so disposed of in their outward estates, as to live in 3 distinct places, each having men of ability amongst them, there to observe the day and become 3 distinct bodies."
The three bodies were the group of Dorchester people who had been recalled from Watertown and Nantasket to Charlestown before settling at Mattapan, (2) the body who wanted to go with Phillips and Saltonstall to the spot already selected at Watertown and (3) the body who wanted to stay with Wilson and Governor Winthrop.

The reason Rev. W. H. Savage and Solon Whitney "surmised" that they were already in Watertown is that Winthrop’s Journal has almost nothing about this. Dudley is equally vague. Both were interested in the Boston group with which they were themselves connected. The closer the evidence to the actual occurrence, the more reliable. This Plymouth letter was written the Sunday before July 30.
GEORGE PHILLIPS SEPARATES FROM BIGOTRY

The influence of the pastors in their communities was very great. Phillips, like Saltonstall, was far ahead of his time in the breadth of his Christian charity. His intellectual power was such that he saw the implications of a deed as well as the deed itself. Rev. John Wilson, on the contrary, had little about him that was either sympathetic or attractive. Harsh in feature and thick of utterance, he was coarse of fibre, hard, matter-of-fact, unimaginative, led by zeal and passion. His influence and example swayed Boston for thirty years, and under that influence Boston bigotry became a by-word. But Watertown was not like Boston. There were no Quaker hangings nor Antinomian heresies in Watertown. Less extreme in doctrine, Phillips soon learned that in church government he must be more extreme than his fellow ministers. The less interference he permitted to outside magistrates, the better for the happiness of his own church.

Phillips lived in peace with his Baptist parishioners, admitting freely that he did not consider immersionwrong, but merely less convenient than sprinkling. He wrote out his views at the request of Nathaniel Briscoe, the wealthy tanner who lived at the top of Common Street Hill, and the latter without Phillips’ knowledge sent the paper to an English Baptist, who published a refutation, much to Phillips’ surprise. He in turn wrote a reply, which his colleague and neighbor in Cambridge, Rev. Thomas Shepard, published after Phillips’ death. This is the only
over the first big group of planters, food was scarce until
the harvest of 1631. Grain was also scarce and high in Eng-
land, so that when the Lion returned in February, 1631,
with supplies bought in Ireland, the day of Thanksgiving
must have been somewhat clouded with the thought that
every bushel of wheat meal cost fourteen shillings and every
bushel of peas ten shillings. Many were in great straits
for want of provisions and lived on fish, clams and oysters.
“And let no man make a jest at pumpkins,” says Johnson,
“for with this fruit the Lord was pleased to feed his people
to their good content till corn and cattle were increased.”
The Indians were also short because they had traded off all
their corn, and the Puritan goodwife would often find a
great naked savage by her fireside watching her stir the
scanty corn-meal in the iron kettle over the fire, and mut-
tering over and over the three English words which were all
he knew: “Much hungry belly.”

The poorer people lived the first winter in huts built
like an Indian wigwam; the more provident had log cabins
with chimneys of logs daubed with clay. The wealthy
brought over frames, nails, bricks and glass, and built more
comfortable houses. Fires were frequent.

After the first winter an extraordinary boom began. As
the wolves were killed, cattle multiplied and herdsmen
guarded them in fenced-in common enclosures. In 1633,
there was great rejoicing over the discovery that English
grain could be grown here, and soon English plows and
hoes were brought over so that one man could take care of
a much larger acreage than by the old Indian methods used
before. In the next ten years, twenty thousand people
came to Massachusetts Bay. The first settlers of Water-
town were able to sell land to the later comers and found
with the cross left out, but it was left in the flag which flew at Castle Island, where its absence would be remarked by sailors. As for Endicott, his punishment for treason was to be disabled for one year from holding office. Richard Browne lived to a ripe old age in Watertown. His nephew, Abraham Browne, built the house still standing on Main Street.

The Indian menace which caused so much anxiety at first was lessened by two causes. The Massachusetts leaders generously went beyond strict justice in settling any complaints made by the Indians. Thus, just before his return to England, Sir Richard Saltonstall heard that two of his men who had stayed overnight in deserted wigwams had carelessly left fires which had burned them down. He satisfied the Indians with seven yards of cloth. "As for the Sagamore's own wigwam," writes Dudley, "we could find no certain proof how it was fired, yet lest he should think us not sedulous enough and so should depart discontentedly from us, we gave both him and his subject satisfaction for them both." The Indian chiefs were entertained at the Governor's own table when dressed in English clothes and soon they wanted to exchange their beaver for English coats. They liked the ship's biscuit so well (such as Roger Clap's party had exchanged for bass) that the Court of Assistants had to put a stop to the trade in it because the supply was running low. Wahginnacut, a sagamore from the Connecticut, came in 1631 to invite the English to settle in his country. The second reason for security was another pestilence which still further reduced the Massachusetts Indians, during which Samuel Maverick was their Father Damien.

In spite of the expenditure of 192,000 pounds in bringing
THE ABRAHAM BROWN HOUSE, MAIN STREET

Built in 1663. Picture taken in 1890
Owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
miles off, at such a time, the inhabitants there took an alarm, beat up their drum, armed themselves, and sent in post to us in Boston to raise us also. So in the morning, the calf being found safe, the wolves affrighted and our danger past, we went merrily to breakfast.

Next day the Assistants voted to fine a man who fired off a musket after ten o’clock.

All the able-bodied men except ministers, magistrates and their servants met for training days and took turns serving on a watch of four men who patrolled each town nightly. “At a training at Watertown in July, 1632, a man of John Oldham’s having a musket which had been long charged with pistol bullets not knowing it, gave fire and shot three men, but it was so far off as the shot entered the skin and stayed there and they all recovered.” Next day they passed a law against carrying loaded weapons.

Gazing at the English flag carried at muster by his men of Salem, Endicott noticed the cross, which he thought had been given to the King of England by the Pope, and in his Puritan zeal ordered it cut out of the flag. Richard Browne of Watertown, who had been dismissed as Elder in 1632, but who was still a leader in town affairs, then complained to the Court of Assistants that this action would be interpreted as treason in England. The Governor and Assistants really agreed with Endicott; some even thought he was a little selfish to save the souls in Salem while the train-bands in other towns were still carrying the dangerous emblem; they asked the advice of the ministers and then wrote a diplomatic letter to England expressing their disapproval of the rashness of the act and promising to punish Endicott. At home they allowed the train-bands to exercise without any colors until new flags could be made
IV

WATERTOWN, FRONTIER OF THE WEST

Watertown soon showed her independence in civil as well as in church matters. When, in February, 1632, a tax of sixty pounds was levied on the twelve towns of the colony by the Governor and Assistants for the purpose of fortifying Cambridge, Phillips and Elder Browne assembled all the people and delivered their opinions, that it was not safe to pay moneys after that sort, for fear of bringing themselves and their posterity unto bondage. This refusal in 1632 to pay taxes without representation was the first enunciation of that principle which was to echo and re-echo through American history until it became the very cornerstone of American liberty. At the next General Court, the Governor ordered the choice of two of every plantation to confer with the Court about raising a public stock (fund). These appointments were made by the Court and the first name on the list was John Oldham.

Deputy-Governor Dudley closed his letter (already quoted) to the Countess of Lincoln in March, 1631, with an incident which shows some of the trials of these earliest days:

"Upon the 25th of this March, one of Watertown having lost a calf, about ten of the clock at night, hearing a howling of some wolves not far off, raised many of his neighbors out of their beds, that, by discharging their muskets near about the place where he heard the wolves, he might put the wolves to flight and save his calf. The wind serving fit to carry the report of the muskets to Rocksbury, three
The sons whom he left in this country fully maintained the reputation of the family, and although they removed to Ipswich after a few years, Watertown can still take pride in them. Richard Saltonstall, Jr., although himself an Assistant, was democratic enough to object to the proposal of March, 1636, to give a life tenure to the office of Assistant. He even wrote a book about it, but escaped censure for it because the Elders were obliged to admit that its propositions were sound. He also protested against the action of the Governor in interfering in the private quarrel of the rival Frenchmen La Tour and D'Aulnay in 1643, and in 1645 made an effective protest against a Boston captain who had entered the slave trade.

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Francis, Convers: *Historical Sketch of Watertown*, Cambridge, 1830, gives a very full account of the lives and work of his predecessors in the ministry of the First Parish.


Bradford: *Plymouth Plantation* gives a letter, page 331, which states explicitly that both church covenants were to be signed the same day in Charlestown.

Johnson: *Wonderworking Providence*, see Chap. I.

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Phillips, Rev. George: *A Reply to a Confutation of Some Grounds for Infants' Baptisme, as also concerning the Form of a Church*, by George Phillips of Watertown in New England, London, 1647, printed by Matthew Simmons for Henry Overton and to be sold at his shop in Pope's head Alley.
 speritye every way, hoped the Lord would have given you so much light and love there, that you might have been eyes to God's people here, and not to practice those courses in a wilderness, which you went so farre to prevent. These rigid wayes have layed you very lowe in the hearts of the saynts. I do assure you I have heard them pray in the publique assemblies, that the Lord would give you meke and humble spirits, not to stryve so much for uniformity, as to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

“When I was in Holland about the beginning of the warres, I remember some christians there, that then had serious thoughts of planting in New England, desired me to write to the governor thereof to know if those that differ from you in opinion, yet holding the same foundation in religion, as Anabaptists, Seekers, Antinomians, and the like, might be permitted to live among you; to which I received this short answer from your then governor, Mr. Dud- ley: God forbid (said he) our love for the truth should be grown so could, that we should tolerate errours; and when (for satisfaction of myself and others) I desired to know your grounds, he referred me to the books written here between the Presbyterians and Independents, which if that had been sufficient, I needed not to have sent soe farre to understand the reasons of your practice. I hope you do not assume to yourselves infallibilitie of judgement, when the most learned of the apostles confesseth he knew but in parte and saw but darkely as through a glass. Oh that all those who are brethren, though yet they cannot thinke and speake the same things, might be of one accord in the Lord. Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be thus minded towards one another, after the example of Jesus Christ our blessed Savyer, in whose everlasting armes of protection he leaves you who will never leave to be

“Your truly and much affectionate friend in the nearest union,

“Ric: Saltonstall”
Watertown probably had no fine for non-attendance at church in these early days as did some towns, for Johnson says, "Their Sabbath assemblies prove but thin if the weather be stormy."

Sir Richard Saltonstall returned to England in March, 1631, in order to put his two daughters and younger son in more suitable surroundings after disease had taken such a toll of gentlefolk, but his interest in the colony continued unabated. In 1633, his influence at court was used to defeat the claims of Gorges and the complaints of Morton and Ratcliffe. He was one of the patentees for the founding of Connecticut. In 1644, he was Ambassador to Holland. In 1649, under Cromwell he was one of the High Court of Justice appointed to try the Duke of Hamilton and others for treason. He died in 1661. The letter which he wrote between 1646 and 1653 to Rev. John Wilson and John Cotton at Boston not only shows his continued interest in the colony, but his lack of sympathy with the narrow bigotry of the Puritans in Boston.

"Reverend and deare friends, whom I unfaynedly love and respect. It doth not a little grieve my spirit to heare what sadd things are reported daily of your tyranny and persecutions in New England, as that you fyne, whip and imprison men for their consciences. First you compel such to come into your assemblies as you know will not joyne with you in your worship, and when they shew theirdislike thereof or witness against it, then you styrre up your magistrates to punish them for such (as you conceyve) their publick affronts. Truly, friends, this your practice of compelling any in matters of worship to doe that whereof they are not fully persuaded is to make them sin, for see the apostle (Rom. 14 and 23) tells us, and many are made hypocrites thereby, conforming in their outward man for feare of punishment. We pray for you and wish you pro-
his ordination valid. When he told Dr. Fuller of Plymouth that if his people would have him stand minister by that calling which he received from the prelates in England, he would leave them, he used leave in its then common meaning of allow or give leave to.

In regard to the calling of a minister, Phillips wrote that the call comes from God and is manifested by the choice of the whole congregation, not the Elders alone; and the imposition of hands (as practised at Salem and Plymouth) is not necessary, "yet I count it a comely and convenient rite and not to be neglected where it may be had in God's way."

It is truly remarkable that when in 1635 the clergy found eighty-two different heresies in New England they did not include Phillips' opinions, but his was not a disputatious nature like Cotton's or Wilson's and he neither forced his opinions on others nor expected them to interfere with his. When the Cambridge church was "gathered" in May, 1636, Phillips and the leading men of the Watertown church attended as neighbors, not as delegates. He and Rev. Mr. Thomas Shepherd carried on theological controversies with candor and kindness. When Mr. Knowles came to assist Phillips in 1639, the other churches were very much offended because they were not asked to send delegates. This is the incident referred to by John Fiske as the first assertion of the right to congregational independence. Mather says Phillips was full of faith in private as well as in public, and concludes "he was especially liable unto the cholick; the extremity of one fit whereof was the wind which carried him afore it into the haven of eternal rest, July 1, 1644, much desired and lamented by his people at Watertown."
former letter. Phillips answered, "As a member of a neighboring congregation." This trouble arose because Browne and Phillips had published the opinion "that the churches of Rome were true churches." This statement, which would seem innocent enough to-day, was a very courageous statement for Phillips and Browne to make in 1631. It was later one of the articles used against Archbishop Laud in his impeachment and it was made at the same time that one Philip Ratcliffe, a servant near Boston "being convict of most scandalous invectives against our churches was censured to be whipped, lose his ears, and be banished from the plantation." Phillips and Browne meant that the Roman baptism and ordination sacraments were to be recognized as valid. When after the death of Henry VIII the state religion of England changed on the accession of Mary and back again on the accession of Elizabeth, only two per cent of the clergy refused to conform, consequently the baptism and ordination of one church were accepted by the other.

Phillips wrote:

"A church is such by God's dispensation and remains a true church so long as God continues his dispensation towards them. The church may very much degenerate and be defiled in doctrine, and in government desperately corrupted with error and sinful practices, yet till Christ come himself and unchurch them they still abide churches of Christ and are so to be acknowledged of all. Ergo there is lawful ministry and authentic administration of the sacraments. The church under Henry VIII and Edward VI and Queen Elizabeth was not a new but a reformed church."

Mr. Phillips was a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the A.M. degree in 1617 and had been ordained an Episcopal minister. He still considered
work of his extant, as far as is now known, and of this there are only three known copies, from one of which, now in the possession of Mr. Stephen W. Phillips of Salem, the quotations here given are taken.

The extreme Separatists in Watertown congregation who opposed Phillips and Elder Richard Browne believed in a closely restricted communion, but in a church government supervised by a synod of all the Massachusetts Bay clergy. Their leader was John Masters (who later removed to Cambridge). Because he thought Phillips had admitted to communion a member who was unfit, Masters got up in church, turned his back and stalked out. He was given time to submit, but on his refusal was excommunicated by the congregation until a fortnight later when he was received again. It will be seen that attending church had dramatic possibilities. Mather says that one of the ministers who went down to Cape Ann to preach at a settlement there was interrupted in a discourse on our coming to the wilderness to worship God, by a shout from one of his congregation: “Sir, we came to catch fish.” The more extreme Puritans believed in public admonition of individual sinners, and though this was most distressing for the individuals, it must have made church intensely interesting for the others.

When Governor Winthrop, who was utterly undemocratic, and said in fact “the best part of a community is always the least, and of that best part the wiser is always the lesser,” appeared at the Watertown church December 8, 1631, to inquire into the cause of the strife in Watertown congregation, he asked whether he should act as a magistrate, as a member of a neighboring congregation, or as one who had received an unsatisfactory reply to a
with them a ready market for all they could raise. They could get from twenty to twenty-four pounds for a cow, a price which was scarcely equalled until the World War, except in the depreciated currency of the Revolution. They got thirty-five pounds for a mare and six shillings a bushel for corn. Plymouth and Virginia shared in the prosperity, and though prices dropped to a third of that in 1648 when the flood of migration ceased, the first settlers had already made a comfortable fortune and the economic foundation of the colony was secure.

Watertown was the first inland town in Massachusetts Bay. Its settlers were agriculturalists with no thought of cod-fisheries or trade, but this tremendous immigration soon turned the faces of all the colonists westward, and Watertown was a temporary stopping-place for thousands preparing to rush on, taking with them indeed many of the more adventurous among the first settlers.

The first recorded exploring trip was made by Governor Winthrop and his friends up the Charles River in January, 1632. They named the first brook Beaver Brook and the second Masters Brook, after John Masters who had just been having the church dispute. Mount Feake was named after Robert Feake of Watertown, who had married the widow of Governor Winthrop’s son Henry. When the time came to divide this land beyond Beaver Brook, only the land in the northern half was considered desirable for farming. Our first list of the town inhabitants is the list of those who shared in the Beaver Brook plowlands and in the “great dividends” of North Waltham. Modern names are used to make this clear to modern readers, though of course all this territory, and Weston as well, continued to be called the west precinct of Watertown for a hundred years.
John Oldham we would expect to be in the forefront of this westward migration. In September, 1633, with three others, he went overland to Connecticut to trade. "The sachem used them kindly and gave them some beaver. They brought of the hemp, which grows there in great abundance and is much better than the English. He accounted it to be about one hundred and sixty miles. He brought back some black lead whereof the Indians told him there was a whole rock. He lodged at Indian towns all the way." The next year the Indians sent him five hundred bushels of corn and gave him a thousand-acre island. Mr. Hooker and his congregation soon planned to move to Connecticut, but were persuaded to delay in Cambridge until 1636. In the meantime Oldham and some of his fellow-townsmen took possession of the Pyquag Meadow on the Connecticut River, and named it Watertown, a name changed in 1637 to Weathersfield. A Plymouth colony under Jonathan Brewster, Oldham's brother-in-law, went there in 1633, and in 1636 Brewster tried to get word to Oldham, who was off on a trading voyage, that the Pequots intended to rise against the English. On the twentieth of July, 1636, John Gallop saw Oldham's pinnace drifting near Block Island with the deck swarming with savages. He attacked and boarded her and found Oldham's body under an old seine, his head cleft, the victim of treachery. His death was avenged by the bloody massacre of the Pequots, and then there was a truce until the French and Indian wars. Oldham's name does not deserve oblivion. He was the first of that race of pioneers which opened up the West, although it is hard to realize that Connecticut was then the West, and Watertown the outpost of civilization.
JOHN GALLUP'S EXPLOIT
From Samuel Adams Drake's History of Middlesex County, 1880
To trace the migrations of Watertown families, says Bond, would be an endless task. In getting records of the descendants of but a few families, he found them, in 1840, in every State of the Union. Watertown was like a busy hive in those early days, sending out many swarms. The daughter colony in Connecticut also sent its Watertown children and grandchildren up and down the valley to found Stamford, Milford, Branford, Deerfield and Hadley, and later into Pennsylvania and Vermont, and still later through the Erie Canal to Ohio and the great new West.

Dedham’s first settlers from Watertown included those named Hayward, Chenery, Morse, Dwight, Phillips, Wheelock, Eaton, Barstow and Kingsbury. Concord’s first settlers from Watertown included the families of Brooks, Wheeler, Keyes, Blood and Hoar. Sudbury grantees from Watertown were named Betts, Cakebread, Curtis, Daniel, Grout, Johnson, Knight, Tainter, White, Wetherill, Treadway, and Stone. Lancaster included the families of King, Prescott, Linton, Waters, Norcross, Smith and Houghton. Thomas Mayhew settled Martha’s Vineyard, and his son Thomas Mayhew, Jr., established the first Indian church there.

Watertown names were many among the first settlers of innumerable Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont towns. Some towns like Dixfield and Livermore perpetuate the founders’ names. The famous first settler of Plymouth, Vermont, went there from Bolton, whither his grandfather had gone from the Watertown Coolidges. The family of Garfield, which sent a son to Washington from Ohio, traces its descent from Edward Garfield, who was buried in the old cemetery at Arlington Street. Thomas Boylston of
Watertown had a granddaughter Susanna who married Deacon John Adams of Braintree, and was the mother of President John Adams and grandmother of John Quincy Adams. The descendants of Rev. George Phillips included the founders of Exeter and Andover Academies and Wendell Phillips and Phillips Brooks. The Sherman family has many illustrious descendants including Roger Sherman of New Haven, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Whitney family boasts a number of college professors, including two wonderful pioneer women at Vassar; also Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. From the blacksmith, John Bigelow, sprang many distinguished people, including George Tyler Bigelow, seventh Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and his cousin, Katherine Bigelow, grandmother of Amy Lowell and Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

Dr. Henry Bond started in 1840 to collect the histories of Watertown families and his book of more than a thousand pages is a mine of interesting information. Another thousand pages could be written, however, about each one of fifty famous Watertown families. They would contain the names of many children of whom Watertown can well be proud. Many of these men were progenitors of all those in this country who bear their name. Others, through the marriage of daughters, have other thousands of famous descendants, for the inheritance of genius is not confined to the male line.

