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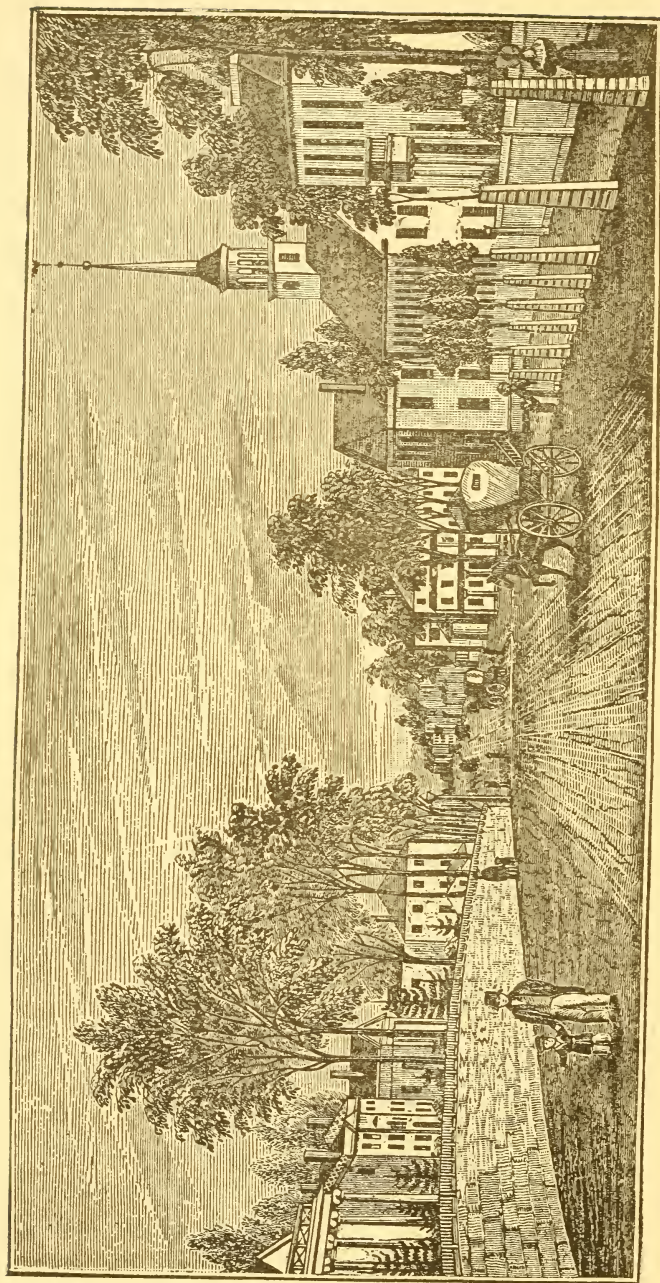
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VIEW OF MAIN STREET, WORCESTER, IN 1836.

(See page 392.)

REMINISCENCES

— OF —

WORCESTER

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

WITH NOTICES OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS,
AND DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD LANDMARKS AND ANCIENT
DWELLINGS, ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP AND
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

By CALEB A. WALL.

WORCESTER, MASS.:
PRINTED BY TYLER & SEAGRAVE, 442 MAIN STREET,
Spy Building, opposite City Hall.
1877.

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TO PATRONS AND FRIENDS :

In many portions of this work, as stated in the preface, there doubtless may be many errors regarding localities, places of residence of early settlers, reference to ancient structures, dates, &c., arising from conflict of statements regarding them by those whose memory has been tasked to recall matters partially obliterated from their recollection. Any further information regarding matters here spoken of, or any correction which parties may be interested to make, will be gladly received, and is earnestly solicited by the author.

Entered according to Act of Congress, Sept. 1877,

By CALEB A. WALL,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress.

P R E F A C E .

The undersigned having during many years past collected together a large amount of material relative to the early history of Worcester, from various sources, has taken this method of communicating some of those facts to the public. They are not all arranged in the form of a regularly connected history, being, as their name imports, "reminiscences" of particular periods, brought together under different heads or chapters. The field is so broad, and the material so vast from which to select such facts as are of more permanent interest and value to the public, that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in deciding what to omit, and how so to condense the multitudinous details as to enable the compiler to embrace the general substance of the whole. The subjects here enlarged upon, are but a few of those which it was at first intended to include in this publication, and it was found necessary to pass many of them over for some future opportunity. Should this volume meet with favor, it will be followed by another, in due time, taking up other subjects, or enlarging upon other branches of the local history of the place, going back to the earliest period and coming down to the present time. For instance, in the present number the history of the three oldest churches in Worcester is given with much minuteness of detail, with the intention of taking up the others in their regular order, according to the date of their organization. The earliest beginnings and the progress of manufacturing, in the different branches of mechanical industry, are also subjects which it is proposed to take up, and this is a field of remarkable fertility in interest, requiring especially great labor and pains taking to do it anything like justice. And then there are various and innumerable organizations, military, literary, scientific, social, financial, &c., &c., necessarily demanding attention, and affording topics of lasting importance and interest to the public, to be properly treated.

The subject of genealogies is one which the author has made somewhat of a specialty in this enterprise, and which he would make still more of a specialty, should encouragement be extended for further investigations in this regard. In the present work, the genealogies of some thirty of the oldest families settling in Worcester, are given, with more or less of detail, so far as facts were obtainable, and there are many others which it would be exceedingly interesting to look up and follow, as far as their connection with Worcester is concerned. This is a branch of research of remarkable interest, of important bearing upon general history, which it so materially illustrates.

Where so much has to be obtained from oral or traditional sources, on matters about which there may be conflicting testimony, it is natural that there should be more or less of statement not verified by facts subsequently obtained. Many errors, typographical or otherwise, discovered too late for correction in the text, will be found properly corrected in the "*emendations*" a necessary accompaniment of almost every work of a genealogical or statistical character.

While this work was going through the press, some changes necessarily took place in certain matters referred to in the text, such as the decease of individuals, the destruction or removal of old landmarks, etc., which are noticed in the concluding chapter.

The map and accompanying illustrations of this work explain themselves. The illustrations of buildings are not given according to their proportionate size on the map. This has been prepared at considerable expense, by an experienced artist, under the special direction of the author, who has devoted to it much time and labor. The locations of the earliest settlers are given as far as it has been possible to designate them with present information. The earliest traveled roads and thoroughfares are designated with the heaviest marked lines, while those of latest construction are indicated by the smallest lines. The dotted lines from the termination of the "Jo Bill" road along the valley of Beaver brook to New Worcester indicate an old route conjectured to have been used before the permanent settlement of the town, and before the route through Main street to New Worcester had been opened, (see note at the bottom of page 23.) That this route was ever much traveled is doubted by many of those best posted on the subject.

The author would close this brief introduction by the expression of his profound thanks to the many friends who have aided him in this enterprise, by the contribution of facts, or the expression of words of

encouragement. The sources from which data of this kind must be gleaned, are numerous, and almost everybody has been drawn upon for information of some kind. To the officers of various public bodies, clerks of different associations, and others, whose means of information have been resorted to for facts, the writer is particularly indebted, and hereby returns his sincere acknowledgments, as well as to numerous friends who have rendered important aid.

The author presents this work as the result of labors for many years in the gathering of material, and trusts that it may be received as having contributed something to the local history of the place, in the rescuing from oblivion of many facts and details which might otherwise have been lost to the world. It is not put forth with any claim of literary merit, but as a series of narrations of simple facts, requiring more of labor than genius to glean or arrange them. C. A. W.

Sept., 1877.

EMENDATIONS.