Approaching the study of family history from the other end, a lady in Denver visited her mother’s birthplace in St. Louis, traced her family to Ohio, and thence to James-town, New York, where cousins were found with a family Bible which pointed the way back to Concord and finally
GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW
1810–1868
Seventh Chief Justice, Massachusetts Supreme Court, 1860–1867
THE TYLER BIGELOW HOUSE, RIVERSIDE STREET
Birthplace of George Tyler Bigelow
to Watertown. Her family history must be typical. There must be many among the fifteen thousand people who have moved in to Watertown in the last twenty years who are coming back, perhaps without realizing it, to the first American home of some of their ancestors. Among the 512 ancestors whom every one has in the ninth generation, there is a large chance that, if any came from New England, at least one or two came from Watertown. The possession of a Watertown name, or in lesser degree the possession of a bit of Watertown soil (for it is also interesting to run back a title-deed), serves to make history real and personal. Our forebears did not solve all the problems of government. One problem which outweighs all other local problems to-day is the problem of assimilating the vast influx in population of the present century. How are we so to interest and inspire all these new people who have poured in from East and West alike that they will take an active and intelligent interest in town government? Watertown is proud of a town meeting that is as old as any in the New World, but a town meeting cannot continue to function in the face of indifference or superficial interest. Watertown is fortunate that the level of intelligence of its new citizens is so high that this question can receive a more generous answer than it got on November 30, 1635, when it was

"Agreed, by the consent of the Freemen, (in consideration there be too many Inhabitants in the Towne, and the Towne thereby in danger to be ruinated) that no Foreaner coming into the Towne shall have any benefit of common-age or land undivided, but what they shall purchase."
GETTING ALONG IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

As soon as wheat and rye were successfully raised, a mill was needed and the dam was built at its present site with a mill race which made the land now occupied by Lewandos and the new delta an island. The mill itself, in which Thomas Mayhew, as agent for ex-Governor Cradock, had a half interest and Elder Edward How the other half interest, stood at the end of Spring Street. It was built in June, 1634, as the following letter proves.

Letter of Thomas Mayhew to John Winthrop
To the worshipfull John Wynthropp this dd in Boston.

Sir,—
I doe hereby request your worshipp to deliuer this bearer that hempe yow spake of, for caulkinge the pynnase: and I doe farther intreate yow to lend Mr. Cradock the hellpe of your teeme, a day or two, to hellpe carry the timber for buillding the mill at Watertowne. I haue sent vnto Mr. Doomer. I hope he will afford me his hellpe; that with the hellpe of our owne wee may doe it in two daies. The reason I desire to haue it donne with such expedition is for that the cattell must be watched whillst they are about it, in reguard they will be from home, & soe doubtlesse otherwise would stray, or at least runn home: I will at any time, yf your worshipp haue occasion in the like kind, fulfill your desire: the time wee intend to goe about it is the second or third day of the next weeke. Thus ceasing farther to trouble yow at present, saluteinge you with all due respecte, committing you to the Lords protecion, I rest

Your worshipps to commaund,

Thomas Mayhew

Meadesford, the 12th of the fowerth Moneth, June, 1634:
THE THOMAS MAYHEW HOUSE
Built in 1636

THE GRIST MILL MAIN OPPOSITE SPRING STREET
Site now included in Delta
Types of homes of early settlers
HOME OF JOSEPH TAINTER, CORNER OF LEXINGTON AND MAIN STREETS

From a sketch by Rosamund Coolidge. Built by Simon Fire before 1640. Demolished, 1829
In the meantime the New Towne, soon to be called Cambridge, had been laid out and had taken the land between the river and Fresh Pond belonging to Sir Richard Saltonstall’s first settlement. The weir for fishing, for which Governor Winthrop had given permission in 1632, was between the Galen Street Bridge (in those days only a ford) and the landing-place by Dorchester Fields. It was natural, then, to relocate the town centre near the mill. The meeting-house was then on the hill (near the present Hillside Road) facing a common and training field which occupied the whole plot between Mount Auburn, Arlington, and Belmont Streets, and Winsor Avenue. An attempt was made to gather the scattered inhabitants by laying out small lots in a plot bounded by Main, Lexington and Warren Streets and granting them to the farmers who inhabited “most remote from the meeting-house,” but many preferred to stay on their farms, and sold these lots to others.

The origin of town government, for which the Charter had not provided, was in the necessity for a fair division of land and for intelligent and prompt decision of other purely local problems. Up to 1634, the court of eight or nine Assistants, or the General Court of two deputies from each town, had made the large grants and recognized the small grants, which had been parcelled out without strict legal titles. The separate existence of the town was recognized on October, 1630, though the town bounds were not definitely fixed until 1638, when they included most of Lincoln and Belmont and all of Waltham and Weston. In order to settle local affairs after the population grew too large to be managed by the General Court, the freemen met in 1634 and selected three men to manage the civil
affairs of the town. The first Selectmen were William Jennison, Brian Pendleton and John Eddy. The number of Selectmen varied in after years from eleven to seven until 1742, then to five until 1825 and to three up to now. Various towns have claimed the distinction of having the first Board of Selectmen, a peculiarly New England institution. The older towns of Salem and Plymouth were not thus governed until long after their settlement. Plymouth did not even have a Town Clerk, before 1636, and chose its first Selectmen in 1665. Salem in March, 1648, chose its first Selectmen and called them the Seven Men. Cambridge chose its first Selectmen February 3, 1635.

Dorchester and Charlestown have hitherto contended for the first place, apparently overlooking the claim of Watertown. Dorchester bases its claim upon the order of October 8, 1633, but the language of the vote shows that the order was intended to provide for a monthly town meeting, and, because it was difficult to get a quorum so often, they tried to oblige twelve men to attend every meeting, but any other freeman could attend and have an equal voice and vote, or, in the absence of any or all of the twelve, whatever was decided by those present was to stand in force until the next monthly meeting.

Dorchester Records — October 8, 1633:

"An agreement made by the whole consent and vote of the Plantation made Moonedday 8th of October 1633.

"Imprimus it is ordered that for the generall good and well ordering of the affayres of the Plantation their shall be every Mooneday before the Court by eight of the Clocke in the morning, and P'sently upon the beating of the drum, a generall meeting of the inhabitants of the Plantation att the meeting house, there to settle (and sett dwnce) such orders as may tend to the generall good as aforesaid; and every man to be bound thereby without gaynesaying or resistance.

"It is also agreed that there shall be twelve men selected out of the Company that may or the greatest p't of them meeet, as aforesaid to determine as aforesaid, yet so as it is desired that most of the Plantation will kepe the meeting
Apparently Dorchester's trouble was from lack of attendance, so on October 28, 1634, two months after Watertown's order, another order was passed setting up a Board of Selectmen as we know it to-day:

"It is agreed that their shall be Tenn men chosen to order all the affayres of the Plantation, to continue for one yeare, to meete monthly according to the order Oct. 8, 1633 in the page 15 and no order to be established without seven of them at the least and concluded by the major p'te of these seven of them and all the inhabitants to stand bound by the orders so made as aforesayd according to the scope of a former order in May 11th, 1631."

Charlestown passed a preliminary order on June 16, 1634:

"Agreed that Thomas Beecher, William Jennings and Ralph Sprague be at town meetings to assist in ordering their affaires, and that they present this town at the next General Court at Newtowne in September in the quality of Deputies."

Concerning this order, Frothingham, the Charlestown constantly and all that are there although none of the Twelve shall have a free voyce as any of the 12 and that the greate[r] vote both of the 12 and the other shall be of force and efficasy as aforesayd.

"And it is likewise ordered that all things concluded as aforesayd shall stand in force and be obeyed until the next monethly meeting and afterwardes if it be not contradicted and otherwise ordered upon the sayd monethly meet[ing] by the greatest p'te of those that are P'sent as aforesayd [...] Moreover because the Court in Winter in the vacancy of the sayd [...] this meeteinge to continue till the first Mooneday in the moneth. 7. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Eliweld Pummery (Mr. Richards) John Pearce, George Hull, William Phelps, Thom. Foard."

With reference to the word "Court" in the Dorchester Records here quoted, Charles Francis Adams says: "The body of freemen or inhabitants constituted the General Court of the town, subsequently called the General Town Meeting, and the townsmen, later on the Selectmen, were the Board of Assistants, or as they would now be called, the Directors." (C. F. Adams: "The Genesis of the Massachusetts Town," Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society, 1891.)
historian, says: "No other specification is given of the duties of this committee. But their local government was not yet to their minds." Charlestown's trouble arose from too large attendance: "By reason of many men meeting things were not so easily brought unto a joynnt issue." Accordingly February 10, 1635, the following order was passed:

"An order made by the inhabitants of Charlestown at a full meeting for the government of the Town by Selectmen."

"In consideration of the great trouble and charge of the Inhabitants of Charlestown by reason of the frequent meeting of the townsmen in generall, and by reason of many men meeting, things were not so easily brought unto a joynnt issue. It is therefore agreed by the sayde townsmen joynly, that these eleven men whose names are written on the other syde (with the advise of Pastor and Teacher desired in any case of conscience) shall intreat of all such business as shall conscercne the Townsmen, the choise of officers excepted, and what they, or the greater part of them shall conclude, the rest of the town willingly submit unto as their owne proper act, and these 11 to continue in this employment for one yeare next insuing the date hereof being dated this 10th of February 1634 [1635, New Style]."

With reference to this order, and the use of the word "Selectmen," what Frothingham has to say about the Charlestown records is especially interesting and illuminating:

"The original records prior to 1662 may be found in a volume made up of manuscript, some of it bearing a date as early as 1593 and some of it as late as 1767, and bound without regard to matter or date."

"The original records commence with the year 1662, and with few exceptions are perfect to the present day."

"In 1664, the first volume of the records was prepared, perhaps from a large volume frequently referred to but not now extant. — It was written by John Greene, son of the ruling elder of the Church. He collected the facts from 'known gentlemen that lived and were active' in the events it relates, and read the relation to the selectmen, who consented that it should 'remain' a part of the records. It occupies seven pages of the volume. Its traditionary character
With regard to the use of the word "Selectmen" in the caption of the order creating this form of government and the caption itself, it is plainly apparent that the handwriting of the caption is different from that of the order, and further it may be added that the word "Selectmen" was not in use at this period. This discrepancy apparently escaped Frothingham's notice. Such boards were called the Three Men, Five, Seven, Nine or more Men as the case might be.

The first approach to the use of the term "Selectmen" may be found in the Colony Laws in 1642, where they are called "Selected Townsmen" and in the "Book of the General Laws and Libertyes" which was found in England and bought by the Huntington Library for a large price, they are called "Select Townsmen" in 1646-47. The first known use of the word is in the Boston records in 1642. Dorchester first used it in 1648. Dedham and Watertown in 1649.

Watertown's order creating a Board of Selectmen, passed on August 23, 1634, over two months before that of Dorchester and nearly seven months before Charlestown, reads as follows:

"Agreed by the consent of the Freeman, that there shalbe Chosene three persons to be [...] the ordering of the civill affaires of the Towne. One of them to serve as Towne Clark, and shall keep the Records and Acts of the Towne. The three chosen are William Jennison, Briam Pembleton, John Eddie."

appears upon its face. It certainly cannot be relied upon as to dates. Nor can the remainder of this volume be depended upon as an exact transcript of the original."

"The selectmen ordered grants of land to be verbatim, but in 'other things,' the copyist was allowed to use his discretion and skill in reducing them 'to the most brief and clear language.'"
The records of Watertown previous to August 23, 1634, were not kept, but from the explicit language of the vote creating a Board of Selectmen, it is fair to assume that in the absence of any preamble giving the reasons therefor, like that of Dorchester and Charlestown, it was not a sudden change on the part of the town. Watertown in 1634 and for several years afterward was the largest town in the Colony and its experience was probably like Charlestown's; that is, "by reason of many men meeting things were not so easily brought unto a joynt issue."

In regard to the claim of Dorchester, that the order of October 8, 1633, meant a Board of Selectmen, the best consensus of opinion would be that it might be the forerunner of such a board but nothing more. The claim of Charlestown to the distinction may be dismissed on the evidence of the date given in the records of the town. The claim in favor of Watertown to first place, therefore, seems conclusive.

The same distraction that troubles some of our public officials to-day was prevalent in the early days of the Colony, as witness this notation in Winthrop's Journal, vol. I, p. 99:

"One John Edye, a godly man of Watertown fell distracted and getting out one evening could not be found; but eight days after, he came again of himself. He had kept his strength and color, yet had eaten nothing (as must be conceived) all that time. He recovered his understanding again in good measure, and lived very orderly, but would now and then be a little distempered."

John Eddy was one of our first Selectmen, already referred to. He probably visited his brother Samuel Eddy at Plymouth on this occasion, which would account for keeping his strength and color.
Much has been written about the restrictions on suffrage in the early days; J. T. Adams insisting that 99 per cent were disfranchised. This statement would be misleading if applied to Watertown. The original division of the plow-lands shows that there were about one hundred householders in Watertown during the early years. At the same time about a hundred were admitted freemen; that is, admitted to the voting privilege. Many of these moved to new settlements, but at any one time at least half the householders were voters. It does not seem reasonable to use a population figure including women and children in making a percentage figure of voters. The twentieth century was reluctant to admit women to suffrage. It never occurred to the seventeenth century that indentured servants or laborers who drifted from town to town earning their two or three shillings a day had any right or interest in town affairs, which dealt in those early days in distributing land, making provision for fencing and pasturing cattle, and raising money to pay for the ministry, the meeting-house, the schoolmaster, the support of the poor and the building of bridges and highways. Neither was a tax imposed on them. The Watertown records show that the town followed the custom of the General Court and “levied upon every man proportionally unto his estate.” The poll tax came later. The disfranchised laborers, the younger sons, the newcomers had no vote, but also neither obligations nor responsibilities. They could purchase Watertown land and apply for admission as freemen, or they could go West with the constant stream to new communities and there get free land, a vote and a tax bill. There were, of course, some respectable and prominent early Watertown settlers who never were admitted as freemen,
either because they were not church members, or because they had not decided whether to go West, or possibly because it was no great handicap to lack the legal right to vote. Joseph Bemis, Thomas Flagg, Roger Wellington, William Bond, William Goddard and John Nevinson all held important offices without being freemen at the time, and one can be sure they had an active voice in town meetings. Attendance at town meeting was not limited to registered voters until the Turnstile Act of 1908.

Later in the century the Court did not so readily admit freemen, as the grip of the more narrow-minded became firmer, and the conservative seaboard got the upper hand. The privileges of the freemen hung in the balance after the loss of the Massachusetts Bay Charter in 1684, when a Royal Governor was appointed. While the Rev. Increase Mather was in England in 1688–89 trying to get the old Charter restored, which limited the franchise to church members, the people of Watertown at a town meeting on May 20, 1689, instructed their representatives to vote for the return of the Charter, with this significant restriction, “that the number of freemen be enlarged further than have been the custom of this colony formerly.”

The reaction from the witchcraft delusion also weakened the hold of the church. There was one unfortunate witchcraft case in Cambridge, but the delusion was never general in Watertown. A certain Goody Kendall was tried and condemned in Cambridge for causing the death of the Jennison child of Watertown, but the Court did not call the child’s parents as witnesses, and they thought the child died from natural causes. Richard Browne, alert as ever, made a protest that the woman had been condemned on insufficient evidence, and indeed it turned out that the
poor woman’s accuser was a woman of low character. Mr. Gibbs, the minister, on his return from Salem Village, where he had gone on May 30, 1692, to attend the public examination of witches, wrote in his diary: “Wondered at what I saw, but how to judge and conclude I am at a loss.”

The Watertown records for the early years of the town’s history throw many interesting side-lights on the life of the times. Watertown in the seventeenth century was essentially a cattle-raising community so that the greater part of every town meeting was devoted to making rules about swine, cattle and fences. The big oaks were frequently threatened, for wood was in great demand. It must have required fourteen or fifteen cords to keep a family supplied for a year, and the use of wood for fences (four rails being required to make a legal fence), before there had been time to pile the stone walls, made trees scarce and valuable. In 1647 the town voted to mark certain trees along the highway with a W “that shall continue for shade,” and the penalty for cutting was eighteen shillings for every tree. Similar penalties were imposed for cutting trees on any of the common lands.

In 1648 the total tax was about one pound per family; the total town expenses were sixty-nine pounds and the “country” (State) tax was forty-four pounds. The farmers could pay in grain or work out the tax by road work. In 1637 the town set aside eight days for road-building and repairing and every man (except those exempt from training) was fined five shillings a day if he did not come with a wheelbarrow, mattock and spade. Abraham Browne was the surveyor who laid out the early roads, and they were of generous width (six rods) for convenience in driving cattle. Mill Street (Mount Auburn) ran from Sir Richard’s landing
to the grist-mill; the Boston Road (Galen Street) crossed the river here and continued through Roxbury and over the neck (Washington Street) into Boston. A continuation of this Great Road, as it was also called, ran to the Watertown Farms (Weston) and then on to Connecticut and New York; it was later called Sudbury Road and now Main Street. The old Concord Road (Lexington Street) led off this road to the north. Common Street ran to the big King's Common where now are Waverley Oaks, Beaver Ponds and the MacLean Asylum grounds.

The highway- or bridge-repairing days were pleasant social occasions. In 1649, the town paid Deacon Child for wine for the workmen. A century later, 1747, part of the bill for repairing the bridge was 3 shillings 6 pence for food and 83 shillings 6 pence for rum.

The bridge was a constant source of expense and worry, and it was a standing grievance that the bridge which served all the traffic from the west into Boston, except what was accommodated by the Charlestown ferry, should be built and kept up by Watertown alone. When Weston was set off in 1712 and Waltham in 1738, it was only on condition that they should continue to share in the maintenance of the bridge. Yet when Cambridge in 1663 built its first bridge near Harvard Square, there was considerable protest from Watertown, partly due to the diversion of trade and partly to fear that navigation would be obstructed. Carriages could ford the river at low tide and there was a ferry as well. The first bridge of 1647 was narrow, for horse and foot traffic; the wider carriage bridge was built about 1718 and looked much as it did until 1908 when the new bridge replaced it.

Beef cattle went out every spring to the far end of town
OLD BRIDGE, GALEN STREET, ABOUT 1870

NEW BRIDGE, GALEN STREET, 1908
Showing a portion of Lewando's
near Sudbury under a herdsman’s care. Milch cows were pastured in four herds on the different common fields near the village. A few neighboring farms combined to hire a boy to drive them out and back every day. The amount of milk they gave was small by modern standards and the period was during the grass season only. The milk was used almost wholly for cheese and butter; it was a matter for comment that Mr. Hooker’s party drank milk while driving their cows over the road to settle Hartford, Connecticut.
VI

WATERTOWN REFUSES TO COMPROMISE

By the eighteenth century, cattle-raising was becoming less important to the farmers of Eastern Watertown. The growth of Boston gave them a market for diversified produce and many of them lost interest in their grazing privileges. These Proprietors, who had inherited the grazing rights on the common fields, met in 1714 to protect their interests, and gradually sold off parts of their land, using (1728) one hundred pounds for the ministerial place in the East Precinct and building (1730) a stone wall around the old burying-place.

During these years the town was literally and figuratively split in two by quarrels between the eastern and western districts. The first struggle was to have the meeting-house in a more convenient location. The forty or fifty settlers on "Watertown Farms," over near the Sudbury and Dedham boundary, attended churches there and petitioned in 1685 for exemption from taxation to support the Watertown minister. The farmers west of Beaver Brook soon joined with them, and the dispute grew more bitter until in 1692 the town asked the Governor to settle it. The famous Judge Samuel Sewall was one of the committee which decided that the church should be built at the junction of Lexington, Orchard and Belmont Streets. The wealthy farmers of the East End fought this decision, but the new church was built in 1695. The western farmers were no better satisfied. At a town meeting in 1694, discussion got so heated that the moderator adjourned the meet-
REV. JOHN BAILEY

From a portrait owned by Massachusetts Historical Society, 1686–1690

PARSONAGE BUILT FOR REV. JOHN BAILEY, 1686
Later occupied by Revs. Henry Gibbs and Seth Storer
ing. The contentious party had another moderator appointed and passed some votes which the Selectmen thereupon declared invalid. The minister, Mr. Gibbs, refused to preach in the new meeting-house, so Mr. Angier was called. The East End faction then repaired the old meeting-house and called Mr. Gibbs. When he was ordained, Mr. Sewall's diary tells us, it had to be in the open air because the Selectmen, who sided with the West faction, would not suffer the assembly to enter the meeting-house. (This Mr. Gibbs left a legacy of one hundred pounds to Harvard and to the church "his silver bowl with a foot" on his death in 1723. His contemporary in the West church was Rev. Warham Williams whose father was minister in Deerfield at the time of the massacre. He saw his mother and two brothers slain by the Indians and with his father and several others was marched through the December woods two hundred miles northward to Quebec and kept in captivity by the French for several years until an exchange of prisoners could be made.)

With their own minister to support, the East faction refused to vote money to mend the new meeting-house and it soon fell into disrepair. The extreme Western farmers also kept up their agitation and in December, 1712, the town voted to approve their petition to form a new township, and Weston was set off. In 1720 the new church was moved to the corner of Beaver and Lyman Streets. The East church moved to the top of Common Street Hill, where the wealthy Eastern proprietors, as has been said, built a parsonage. This was the centre of the town from north to south and convenient for the North and East sections.

The spirit shown in this controversy was the same spirit
which brought on the Revolutionary War: there was the same unwillingness of either side to compromise; the same use of illegal methods when legal failed. The underlying struggle of the poor against the rich, which in Boston resulted in frequent riots and clashes between the Whigs and the Tories, was by no means so bitter in Watertown where all alike were farmers, but there is some evidence of it here too. The issue of the conflict is also characteristic: both sides rather than compromise an inch were willing to see first Weston and then Waltham secede. Another illustration of the revolutionary spirit was the attempt to boycott the newly founded Boston produce market in 1734. The town voted to fine any one twenty shillings who carried anything there for sale.

A further change becomes evident in the records themselves. The informal style of the sixteen hundreds gives place in the next century to a very formal legalistic style which reminds one of Edmund Burke's characterization of the colonists as a nation of lawyers. It is obvious that the absorption of the first century in doctrine and church government has given place to an equal absorption in legal rights and civil government.

The separation of Waltham in 1738 reflects even less credit on the town as a whole. It was the result of a protracted quarrel over a schoolhouse, or lack of one, for that district, in which the passion stirred by the church quarrel was carried over into school affairs.