- Page 16, line 11th from bottom, read "1715" instead of "1815."
- Page 17, line 9th, for "Daniel and Martha (Sergeant) Shattuck," read "Elijah and Sarah (Shattuck) Rice."
- Page 21, line 22d, for "1826," read "1846."
- Page 29, line 26th, for "Samuel," read "Stephen."
- Page 31, line 6th, for "now lives," read "lived."
- Page 31, line 16th, for "Jemima," read "Joanna."
- Page 31, line 37th, for "son," read "nephew."
- Page 31, make the last line, read that Azubah Ward married "John, son of Nathaniel Green."
- Page 32, for first five lines, read "lines 20 to 25 on page 76."
- Page 35, line 36, for "61," read "51."
- Page 36, for "his," 1st word in 2d line from bottom, read "David Curtis."
- Page 38, for lines 5th and 6th, read "lived 100 rods east of his brother, towards Millbury."
- Page 41, line 19th, for "Uriah," read "Russell."
- Page 43, line 26th for "cousin," read "sister."
- Page 44, line 13th, for "Nathaniel," read "Thaddeus."
- Page 45, line 2d, for "six sons," read "five sons," and in 4th line, for "five sons," read "four sons."
- Page 45, line 3d, for "a Willington," read "Hannah Willington."
- Page 48, line 21st, for "1795," read "1796."
- Page 49, line 37th, for "1817," read "about 1821."

Page 64, correct a statement in regard to the old "Compound building." It had no hall, the double roof being added after its removal. Ex-Gov. Washburn and others had their law offices in the two-story building adjoining it on the north, erected after the time of the Chandlers.

Page 70, line 34th, for "sister," read "cousin."

Page 72, 3d and 4th from bottom, for "sister," read "cousin Sarah."

Page 73, 4th line from bottom, for "give," read "given."

Page 90, line 15th, for "Eliza," read "Elizabeth."

Page 90, line 16th, for "Jan. 20," read "Jan. 29."

Page 90, line 22, for "5d," read "2d."

Page 90, line 23, for "now," read "deceased."

Page 103, for correction of last four lines, read page 352.

Page 103, 5th line from bottom, for "1875," read "1775."

Page 108, line 33d, for "Northern District of Worcester County," read "Worcester County District."

Page 111, line 10, for "Hannah," read "Mary."

Page 116, line 5th, for "Elijah," read "Elisha, Jr."

Page 126, line 16th, insert "Rufus D. Dunbar" after "Emory Perry."

Page 143, line 29th, for "1794," read "1797."

Page 172, lines 12th, 13th and 14th, after "west quarter," read "location in Tatnuck; south quarter, on Pakachoag hill, between Nathaniel Moore, Jr. and Wm. Elder's."

Page 191, line 29th, insert "to" before "1781"; line 21st, read "in" instead of "to."

Page 196, line 2d, for "from," read "in."

Page 205, 8th line from bottom, for correction, read about Wm. Elder on page 380.

Page 220, line 23, for "Tafts," read "Tufts."

Page 229, 2d line in list of sheriffs, it should read "John Chandler, sheriff 11 years to 1762," instead of 1751.

Page 231, instead of the first two lines, read:—"County Treasurers—Benjamin Flagg to 1741; Daniel Heywood to 1754; Gardner Chandler to 1763; John Chandler to 1775."

Page 234, 5th line from bottom, insert "Jonas Sibley, representative from 1823 to 1825," after Lewis Bigelow.

Page 257, line 7th, for "Edward D. Bangs," read "Judge Edward Bangs."

Page 270, line 14th, after "Worcester Temperance House," insert "Quinsigamond Hotel, City Hotel." Also, in 17th line, insert "Wm. Whitney" after J. E. Wood.

Page 308, 3d line from bottom, for "July," read "Jan. 22."

Page 323, 1st and 4th lines, for "Le Travelleur," read "Le Travailleur."

Page 327, for correct statement about "Evening Budget" and "Worcester Daily Sun," see page 375.

Page 328, at the 13th line, for "were," read "was."

Page 339, line 14, for Marcus Barrett and A. W. Ward, read "Wm. Goss."

Page 367, 16th line from bottom, for "Ewards," read "Edwards."

Page 380, 4th line from bottom, for "May 25," read "May 19."

Page 382, line 23, for "William's son," read "Silas' son."

In the description on page 392 of the Frontispiece, it should have been stated that the old bank wall there represented was removed in 1869, and Chatham street, then greatly widened at that point.

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REMINISCENCES OF WORCESTER.