There are several facts about education in the early days which a pious historian might gloss over. The General Court early made a law requiring reading, writing and catechism, but it appears that the voters were often fined for not complying with the law. The first settlers con-
tained an unusual number of well-educated men, and almost all the well-to-do farmers continued to send at least one son to Harvard to prepare for the ministry. Among the two hundred families in Watertown in 1720, Dr. Prince was able to sell ten copies of his history of New England, that interesting work which starts with Adam and Eve and stops abruptly in the middle of 1630 because the printer said the volume was getting too bulky. Mr. Samuel Coolidge, M.A., Mr. Thomas Livermore, Mr. Seth Storer and Mr. Warham Williams each took one and Mr. Nathan Fiske took six.

Education for women was entirely neglected. Only the exceptional woman could even read or write. John Hunt was a graduate of Harvard who developed a cough which prevented his preaching, so he moved to Watertown and started a rum-distillery on Water Street. He was absolutely opposed to any book-learning whatever for his two pretty daughters. Katy and Betsy Hunt, who were known as the Watertown beauties, were variously affected by this disability. Katy missed a match with Elbridge Gerry, who boarded with her father while the Committee of Safety sat at Watertown, because she could neither read nor answer the letters he later wrote her from Philadelphia. Betsy’s suitor, Joseph Pearse Palmer, however, was a student at Harvard, and carried on a successful courtship while giving her weekly lessons in writing, arithmetic and so forth. Betsy Hunt Palmer was the grandmother of Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, Mrs. Horace Mann, Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne and George Palmer Putnam, and to name her grandchildren is to mark the tremendous improvement in education during the half-century.

Reading and writing were at first taught to the boys at
home, or in neighborhood schools, then under a schoolmaster who also taught enough Latin to prepare the boys for Harvard. In Watertown there was only one school, and not always that. It was increasingly difficult to get a teacher. Harvard students were sometimes hired for short terms. Richard Norcross, the first teacher whose name has come down to us, was chosen in 1651, and was still teaching in 1687. He was to be paid twenty-five pounds a year and what fees he could get from Latin scholars. At one town meeting they voted to ask him to give the town the benefit if he had many fees from out of town. School was to keep eight hours a day in summer and four in winter. For each pupil the parents were to send a quarter cord of wood to the schoolhouse. The spelling of the town clerk in 1677 is eloquent: “ordured that Captin mason and Simon stone shall goo to John fiske to see if his children be taught to Read inglish and thear catticize and deacon heastings and father coolidg to willyeam price and john whiticus and leftenant and Corporall bond to gorg lorranc.”

This unusual diligence was due to the fact that the schoolmaster, Lieutenant Sherman, was also Selectman, Moderator, and carpenter, in charge of repairing the schoolhouse.

Samuel Coolidge, the schoolmaster in 1751, was a learned man, but he was subject to fits of insanity so that he had to be shut up and “chained if no other methods will prevail”; yet the Selectmen tried him as schoolmaster again and again.

In the year that Waltham was set off, the proprietors of common lands turned in all their land to the town to be sold and the money “to be let out at interest to help support the Gospel ministry and the Grammar and English
REV. SETH STORER, 1724–1774
From a portrait by Smibert owned by Langdon Warner, Esq.

PARSONAGE ON MOUNT AUBURN STREET, 1759–1822
Site now occupied by Saint John’s M.E. Church
school”; and the schools improved after this time. At the same time the town narrowed the streets, selling two rods' width to the abutters, some of whom had already enclosed the town’s land. This gave the town a good-sized fund, so that, while the minister in Goldsmith’s deserted village was “passing rich on forty pounds a year,” the town was paying Mr. Seth Storer one hundred and eighty pounds.

The currency, however, was badly depreciated because of the paper money issued by the State to pay for the fruitless expeditions to Canada, and when the “old Tener” money was redeemed for silver in 1750 at about a third its face value, it was a heavy blow to people of property. At that time the minister’s salary was reduced to sixty-six pounds.

The town early adopted a policy of warning out of town any newcomer who seemed liable to become a public charge and in this way kept down to a minimum the amount spent for the poor. The care taken of Watertown’s own poor, however, was usually fair and adequate and certainly received the detailed attention of the town fathers as they sat in the tavern drinking flip and talking over the town business. The one or two elderly widows or aged men who needed to be cared for were usually boarded in a private family.

In 1742, two persons appeared and offered to take the Widow Webb to board for nine shillings a week. It was agreed that the widow take her choice whose house she chose to live at and a committee of two was appointed to know her mind.

In 1743, several persons appeared who offered to keep the said widow a month apiece without charging the town anything.
In 1748, agreed that Mr. John Coolidge’s wife be desired to procure what is needful and necessary for the mending of the Widow Webb’s stays, and to “git them mended and bring Acc’t thereof to the Selectmen.”

Then the town bought a new hearse-cloth (four yards of black broadcloth at ten shillings a yard) and directed that the old one be used for a dress for the widow.

On the death of a town charge the Selectmen had a special meeting to procure a coffin and get the grave dug and see that six quarts of rum be provided at the tavern for the funeral. Perhaps the Widow Webb was laid out in the old hearse-cloth, and covered with the new, and no doubt all the Selectmen attended the funeral.

The problem of how to care for the French “Nuterals” from Grand Pré, who were quartered on Watertown in 1755 by the General Court, was a difficult one. John Hunt, one of the Selectmen, quartered them at first, and Captain Nathaniel Coolidge took one of the French boys into his family. In 1767, “being informed that the French family were desirous of going to settle in Canady,” the Selectmen arranged for their passage at three dollars a head, and it was probably a happy parting on both sides.

The Selectmen often paid citizens for taking care of near relatives. On two or three occasions the records speak of paying a man for boarding his brother’s widow or his daughter’s child.

This century marked a tremendous step forward in medicine. In the eighteenth century an average of three-quarters of a million persons died annually in Europe from smallpox. Practically all who were exposed took the disease, unless they had recovered from it in a former epidemic, and a third of those who took it died. Dr.
Zabdiel Boylston, of Brookline, grandson of Thomas Boylston, first settler of Watertown, attacked this terrible scourge. Spurred on by Cotton Mather and the hearsay reports of the use of inoculation in Turkey, he successfully inoculated his own son on June 27, 1721. About two hundred and ninety others were inoculated after this first successful trial but when the news got around it resulted in mob violence. Inoculation reduced the mortality to one per cent, but of course it was much less safe and much more painful than modern vaccination, and people were very slow in accepting it.

In 1792 there was a serious epidemic in Watertown and a large number of progressive people were inoculated. The other citizens were soon up in arms and called a special town meeting in September and voted: “That the Selectmen be directed to use their influence to prevent the spreading of smallpox in any part of town.”

This trusting faith in the ability of the Selectmen was not justified by results, and in November another meeting was called and voted:

“To provide houses to remove those that have the smallpox.
“To request those that are infected by inoculation to remove to some convenient place
and “That no person in town shall inoculate or be inoculated upon penalty of the Selectmen entering into prosecution.”

Dr. Marshall Spring was moderator of this meeting.

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The quotations used in the text can be readily found in the records for the year mentioned. The published records are also well indexed.
One can imagine with what heat the news was received in Watertown, in the seventeen-sixties, that new duties on tea, paper and glass were imposed by Parliament. Among the merchants of Boston, who had much to lose, there were many Tories, but Whig sentiment was strong in Watertown. The Selectmen called a meeting in January, 1768, to read the letter from the Boston Committee of Correspondence. The resolution passed shows the very arguments then current and the mixture of lofty idealism with country common-sense, while the cheerfulness with which the men gave up their wives' tea was fully revenged by the gentler sex in the twentieth century:

"The town of Watertown being alarmed at the Late Impositions on the Colonies and perceiving the Streights and Difficulties the People of this province must be brought into by lessening the Medium of Trade, have considered with pleasure the attempts made for laying aside the use of Foreign articles we may well do without, and the Resolutions many Towns have come into for the promotion of Industry and the encouragement of their own manufactures, do also Cheerfully and Unanimously Vote That we are ready to join in any patriotick Endeavors to Lesson our Importations and thereby prevent our Gold and Silver from giving us the Slipp. That we consent to lay aside the use not only of the Articles Enumerated by the town of Boston in their resolves but of all foreign Teas as Expensive and pernicious as well as unnecessary, this Continent abounding with many Herbs of a more Salubri-"
IOUS QUALITY which if we were as much used to as the poisonous Bohea, would no doubt in time be as Agreeable and perhaps much more so and whilst by a Manly Influence we Expect our women to make this Sacrifice to the good of their Country we hereby Declare we shall highly Honour and Esteem the Encouragement of our own Manufactures and the General use of the productions of the Continent this being in our Judgment at this time a Necessary means (Under God) of Rendering us a happy and a free people...."

The following instructions were unanimously Voted to be given to their Representative:

"We your Constituents the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Watertown; being legally Assembled: and having Deliberately considered the Melancholy and Distress'd Scituation of our affairs as of the Province in General So of our Respective Towns, and having with the Greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction beheld a Surprising Spirit to Promote Economy, Industry and Frugality prevail in many of our Towns as Appears by their Resolutions — we therefore Advise and Charge you Sir: as our Representative to Govern and Conduct your Self agreeable to those Salutary Instructions given by our Respectable Metropolis to their Representatives, and we Desire you would be on your Guard against any who under false pretences of Patriotick Zeal to their Country may Endeavour to Draw you into any Rash or Disorderly Measures Either Disrespectful to the Best of Sovereigns or undutiful to our Mother Country, But that you Coolly and Dispassionately join and Repeatedly join if Expedient in all firm Vigorous but most loyal measures in Asserting our Charter Priviledges and for Obtaining releif of those grievances which otherwise threaten us with Impending Ruin."

Lieutenant Daniel Whitney was the Representative,
and also a member of the committee which drew up the resolutions.

In September, the town appointed a member to go to the convention called by Boston. In February, 1773, they passed unanimously another long resolution saying that they "are filled with fearful Apprehensions that there is a design laid not only to oppress but to Inslave us," but they have hopes the matter may be settled by the "Glorious Stand which the Representative body of the People and the Honorable his Majesty's Council are making."

In the midst of this excitement, perhaps as a result of the sinking of local feuds in the greater struggle, far better provision is made for education. The town votes in 1766 to have a school committee and authorizes four or five small dame schools and two schoolhouses where school was to be kept twelve weeks alternately.

As the excitement increased, town meetings were held more and more frequently. In June, 1774, the town appropriated twenty pounds to buy more ammunition. The fourth article in the warrant mentions the country as a whole for the first time "to take into Consideration the Difficult and Distressed State to which this Province in Particular and America in General are brought into by the Acts of British Parlement." The people are separating themselves already in thought into Americans against British.

The adjourned meeting reassembled two weeks later and approved the resolutions entered into at Concord. They then provided that the militia should drill two hours every week and that an inspection of their weapons be made. The ammunition, which was usually kept in the meeting-house, was left to the Selectmen to secure secretly as best
they could, in anticipation of an expedition such as took place the following April. Money collected for the Province taxes was held in the town treasury until further orders. Instructions were drawn up for Captain Jonathan Brown, who was to go to Salem to the General Court on October 5.

By January 5, the militia were referred to as minute men and officers were chosen to put them in the best posture of defence. The town meeting met again on January 16, 1775, and allowed four coppers per man to be spent for refreshment on the weekly training day. Two weeks later they were again in session and voted to ask advice of the Provincial Congress, and two weeks after that they voted to mount the great guns as soon as possible. In another fortnight came the annual March meeting with twenty-one articles in the warrant, and this was adjourned under the mounting excitement for one week. The minute men were expecting the British troops to come out for their ammunition any time. Many Boston people were moving out to Watertown, including John Hunt’s daughter and her husband, Joseph Pearse Palmer, who was Quartermaster-General, and her father-in-law, General Palmer, who was a member of the Committee of Safety. Here also was Elbridge Gerry, and Joseph Warren spent the night at the Hunt house whenever he was in Watertown. Henry Knox, afterward General, brought his young bride to the Cook house near by on Watertown Street.

Fortunate, indeed, for the Patriots’ cause was the escape from Boston of the printer Edes, who came up the river by night with a press and some type and continued for more than a year to issue from his little shop near the bridge in Watertown his Boston Gazette and Country Journal. This
Here Paul Revere lived in 1775-76. General Henry Knox and his bride also lived here for a short time after escaping from Boston in 1775.
THE SIMON COOLIDGE HOUSE, GROVE STREET, ONCE OCCUPIED BY
JOSEPH COOLIDGE
paper carried patriotic news all over the country. The Boston Patriots fully realized the value of propaganda. So many Boston people were here that a Boston town meeting and a Boston Massacre commemoration meeting were held in the Watertown meeting-house in 1776. Here in the Cook house, Paul Revere engraved paper money for the Provincial Congress.

The nineteenth of April, 1775, was a day of alarms and anxious waiting. The leaders were early warned that three men had been killed and hostilities actually commenced at Lexington. No one knew where or when the British troops were likely to appear. A brigade marched through Watertown before daylight, and all day there was constant traffic through town as the women and children drove off to get out of danger, and the companies of minute men from the south and west marched across the bridge at Watertown and hurried up the Lexington Road or over the Menotomy Road to harass the British retreat. The local company of seventy men under Captain Samuel Barnard, after waiting in vain for orders, marched over to Lexington during the day.

Joseph Coolidge, forty-four years old, one of the tax-collectors of Watertown, lived in the little cottage on Grove Street just beyond the Old Burying Ground. He offered to guide a company over the road, and left never to return. He was the only Watertown man killed that day. His wife, at the first alarm, had buried the tax-books for safety. She was left with seven children.

Again this year the town meeting adjourned from month to month, but the time for talk was past. At the June meeting only two men appeared, so the meeting dissolved.
The night before the battle of Bunker Hill, General Joseph Warren spent at the Hunt house on Galen Street. Mrs. Betsy Hunt Palmer's diary says:

"On the fifteenth [sixteenth] of June following, I met Gen. Warren for the last time. He had been our family physician and I am sure, next to my husband, I liked him better than anybody. He was a handsome man and wore a tie wig, he had a fine color in his face and light blue eyes. He dined with us and while at dinner said, 'Come my little girl, drink a glass of wine with me for the last time, for I am going on the Hill tomorrow and I shall never come off.'"

Dr. Marshall Spring, of Watertown, was a Tory, but he was so well liked for his eccentric humor and his skill as a physician that he was not molested even at the time that mobs were burning and pillaging Tory houses in Cambridge and Boston. He went off to Lexington at the first alarm and cared for the wounded all day. There are many amusing stories told about him. After his death money was found all over the house concealed in chair-cushions and sofas. Thacher's *American Medical Biography* (1806) has this dry note about him:

"Among the circumstances which contributed to the great reputation of Dr. Spring was his successful mode of treating tetanus by the use of ardent spirit. Observing the total relaxation of the muscles of a man in a fit of intoxication the idea occurred to him that inducing drunkenness might prove a remedy, and his first trial was attended with complete success; and during the rest of his life he continued to repress unbounded confidence in its efficacy. The same confidence prevails among the people within the circle of his practice, and whenever symptoms of lock-jaw are discovered immediate recourse is had to this supposed powerful remedy."
THE JOHN HUNT HOUSE, GALEN STREET, NOW ON WATER STREET

General Joseph Warren boarded here in 1775 and breakfasted in the room marked X June 17. Birthplace of Anne Whitney

DR. MARSHALL SPRING’S HOUSE, MAIN STREET

Later the home of Edward Bangs
After the war, he was Representative from Watertown in the General Court and later a member of the Governor's Council, where he maintained his singularity by turning Jeffersonian Democrat.

Until after the evacuation of Boston, the Provincial Congress met in Watertown meeting-house, at the corner of Common and Mount Auburn Streets. James Warren, of Plymouth, presided over it after Dr. Joseph Warren's death. James Warren lived in the Edmund Fowle house, which then stood where Marshall Street joins Mount Auburn Street. In order to put the revolutionary government on a firmer legal basis, the leaders revived the old charter and called their meetings a session of the Great and General Court. While this met in the church, the smaller Council met in the Fowle house. Here Mrs. James Warren greeted Mrs. Washington when she came through Watertown in December, 1775, to join her husband in Cambridge.

The further history of the Revolution in Watertown is a story of mounting debts and constant efforts to supply the quota of men needed for the army. There was no large standing army during the long years of the war, but companies were raised with short enlistment periods for special expeditions, and after the theatre of war shifted to New York and farther south, few Watertown men were under arms at any one time; not that heroes were lacking, but because Congress could not feed a large army. The Hunt brothers, Thomas and Ephraim, are said to have walked one on either side of Major André on his way to execution. Captain Fowle served on Lafayette's staff at Yorktown. Captain Bemis served throughout the war; Colonel Bond and Captain Harrington died at Ticonderoga. Some
towns, reflecting the jealousy of the privates at the better food and clothing rationed to the officers, refused to pay the officers anything. Watertown voted to give officers and privates the same pay, and that in hard cash.

In 1780 the town voted 15,000 pounds, paper, for beef for the army, and later 24,000 pounds for the same purpose, but 1600 dollars in hard money to hire the town's quota of soldiers. It was voted that any persons that chose to pay their taxes in paper money should pay 75 paper dollars in lieu of one silver dollar. The financial difficulties of the people are reflected in the number of tax abatements allowed. The depreciated currency and disorganized market and the high taxes made life very hard, but the capital of Watertown citizens was chiefly in the form of land, so it could not melt away as did so many Boston fortunes.

In 1780, the town voted to approve the form of a new civil constitution, and Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and five Senators from Middlesex County were chosen by ballot. John Hancock received forty-five votes for Governor and James Bowdoin forty-three votes for Lieutenant-Governor, which was the whole number brought in. This was the first recorded use of written ballots in the town,1 and also the first meeting when all over twenty-one could vote, provided they had an annual income of three pounds, or property worth sixty pounds. The preamble begins: "At a publick town meeting," instead of with the time-honored formula: "At a meeting of freeholders and other legal voters."

1 In the early days of the Colony corn and beans were used in balloting. Corn for the affirmative and beans for the negative. When a person was said to be "corned," it meant that he was elected. (Charles E. Banks: History of Martha's Vineyard.)
MEETING HOUSE IN WHICH THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY
HELD ITS SESSIONS, 1775-1776

PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR.
EDMUND FOWLE HOUSE, MARSHALL STREET

Here sat the Honorable Council, 1775-1776. Here Mrs. Washington was entertained by Mrs. James Warren, December, 1775.
REVOLUTIONARY WATERTOWN

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Francis, Conovers: *History of Watertown, 1630-1830*. Conovers Francis had in his congregation people who were alive during the Revolution, and his account is scholarly.
The period following the establishment of government under a constitution was marked by revolt against the traditional order in religion, politics and finance. The revolt against a town-supported minister was led in Watertown by the Baptists, who protested in 1786 against paying taxes to support the parish church. The town abated this part of their taxes to those Baptists who could produce certificates, but until 1832 the First Parish Church continued to enjoy the financial support of all those indifferent citizens who were not certified members of another church.

In politics the period was marked by increased interest in national affairs, and before long the local elections were embittered by sharp divisions between the two national parties. The fervid party feeling was picturesquely expressed in the torchlight parades, with their red fire and flaring oil torches, their transparencies and their floats carrying hickory sticks, log-cabins or effigies of candidates. The Watertown Democrats in 1840 carried an effigy of Martin Van Buren in their parade, and the rival Whigs stretched a rope across the street which swept the figure off its seat and gave a local wag material for some doggerel parodying the death and burial of Cock Robin and referring to several local characters:

"Who killed Martin Van?"
"I," says old Kiah,
His eyes red with fire,
"O shocking monstrosity
To please the Democracy,
I killed Old Martin."

"Who killed Martin Van?"
"I," says old Kiah,
His eyes red with fire,
"O shocking monstrosity
To please the Democracy,
I killed Old Martin."
“Who'll bear the Pall?”
“‘We,’ says the Colonel,
‘By George the eternal!
With our starch work cadets
And rough skuffs infernal,
We'll bear the pall.’”

Luke Robinson and George Robbins were bitter rivals at this time, and the latter was accustomed to pack the town meeting with his men from the starch factory, who yelled a thunderous *Aye* whenever their employer raised his right hand, or a thunderous *No* when he shook his head. They were known as the Starch-Work Cadets. Luke then kept the Spring Hotel and had an equally vociferous following. While away on a visit, his son had raised the price of rum from two cents a glass to three cents. Finding this out on his return, he at once put back the price to its former figure, which he said was enough for any one to pay.

George Robbins was Selectman in 1837, ’38, ’39 and ’42. Luke Robinson was Selectman in 1838, ’39, ’40 and ’41.

The growth of temperance sentiment was the natural reaction against the enormous increase in drinking which, while growing before the war, increased to startling proportions after it.

In 1633, the General Court had ordered that no persons should sell wine or strong water without leave of the Governor, but the licensing power was soon transferred to the Selectmen, who regularly licensed from one to four places of refreshment.

In 1785, while struggling under a heavy tax burden and a depreciated currency, the little village of Watertown, then mustering about forty-five voters at town meeting, supported five innholders and ten retailers. Mob violence increased in other parts of the State to terrible proportions.
in the thirties and its worst excesses were attributed to intoxication. In Watertown, ale bottles filled with tar were thrown through the parlor windows of the unpopular temperance workers. A prohibition experiment was tried in Massachusetts in 1838, when a law made it illegal to sell ardent spirits in less than fifteen-gallon lots. The purpose of this, of course, was like that of the present Canadian law. The Commercial Advertiser complained in 1838 that these laws were producing great excitement and would probably result in violent political action. "The people are being taught evasion of the laws."

On muster day (the Watertown musters were then held in Waltham) a tent was set up near the training field and permission obtained to exhibit a striped pig. Although the stripes were put on with a painter's brush, the exhibit was very popular because each visitor was allowed gratis a glass of liquor.

This voluntary pledge, taken by five young men of Waltham nearly one hundred years ago, is of timely interest to-day:

Waltham, May 5, 1834.

We the undersigned seeing and feeling the bad effects of drinking ardent spirits do hereby agree and bind ourselves in the sum of five dollars, if any one of the undersigned should for the space of one year from the above date drink any spirituous liquor or wine, to be recovered from the delinquent and paid over to those that abide by this contract on fair proof that he has violated the condition herein named.

Attest: Emery Bemis

Abijah Smith
Jacob Gale
Robert S. Rich
John Houghton
Earl Johnson
After local option was substituted for this law, the temperance workers tried to get Watertown to go dry. There can be no question that the liquor traffic was a serious evil, although this seems to be a fact lost sight of since the National Prohibition Act. At Watertown in the eighteen-forties, according to a local versifier:

"Many a flimsy old hovel, deep sunk in the mud
Greets the eye as you enter the village
Where the young and old topers swallow their drink
Seeking the foulest of ruins the brink."

This author continues:

"O Ye would-be privileged class
Who drink at times your social glass
Think! by your bad example set
A thousand run to ruin yet."

Temperance workers should be charitable, however, and "Contemn not man in toto for his trade," because after all the tavern-keeper is just trying to make an honest living. The attempt to legislate against the evil, instead of continuing the white-ribbon campaign, is bound to fail:

"The strictest laws that e'er a mortal made
Abundant means are always found to evade.
But Legal Force with hands in malice stained
Destroyed the steps which Moral Suasion gained."

This noble bit of verse is a good milestone to mark the progress that has been made in one hundred years of dealing with the drink evil and disrespect for law.

When the town finally went dry about 1880, the first no-parking sign was erected in Watertown. The yard beside the Spring Hotel in the centre of town was the favorite hitching-rack for all the farmers who drove to town to do
errands. When "no-license" took away a large part of his living, the proprietor closed the hotel and fenced off the yard with a spite-fence built of old wire and lumber of every description. The farmers and the thirsty citizens then went over the North Beacon Street Bridge into Brighton, where there was a solid row of saloons with the usual accompaniment of stench, squalor and disorderly conduct still vividly remembered.

The financial revolution was marked by the growth of new fortunes gained by trade. This capital in turn sought outlet in the founding of new manufacturing and business ventures and in building new transportation facilities, bridges, turnpikes, canals, and then railroads, and also in lotteries, and land speculation. The Charlestown Bridge, built in 1785 by private enterprise, was hailed as one of the wonders of the New World. (The first bridge from Cambridgeport to Boston was not built until 1793.) An unsuccessful lottery was held for repairing the Watertown Bridge, the Concord Turnpike was unsuccessful, although Colonel Jeduthan Wellington kept a yoke of oxen ready to help the teamster who hesitated between the short route over Wellington Hill and the longer way through Lexington. The Middlesex Canal was not a financial success, and plenty of people in Watertown, including Abijah White, predicted failure for the new railroad also.

The water-power at Watertown, which had been used to grind corn since 1634, was also used to supply power for a variety of small mills, including soap, candles, paper, tann-bark and fulling mills. In 1760, David Bemis, whose family had been prominent in Watertown since the beginning, built a dam in West Watertown near his house and started the manufacture of paper. His sons Luke and
SETH BEMIS, 1775–1851
From a portrait by Alexander

GEORGE BEMIS, 1816–1878
Isaac were carrying on the business when the mill burned in 1792 entailing a total loss. So great were the advantages to the community at large to be derived from the paper mill that the General Court voted a loan of a thousand pounds to rebuild it. The Boston Manufacturing Company, which started in Waltham the first mill to carry on all the processes of cotton manufacturing under one roof, was hampered by the water from the Bemis Dam backing up to its water-wheels and offered the Bemis family a thousand dollars an inch for reducing the height of their dam. Seth Bemis, who then owned it, took off twelve inches, but he afterwards regretted it. In 1803, he began the manufacture of cotton warp, which was so superior to that spun by hand that he could hardly supply the demand.

In 1781, Eli Whitney, descendant of another Watertown family, had invented the cotton gin, which increased a man's effectiveness in cleaning cotton from its seed from six pounds a day to one thousand pounds a day. This gave a tremendous impetus to cotton-raising and manufacturing. In 1807, Seth Bemis began the manufacture of cotton sail duck to supply the merchant marine of Salem and Boston, the Embargo Acts making it difficult to get sail from abroad. During the War of 1812, when the coastwise shipping trade was disrupted, he sent the duck and other goods overland to Baltimore and farther south in his own wagons, bringing back cotton and tobacco. The journey took several months. In the winter of 1812-13 he made from coal, to light his factory, the first illuminating gas in America.

Mr. Bemis used to call his men to work at five o'clock in the morning in summer and at seven in winter with a blast on a huge tin horn. The village which grew up on both
sides of the river used to be called Tin Horn. It used to be a terrible term of reproach to call a man a tin-horn sport. In summer half an hour was allowed at 6.30 for breakfast. At noon three quarters of an hour was allowed for dinner, and the afternoon run was until half-past seven, except that on Saturday it ended at dusk.

The Bemis family are all descended from Joseph and Sarah Bemis, first settlers of Watertown, who came here from Ireland. Their love of learning and their native generosity are both illustrated in the founding at Harvard Law School by George Bemis (son of Seth Bemis) of a Professorship of International Law.

The mill-owners of the period beginning in 1830 lived and worked close beside their factories. They took a personal, sometimes an annoyingly personal, interest in their workers. They sincerely believed that, especially in the case of women workers, these long hours were necessary to safeguard the morals of the community. These men had a high sense of civic duty and their solid financial support made possible all the charitable and educational institutions which were founded in such numbers by the humanitarian enthusiasts of the day. When one thinks of the amount of time (aside from the money) which these busy men of affairs gave to unpaid service on library, school and savings-bank boards, one is bound to protest against the modern fashion of calling them all hypocrites. As a matter of fact, they came nearer to being as good as they pretended to be than the present-day rich come to being as bad as it is now fashionable to pretend to be.

Visitors to America were genuinely astonished at the cleanliness and prosperity of the factory workers, which contrasted like white from black with the conditions in
THE DAVID BEMIS HOUSE
Demolished, 1880
Manchester and other European industrial centres. The wages of the women workers, who were mostly drawn from the surrounding farms, served to supplement the scanty earnings of the farm, and, as for the girl herself, by careful saving, it was actually possible in five years' time to provide herself with a nice little dowry of as much as $200. When a lace mill moved from the south side of Watertown in 1820 to an out-of-town location, it was greatly regretted by the young ladies of the village.

In 1837, the town (including Belmont still) had a population of 1739. "There were three soap and candle factories, using 300 tons of tallow, barilla 350 tons, palm oil 50 tons, resin 1750 barrels, fuel 375 cords, lime 2000 casks, salt 1000 bushels. Capital invested $27,000. There were 85,000 boxes manufactured valued at $14,000 and 1 cotton and 2 paper mills in operation." Later, the paper mill, of which Leonard Whitney was the principal owner, employed many. On the south side of the river were shops for making laundry and mill machinery, of which Lewis B. Porter was the resident owner. The dye-house later called Lewandos has been in existence since 1829. Miles Pratt, who started the foundry in 1855 (now called the Walker and Pratt Manufacturing Company), and his manager Oliver Shaw were also leading citizens of the middle of the last century. Soon after the start of the Civil War, before any orders or authorization came from Washington, but with the aid of Colonel Rodman, the Commandant at the Arsenal, the foundry began moulding shot and shell to fit the guns made at the Arsenal. The Arsenal had been built in 1820.

Another industry was the Fresh Pond Ice Company, of which Jacob Hittinger was the manager. This company
did a thriving business, supplying ice as a cargo to both the West and East India merchantmen. It was the location of the ice-houses which led to the building of the first railroad from Boston to the West — through Cambridge to Fresh Pond. Mr. Hittinger's Ice Company was called on to open up a channel in Boston Harbor when it froze over in 1844 and Boston merchants feared the Cunard Line would give up the port unless the ships could sail. Mr. Hittinger was the principal petitioner for the separation of Belmont which was accomplished in 1859 after four years of effort.

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Anonymous: *A Glimpse of Watertown* (1851), doggerel containing more truth than poetry.
Watertown Records.
Family scrap-books.
Most of this manufacturing growth took place after 1830, with the exception of the Bemis mill. In order to visualize the tremendous physical change in the town since 1830, let us picture what Watertown was like when Convers Francis, minister of the First Parish, was writing his bi-centenary History of Watertown in his study at the corner of Riverside and North Beacon Streets.

Watertown in the first half of the last century was a beautiful country village of less than two thousand people, twice the present size, running northward to West Cambridge (Arlington). Stone's Woods at the east end of town, favorite hill for picnics, had just been sold for six thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and they were talking of starting there a garden cemetery, Mount Auburn, first of its kind in America.

West of Mount Auburn, stretching from the river to the farther side of Fresh Pond, were the rich garden farms which supplied Boston with small fruits, pears and fresh vegetables. The Stones, the Wellingtons, the Coolidges, the Livermores, the Barnards, the Chenerys, were still tilling the ancestral acres and were so to continue until the twentieth century. Mr. Winthrop W. Chenery was to make the first importation of Holstein cattle to America in 1855. These farmers had supported the first library, the Union Social Library, founded in 1799, which met at Mr. Bird's Tavern at the junction of Mount Auburn and Belmont Streets. Their families were all well-educated and
well-read and were pillars of church and town. Their young people all belonged to the Village Singing School.

Joseph and Horace Bird, sons of the tavern-keeper, were the leading spirits in the Village Singing School, which was a volunteer choir on Sundays, and the chief social event of the week. The leaders also conducted schools in the surrounding towns and their services were in demand for temperance and abolition rallies. (They were born in 1812 and 1814, but the Singing School long antedated them. It is surprising enough to find among the appropriations for 1795 the item six pounds for the Singing School; and the next year when the total school appropriations were five hundred dollars, forty dollars more was appropriated for the Singing School, and this proportion was continued until church and town were separated: the figures in 1830 were $1200 for schools and $100 for the Singing School.)

West of the fertile farms, on the rising ground of Meeting-House Hill, was the beautiful estate of *Fountain Hill*. The house itself stood on the slope west of School Street. Fountain Hill was built by Charles Davenport, father of Dr. Bennet Davenport, one of the founders of the local Historical Society. Mr. Charles Davenport built the first cars for the Erie Railroad. He sold the estate in 1860 to Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express Company, who enlarged the property by purchase until it embraced all the land on the southerly side of Mount Auburn Street from Spruce Street to Boylston Street east, and included the entire property later known as Fossland, where now stand the Hosmer and the East Junior High Schools; the tract which included all the land on Adams Avenue and Shattuck Road, and the tract bounded by School, Belmont, Mount Auburn Streets and Hillside Road. His
HOME OF JOSIAH STICKNEY, BUILT BY WILLIAM HUNT
Now site of Perkins Institution
NATHANIEL WHITING
From a portrait owned by John K. Howard, Esq.
HOME OF NATHANIEL WHITING
Built in 1845

GOVERNOR CHRISTOPHER GORE HOUSE
great barn stood at the top of the first hill on Hillside Road going from Mount Auburn Street, and was close to the site of the second meeting-house.

Above Fountain Hill was Oakley, the Harrison Gray Otis estate (now the Oakley Country Club, one of the oldest golf courses in America). Across “Back Street” was Belmont, the elegant estate of Mr. John P. Cushing, who made a fortune in China and spent a fortune in laying out “Cushing Gardens.” The street was soon named Belmont for the estate, and later the new town was named for the street.

A rival in elegance was the beautiful Georgian house built by William Hunt and later sold by his grandson, Benjamin Faneuil Hunt, to Josiah Stickney, who began his career a penniless country boy from Vermont and ended a wealthy sugar-manufacturer and railroad director. This house overlooked the river on the site of John Oldham’s homestead. At the western end of town and partly over the Waltham line was the Governor Gore estate with its deer park.

Nearer the centre, the Fowle property between Mount Auburn Street and the wooded Whitney Hill had passed into the hands of Nathaniel Whiting, who built a large house at the point where Church Street crosses Marshall Street. Mr. Whiting planted specimens of all kinds of native trees on his grounds, and many of these still adorn the house lots of Whiting Park. It was here that Dickens entertained and was entertained on his second tour of America.

These wealthy people were in the town but not of it, because their interests were in Boston, but they were part of the background of the village life.
Back and forth to Boston or Cambridge flashed the beautiful horses and carriages from these estates. It was a great treat for Boston children in the forties and fifties to drive out to Mount Auburn to see the new monuments; or to Cushing Gardens, which suggested all that was romantic in English novels; or to the Arsenal with its six white-washed stone buildings and its sentry at the gate. The roads over which these fast horses travelled were the muddy or dusty paths of the forefathers. The first purchase of gravel for roads was in 1825 and the only road machines were two plows. A new road in 1844 cost two hundred dollars, and the upkeep was lumped with the appropriation for the poor at three hundred dollars in that year. In 1847, the streets were named and sign-posts put up for the first time. The first sidewalks were built in 1853.

In the village centre were rows of little one-story pitch-roofed buildings with only three brick buildings, the Spring Hotel, Dana Block and Abel Hunt’s store. Upstairs in Abel Hunt’s was a hall for meetings, and here the Baptist Society met until the irate owner heard of their temperance sentiments and locked them out. He then rented it to a club, but one of the members, Sam Stearns, was said to have bored a hole through the partition which separated Hunt’s storeroom, against which he found a cask of sherry, which also yielded to the auger, and left Hunt no cause to complain of the teetotalism of the club. Sam was the first Watertown volunteer in the Civil War.

There was no police force, but two constables were elected annually and paid a small sum for serving warrants. The office was so unpopular that finally a list of voters was made and, beginning with the eldest, they were to serve in rotation unless excused for good cause.
THE DANA BLOCK AND SPRING HOTEL
1870
THE FIRST NO PARKING SIGN, 1880
Spring Hotel, built in 1822

BUILDING, CORNER OF GALEN AND PLEASANT STREETS
Now on Main Street, opposite Church Street
THE RICHARDSON OR BIRD TAVERN, BELMONT AND MOUNT AUBURN STREETS
Built by Dr. Palsgrave Wellington before 1700
Here was kept the Union Social Library, 1799

THE BODY of
Dc't Palsgrave Wellington
Lives here Buried who was very useful in His profession while He lived & much lamented at His death when was on the 9th of Oct. MDCCLXXXII

GRAVE OF DR. WELLINGTON IN OLD CEMETERY
MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST, 1870

MAIN STREET LOOKING WEST, 1870
Showing horse car track and Methodist Church
ABEL HUNT’S STORE AND THOMAS TRULL’S FISH MARKET, 1860
Drawn by James C. Sharp

W. H. LYMAN’S MARKET AND R. F. CLAFLIN’S CIGAR STORE
Part of Grist Mill on left, 1870
Now the site of the open square
The fire department bought its first tub in 1795 and a second one twenty years later, and eighteen volunteers were assigned to each engine. They were unpaid except by the plaudits of their fellow townsmen, although at a really good fire, like that which destroyed Robbins' soap factory in 1820, refreshments amounting to $7.60 were supplied by the Selectmen.

There was no shade-tree appropriation, but the Selectmen gave permission to a few unnamed individuals to set out trees in front of the new cemetery near Common Street. Until quite recently, shade trees were paid for by the abutters.

There was no town debt in those days, but instead some revenue obtained from renting the fishing privilege and an income of about $500 from the trust funds derived from the sale of common lands. The total town expenses were, in 1830, $3750, about $2.28 per capita, which included the minister's salary and the support of the four district schools. The population of 1,843 persons included 455 males of voting age, about 50 of whom were unnaturalized, but less than 200 commonly voted at State and National elections. There were 349 children between 5 and 15 and the average school enrollment was 240.

Traffic was frequently interrupted by the passage of a drove of cattle going to the market in Brighton, which had supplanted the half-yearly cattle fair held in Watertown in the preceding centuries. A big domestic and export business was carried on from Brighton. These cattle were raised on the hills of Central and Western Massachusetts and driven down to Sudbury and Concord to be rested and fattened on the river meadows, then driven over the road to market.
A combination or Union Market for cattle brought in by rail was built on Walnut Street in 1872, and the National Bank, which was founded in 1873 to serve this business, was named after the market. The improvement of rail facilities and the development of ranching took all this local cattle business away during the century, so that a drove of cattle was an infrequent sight in the nineties, and the fences and front gates, which had been a necessary protection and a characteristic part of the village picture, gradually disappeared, to be followed by the hitching-posts and the watering-troughs.

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HOME OF ABIJAH WHITE, MAIN STREET
Built in 1804. Birthplace of Maria White

ANN MARIA HOWARD WHITE
(Mrs. Abijah White)
MARIA WHITE LOWELL
From a crayon portrait by S. W. Rowse

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
From a daguerreotype taken in 1844
WILLIAM ABIJAH WHITE
Born September 2, 1818; died October 10, 1856
LITERATURE, ART AND REFORM

Mr. Abijah White, who made a fortune in the cattle business, had built in 1804 the big house on Main Street at the corner of White's Avenue, and this house was the centre of a very interesting group of people. The young people of the family were William Abijah White and his six sisters. One of them, Maria White, had been a pupil at the Charlestown convent of the Ursulines and had escaped with the nuns when the convent was burned in 1837 by the Know-Nothing mob. William Abijah was a temperance worker of great magnetic power, who gave lectures in many different States. He had been a classmate at Harvard of a diffident young poet named James Lowell, and Lowell was a frequent visitor at the White's. One day he walked over from Elmwood to White's Hill and saw Maria White present a hand-worked silk banner to the temperance society. He writes: "The next day Joe Bird (one of the musical ones) a great brown-faced, hard-handed giant of a farmer, overtook me and carried me part of the way into town in his wagon. He said, 'I s'pose it's superfluous to tell you of it, but I never saw such a face as Miss Maria White's in my life. There's something supernatural about it, I dunnaw what to call it but heavenly and angelic. When she smiles, it don't seem as though she smiled, but as if an actual lustre shone out of all her face. I love my wife, as much as I know how, but her to the contrary notwithstanding, I must say I never saw a face that came anywhere near Miss Maria's. When she was presenting the
GREAT LITTLE WATERTOWN

banner I couldn't help crying, I tell you.'" Lowell adds, "I could have hugged the great, brawny, honest-hearted fellow."

Out of such associations as this came the moral fervor and the Yankee humor of the "Biglow Papers"; out of the courtship and the simple country scenery of Watertown came the rhapsodies and the exquisite bits of nature description in the early poems. The description of the brook in winter in the Prelude to Part Second in "The Vision of Sir Launfal," one of the loveliest pictures in English poetry, was inspired, he writes, "by a walk to Watertown over the snow with the new moon before me. Orion was just rising behind me and as I stood on the hill just before you enter the village, the stillness of the fields around me was delicious, broken only by the tinkle of a little brook which runs too swiftly for Frost to catch it."

The brook itself, which rose near Garfield Street, and ran behind the cemetery and through the back-yards of Spring Street to the river at the Grist-Mill, is now covered over and forgotten, but its loveliness increases; it will never pass into nothingness.

Near the Whites lived a cousin, Levi Thaxter, and Celia Thaxter, his wife. At a little later period, their house was also a literary centre much frequented by young Cambridge professors. Mr. Thaxter was an early enthusiast for Robert Browning, and his wife's poems, many of them inspired by her summer home on the Isles of Shoals, are still popular.

Living near the bridge was an aunt, Mrs. Lois Robbins Curtis, who had a shop and a lending library by which she helped support herself and her two sons. The boys were forever reading the library books — Scott, Irving, Cooper
DR. HIRAM HOSMER
1798–1862
BIRTHPLACE OF HARRIET HOSMER, RIVERSIDE STREET

ZENOBIA IN CHAINS

By Harriet Hosmer

PUCK
ELLEN ROBBINS IN HER STUDIO

HARRIET HOSMER
1830–1908
LEVI L. THAXTER HOUSE CORNER OF MAIN AND CUBA STREETS
Once stood on Saltonstall Park on site of Soldiers' Monument
and Byron were new then — and George Ticknor Curtis wrote in after years of the pain they felt when a customer called for a romance which they had not yet finished. Both boys grew up to be distinguished lawyers and Benjamin Robbins Curtis was Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. When the Dred Scott decision was announced, Judge Curtis had the courage to write the dissenting opinion declaring that a slave was not a chattel. And when, after the Civil War, Congress turned against President Johnson and attempted to impeach him, Judge Curtis, who had never even seen the President, offered his services and secured an acquittal. Johnson was a poor man and could not afford such eminent counsel, but Curtis gladly gave his services in what he felt was a just cause. Oliver Wendell Holmes, another Supreme Court Justice who is not afraid to be in the minority, writes that “Benjamin Robbins Curtis was a master of lucid statement, so that further argument seemed unnecessary.” Henry M. Rogers, a venerable member of the Boston Bar, now in his ninety-second year and a contemporary of Judge Curtis, says, “While any other lawyer would spend three hours in argument and summary, Curtis would state the case in twenty minutes in such a way that it was beyond argument.”