CHAPTER I.

Early settlements on the sea coast—neighboring settlements—Indian tribes—Gookin and Eliot—King Philip—Committee of General Court to investigate location and have charge of settlement—King Philip's war—Desertion of settlement by inhabitants and burning of houses by the Indians—Second attempted settlement and a re-survey—named Worcester by the General Court—Queen Anne's war and second abandonment of the plantation—Digory Sergeant.

EARLY HISTORY.

WORCESTER was one of the earliest places in the interior of the State to which the attention of the first settlers from the east was directed, the locality being described by the committee of explorers first sent out under the authority of the General Court to view the place, as situated in a pleasant valley about midway between the sea coast and the older settlements of Springfield and Northampton on the Connecticut River.

Plymouth was founded on the first arrival of the Pilgrims, Dec. 22, 1620; Salem, the next oldest town in the Commonwealth, was settled eight years later, in 1628; Charlestown and Lynn in 1629; and Boston, Roxbury, Watertown, Dorchester, and Cambridge, in 1630. Concord was incorporated in 1635, and Sudbury, settled in 1639, colonized Marlborough, which was incorporated in 1660.

From those towns came the settlers of further west. Lancaster incorporated in 1653, Mendon in 1667, and Brookfield in 1673, are the only towns in this county which preceded Worcester in time of first settlement, although one or two other

towns in the county also antedate Worcester by a few years in time of incorporation, owing to the fact that our two first attempts at settlement proved failures on account of the depredations of Indians, who twice destroyed the place, the first time in 1675, and the second time, twenty-five or thirty years later, during Queen Anne's war, the savages driving out all the white settlers and burning their habitations. Pakachoag Hill (on the border of Auburn,) a little south of where now stands the College of the Holy Cross, had been the seat or head-quarters of a tribe of Nipmuck Indians, comprising some twenty families, numbering about one hundred persons in all, under Sagamore John, who was one of the allies of King Philip in the Indian war of 1675-6. Another tribe of nearly the same number, also dwelt on Tetaeset (Tatnuck) hill, under Sagamore Solomon, who also probably acted with the others on that direful occasion.

These Indians were visited in September, 1674, by the distinguished Indian apostle and philanthropist, John Eliot, of Roxbury, in company with his historian, Captain (afterwards General) Daniel Gookin, who figured so prominently in the earliest attempts at settlement by the whites in Worcester, and was Superintendent, under Eliot, by appointment of the General Court, of measures for the civilization and government of the Indians. These red men had then already made considerable advances in civilization, and some of them professed Christianity. Those missionaries came here through Sutton, after visiting the tribe located at Dudley, and held a meeting with the Indians here, on Pakachoag Hill, with Sagamores John and Solomon, the only white man among them being their teacher, James Speen, selected for that work by the authorities at Boston. Here on that elevated site, surrounded by the aborigines of the forest, Eliot preached and prayed, in the Indian tongue, and Speen with his Indian choir sung psalms. In Sagamore John's rude hut on Pakachoag Hill, Gookin and Eliot indicted an apostolic letter "full of Christian advice and counsel" to Sagamore "Sam," of the Nashaway Indians whose head-quarters were at Lake Waushacum, in Sterling, then Lancaster, imploring his subjects to abstain from their immoral practices,

and receive instructions from their teacher by whom this letter was sent. For this purpose, civil authority was conferred upon one of their tribe there to aid the missionaries in the work.

King Philip visited Pakachoag Hill in July, 1675, where he met the Chiefs of both tribes here, to induce them to join him in the war by which the settlements in Mendon, Brookfield, Worcester, Lancaster, Marlborough, and other places were destroyed two hundred years ago.