Typical of the period was the career of another cousin, Ellen Robbins, who lived on Pleasant Street, facing the river. She made a good living by painting. She once sold a painted bedroom set to Henry Ward Beecher for a thousand dollars. Black panels with autumn leaves, or lifelike bowls of violets, and hand-painted china, all of which were a necessary part of the furniture of every 1860 parlor, she painted in such numbers that she shuddered to think of
them. She taught a class of select young ladies every day in Boston, and the combined output was staggering. Mr. Henry Fowle Durant, who was also Miss Robbins' cousin, engaged her to paint a frieze in the Browning Room at Wellesley College. She realized the limitations of her style and had an unbounded admiration for her friend, Harriet Hosmer, whose sculpture was done in the grand manner.

Harriet Hosmer, to-day, is little more than a name in an Art History, but she occupied in her day a place in the world of sculpture comparable to that of Rosa Bonheur in painting. The mere facts of Harriet Hosmer's life and accomplishments were startling in contrast to the restricted opportunities open to women even twenty-five years before her day. The twentieth century is apt to claim that it gave freedom to women, but women's spirits and minds were freed in the Victorian era, if, as a rule, their dress and manners were not. Harriet Hosmer as a girl played with the articulated skeleton which her father, Dr. Hiram Hosmer, kept in his office. She crawled on a dare through the hollow white columns which were lying on the ground while the new Town Hall was being finished. Her home was the second house on Riverside Street, next beyond Dr. Con- vers Francis. Refused as a medical student by all the Eastern universities, she was allowed to study anatomy in St. Louis. Her father gave her a studio which is still standing, and there in 1852 she made the "Hesper" which is now in the Watertown Library. He then sent her to Rome for work and study, and she made a "Puck" and a "Sleeping Faun" which were very popular. The Prince of Wales bought the "Sleeping Faun" and Miss Hosmer's studio became a fashionable rendezvous for the Roman world. Her "Zenobia in Chains," carved in Carrara
Julian A. Mead
1856-1913
DR. WALTER HUNNEWELL
1769-1855

DR. ALFRED HOSMER
1832-1891
ANNE WHITNEY
1821-1908
marble, was brought to this country in the seventies, and thousands flocked to see it. When she returned to Watertown as an old woman, she was very much pleased that the Hosmer School had been named after her father and her cousin, Dr. Alfred Hosmer, who had carried on her father’s practice. She offered to make a portrait bust for the school, but did not live to do it. Dr. Alfred Hosmer carried on the fine tradition of combining his practice as a physician with public service, a tradition dating from the time of Dr. Marshall Spring and his successor, Dr. Walter Hunnewell, and continuing after Dr. Hosmer’s death with his successor in the service and affections of Watertown people, Dr. Julian Mead, who is still vividly remembered by all who lived in town before his death in 1913.

Of Dr. Hunnewell many stories are told.

He was called to look at a two-year-old child whose mother was worried because it did not talk. “Is it a gal?” asked the doctor. “Yes,” replied the mother. “Don’t worry, she’ll talk fast enough,” answered the doctor.

Another time he promised a silk dress to the mother of eighteen children, if and when her twentieth was born. She met the doctor after the birth of her nineteenth child and asked for the dress. The doctor reminded her that she didn’t have twenty, and she said, “My husband is dead, and it isn’t my fault.” Dr. Hunnewell gave her the dress.

While Harriet Hosmer was making a name in Europe, Ann Whitney was growing up in the Galen Street house which her father had bought from John Hunt. She wrote poetry at first which was very much liked. Her family moved to Belmont Street about 1860, near the Samuel Barnard farm. She was about forty years old when one day she was watching Mr. Barnard slipping plants in wet
sand. She tried moulding the sand and made a recognizable likeness of a visiting minister. Mr. Barnard encouraged her and gave her some clay, and from this beginning she progressed to the point where she was commissioned to make the Samuel Adams statue for Adams Square in Boston, the Charles Sumner in Cambridge and the Leif Ericson on Commonwealth Avenue.

Convers Francis' book-filled study was a favorite headquarters in the early days of the Transcendentalists. Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Ripley and Theodore Parker used often to come there, and the sister, Lydia Maria Francis, learned from them as she had already learned all she could from her brother. Her genius had "such electric power" that she wrote with equal facility such varied work as "Hobomok," an Indian romance antedating Cooper; an epic, "Marius Amid the Ruins of Carthage"; a cook-book, "The Frugal Housewife"; and "The Progress of Religious Ideas Through Successive Ages." She was already well known as an author when with Dr. Child, her husband, she became involved in the Anti-Slavery movement.

It is difficult to realize to-day the intense bitterness that was felt against the Abolitionists. For some time a conspiracy of silence existed about slavery. Many realized that to force abolition would disrupt the Union, and they cared first of all to see the Union preserved. Many more, however, as Northern cotton-mills became closely linked with Southern production, did not wish, for more sordid reasons, to hear the question agitated. The wealthy and

* The feeling over the Slavery question is well illustrated by the following from a letter written from Kentucky in 1844 by Josiah S. Robbins, a Watertown man who had gone South many years before, to his brother Isaac Robbins:

Are you an abolitionist? If you are, don't let me know it, for I shall not like you half so well. Who the Duce is Miss Thaxter, whose name I see coupled in the
HOME OF CONVERS FRANCIS AND HIS SISTER LYDIA MARIA CHILD

REV. CONVERS FRANCIS
respectable disliked the agitation most. John Weiss, the Watertown Unitarian minister, said in 1845, at a meeting in Waltham to protest against the admission of Texas, “Our Northern apathy heated the iron, forged the manacles and built the pillory.” He resigned his pastorate because of his anti-slavery convictions and soon the Unitarians who agreed with him held afternoon meetings in the Town Hall, where the radical Theodore Parker preached. The same walls resounded morning and evening to the Orthodox Congregational preaching of Lyman Beecher. In 1846 the use of the hall had been offered to the new Catholic congregation, but they bought instead the old Academy building from the Methodists.

The space of thirty years saw a new Baptist Church, a new Unitarian Church, a new Methodist Church, a new Catholic Church and a new Orthodox Church built. (The Episcopal Church was built in 1888.) This variety of religious beliefs was both a symptom and a cause of the greatly increased intellectual curiosity of the period.

Ellen Robbins, the Whites and their friends used frequently to attend three different churches on one Sunday, but their interest was less in doctrines than in hearing what was said about temperance or slavery.

Lydia Maria Child joined the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1835 and had the experience of being hissed by men of wealth and respectability who had papers with J. Q. Adams? I understand she is to be appointed Lieut. Genl. of the Abolition forces that are to march to liberate the slaves, under the Ex-President, and that your cousin Abomolich White, is to be Commissary Genl. and that he made a trip to Indiana, trying to collect Swine for the expedition.

I wish you Yankees, would mind your own Soap and Candles, and [let] the Southern folks alone, with pork & flour & rice & cotton, but If I pursue this subject any farther, I shall get too warm, so I must bid you adieu, adieu my Dear brother.

J. S. Robbins
formerly applauded her literary efforts. Besides the prejudice against agitation of the slavery question, there was tremendous opposition, even among some of the Abolitionists, against the appearance of women on the platform and to their right to speak. In 1841, Mrs. Child went to New York to edit the “National Anti-Slavery Standard,” and another ten years witnessed a revulsion of feeling which left the North more nearly united.

While Harriet Hosmer was winning fame as a sculptor and Lydia Maria Child was becoming a martyr in the cause of Abolition, a little Maine farmer’s daughter who taught Sunday-School in the East Cambridge jail dreamed a dream seemingly more impossible of accomplishment, even, than that of Joan of Arc setting out single-handed to drive the English out of Rheims.

When it occurred to Dorothea Dix that the insane poor whom she found in winter chained in unheated stone cells ought to be treated like human beings, she simply undertook, alone and unaided, to reform a condition that had remained the same through centuries. Not for her the mass-meeting, the society and the journal. Armed with nothing but her own burning spirit and the cold facts, she set out to convince the State Legislature that a new institution should be built, and she accomplished her purpose! No less remarkable than her achievement was the fact that her generation did not make a martyr of her!

Dorothea Dix’s great-grandfather was town constable in Watertown and had a little shop near the mill-creek from which he sold such things as spikes for the great bridge. Her grandfather had perhaps gone to school to poor old Samuel Coolidge. The homestead of Edward Dix, the first settler of that name, was on Common Street over the hill
beyond Belmont Street. On the old King's Common, where Edward Dix pastured his cattle, and on the Great Dividends, where he had farms of 135 acres, rise three vast monuments to his great-great-granddaughter: the MacLean Asylum, the Walter Fernald School for the Feeble-Minded, and the new State Hospital for the Insane. She has similar monuments in every State and in several European countries, for she kept on with her self-appointed task for fifty years.

A similar service for the Indian was attempted by Helen Maria Fiske (born in 1831), daughter of the Weston family, descended from Nathan Fiske of Watertown. As Helen Hunt Jackson, she wrote "A Century of Dishonor," which awakened public interest in the treatment of the Indians. Like Lydia Maria Child she was a versatile genius, writing stories for girls, novels such as "Ramona," and poetry. Emerson used to carry clippings of her sonnets in his pocket-book. This is a famous line from "At Last":

"No past is dead for us, but only sleeping."

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XI

A NEW POPULATION AND NEW PROBLEMS

If the Watertown families of Puritan descent can look back with pride at the accomplishments of three hundred years, how much greater pride ought our citizens of more recent immigration to feel at having crowded so much progress into twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred years. A comprehension of the hardships they endured is necessary if one is to appreciate the use which they made of their opportunities.

Driven out of the old country by serious economic conditions, the Irish were welcomed to this country for the use that could be made of them in the process of railroad-building and commercial expansion. The fervor of their religious faith, which makes the Irish Catholics a bulwark of spiritual idealism to-day, made it hard for them to meet halfway any advances which were made to them.

More than one family which came over in the forties or fifties eked out the father’s scanty pay with the mother’s wages as camp cook or household helper, while the children went into the paper-mill or one of the other factories just as soon as they looked old enough to pass for the legal age. Just as men, women and children worked in every frontier town to get ahead, the Irish families worked. The mill-owners of Watertown did not wish to disobey the law, and the citizens in 1855 passed a special resolution to enforce the truancy laws, but economic hunger was too strong a force and child labor was not wholly prevented. One little girl of nine, who already knew how to read and write, was
put to work on the plea that she was twelve and the family in great need, so the manager took her as a favor knowing the family circumstances. The pay received by the father, often as low as seventy-five cents a day, was insufficient to support a family, yet it was so much in excess of European wages that a never-ending stream of workers was attracted by it. But poverty did not depress the Irish; the second generation learned to read, the third taxed the high schools, and the fourth is crowding the colleges and professional schools. The Civil War was a turning-point for them; they enlisted in large numbers, fought bravely and came home to find themselves an accepted and respected part of the community. They have always taken an active interest in civil affairs and as a result of their genius for politics hold a large proportion of town offices. The number of polls in Watertown doubled between 1840 and 1870, in spite of the secession of Belmont in 1859, an increase due wholly to the Irish influx.

In 1846, Saint Patrick’s Parish met in a small room; the next year they crowded the old Methodist Church; the year after they crowded a new church which seated eight hundred people. In the fifties, the parish was divided by the building of churches in Waltham, Newton and Concord, until by 1879, under Father Stack, the parish territory was the size of the towns of Belmont and Watertown. The new Saint Patrick’s Church, built in 1901, is already only one of five big churches in the two towns, and there are beside it a new commercial high school and the older elementary school.

Several of the most brilliant boys from this parish have entered the priesthood; others have gone to the top of the legal profession, and others are distinguished in medicine
and dentistry. Some day they will be proud to write the true story of the hardships endured by their grandparents in order to gain them the secure place they now hold.

But early prejudices linger a long time after the grounds for them are gone. Watertown in 1870 bought and laid out at an expense of ten thousand dollars a garden cemetery near Dexter and Bigelow Avenues. Weetomac was to be a second Mount Auburn, but the town could not agree to allow the Catholics to consecrate part of it separately, and the whole thing was given up and sold. The town of Arlington had a similar experience.

The growth of the Hood Rubber Company also resulted in some building at the East End, and introduced a colony of Armenians who are still surprising the natives by their intellectual achievements. After enduring century-long oppression by the Turks, they knew how to value freedom and the educational opportunities that go with it. One of their own number, Dr. H. S. Jelalian, has taught American history and citizenship to his countrymen for twenty-five years. In 1912, the Federation of Churches took an old house on Arlington Street as a centre for Americanization classes and named it the Abraham Lincoln House. This building was given by the Hood Rubber Company, which has always shown a great interest in the welfare of its employees. As a result there is no group of citizens more thoroughly imbued with American traditions and ideals.

The Italian immigration was just beginning. Twenty years saw the first Italians become capitalists, and when the Italians paraded in November, 1918, to celebrate the Armistice, it was said that there were fifteen hundred in line. We can look to these citizens to supply a certain
warmth and generosity and a love of beauty which were lacking in the Puritan nature.

The High School was opened in 1853 and had a course of study not very different from the present college preparatory course. The School Committee of 1870 advocated an evening school, a summer school and a paid superintendent. Watertown was then paying its high school principal sixteen hundred dollars, a very respectable salary for those days. "It is decidedly ridiculous," says the report, "that the president of Harvard College receives a salary of three thousand dollars a year while the chief cook at the Parker House receives four thousand."

As a matter of fact Watertown has had many good teachers and has appreciated them. Mr. S. Henry Hadley, father of the composer, had charge of the High School music for years, and his Friday morning music periods were never commonplace. Miss Patten and Miss Byron typify many fine teachers who have spent years in one school with increasing influence and undiminished spirit.

There has been an enormous outlay for new school buildings in the last twenty years, making a heavy burden on every taxpayer, but a burden that falls first and heaviest on the older residents. Only a few classes are still housed in the old wooden Phillips and Grant school buildings, all the rest are in modern brick buildings, valued at more than $3,000,000.

After the country began to recover from the financial panic which followed the Civil War and the factories in Watertown began to expand, a few men saw the opportunity for land development. The Watertown Land Company, consisting of Ward M. and Horace Otis, Chester Sprague and Samuel S. Gleason, developed three tracts, one
GREAT LITTLE WATERTOWN

on Capitol Street near Newton, one in Whiting Park and one on Chester and Otis Streets. These houses were mostly comfortable single houses with large “yards” and were usually owned by the occupants.

The Watertown Savings Bank, founded in 1870, was a principal factor in encouraging home ownership and the leading citizens of the town were glad to support the bank and, through it, this sound development. The list of corporators, officers and trustees of the bank is a list of the leading citizens of the town from 1870 to 1930. The presidents of the bank, who, like the other officers, serve from public spirit alone, have been Mr. Charles J. Barry, Dr. Alfred Hosmer, General A. O. Davidson of the Aetna Mills, Dr. Julian A. Mead, and Mr. Bartlett M. Shaw. The Watertown Coöperative Bank soon began a similar work. Founded in 1888 by S. S. Gleason, its assets have grown to $15,000,000.

The town continued to grow slowly year by year. There was no great increase until the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company supplanted the horse cars which began to run in 1857. During the nineties and the early years of this century, there were trolley lines on Mount Auburn Street, continuing both to Bowdoin Square and Park Street; on North Beacon Street, going through Brighton to Boston; on Arsenal Street, going by way of Central Square, Cambridge; on Galen Street, continuing through Newton; on Watertown Street, going to Needham, and finally from Waltham to Watertown, supplementing the train service.

In the early years of the new century, Mr. Walter Gleason began the Winsor development on part of the old Adams estate.
FIRST HORSE CAR, 1857

LATER TYPE OF HORSE CAR
WHEN SCHOONERS SAILED THE CHARLES

Picture taken at gas plant, Watertown Arsenal, 1875
WATERTOWN UNITED STATES ARSENAL
1862
MODERN WATERTOWN

The School Committee was of course the first public office to which a woman was elected. Mrs. Ruth Bradford, widow of a clergyman, was the first so honored, and Miss H. Adelaide Coolidge, Mrs. Joanna B. Richards and Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee have followed her and given years of devoted service. The last-named called the meeting which started the Watertown Woman’s Club, and both Miss Coolidge and Mrs. Silsbee worked for woman suffrage when that was an unpopular topic. Their own personalities and the superior service which they gave were the best arguments for the cause. The members of the Republican Town Committee in 1918 will never forget Miss Coolidge’s reply when she was asked if she would like to have an automobile sent to convey her to the polls: “I never shall need any outside help to make me do my duty as a citizen.” And this indomitable lady came up to the Town Hall to vote for Governor in the same independent spirit she had shown in her long years on the School Committee. It is impossible to be wholly pessimistic about a town government where that spirit persists. Watertown has never had a government which satisfied every one, but it has always been the accepted thing for the best citizens to take an active interest in town affairs.

The part played by Watertown in the Civil and Spanish Wars has been covered so ably and minutely in the Military History published by the town in 1907, and the part belongs so much more to National than to local history,
Watertown in 1900 was still a place where every one knew every one else. Those were the days of the Minstrel Shows, almost an annual event, when every one accepted good-naturedly the atrocious libels and hummed the topical songs. After the burnt cork had been washed off, the gay young people would stay until midnight to dance the dip, the two-step, or the barn-dance to the music of Spring's Orchestra. Saturday night was still a time when the men went downtown to talk politics on the street corners and bring home a bag of peanuts or a few oranges from Torre's. On Sundays, the gayer young people would hire a horse from Potter's stable and take a drive through the country districts of Newton, Waltham or Waverley, in a "carry-all" if married, or a "buggy" if not.

An important influence in keeping the town united was the Watertown "Enterprise," a paper founded by S. S. Gleason, but edited and printed for years by Fred G. Barker, and always, in those days, a dignified and public-spirited organ.

The new Baptist and Methodist Churches date from the nineties and the new century was rung in by the chimes in the Methodist Church tower, gift of Mr. Fred Whitney.

The historian of that period thought Watertown had a "surfeit of comforts and luxuries," and he viewed with alarm a tax rate of $20.80 and a school appropriation of $51,000 (in 1907).
that further description is omitted. In the World War, too, Watertown's part was to do its duty with thousands of other towns. The Roll of Honor will be found on page 137. During the war, the Arsenal added $24,000,000 worth of new buildings for ordnance. Most of the workers came from other towns, so that their strike in war-time could not justly be blamed on Watertown. While America was still neutral, a conflict raged locally because the France and Canada Steamship Company wished to use the vacant stock-yards on Walnut Street as a shipping dépôt for horses. Many objected to this as a nuisance in what had become a residential district, but these objections were forgotten after April, 1917. Because Watertown was one of the first to raise its quota in the Liberty Loan campaigns, a new oil tanker, launched at Quincy in 1919, was named the Watertown.¹

The Public Library, founded in 1867 by a group of citizens, was managed so long and so ably by Mr. Solon F. Whitney that it is in effect a monument to him. The library has profited by the generosity of Mr. Hollis Hunnewell, son of Dr. Walter Hunnewell, who succeeded Dr. Spring, and of Mr. Charles Pratt, a native of Watertown, who is widely known as the founder of Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. An elderly lady of ninety-one years told this story of Charles Pratt's start in life: "His sister Ann worked for my mother as one of the family and was paid $1.50 a week and put her money in the bank. One day she said to my mother, 'My brother Charles is a very smart

¹ The land formerly covered by the stock-yards is now occupied by the Britain and Cannon Company, the Lewis and Shepard Company, the great factory of the United American Soda Fountain Company, the William Underwood Company and the plant of T. Stuart and Sons Company. Near by, at the corner of North Beacon and School Streets, is the new piano factory of Vose and Sons.
young man. He wants to go into business, but has no capital. I am going to draw $100 from the bank and lend it to him." The business was the oil business and it made her brother a multimillionaire.

In 1911, the town was paid $20,000 by the Mount Auburn Cemetery Proprietors to reimburse it for the loss of taxes upon the Stone farm which they had bought for cemetery purposes and which was, therefore, no longer taxable. This money with two smaller amounts was set aside as a Municipal Building Fund and allowed to accumulate until 1926, when it amounted to $36,266.89. It was then used to pay for the construction of the East Branch of the Public Library. The North Branch is housed in the old Lowell School on Orchard Street. The Library to-day with its two branches is of great service to the people of the town.

The town meeting form of government began to be severely strained as the population responded to the building of the Cambridge Subway. When a thousand new people and a million dollars' worth of new buildings came in every year, it was difficult for the schools, the highways, the police, fire, and health departments to keep pace with the new growth. The population of 1930 is estimated at 35,000. As new sections of town were developed, their citizens became vociferous in their demands for expenditures. On the whole, however, it appears as though the town had responded remarkably to the demands made upon it. There are large and handsome new school buildings in every section of town. The main roads are all wide and well-paved. The shorter residential streets, while not in a state of perfection, are noticeably better than in some neighboring cities. There are three new bridges over the Charles. The town centre, with its river, parkway, traffic
H. H. HUNNEWELL
Son of Dr. Walter Hunnewell

CHARLES PRATT
circle and dignified new bank buildings, is something to be proud of.

This has not been accomplished without effort. On the contrary, it is the direct result of the public spirit and far-sightedness of Watertown citizens. When they saw that the growth of the Hood Rubber Company threatened the East End with a lot of wooden three-story tenements, they took the initiative in getting the town to adopt the Tenement-House Law, so-called, which required such expensive fire-walls in houses for more than two families as to make them unprofitable for the speculative builder. The Planning Board and the Zoning Law have served more recently to protect the character of a neighborhood already built up.

The size of the Town Hall made it impossible for all the voters who wanted to attend to get into a meeting. In 1908, the Turnstile Act provided for checking and counting the first to arrive. Then in case fifty citizens objected to any vote passed by those who were present, a referendum by ballot could be had. As the population grew, it appeared that those who lived near the Town Hall were in such preponderance at every meeting that some injustice might be done to the other precincts and a representative town meeting was approved in 1919.