Although there were no white settlements here at the time the apostle Eliot made his visit, yet the place had been visited nearly twenty years previous by settlers in and around Boston, and grants of land made by the government to different parties in the vicinity of Boston, in 1657, 1662, and 1664, were subsequently designated and set off by them on the westerly side of Lake Quinsigamond, by which name the settlement was long after known. A committee, consisting of Capt. Daniel Gookin, Capt. Edward Johnson, Samuel Andrew, and Andrew Belcher of Boston, was appointed by the General Court, May 15, 1667, to view the place, and report "whether it be capable of making a village, and what number of families may be there accommodated, and if they find it fit for a plantation, then to offer some meet expedient how the same may be settled and improved for the public good." This committee, having attended to the duty assigned them, made a favorable report, Oct. 20, 1668, recommending that this tract of "very good chestnut tree and meadow land, located about twelve miles west of Marlborough, be granted and laid out for a town, about the contents of eight miles square, in the best form the place will bear, it being conveniently situated and well watered with ponds and brooks, and lying near midway on the great road between Boston and Springfield, about one day's journey from either;" and that "a prudent and able committee be appointed and empowered to lay out the territory, admit inhabitants, and order the affairs of the place in forming the town, granting lots, and directing and ordering all matters of a prudential nature until the place be settled with a sufficient number of inhabitants and persons of discretion, able to control the affairs thereof, in the opinion of the Court;" that "due

care be taken, by the said Committee, that a good minister of God's Word be placed there as soon as may be, that such people as may be there planted may not be like lambs in a large place ;" and that there be two or three hundred acres of land reserved and laid out for the Commonwealth," for a Common, ministerial land, school-house, &c., and "that the committee have power and liberty to settle inhabitants thereupon, for lives or times, upon a small rent to be paid after the first seven years." They estimated that this tract of "very good chestnut tree and meadow land," &c., comprising, besides what is now Worcester, Holden, set off in 1740, and a part of what is now Auburn, set off in 1778, might possibly with proper industry and effort, "afford support for sixty families;" a prophesy presenting a most astonishing contrast with the present fact of over fifty thousand thriving inhabitants now dwelling on less than one-half of that original eight miles square of hills and valleys, with their numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments, magnificent public buildings, and elegant and costly private residences, and having the manifold products of our industries in all the markets of the world.

The report of this committee was accepted by the General Court, and its recommendations adopted, and Captains Daniel Gookin of Cambridge, Daniel Henchman of Boston, and Thomas Prentice of Woburn, and Lieut. Richard Beers of Watertown, were appointed a committee to carry them into execution, and have the charge of the settlement till it should become of sufficient growth to manage its own concerns.— Their first meeting was held in Cambridge, July 6, 1669, when a plan for the projected plantation was formed, contemplating the division of 2250 acres of its central portion into 25 acre lots, with reservations of land for the meeting-house, parsonage, school-house, common, &c.

FIRST ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENT.

In those early times, movements were necessarily slow. The most important step, after securing the government title, before venturing to build or plant, was the extinguishment of the Indian claim to the territory, which was done by a deed

from Sagamores John of Pakachoag and Solomon of Tetaeset, dated July 13, 1674, the consideration for this whole tract eight miles square, comprising two and one-half towns, being the meagre sum of "twelve pounds lawful money." Previous to this year, however, one person, Ephraim Curtis from Sudbury, had settled upon his claim, his lot or rather series of lots comprising land still in possession of his descendants, on Lincoln street, between the City Farm and Adams Square, and he may thus be called the first actual white settler in Worcester.

During the year 1674, quite a number of others began to build upon and cultivate land taken up by them in different sections of the place, and during the following year, 1675, the work of settlement was prosecuted with vigor. Among those taking up lots assigned them, were Captains Daniel Gookin of Cambridge, Daniel Henchman of Boston, Thomas Prentice of Woburn, and Lieut. Richard Beers of Watertown, of the committee chosen by the General Court in 1668 to have charge of the settlement until some form of town organization should be adopted.

Everything was going forward prosperously, the inhabitants "building after the manner of a town," when all their operations were brought to a lamentable close by the raging of King Phillip's war. Mendon, the nearest settlement south, was burned July 14, 1675; Brookfield, the nearest at the west, was burned Aug. 4; Lancaster, the nearest at the north, was attacked Aug. 22, when eight persons were killed; and Worcester was so surrounded and attacked by the savages as to cause a desertion of the settlement. All the buildings erected after so much labor by those early settlers in this then wilderness were burned by the Indians, Dec. 2, 1675. Capt. (afterwards General) Henchman was commander-in-chief of the militia of the settlement in the fight with the Indians. Lieut. Richard Beers was killed near Northfield in September of that year, while battling with the savages. Lieut. Phineas Upham, another of the early settlers, received a mortal wound in the attack on Narraganset fort, in December of that year.

The settlement here remained in a deserted condition for several years after this destruction, but the place subsequently

rose, phoenix-like, from not only this, but a second destruction, many years later, to what we now behold it after two centuries of progress from beginnings so energetic and determined.

THE SECOND ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENT.

The second attempt at settlement was begun in 1684, the rights of those who had procured title to the soil having in the meantime been confirmed to them by the General Court, with inducements to the first planters to resettle, and encouragement to others to come. A vacancy on the committee having charge of the settlement, occasioned by the death of Lient. Richard Beers of Watertown, killed by the Indians, was supplied, on application of the survivors, by the appointment of Capt. John Wing of Boston.

A general resurvey of the 43,000 acres in this eight miles square tract was made in 1683, and the plan allowed and confirmed by the General Court: and on petition of the committee, Captains Gookin, Henchman, Prentice, and Wing, September 10, 1684, the plantation was named WORCESTER, (it having been before known by its Indian name, Quinsigamond, from the lake bounding it on the east, where the natives were accustomed to hunt and fish.)

A lot of 100 acres was laid out for Capt. Daniel Gookin on the east side of Pakachoag Hill, overlooking what is now Quinsigamond Village, and also another lot of 80 acres on Raccoon Plain, west of the latter, between South Worcester and New Worcester.

A tract of 80 acres was assigned to Capt John Wing, who built the first saw mill on the plantation, on the west side of Mill Brook a short distance north of Lincoln Square, near the ancient citadel or fortified garrison of the town, erected at this time. He afterwards added a corn mill.

The first corn mill in the place, was built by Elijah Chase, whose location was on the stream at Quinsigamond Village, near the present Iron Works.

Capt. Henchman's location was near Capt. Wing's, just north of Lincoln Square, and included the site of the present Worcester & Nashua Railroad freight house and Henchman street, his son, Nathaniel, living there after him.

Digory Sergeant settled on Sagatabscot Hill, Thomas Brown near Adams Square, and others followed from year to year, but no definite account is now attainable of the extent of this second fruitless attempt at permanent settlement.

Capt. Henchman dying in 1686, and Capt. Gookin in 1687, both then ranking as Generals, their places on the committee having in charge the settlement were supplied by the appointment of Capt Joseph Lynde and Dea. John Haynes of Sudbury, and Col. Adam Winthrop of Boston, a brother or near relative of Gov. John Winthrop.

Although the power of the savages had been temporarily crushed, predatory bands of Indians still continued to haunt the place, but the record of what happened here from 1686 to 1713, is very meagre and indefinite, except to show that the Indians caused a second desertion of the place. Their most serious irruption occurred during the raging of Queen Anne's war, beginning in the year 1702, among the victims being the family of Digory Sergeant, who was killed while valiantly defending his garrison house on Sagatabscot Hill, and his wife and five children were taken prisoners. Mrs. Sergeant was ruthlessly tomahawked while ascending Tatnuck Hill, on the way north, because of her inability to keep up with the others in walking, she being in ill-health.

The fate of Digory Sergeant, (then spelled Serjent,) was an exceedingly melancholy one. He had the extreme boldness to remain alone with his family in his elevated fortified garrison house, long after all the others then in the place had fled before the perils of the savage foe, during the summer and autumn of 1702, resisting all the importunities of the committee having the settlement in charge to seek safety by desertion or flight. During the following winter, as an armed force of twelve men under Capt. Thomas Howe of Marlborough, visited the place in pursuit of a party of Indians who had just committed renewed depredations there, on reaching the house of Sergeant they "found the door broken down, the owner stretched in blood on the floor, and the dwelling desolate." The foot-prints made by the murderous Indians in the snow indicated the course of their flight, in a northwesterly direction, and the trail was followed