The town is now governed by three Selectmen who receive $500 a year in salary; a representative town meeting of 305 members votes all the appropriations, first submitted to the finance committee for their recommendation. Other citizens have the right to speak at town meetings and can obtain a referendum on any appropriation measure. The fire, police, highway, sewer, ash-collection, street-lighting, outside aid, insurance, legal and inspection services are divided among the three Selectmen for in-
dividual attention, but are subject to the vote of all three. The annual election of all three Selectmen results in frequent overturns and considerable political bickering; possibly, too, it helps to keep the general public interested in town affairs. Neither Republican nor Democratic party has a safe majority. The independent School, Library, Park, Health and Water Board members are elected for three-year terms.

The changes in Watertown Square illustrate what can be accomplished by a few public-spirited citizens. The owner of the old brick buildings which were left when the new bridge was built in 1907, instead of selling to a speculator, approached one of her tenants with a reasonable offer. He reported the matter to a friend, who was quick to see the advantage to the town if the buildings could be held at a reasonable price until the town was able to buy them, so the property was bought by six citizens and held by them under a trust agreement until the town, after three years, bought them at the same price plus interest.¹

The Union Market Bank, founded in 1873, has grown with the growth of the town. A small-town bank in 1903, with assets of less than $200,000, the figure has since grown to over ten million. The new building of 1900 was already too small in 1920 and the present new building is a fine addition to the new open square. It is hard to realize that sixty years ago the town did business by borrowing a few hundreds here and there from private citizens.

The development of big business in America would have been impossible without modern office machinery. The Library Bureau, of which Herbert E. Davidson of East

¹ George N. Chamberlain, Charles E. Fay, Walter H. Gregg, G. Frederick Robinson, William F. Ross, George S. Wright.
WATER PRIVILEGE
or
WATER TOWN BRIDGE

This privilege is used for the purpose of manufacturing paper.

There are two mills on this two double mills built in operation, the first at No. 1 where water is drawn from the Canal through two different flumes & operated on two wheels & the water transferred through a flume into the same. The second mill is at No. 2 where there are two sets of machinery, just as operated by the water wheels & the water used. The first indicates is taken from the Canal & the other conducted into the river itself.

There are a small quantity of water taken by the River and just above the dam is a small dam below the dam & the latter is at the end of the dam, the latter having a small dam. The whole bread and fall of the same are shown on the above sketch.
STERLING ELLIOTT
1852–1922
From a portrait by Bachrach
Watertown was first President, began as a supply house for library catalogue files, but soon expanded into the supply of business furniture.

Sterling Elliott, of the South Side, also made an important contribution to big business in the Elliott addressing machine, which is now a three-million-dollar per year corporation. Starting, just as Henry Ford and Alvan T. Fuller did, with a bicycle shop, he invented such various things as the pneumatic-tired trotting sulky, that lowered the world’s trotting record seven seconds; machine-tools of various kinds, pamphlet-stitching machinery, automobile turn-tables, electric door-openers, and, most important of all, the Elliott steering knuckle used on all automobiles today. He worked for a long time trying to find a way to tie a square knot with the pamphlet-stitching machine, until one Sunday, while listening to the sermon, his fingers busy with a piece of string, he suddenly discovered the way to do it.

When it was found that the invention of the pneumatic-tired sulky had revolutionized horse-racing, the demand for them was so great that other manufacturers began to make them notwithstanding Mr. Elliott’s patent covering the invention. To protect his rights, he began suits, retaining for counsel Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at $1000 per hour while in court.

On the evening before the trial, while going over the case, Colonel Ingersoll asked Mr. Elliott how fast a horse could trot a mile, and on being told in two minutes he quickly figured that the horse would travel 44 feet in a second.

“That is going like hell,” said Ingersoll. “Yes, but a queer remark for one who does not believe in a hell,” said
Elliott. "Well," said the Colonel, "frankly I don't believe there is a hell, but the more I see of the world, the more I think there is need of one."

Elliott's career has never been written up as it deserves. One of the most amazing things in modern times is the way that inventive genius keeps pace with the demands of machinery and business.

Near him on Maple Street was the Stanley Dry Plate Company, which soon developed into the Stanley Steam Automobile Company, makers of the first successful cars in the East. Watertown was treated to the novel sight of seeing the Stanley brothers try out their first horseless carriage in 1897. The Stanley steamer was the first car to climb Mount Washington in 1898, and the only car to remain on the road during the gasless Sundays of 1918, because it then used kerosene — except, of course, the electric runabout, a type of car which Dr. Mead was the first to use in Watertown.

Fortunately for the automobile, Watertown began improving its roads as early as 1870 when the stone crusher was bought and a road superintendent hired under the supervision of the Selectmen. There was no experience to go by in road-building, and it was interesting to see how quickly practical knowledge was picked up. The next report says that the Selectmen believe the surface should be loosened with picks before the crushed stone is applied and then fine gravel put on top to encourage people to drive over and thus roll in the stone. The first steam roller was used in 1896. The water supply system provided standpipes for filling watering carts, and all summer long the carts went up and down laying the dust — temporarily. The invention of the telephone made it possible for in-
dignant citizens to complain about the dust all day long to the Selectmen, who were expected somehow to prevent it, just as they had been expected to prevent the smallpox epidemic a hundred years earlier. The use of oil in 1911 was a great relief to every one.

Watertown was also one of the first towns to attempt to round the corners at street intersections, so that traffic could move more smoothly and safely. The land in these corners has been a gift made in the public interest by private citizens since 1918. This improvement, which at first aroused much criticism from the unthinking and shortsighted, has now become the accepted policy of the town.

The water supply came first from a private company formed in 1884, which obtained the water from underground galleries near the river at Bemis. This was bought by the town in 1897, and later given up when the town joined Boston and other neighbors in the Metropolitan District System.

The Metropolitan Park System, which includes Watertown in its territory, has built the river road and developed the Charles River Basin, and is now building a drive on the south side of the river which will do much to develop that section, long in bad odor with its neighbors, but now happily freed from the manufacture of gas and the huge gasometers which had disfigured the landscape since the sixties.

Watertown had an aviation meet on the Gore estate on the Waltham boundary in 1911, at a time when there were only a few qualified pilots in the country. The big feature was a non-stop flight to Concord, New Hampshire.

Side by side with the rapid increase in population, there has been a great increase in the number of manufacturing
establishments and a rapid expansion of some of the older plants. Fifty years ago, the presence of a factory spoiled the neighborhood for residence. Some of the new factories, with their neat lawns and the utter absence of smoke and noise and smell, are an addition to the neighborhood, and tend to give the population a more permanent character and a greater stake in the wise management of town affairs. Watertown, because of these industries, has less the character of a mere transient sleeping-place for people whose main interests are in Boston, and more individuality.
PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

By EDWARD E. ALLEN, Director

On Commemoration Day of each year a group of pupils from this school visits Mount Auburn to decorate the graves of their venerated first director, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, and his wife, Julia Ward Howe. When the pupils first learned that the Howe lot lay within the town of Watertown, and that the monument to the school’s founder, Dr. John Dix Fisher, also stood within that part of the cemetery, they naturally looked upon the subsequent removal of the institution itself to the same town as a coincidence of no little interest. From the beginning of their training it had been impressed upon them that Perkins Institution is still the shadow cast by its first director and creator, and they were now told that the curious coincidence indicated above happened thus: When in the later 1890’s the present director, Edward E. Allen, was seeking a new site for the institution, he recommended to his trustees the old Stickney farm and estate in Watertown with which he had been greatly impressed many years before while on a visit to his then college chum and now fellow townsman, Fred E. Crawford, Esq., who lived there. This large estate the trustees bought very reasonably on condition that they would keep it intact; which accounts for the extensiveness of the institution grounds, thirty-four acres. Because of this extent the architect was able to lay out his buildings ideally for maximum exposure to sunlight and prevailing breezes, on a plateau
near, and some fifty feet above, the Charles River and the metropolitan parks boulevard. These buildings, which house about 400 people, 280 of them pupils, together with the manifold and rich equipment of the school, are of red brick, erected in 1912, in Tudor Gothic style, two stories high, fire resistant throughout and grouped about four garden-like "closes." In fact, the whole estate with the exception of a large kitchen garden is kept parklike on the principle not only that an open, diversified terrain is wholesome, but also that it is educational in that simple beauty is stimulative to the growth of the soul; and it has been noted that blind children somehow respond to beauty as creatively as those who have their sight. An almost equally cogent reason for an attractive setting for a school of children who are commonly regarded as casuals, is that the unbelieving public may be led to visit it in great numbers, some of whom through seeing what and how much such children can do under encouragement will believe in them and so overcome a natural reluctancy to give them employment after school days. However excellent its training, a school of this sort which neglects to educate the public also has but half completed its job. From this point of view the noble tower which excites many a curious stranger to visit the school becomes an instrument of education, one of its reasons for being.

In connection with the tower the following incident is interesting. A descendant of the Boston merchant, Thomas Handasyd Perkins, after whom the institution was named in recognition of the gift to it of his mansion — this descendant, Mrs. Andrew C. Wheelwright, gave in 1912 the peal of eight English bells which are chimed by a pupil on Sunday mornings in term time. One week day in
EDWARD E. ALLEN
Director, Perkins Institution
NORTH FRONT, PERKINS INSTITUTION

THE PERKINS INSTITUTION FROM THE RIVER
the summer of 1929 the family of a neighbor to whom this chiming had become a service of joy, requested that the bells be rung at the time of his funeral; and it was done.

Since 1912, when the plant removed to Watertown, more visitors appear every year than used to in ten years while it was at South Boston. Whole classes of school children are brought by their teachers and of college students by their professors. Its invitation concerts are declared by music lovers to be of very high grade.

The institution was founded in 1829 and opened in Boston in 1832. Thus, in 1932, it will celebrate its centenary, on which occasion the Perkins graduate associations will present their alma mater with a great new pipe organ.

Blind children from all over New England and some even from elsewhere still come here to boarding school to be fitted so far as individually possible for life in the world at large. While at Perkins they live in family groups, in daily close contact with their many teachers. Each family does its own housework on the principle that as a youth does contributively in the small community at school so he will tend to do later in the large community at home. This is what is meant by the socialization of the pupils, the ideal of Perkins Institution. Such family living is a practical refinement of the usual cottage plan and is an essential and vital part of the extended shadow of Dr. Howe, referred to above.

The equipment of the institution, alike for living and for learning in its academic, physical, manual, musical and domestic departments, is as modern and complete as anything of its kind in the world; and the results of its training are unsurpassed elsewhere. But Perkins serves in other
ways also. It fits certain pupils for given callings and places them when and where it can. It conducts a small shop where blind mechanics make and repair given articles which the public wants; and it does this as a continuous demonstration of one way in which the education of blind people is industrially applicable; it conducts classes for students of the special methods of teaching blind children, whose members, most of whom have their sight, attend from far and near; it carries on, jointly with the American Foundation for the Blind, an experimental school for the purpose of discovering ever better means and methods of teaching; it manufactures and dispenses tangible appliances and embossed books; and it is the regional circulating library of such books for all New England.
CONCLUSION

The flood of human progress, fed by ever-welling springs, seems to spread out in first one direction, then another; the intense interest in individual religion of the seventeenth century, turned back by the gloomy excesses of Puritan theologians, was followed by an equally intense interest in political freedom; and that attained during the Revolution, was followed in turn by an awakening of thought which penetrated to new high water marks in art, in literature, and in humanitarian reform, culminating in the abolition of slavery; this in turn by an interest in material progress which changed the face of the continent and set new standards in human comfort and physical well-being. Restless human effort does not keep the same direction for long and it seems certain that the twentieth century will see progress in a new direction guided by leaders yet to come.

The purpose of this retelling of Watertown history has been to encourage the leaders of the new progress with the story of what the children of one little town have done between the time of John Oldham’s trading-post with the Indians and the comfortable busy community of to-day.
FOUNDERS OF WATERTOWN

Daniel Abbott came to Watertown in 1630, but moved to New Providence in the West Indies.

Robert Abbott, Freeman 1634; went early to Wethersfield.

George Adams and Frances moved to Lexington about 1664.

Thomas Arnold came over in 1635, Freeman 1640; married Phebe, daughter of George Parkhurst, and lived on Orchard Street next to George Phillips; had four sons, but was fined for offense against the law concerning baptism and also for not having his hogs "rung." He moved to Providence, Rhode Island.

John Ball came over in 1630. Some of his family remained in Watertown; others moved to Concord and Lancaster.

John Barnard and wife Phebe came over in 1634, Freeman 1635, Selectman 1643; lived on Mount Auburn Street near School Street; had eight children and founded a family continuing in Watertown to the present.

Ellis Barron and Grace came early to Watertown and lived on Common Street. He was Freeman in 1641, Constable and Selectman in '68 and '73. His sons moved to Groton, but his daughters and granddaughters married into Watertown families. He is one of several pioneer Watertown ancestors of Calvin Coolidge.

William Barsham and Annabella came over in 1630 and had a homestead near Mount Auburn. Freeman in 1637, Selectman in 1653. He had nine children; the eldest graduated from Harvard, 1658; the youngest was Mrs. Adam Eve whose grave is in the old burying-ground.

Michael Barstow and Grace came over early. He was Freeman in 1636, and is mentioned often in the

* From the Town Records and Bond's History.
records as Selectman and Representative. He was a merchant and sold clothing to the town for the poor. He had no children, but left nephews in Scituate.

**Thomas Bartlett** and Hannah came over in 1630 and lived on Common Street at Belmont Street. He was Ensign and Selectman. He left four daughters.

**John Batchelor** was Selectman in 1635, but soon moved to Dedham.

**Richard Beach** and Mary were in Watertown in 1635.

**Captain Richard Beers** and Elizabeth came over in 1630 and lived near Fresh Pond. He was Selectman most of the time from 1644 to 1675, and Representative for 1663-1675. He was killed by the Indians in King Philip’s War. He kept the first public house. He has many descendants, as has a brother, Anthony Beers, also of Watertown.

**Joseph Bemis** and Sarah came from Ireland and lived near Warren Street. He was Selectman three times and left a large family prominent in town affairs.

**John Benjamin** and wife came over in 1632. He bought the Oldham land where the Perkins Institution is now and other land and was the largest landowner in town. He lived part of the time in Cambridge and had a large family; some of them moved to Connecticut. His son Samuel worried the Selectmen by his idleness, but he appeared before them on December 11, 1656, and “hath given soe good acompt of the spending of his time, as yt the seaven men are well satisfied theare with.”

**John Bigelow** and wife Mary Warren lived on Warren Street and had twelve children. He was a blacksmith and left a large estate. The town allowed him ten trees in 1649 on his promise of setting up his trade. He was Surveyor and Selectman. Some of his family went to Hartford, others to Worcester, others remained in Watertown (West
Precinct). Descendants include Dr. Henry Bigelow, Judge George Tyler Bigelow, Amy Lowell, A. Lawrence Lowell.

**Nathaniel Biscoe**

was Selectman and lived on Common Street near Belmont Street. He was a rich tanner (Winthrop, II, 88), and had refused to let his neighbor have leather for corn, saying he had corn enough, but had his barn, corn and leather burnt to the value of two hundred pounds. He was not a member of the church and was fined ten pounds for circulating a pamphlet against taxing non-members to support the ministry. One son was ill-treated at Harvard. His children remained in Watertown, but he returned in disgust to England. See Bond, below.

**Edmund Bloys**

and Mary came early to Watertown and lived near the river. He was freeman 1639. In March, 1649, Goodman Bloys was made a field driver, and in later years was allowed four pounds for “sweeping the meeting house and looking to ye dogs.”

**William Bond**

and Sarah Biscoe were married in 1650 and founded a large family, of which Dr. Henry Bond, author of the “Genealogies and History of Watertown,” was one. William is said to have come over as a boy in 1630 with Ephraim Child. The family home site on Belmont Street is called Payson Park. He was Selectman, Representative, and Justice of the Peace.

**Nathaniel Bowman**

came over in 1630 and owned land in Watertown, but soon moved to Cambridge and Lexington.

**Thomas Boylston**

and Sarah embarked in 1635 and settled in Watertown on land bought of Gregory Stone on School Street. The children moved to Brookline, where a son was surgeon. A great-granddaughter, Susanm. Boylston, was mother of President John Adams and grandmother of John Quincy Adams.
John Braybrook and Elizabeth had a homestead near the present centre of Belmont as early as 1640. He is frequently mentioned in the early records. The town voted in 1651 "to John Brabooke 30 pounds towards his los by fyer." Some of the sons moved to Concord.

Thomas Brigham came over in 1635 and lived near the Cambridge line and the river. He was fined ten shillings in 1651 for not regulating his hogs.

Henry Bright, Jr., and wife Ann Goldstone lived on Belmont Street. He came over in 1630, was Deacon, freeman 1635, and often Selectman. His daughter, Beriah, married Isaac Fowle, and was grandmother of Abigail Smith, who married John Adams. Other descendants were prominent as clergymen and merchants and a branch of the family still lives in Waltham. In 1680, Deacon Bright and William Bond were appointed to go down to Boston to make returns referring to the town's subscription to the new "collidge."

Captain Thomas Brooks admitted freeman 1636, resided in Watertown, but soon moved to Concord. The son, who remained in Concord, married a daughter of Hugh Mason of Watertown, and the sons who founded the Medford family married daughters of Thomas Boylston (see above). Phillips Brooks was a descendant.

Abraham Browne and wife Lydia were 1630 settlers. He was admitted freeman in 1632 and was Town Surveyor who laid out the roads and the divisions of land. He was Selectman from 1636 to 1643. His land was on the south side of Main Street running west from Howard Street, and his house still stands. Colonel Moses Brown of Beverly and Colonel Henry Browne, one of the founders of Western Reserve College, were grandsons, and Bond lists other offshoots in Georgia, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and California. Brownsville,
Texas, was named after Major Jacob Brown, who died at Matamoras in 1846.

**Elder Richard Browne**

came over in 1630, was freeman in 1631; often Selectman and Representative. He was sent by the Watertown Church in 1639 to Wethersfield to settle a church dispute there, and the General Court attempted to fine him for going without permission. He lived near Arlington Street and kept a ferry. He was the leading citizen after Saltonstall returned to England. Browne's son and grandsons probably remained in England. At the age of eighty-two he moved to Charlestown, where he died in 1661.

**George Bullard**

and wife Beatrice lived in 1642 on Orchard Street and later moved to Watertown Farms. He was a freeman, and in 1673 made "cumplaint of iniary dun him by his nayburs" in regard to a neglected fence.

**Elder Thomas Carter**

came to Watertown as early as 1635 and owned land near the meeting-house, but he was called to Woburn as first minister in 1642.

**Charles Chadwick**

and wife Elizabeth came over in 1630 and lived on Bank Lane near Mount Auburn. He was often Selectman and Representative. Later Chadwicks were his nephews. He was admitted freeman in 1631 and is thirty-six times mentioned in the records; perhaps he was a merchant, for he was allowed nine shillings in 1673 for "muny laid out for naills and part of pay for a wastkote for ould bright."

**Lambert Chenery**

came to Watertown in 1630, and the family homestall was between Fresh Pond and King's Common at the northern end of School Street. There are still Chenerys tilling the soil in Belmont, though no longer raising pure-bred Holstein cattle. Lambert Chenery moved to Dedham, but returned. The son John married Sarah, widow of Thomas Boylston, and was killed in battle with the Indians in 1675.
Deacon Ephraim Child and Elizabeth came over in 1630 and were among the most affluent of the early settlers. He was freeman in 1631 and Selectman from 1636 to 1662 and Representative for twelve years. He left his estate to three nephews, two of whom lived in Watertown. The homestead was in Dorchester Field, on the river.

Garrett Church and Sarah were early settlers, between Belmont Street and Fresh Pond at Mount Auburn. He was fence viewer in 1631 and built forty-two rods of fence around a piece of common and the town paid him by giving him the land. In 1677 he got ten shillings for "fetching biscuit from Boston for the solgurs." He was admitted freeman in 1649.

John Clarke came over in 1630, freeman 1635; went to Rhode Island. (See Winthrop, I, 78.)

William Clarke came over in 1635; moved about 1650 to Woburn.

Hugh Clarke settled first in Watertown; moved to Roxbury. Some of his children returned to Watertown and Newton.

John Coolidge and wife Mary came over before 1635, possibly in 1630, from Cambridge, England, and settled west of Fresh Pond where Arlington Street crosses Concord Avenue, but he owned many other lots. He was freeman in 1636, Selectman and Representative, and was often called on to settle estates. All the Coolidges are descended from his four sons. A family genealogy is being published for the Tercentenary. In 1678 "father Coolidg" was a Tithingman and had to go about town to see that every one take the oath of fidelity.

Benjamin Crispe and Bridget owned land on Common Street. He came over in 1629 in the employ of Major Gibbons. He was admitted freeman in 1646 and moved to Groton about 1666. He was a mason.

Henry Curtis was in Watertown as early as 1636 and married Mary Guy. He hired the big cow-
pen farm near the Sudbury bounds in 1660 and agreed to pasture all the dry cattle. He died in Sudbury in 1678.

**James Cutler**

and Anna were early settlers and moved to Lexington about 1648.

**Richard Cutting,**

aged eleven, came over in 1634 and lived in Watertown a wheelwright. Freeman in 1690; wife Sarah; left a family which continued in Weston and Waltham.

**Robert Daniel**

and wife Reana were settlers before 1636 and had several lots on Walnut Street, which was called Bank Lane and followed the higher ground by the river coming back to Mount Auburn Street east of Mount Auburn. One son remained in Watertown; another moved to Sudbury.

**Edward Dix**

and wife Jane Wilkinson came over in 1635 and lived on Common Street north of Belmont Street. Probably his father Edward Dix came over in 1630 with Henry Bright and was admitted freeman in 1635, as it is hardly probable that Edward, who was nineteen, and sailed in January 1635, would have been admitted from Watertown in May of the same year. Dix daughters married into the families of Parks, Browne, Flagg, Barnes, Barnard, Grout, Stearns, Phillips, Lawrence, Beers, White, Wellington, Cook, Ball, Sanderson, etc., and their descendants are legion. Dix descendants are also very numerous. Dorothy Lynde Dix is the most famous of these. Edward was Selectman in 1650.

**John Doggett**

came over in 1630 and was freeman in 1631. He owned a homestead south of Fresh Pond (Huron Avenue). He is not mentioned in the records, except as a landowner as late as 1644.

**John Eaton**

and Abigail were very early settlers. Freeman in 1636. He sold his land to Elder How and moved to Dedham.

**John Eddy**

and wife Amy came over in 1630 to Plymouth, where he had a brother. He soon
settled in Watertown and was admitted freeman in 1634; was Selectman the next three years. The homestead was at the corner of Mount Auburn and Main Streets. It was against the law to make trips overland, and John probably went down to Plymouth in 1633 and explained his absence by pleading temporary loss of memory. (See Winthrop's Journal, I, 99.) He was again Selectman in 1670, and at the age of seventy-seven he asked to be excused from training. He has descendants now living. His granddaughter Deliverance was the Widow Webb. (Chapter V.)

Simon Eire

and wife Dorothy came over with eight children in 1635. He was freeman in 1637, Representative, and first recorder of births, marriages and deaths, and Selectman 1636–1643. His homestead was east of Fresh Pond. The name was sometimes spelled Ayres. The family moved to Boston prior to 1659, where he was a doctor.

John Eliot

and Margaret came over in 1630 and lived on Orchard Street. He sold out in 1646. The birth of five children is recorded, but there is no other mention in the records.

Robert Feake

came over 1630, freeman 1631; Selectman 1637–1640; was one of the largest proprietors and most prominent early citizens. He married the widow of one of Governor Winthrop's sons and was a friend of the Governor. He died in poverty in 1663. Mount Feake in Waltham was named for him.

Daniel Finch

came over with Saltonstall in 1630 and was freeman in 1631; went with Oldham to Pyquag and was first constable of Wethersfield and later went to Stamford.

John Firman

came over in 1630 and in November had his wigwam burnt. He was admitted freeman in 1631, and was Deacon, and in 1638 Selectman. His homestead was near the pond in Mount Auburn Cemetery. He died
before 1648, when the town ordered “that John Firman’s heires have a Just Rite to a Farme as other Townesman have.”

**David Fiske**

and wife Sarah (Smith) came over in 1636, and he was freeman in 1638. His daughter married Thomas Fitch of Boston; his son was a founder of Lexington. His home was west of Fresh Pond, next John Coolidge’s. He was Selectman in 1642 and 1643. John Fiske, who married Sarah Wyeth, is thought to be a nephew; he has numerous descendants of his ten children. In 1670, he, William Priest and George Lawrence were admonished “for not Learneing their Children to read the english toung.”

**Nathan Fiske**

and Susanna settled in Watertown before 1642, and he was freeman in 1643, Selectman in 1673, and founder of a family prominent in Weston from which Helen Hunt Jackson came. In 1661 the town paid him one pound three shillings “apoon a wollfe and 3 foxes.”

**Thomas Flagg**

and wife Mary had a homestall on Main Street west of Nathan Fiske’s. He settled here prior to 1643, and was Selectman between 1671 and 1678. He had lost an eye in a gun-shot accident. There were eight sons, and all families named Flagg in this country are supposed to be descended from them. He always spelled the name Flegg. “benjamin garfill Cumplaining of a tree of the town’s yt sheaded his gardin it was voatted that goodman themus flegg senyer: should heave the tree for which he promiseth that the town shall heave the best tree upon his land in lue of it and any time when they stand in neede of it.”

**John Flemming**

and Anna owned land on north side of Belmont Street which descended to son-in-law, John Barnard. He was a maltster, and both he and his wife died in 1657, leaving one son in England and one who later returned there. He was chosen Selectman in 1648, and after Braybrook’s fire in 1651 the
FOUNDERS OF WATERTOWN

Nathaniel Foote, admitted freeman 1634, went to Wethersfield before 1640 and founded a large family.

Samuel Freeman and Apphia came over in 1630 and he was admitted freeman in 1639. His house was burned in February, 1631, but being in the daytime his goods were saved. His homestead was near the river below the Arsenal.

Richard Gale and wife Mary lived on Main Street before 1640 and later bought half the Oldham grant beyond Masters' (Stony) Brook, where his descendants continued. In 1656, Richard Gale covenanted with the Selectmen to "take Saraih Baal of the age of 2 years for four years." John Ball the father was to pay 6 pounds a year and find necessary clothing for 3 years but the fourth year said Gale was to provide convenient clothing (Sarah presumably being able to work by that time).

Edward Garfield, who died in Watertown in 1672 at the age of ninety-seven, was a first or early settler. He was freeman in 1635 and Selectman, and had a homestead on the river where the road past the old burying-ground met Bank Lane. His descendants include a President of the United States and President Garfield of Williams College, who is doing so much to improve international relations, as well as descendants who continued to be prominent in Watertown, Waltham and Weston. Goodman Garfield, Senior, at the age of eighty-five was warned before the Selectmen for a serious offense with five others "for not attendinge their seats in the meetinghous appoynted them by the Towne." He was constable and rate collector at eighty-two.

John Gay, admitted freeman 1635 and resident 1637, moved to Dedham.

town paid "John Flemon for 13 yards and a qtr. of canvas for John Brabook I: 4: 4 totall."
William Goddard and wife Elizabeth Miles came to Watertown in 1665 with three children and founded a family noted for its teachers and preachers. Son, William, was engaged to teach Latin in Watertown in 1686. Granddaughter, Rachel, married Obadiah Coolidge in 1717 and was ancestress of President Coolidge. Mr. Goddard was chosen Selectman in 1667 and immediately took a leading part in town affairs; possibly he was a doctor. In 1679 the town allowed "William Goddard for attending Thomas Whitney when sick of the pox: 1 pound, 19 shillings."

Henry Goldstone and wife Anna came to Watertown in 1634 and had a homestead on Belmont Street. Both died soon, leaving two daughters, one of whom married Henry Bright; one Lieutenant Hewes of Rox.

John Goss and Sarah came over in 1630 and had a homestead on Brattle Street. The name was also spelled Goffe, and there was an Edward Goffe living near in what was soon included in Cambridge.

Christopher Grant and wife Mary were very early settlers and lived near Fresh Pond. He was a glazier and the name is often mentioned in the early records, as he was paid about fifteen shillings a year for mending glass in the meeting-house.

Henry Green, a young scholar of Watertown, was invited to go to Martha's Vineyard with divers families of Watertown in 1642. He went not, but later became first minister in Reading.

William Goodrich and Margaret settled in Watertown before 1636, but on his death in 1645, wife and children went to Newbury.

Nicholas Guy and wife Jane came over in 1638, freeman 1639, and Deacon. He died in 1649. (See Curtis and Tainter.)

William Hagar and wife Mary Bemis, married 1645, founded a family long identified with
FOUNDERS OF WATERTOWN

Watertown and Waltham. General Leonard Wood is descended from this founder. The road from Warren to Lexington Street was known as Hagar Lane until recently.

**William Hammond**
and Elizabeth settled in Watertown about 1640 near the big common (Belmont). He was Selectman in 1648 and a man of substance, leaving property in England and Ipswich as well as in Watertown.

**Robert Harrington**
and wife Susanna George were proprietors of Watertown in 1642 and founders of the Harrington family widely dispersed through New England. He bought half the Oldham farm (see Gale), and it continued in the family for two hundred and fifty years. He was Surveyor of Highways in 1654 and Selectman fifteen times before his death in 1707.

**Thomas Hastings**
and Susanna came over in 1634. He was freeman in 1635; Deacon and Selectman many times, beginning in 1639. He owned land on both sides of School Street in Belmont. His descendants include many doctors, lawyers and missionaries. He is mentioned fifty-eight times in the early records, the Selectmen frequently meeting at the house he built on the "town plot" on Main Street.

**Timothy Hawkins**
was an early proprietor; died 1651; kinsman of William Hammond.

**John Hayward**
was related to the first Mrs. Phillips and owned a large lot near Fresh Pond. He went to Dedham in 1650.

**Justinian Holden**
and Elizabeth came over in 1634 and lived on Belmont Street. He was made freeman in 1653 and served as tax collector and supplied wood for Pastor Sherman. He later moved to Cambridge and his children to Concord.

**Nathaniel Holland** and Sarah had six children in Watertown.

**Samuel Hosier**
and wife Ursula came over in 1630 and lived near the river. He was freeman in
Elder Edward How and wife Margaret came over in 1630, freeman 1632; a leading citizen and principal land-owner until his death in 1644. He left two daughters, Stone and Treadway. His homestead was forty acres on Main Street where the park now is. He was Selectman and Representative.

Miles Ives and Martha also left only daughters. The homestead was on Warren Street. He was admitted freeman in 1636. In 1678 Goodwife "Eives Cuming to the Selectmen and meaking cumplaint of her sun in lawe Luis allinfor not taking ceare of his children which he had by hur daughtur: to give them due Edducation and bring them up in sum honnest imployment," the Selectmen appointed a committee to make inquiry.

Edmund James and Reana came over in 1630. He was freeman in 1631 and Selectman in 1638, and lived near Cambridge.

Captain William Jennison was a leader of the 1630 settlers, freeman in 1631; Selectman, 1635–1642; Representative and Captain in the Pequot War. His homestead was near the islands in the river at the Arsenal. In 1644 he questioned the lawfulness of Parliament's dealings in England and was called before the Deputies to answer for it. He returned to England and his younger brother Robert remained to found an important family. His homestead was on the corner of Mount Auburn and Walnut Street.

Lewis Jones and Anna came from Roxbury about 1650.

Robert Keyes and Sarah came over in 1630 and had land adjoining Sir Richard Saltonstall's. The births of five children are recorded in Watertown between 1633 and 1643. The family moved to Newbury about 1645 and a son settled in Sudbury.

Richard Kimball and Ursula came over in 1634 with seven children and settled in Watertown, leaving
son Henry here when in 1637 the family moved to Ipswich. Henry Kimball lived on Common Street at the summit of the hill and had a trade (cooper?) for which he was granted ten trees in 1647. He was admitted freeman in 1638.

**Thomas King**
came over in 1634 and was a founder of Rutland, Massachusetts.

**John Kingsbury,**
admitted freeman in 1636; settled in Dedham.

**Nicholas Knapp**
and Elinor came over in 1630; lived on Bank Lane and moved to Connecticut in 1646 with seven children. In 1631 he was fined five pounds for selling a water to cure the scurvy at a very dear rate.

**William Knapp**
also came over in 1630 with Nicholas. His homestead was on the south side of Mount Auburn Street, east of School Street. In 1651, "old father Knop" was discharged of his service at the meeting-house and keeping the pound. In 1656 he was in want and his children were not anxious to provide, but the next year, aged seventy-nine, he married the widow Akers after borrowing a sum from her which she collected from his estate the next year. He died, aged eighty, in 1658, leaving seven children who continued in Watertown and Newton.

**John Knight,**
admitted freeman in 1636; moved to Sudbury in 1651.

**Edward Lamb**
and Margaret came over in 1630; moved away in 1648.

**George Lawrence**
made Elizabeth Crispe, 1657; was a later settler in Watertown and had fourteen children. He was probably not related to John.

**John Lawrence**
and Elizabeth came over in 1635 and settled in Watertown on Common and Belmont Streets and had twelve children. In 1662 he sold his land to John Barnard and moved to Groton, where the family multiplied. In the sixth generation, Bond lists Luther Lawrence, lawyer, Speaker of the
Massachusetts House and Mayor of Lowell; William, merchant and banker and founder of Lawrence Academy; Amos, merchant of Boston; Abbott Lawrence (who married Katherine Bigelow), Representative in Congress and Minister to England; Samuel, a founder of Lawrence, Massachusetts. The present generation includes Bishop William Lawrence.

**Edmund Lewis**

embarked in 1634 and was Selectman in Watertown in 1636. His homestead was on Lexington Street. He moved to Lynn in 1642.

**Richard Linton**

came over in 1630 and was an early settler of Lancaster. He is not mentioned in the records except as a proprietor.

**John Livermore**

and wife Grace came to Watertown in 1634; he was freeman in 1635, and was repeatedly elected Selectman. The homestead was between Arlington Street and Fresh Pond. He is the progenitor of all the Livermores, so numerous in Maine and New Hampshire as well as in Massachusetts.

**Edmund Lockwood**

Robert Lockwood,

came over in 1630; freeman 1631; died 1634, brother and executor of Edmund; freeman 1637; was proprietor of Watertown in 1637 and had six children whose births are recorded here. In 1646 he moved to Norwalk, Connecticut. Homestead on Walnut Street, and wife Anna Barnard were among the largest early proprietors; homestead running from Mount Auburn Street to the river in the region near Irving Street. He was freeman in 1636 and Selectman in 1635-36. He died in 1644 and left no known descendants.

**John Lovering**

and Esther settled on School Street; came over in 1634; he was freeman 1635; and is mentioned seventy-three times in the first book of records, twenty-nine years Selectman and ten years Representative. He died in 1678, leaving seven children, the daughters having married into the Concord
families of Brooks and Estabrook and the Brookline family of Gardner. The sons carried on the family name and reputation in Newton, Lincoln, and in other States.

**John Masters**

and *Jane* settled near Cambridge in 1630. He was freeman in 1631 and died in Cambridge in 1639, leaving sons and four daughters named Lockwood, Tabor, Latham and Dobyson. He appealed to Governor Winthrop against Phillips and Elder Browne. (See text.)

**Thomas Mayhew**

and *Jane* came to Watertown in 1634 from Medford, and settled near the mill which he built in that year as agent for Mr. Cradock of London, former Governor. He had been a merchant in Southampton, England, and was admitted freeman in 1634, and was both Selectman and Representative in Watertown from 1637 to 1643. His son, in Martha's Vineyard, started the first conversion of the Indians in 1642. Thomas, Sr., went there in 1645.

**Isaac Mixer**

and *Sarah* came over in 1634 and settled on Common Street. He was freeman in 1638, and was Selectman in 1651 and 1655. Isaac, Jr., had a family of fifteen, and was Selectman for thirteen years. Some descendants moved to Framingham and Marlboro; others remained, and the name was also written Mixter.

**Joseph Morse**

and wife *Hester Pierce* came to Watertown in 1634; settled west of Fresh Pond, near Arlington line. He was admitted freeman in 1635. In 1653 he covenanted to take the three-year-old child of John Ball for eighteen pence a week in advance, and if the child dies before two years to abate of the said sum. He died in 1691, leaving children in Groton, Lancaster, Newton and Watertown.

**George Munnings**

and *Elizabeth* settled in Watertown in 1634 and he was admitted freeman in 1635. He was a shoemaker, as was his son-in-law,
John Sawin, who settled in Watertown about 1650 and named a son Munning Sawin. George Munnings was paid five pounds compensation for the loss of an eye on an expedition to Block Island before October, 1636. Home on School Street; executor of Robert Saltonstall’s will.

Jeremiah Norcross and wife Adrean (widow Smith) came over before 1642 and bought a large tract near the river. He was Selectman in 1649 and freeman in 1653, and his son Richard was chosen schoolmaster in 1651 and continued for years (forty-nine). Probably Emily Norcross Dickinson, of Amherst, the poet, is a descendant.

John Oldham, a real founder of Watertown. (See Chapter I.)

Simon Onge came to Watertown in 1631 with his widowed mother and lived on the south side of the river. He died in 1678 and the family moved to Groton.

John Page and Phebe came in 1630 and had a home-stall near the river, later sold to Mr. Norcross, and the Pages moved to Beaver Brook, where they had considerable trouble about fencing. The son John was Selectman in 1695.

William Paine came over in 1635, was freeman in 1640; lived near Fresh Pond; moved to Ipswich about that time.

George Parkhurst came over before 1638 and owned land bought of Hugh Mason. He married widow Simpson and moved to Boston in 1645. His son lived near Beaver Brook and was appointed in 1677 as one of twelve men to inspect the several inhabitants of this town as the law enjoins.

Captain Daniel Patrick settled in Watertown 1630, freeman 1631; was Selectman in 1638, moved to Connecticut and died, 1643. He was of a vain and unsettled disposition (Winthrop).

Anthony Peirce and Sarah came over before 1634, when he was admitted freeman and settled on Be-
FOUNDERS OF WATERTOWN

Mont Street, near Clematis Brook. He died in 1678, leaving a large family. He was included with G. Parkhurst in the order quoted above and was tithingman. His descendants are still very numerous in Waltham, Lincoln and Lexington.

Major Brian Pendleton and wife (Elinor or) Mary came over in 1630 and he was admitted freeman in 1634 and first Selectman in 1634 with John Eddy and William Jennison. He left Watertown in 1649 for Portsmouth, where he had large holdings; meanwhile having been a founder of Sudbury and Captain of the Sudbury Train-Band. He was Representative of Watertown five times. The son James moved to Stonington, Connecticut, and the family has been prominent there and in Westerly, Rhode Island. Ellen F. Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, is a descendant.

William Perry and Annah were of Watertown before 1642. He was related to the Chenery and Livermore families. He was a tailor and is mentioned in the early records as supplying clothing to the town poor and as constable in 1673.

Thomas Philbrick married Anne Knapp and lived on Lexington and Belmont Streets. He probably came over in 1630 and moved to Hampton in 1646.

Rev. George Phillips and second wife Elizabeth were founders in 1630. He was born at Raynham, near King's Lynn, in 1593; a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge, where at the same time were the young Oliver Cromwell, John Harvard, Thomas Shepherd, John Wilson, Nathaniel Ward and John Winthrop, Jr. He was pastor at Buxted, Suffolk, before 1630 (see text). His first wife was related to John Hayward, and died in 1630. He then married the widow of Robert Welden, who had three surviving children. Samuel, son by first wife, settled as minister in Rowley. The very numerous Phillips descend-
ants are distinguished for culture and public spirit. They include the founders of Exeter and Andover Academies; early patrons of Dartmouth and Andover Theological School; Lieutenant-Governor Phillips of Massachusetts; the first mayor of Boston; Wendell Phillips; Hon. William Phillips, recently minister to Canada; Stephen, a founder of the Free-Soil Party; Elisha, early President of the Fitchburg Railroad; and Moses Phillips, a publisher of Boston, and Phillips Brooks. The Phillips homestall in Watertown was on the southeast corner of Orchard and Lexington Streets.

**John Pickering**
came over in 1630 and died the same year, leaving a widow Esther and children. Son George sold and left in 1646.

**William Price,**
later called Priest, came over as a young man with John Wetherill, a kinsman. He was a weaver mentioned in the records as supplying “wood and Vittels” to a town charge. The descendants remained in West Watertown and Groton.

**John Randall,**
widowed mother and brother Stephen were early settlers. His wife was Susanna Kemball. They lived near Pequusset Common (Belmont Centre), and he collected bounty for foxes and was fence viewer.

**John Reynolds**
and wife Mary were among the earliest settlers who moved on to Wethersfield. In 1635, he was chosen to divide the common land. Home on Common Street.

**George Richardson**
came over in 1635 and was an early proprietor of whom nothing further is known.

**Thomas Rogers**
came over in 1630 and lived on Walnut Street, near School Street (Crooked Lane). He died in 1638.

**Sir Richard Saltonstall,** the best statesman in the Massachusetts Bay Company. In 1629 persuaded the Company to send over the charter and himself led the company which settled Watertown. He came from Halifax in Yorkshire.
After his return in 1631, he was an unofficial ambassador of the Massachusetts Bay Company in London (see Chapter II).

**Richard Saltonstall, Jr.**, admitted freeman in 1631; left Watertown for Ipswich and his descendants have always been prominent in public life. One was second Governor of Connecticut and one a Brigadier-General in the Revolution. In the present generation, Leverett Saltonstall is Speaker of the Massachusetts House.

**Robert Sanderson**, a proprietor in 1642, moved to Boston as partner to John Hull in making pine-tree shillings.

**Edward Sanders**, or Sanderson, had a large family in the early days and a hard struggle to bring them up. Later generations were substantial citizens of Waltham.

**Richard Sanger**, a blacksmith, moved to Watertown from Sudbury in 1648, and had a large family, some of whom remained in town.

**John Sawin** and wife Abigail Munnings came to Watertown about 1650 and lived on School Street. He was acquainted in England with the wealthy uncle of Thomas Boylston. He was probably apprentice to G. Munnings, and went back to England about 1648 to settle his father's estate and bring over his mother. Sons and grandsons were prominent in Watertown and Waltham affairs.

**Richard Sawtel**, a proprietor in 1636, moved to Groton about 1660, says Bond, but he was overseer of swine fences, etc., in Watertown in 1667 and is mentioned again in 1671-1674.

**Robert Seely** came over in 1630; was captain of one of Gov. Winthrop's ships, but remained here and settled in Watertown. He, with Abraham Browne, laid out the highways in 1634. Had a prominent part in the Pequot War and afterward moved to Wethersfield. Laurenus Clark Seelye, President of Smith College, was a descendant.
William Shattuck and Susanna lived between Belmont and Fresh Pond before 1642 and founded an important family noted for its physicians. He was often chosen to minor offices. In 1677, Corporal Bond was permitted to dig clay near William Shattuck's house (north side of Concord Avenue) and the Shattuck boys earned several shillings bounties on foxes.

Captain John Sherman and Martha came to Watertown in 1634. He was freeman 1637, and had two homesteads, one on Strawberry Hill (Common Street) and one on Walnut Street. As Selectman, Town Clerk, and Representative between 1635 and 1690, probably no other one man carried on more of the town's business. A great-grandson, Roger, signed the Declaration of Independence, and had daughters who married distinguished men, Hon. Simeon Baldwin, Hon. Jeremiah Everts, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Rev. Jeremiah Day (President of Yale), Dr. Skinner of New Haven.

Thomas Smith settled in Watertown in 1635, freeman in 1637; died in Watertown in 1693. Wife, Mary Knapp. They had descendants in Waltham and Lexington. A supposed brother, Francis Smith, came over in 1630 and was freeman in 1631. He is not mentioned in the records, but Thomas and his family are. In 1658, he collected one pound for killing a "woule." He lived on Common Street near Belmont Centre.

John Spring and wife Elinor embarked in 1634 with four little children and settled on Common Street near Orchard. Dr. Marshall Spring (see text) was a descendant; also Rev. Samuel Spring, a founder of Andover Theological School and the American Board of Foreign Missions. Spring Street was named for the family, and all of this name are said to spring from John. All the farmers living on the square bounded by Main, Lexington, Orchard and Common Streets
used the big field and hill as a common pasture and had access to Treadway's Brook for watering.

**Isaac Stearns** and Mary came over in 1630 and lived near the centre of Waverley. He was freeman in 1631 and Selectman in 1659, and twice thereafter. He had eight children; one son founded Billerica, and Dr. A. Warren Stearns, Com. of Corrections, is descended from him. Mary married Isaac Learned of Woburn; Sarah married Samuel Stone; Elizabeth married Samuel Manning; and Abigail married John Morse. Isaac, son, settled in Lexington, and the novelist-historian, William Stearns Davis, is descended from him. Others continued in Watertown and Waltham. Bond has more than one hundred pages of Stearns descendants.

**Charles Stearns,** who later moved to Lynn, was a young kinsman.

**John Stimson** and Susanna came over in 1630 and settled on School Street. The name was also spelled Simson, etc. Jonathan, son, lived with Elder Richard Browne. The Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, is a descendant, as is President Dorothy Stimson of Goucher College.

**Gregory Stone** was an early settler near the river, but moved to Cambridge in 1637.

**Simon Stone** and Jane came over in 1635 and occupied the farm now owned by Mount Auburn Cemetery. The late J. Gardner Bartlett has written definitive genealogies of the Simon and Gregory Stone families. Simon Stone was admitted freeman in 1636, and was seven times Selectman and Deacon of the church.

**John Stowers** and Jane were early settlers and large landholders. He was admitted freeman in 1636 and was Selectman in 1638, and lived next the Peirce homestead; in 1650 he moved to Newport, Rhode Island.
SAMUEL STRATTON, b. 1592, d. in Watertown 1672, was not a landowner between 1638 and 1644, when the inventories were made, being then of Concord. Possibly he settled first in Watertown and later returned. His family continued to be identified with the town. Goodman Stratton is first mentioned in the records in 1647 when he was chosen Surveyor. He lived on Belmont Street at Mount Auburn.

THOMAS STRAIGHT, second wife ELIZABETH KIMBALL, lived on Warren Street.

JOHN STRICKLAND came over in 1629; went from Salem to Charlestown and in 1630 to Watertown. Admitted freeman in 1631; he went to Wethersfield with the first party.

JOSEPH TAINTER and wife MARY GUY lived on Lexington Street and had nine children. He came over in 1638 with Nicholas Guy. He was Selectman many times and left a large estate. Some of his descendants were early settlers of Watertown, New York.

GREGORY TAYLOR and wife ALICE were 1630 settlers near the river at Mount Auburn. He was freeman in 1634. In 1656 the town gave "Ould Taler foure trees upon the cemen." THOMAS TAYLOR was younger and had an adjoining homestead; probably a son.

SAMUEL THATCHER and HANNAH were wealthy and influential citizens. He was admitted freeman in 1642 and was Deacon, Representative, and often Selectman. He lived east of Mount Auburn near the river. Their son Samuel had ten children born in Watertown.

JOHN THOMPSON and MARGARET. They were original settlers 1630, and he was freeman in 1635. The name is not found after 1642.

HENRY THORPE, proprietor 1642, freeman 1646. Lived near Cambridge.

MARTIN TOWNSEND and wife MARTHA came over in 1634.

JOHN TRAINE came over in 1635 and married MARGARET Dix. The first homestead was on School
Street and later in Weston. In 1664 he kept the town powder and he was Surveyor of Highways in 1655. He left descendants in Watertown.

**Nathaniel Treadway** was in Watertown before 1646, but is said to have first lived in Sudbury. He married Suffrana, daughter of Elder How, and lived on Main Street beyond the Eddy lot; was Selectman seven times and left a large family.

**Martin Underwood** and wife Martha Fiske came to Watertown in 1634. He was freeman 1634, but left no family. He lived at site of Baptist Church, Common Street.

**Richard Waite** and Mary lived on Lexington Street prior to 1638 and had a large family. In 1651 he was paid 1 shilling sixpence for “hooping the powder”; so he was probably a cooper.

**John Warren** and Margaret came to Watertown in 1630 and settled on Lexington Street near Waverley. He was freeman 1631, and Selectman 1636-1640, and helped Abraham Browne lay out the highways. In 1654 he was fined for neglect of public worship, and in 1661 his house was searched for Quakers. He left a family which has continued to be prominent in Weston and Waltham.

**Jonas Weede** came over in 1630 and went to Wethersfield in 1635.

**Roger Wellington** was a first settler at the East End near Fresh Pond. He married Mary Palgrave and had six children and many famous descendants. He was often Selectman after 1678. Some of his descendants are still farming in North Waltham.

**Timothy Wheeler,** an early proprietor, moved to Concord, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Brooks.

**John Wetherill** and Grace were early settlers. He was freeman 1642, and lived near King's Common and Arlington and collected many bounties for foxes.

**John White** was an early proprietor near Fresh Pond.
John Whitney and Elinor came to Watertown in 1635, and had eight sons. The homestead was on Lexington Street. He was freeman 1636, and Selectman from 1638 to 1655, and was Clerk in 1655. Professor William Dwight Whitney of Yale, Professor Marion P. Whitney of Vassar, Eli Whitney and innumerable other distinguished Whitneys are their descendants.

John Wincoll and Elizabeth came over before 1636 and settled on Orchard Street. He was freeman 1646; Selectman four times, and Representative in 1658. He went to York County, Maine.

Barnabas Windes, admitted freeman 1635; an early proprietor; went to Southold, Long Island.

John Winter, Richard Woodward and Rose were settlers in 1634 and their home was on Common Street near Marion Road. He was freeman 1635, and was constable or collector and held other town offices. Rev. Samuel Woodward, for thirty-one years minister in Weston, married his predecessor's daughter, Abigail Williams, and their daughter Abigail married Rev. Samuel Kendall, who succeeded her father. Others migrated to Canterbury, Connecticut.
## OUR HONOR ROLL

*These, my children, are my jewels.*

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<th>Baptized Name</th>
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<td>Brough</td>
<td>Henry I.</td>
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*Deceased.*
Brown, Gilbert L.
Beatty, Raymond G.
Begg, Howard B.
Bell, Thomas
Bennett, Thomas C.
Bennett, William A. L.
*Bent, Laurence W.
Berberian, Garabed
Berg, Moses J.
Bergendahl, Victor G.
Berry, Chester C.
Berquist, John H.
Bianco, Guiseppe
Bias, Nicholas D.
Birkenshaw, Herbert
Bixby, Leland C.
Blackburn, Charles E.
*Bennett, Herbert W.
Blanchard, George W.
Blight, Horace E.
Blossom, John A.
Boghossian, Onnik
Boland, Charles H.
Brown, Karl Hamlin
Brunini, Joseph
Bruno, Henry
Buchan, Thurston W.
Buchanan, James E.
Bump, Albert H.
Bush, Robert A.
Burke, Arthur E.
Burke, Joseph M.
Burke, Thos. F.
Burroughs, Stanley M.
*Burnham, Harold E.
Bustin, Fred
Butler, Ernest P.
Brown, Frederic W.
Brown, Thomas
Bright, Wm. H.
Bourgeois, Edward
Barsoonian, Charles
Burke, Lawrence J.

Boyajian, Satrag
Caccavaro, Marshall
Cady, Walter M.
Cahill, Joseph M.
Cahill, Patrick D.
Cahill, William H.
Cahill, Wm. J.
Calf, Jeremiah
Callahan, James E.
Calnan, James B.
Camarro, Camillo
Cameron, John A.
Cameron, J. Stuart
Cameron, Gordon W.
Campbell, Alex. Duncan
Campbell, Geo. F.
Campbell, Martin
Campbell, Roland D.
Campbell, Winfred H.
Campbell, John H.
Cannon, James J.
Cannon, Michael J.
Cannuli, Joseph
Capelle, Geo. C.
Caragulian, Agop
Carlton, Richard B.
Carlton, Ulmont M.
Carpenter, F. Scott
Carpenter, Roy B.
Carr, Edward J.
Carr, John M.
Carrigan, Harold M.
Carrigan, John R.
Carroll, Cornelius J.
Carroll, John P.
Carroll, Joseph L.
Carroll, Maurice J.
Caruso, Lawrence
Caterino, Pasquale, 1st
Caterino, Pasquale, 2nd
Cawthorne, Geo. L.
Chamberlain, Charles W.

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Champion, Philip J.  
Chappell, Norton H.  
Charbonneau, Euclid O.  
Chase, Edgar E.  
Chase, Chas. A.  
Chase, Dr. Charles O.  
Chase, Roy W.  
Chasshoodian, George  
Cheney, Charles R.  
Cianci, Tony  
Cilurzo, Nicholas  
Cirillo, Nicholas  
Clifford, Jeremiah N.  
Clifford, Charles H.  
Clifford, Clarence A.  
Clifford, James J.  
Clifford, William  
Cloherty, Peter P.  
Cloonan, Michael  
Coffey, Harry F.  
Coffin, John S.  
Cohen, Abraham  
Coen, John F.  
Coker, John J.  
Cole, Harold A.  
Colby, Don H.  
Colby, Ralph P.  
Colligan, Albert B.  
Colligan, John L.  
Coon, James H.  
Cooney, Leroy V.  
Connors, Hiram L.  
Connors, John P.  
Connors, Joseph F.  
Connors, Martin  
Connors, Patrick J.  
Connolly, Allen C.  
Connolly, Archibald E.  
Connolly, Christay  
Conroy, Clarence H.  
Coolidge, Roger  
Conti, Domenico  
Costa, John  
Costanian, Karekin S.  
Costanzo, Mario J.  
Cote, Arthur  
Cousineau, James A.  
Couzis, Peter  
Cox, Frederick C.  
Cremin, William  
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Crockford, Herbert H.  
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Crouse, Edwin D.  
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Collins, Paul T.  
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D’Angelo, Filippo  
Darakgejan, Krikor  
Darling, Henry C.  

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Dervishian, Girabed
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Desrochers, Robert J.
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Di Gregorio, Francisco
Dillingham, Lewis M.
Doherty, Matthew A.
Donald, William H.
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Doyle, Joseph C.
Drew, Jas. F.
Dunton, Robert M.
Dwyer, Paul T.
Dudley, Bela A.
Duffy, Christopher W.
Duley, Geo. E.
D’Urso, Pietro A.
Demetrio, Nicola
Di Giocomandra, Nicola
Desautels, Louis C.
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Fils, Eugene B.
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Fitzpatrick, Francis A.
Flagg, Geo. D.
Flaherty, Patrick J.
Flanagan, James E.

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Hall, Geo. H.  
Ham, Horace L.  
Ham, Philip W.  
Hanley, Laurence C.  
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Heffernan, John E.
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Hession, Michael
Higgins, Donald E.
Higgins, Thos. S.
Hill, Thos. A., Jr.
Hillier, Geo. F.
Hinckley, Geo. W.
Hoen, Arnold F.
Hoen, Chas. G.
Hoen, Frank E.
Hogan, Thos. F., Jr.
Hogan, William J.
Holden, Geo. L.
Holden, Robert M.
Holmes, Arthur E.
Horan, Charles W.
Hooper, Alfred L.
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Howard, Chas. A.
Howe, Frank E.
*Howe, Harry R.

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OUR HONOR ROLL

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Karakoohian, Merahn
Kassabrian, Harint H.
Katz, Benjamin
Kasheshian, Merditch
Keefe, Jason E.
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Keefe, Joseph P.
Keefe, Owen F.
Kelley, John M.
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Kelley, Rev. Thos. L.
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Kelley, Dr. Robert E. S.
Kelsey, Edwin W.
Kellogg, Ralph Martin
Keough, John
Keough, Edward H.
*Kerens, William E.
Kerrigan, John J.
Kevorkian, Kerrigan C.
Kinchla, J. Edward
Kinchla, Harold F.
King, Arthur L.
King, Dr. Alfred E.
King, Clarence M.
King, James R.
Kilfoy, John H.
Kirby, D. R.
Kiely, Dennis J.
Kimball, Warren F.
Kussmaul, Henry S.
Knell, Walter W.
Knight, Lawrence
Kouyoumjian, Daniel K.
Konkue, Albert
Kosciuk, Wladyslaw

Kenison, Ervin M.
Keylor, Arthur L.
Kenney, Patrick
La Brecque, Eugene P.
La Brecque, Alfred W.
La Fayette, Harold F.
La Fayette, Theodore E., Jr.
Lally, Joseph J.
Landry, Alfred L.
Lane, Harry C.
La Rosa, Gaetano
La Rose, Frank H.
Laughrea, Giles A.
Laughrea, Joseph E.
Lawson, Edward E.
Lawton, Richard L.
Lawless, James P.
Laursen, Anthony C.
Latham, Edward C.
Larrabee, Howard H.
Lea, Antonio
Leigh, Harold F.
Leonard, Andrew T.
Leonard, John J.
Le Shane, Malcolm
Le Shane, Albert A.
Lettieri, Pasquale
Lewis, George C.
Lindstrom, Laurence T.
Little, William S.
Lockwood, George H.
Lord, George H.
Lorage, James
Louymjian, Hagop
Lowe, Brent B.
Lowe, John H.
Lucas, Donald H.
Lundstrom, Rudolph A.
Lupien, Wilfred D.
Lussier, Ernest P.
Lyons, John J.

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OUR HONOR ROLL

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McGann, Richard M.
McGann, Thomas F.
McGee, Francis L.
McGee, Edward J.
McGaugh, Thomas
McGlaufflin, Hiram H.
McGorty, Rollin F.
McHugh, James H.
McHugh, Patrick
McIntyre, John J.
MacIntosh, Walter H.
McIntyre, Andrew
McLeod, William C.
McLaughlin, Herbert G.
McMullen, Charles B.
McMillan, Alphonsus G.
McNamara, Francis J.
McNicholas, James
McNally, Joseph H.
McPhail, Lauchie
McElhiney, Allan F.
McGregor, Horace R.
McKay, Peter, Jr.
McLeod, John C.
Mee, Francis B.
Mee, John J.
Mee, Gerald L.
Meakin, Frank W.
Meuse, James V.
Miller, Homer
Millian, Hovanes
Minasian, Hagop
Meserve, Dr. Edward A.
Milley, Charles H.
Milson, Oliver R.
Molloy, Charles H., Jr.
Monahan, John Harold
Monahan, George H.
Monahan, Hugh H.
Moody, Stanley L.
Moore, Walter K.
Morgan, Edward J.

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Morley, Joseph J.
Morris, Edward F.
Morrison, George H.
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Morse, Arthur L.
Morse, Edward I.
Morton, Theodore H.
Mosman, Arthur D.
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Mullen, Dennis J.
Murphy, Charles F.
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Mullahy, William P.
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Moore, James H. S.
Miles, Frank C.
Milton, Frederick R.
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*Morgan, Michael J.
McDonald, Ernest A.
Malloy, Edward
McElhiney, Bertram N.
Madden, Marcus E.
Murphy, Daniel J.
Meredith, Rev. Ernest S.
McDonough, J. Vincent

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Nakasian, Jacob S.
Nally, Charles A.
Nally, John A.
Natcli, Bartolo

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Proctor, Robert C.
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Petrie, George
Poladian, Souren

Queenan, Martin J.
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Quinlan, Timothy J.
Quigley, John F.
Quigley, Leo J.
Quinlan, Francis H.
Quinn, Jas. N.
Quirk, John P.
Quirk, Dr. Thos. C.

Raftery, Harry W.
Rafuse, Geo. A.
Ramsey, Frank J.
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Rattigan, Jas. H.
Reed, George G.
Regan, John F.
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Reilly, Thos.
Redding, Ernest S.
Relahan, Timothy J.
Renfrew, W. Howard
Reid, Garfield P.
Reilly, Joseph J.
Reul, Henry
Richardson, Edward M.
Ripley, Raymond H.
Rizzi, Carlos
Roach, Henry
Robinson, Harry N.
Robinson, Frederic A.

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Roche, Thos. L.
Roche, Arthur J.
Rock, John
Rogers, Samuel E.
Rockwell, Albert W.
Rockwell, Winthrop G.
Rooney, James H.
Rooney, John J.
Rollins, Richard B.
Rositano, Joseph
Ross, Chas. E.
Roy, Myron M.
Roy, Norman B.
Rugg, Wm. C.
Russo, Carmine
*Rooney, Thos. J.
Russo, Rojjo
*Ryan, Edward I.
Ryan, Philip J. L.
Ryder, James F.

Sacco, John
Safford, Truman H.
Sampson, John L.
Sarcone, Vincenzo
Savage, Walter G.
Sawin, Kenneth E.
Sawyer, Anson E.
Savas, Demetrios
Scanlon, Ernest L.
Scarpino, Frank T.
Schaffner, Geo. H., Jr.
Schofield, Frank
Scipione, Julio
Seale, Arthur G.
Sears, Carroll E.
Searle, George B.
Seche, Arthur R.
Sennett, Joseph
Segel, Bernard
Seguin, Chas. A.

*Deceased.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Seguin, Lee</td>
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<td>Tobin, James J.</td>
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<td>Snow, Wm. O.</td>
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</table>
OUR HONOR ROLL

Tocci, Antonio
Todino, Angelo
Tomei, Dominic
Tricone, Frank
Tricone, Joseph
Triconi, Sebastiano
Trullson, Oscar W.
Trumble, William J.
*Toohey, John C. J.
Toscano, Pietro
Townsend, Horace
Travers, John H.
Triantafelidis, Triantifelos S.
Turzeian, Harry
Turner, Carl R.
Tutelien, Manoog
Tylor, Merle R.
*Thompson, Joseph U.
Toyle, James H.

Upit, Ralph L.
Vahey, John J.
Vahey, John T.
Vahey, David
Vahey, Jas. H., Jr.
Vahey, Thomas H.
Vaughan, Harold W.
Vaughan, Walter S.
Viassakis, John
Viola, Pellegrina
Vosgeichian, Gulbeng
Vick, Harry
Voner, Thomas L.
Voutsas, Pericles
Veno, Herbert C.
Vivian, Elliot G.

Walsh, James
Walsh, William J.
Walsh, John Amos
Walter, Frank B.
Ward, Benj. J., Jr.
Ward, Geo. P.
Ward, Lewis E.
Warranta, Joseph
Wass, William
Waterson, Arthur
Waterson, Herber: B.
Watson, John B.
Waterfall, William H., Jr.
Waters, Joseph
Watts, Carl E.
Waugh, William C.
Wells, Harold C.
Weldon, Ernest E.
Welsh, Daniel T.
Welsh, James W.
Wentworth, Edward R.
Wheeler, Clifton F.
Whelan, Joseph M.
White, Edward A.
White, George E.
White, Edward H.
White, Robert J.
White, Maurice E.
White, Irving W.
Whitney, Frederick R.
Whitney, Harold O.
Wiggin, Harold A.
Wielt, Henry, Jr.
Wiggin, Paul E.
Wilkes, John W., Jr.
Williams, Edward
Williams, Geo. H.
Williamson, Leslie I.
Willoughby, Malcolm F.
Wilson, John J.
Wilson, Phillip B.
Wilson, Philip W.
Wilson, Daniel R.

*Deceased.
Wilson, Richard T.
Wing, Ralph H.
Wilson, Harold H.
Wiswall, Geo. H., Jr.
Wolfe, Elma S.
Wolfson, Daniel
Wolfson, David
Woods, John J.
Wood, Frank H.
Worden, Albert C.
Wright, Frederick J., Jr.
Wright, Harry N.
Wood, Alvin D.
Wright, Harold F.
Wentworth, Raymond F. C.
Wilcox, Geo. W.
Wilcox, Warren
*West, Henry
Westcott, Karl E.

Young, Alfred W.
Young, Whitney
Young, Robert J.
Yazijian, Louis S.

York, Robert S.
York, John A.
York, George D.
Zianni, Nicola
Zacharias, George E.
Zwicker, Joseph W.
Zartarian, Sagomon
Zacharian, Fotion
Zirhut, Allen H.

Brown, Elizabeth
Buzzell, Eunice M.
Buchanan, Jennie C.
Caldwell, Maude G.
Farrell, Helen L.
Farrell, Maude
Hogan, Margaret T.
Lyons, Helen R.
MacLennan, Bessie A.
Murphy, Esther M.
*O'Connor, Mary E.
Robinson, Mary L.
Tracy, Elizabeth A.

(These names not on Town Clerk's list.)
*Aghigian, Carnig
*Bennett, Gardner H.
*Carrigan, Charles
*Kelley, Michael F.
*Rattigan, Edward J.

*Russo, Joseph
*Sampson, Harry Stanley
*Sexton, Ernest F.
*Snow, Herbert M.

*Deceased.