for some distance by the pursuing party, after which they returned and "buried Sergeant at the foot of an oak." Precisely where this spot is, is a matter of interesting speculation and conjecture. It was afterwards found that Sergeant's children were taken to Canada, and remained there a number of years. The oldest, Martha, was the first one redeemed; she subsequently married Daniel Shattuck at Marlborough, Sept. 6, 1719, and returned to dwell again on the spot so full of sad reminiscences to her family, she having inherited, by the will of her father, made in 1696, his estate comprising the eighty acre lot on which he settled. She gave the following particulars of the awful and double catastrophe to her father and mother, of which she was a witness:

"When the Indians surrounded her father's house, he seized his gun to defend himself and family. He was fired upon and fell; the Indians rushed in and dispatched him and tore the scalp from his head. The Indians seized the mother and her children—Martha, John, Daniel, Thomas and Mary—and began a rapid retreat. The wife and mother, fainting with grief and fear, impeded their flight, and while ascending the hills of Tatnuck, in the northwesterly part of Worcester, a chief stepped out of the file, and looking around as if for game, excited no alarm in his sinking captive; when she had passed by, one blow of his tomahawk relieved the savages from the obstruction to their march."

Of the other children, Daniel and Mary chose to remain with the Indians, and adopted their habits; Thomas was in Boston early as ¹⁷¹²~~1815~~; and John appears to have returned and been on the old homestead here in 1721 and in 1723, he and his brother-in-law, Daniel Shattuck, being soldiers in Kellogg's company from Worcester to fight the Indians.

Daniel and Martha (Sergeant) Shattuck resided afterwards at Westborough, where they had five children, of whom Sarah, born about 1724, married Elijah Rice in 1744, whose grandfather Thomas, was brother of Jonas and Gershom Rice, first permanent settlers in Worcester. Sarah (Shattuck) Rice learned the sufferings of her grandparents and their children from her mother, who told her that "the Indians required her to carry

her infant sister Mary for two days on their march, when, she becoming troublesome, they took her from her arms and withdrew her from sight, and she never saw her again; and that while in Canada, where she was detained seven years, she was compelled to see many prisoners burned at the stake, the Indians dancing around and making the forests ring with their war whoop, and telling her that on such a night they should have another dance *when she would be the victim!*"

Of the five children of ^{ELIJAH} Daniel and ^{SARAH} Martha (Sergeant) Shattuck, born at Westborough, Daniel, jr., born in 1745, married Sarah Childs; Martha, born in 1747, married Solomon Childs; Elijah, born in 1750, married Peggy Patterson; Sarah, born in 1760, married Capt. B. Whitcomb; and their descendants are numerous, located principally in Henniker, N. H., where the above all settled after their marriage. Solomon Childs and his sister Sarah were from Grafton.

This unfortunate Digory Sergeant, originally from Malden, who was one of those here in 1685 to aid in this second attempt at settlement in Worcester, was undoubtedly of the same family with Jonathan, Nathan, Joseph and Thomas Sargent, from Malden, who were among the earliest settlers in Leicester, and ancestors of the Sargents in this county. The slight change in name (from Serjent to Sargeant) is no more than often occurs in the same family in the course of two hundred years.





CHAPTER II.

Third and permanent settlement—General Court sends a Committee to adjust claims of former settlers, and make new allotments—some account of the prominent settlers, their residences and location—First death—First bridge—Roads and paths.

THE THIRD AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN 1713.

In the spring of 1713, the proprietors, encouraged by favorable prospects, and undismayed by former failures, made a third attempt to settle the town. Oct. 13th of this year, Col. Adam Winthrop, Jonas Rice, and Gershom Rice of Marlborough, who had previously been here, addressed the General Court in behalf of themselves and others interested, representing their desire to “endeavor and enter upon a new settlement of the place from which they had been driven by the war,” and praying “for the countenance and encouragement of the Court in their undertaking,” for protective measures in case of a new rupture with the Indians, and asking for a proper committee to direct matters in the plantation “till they come to a full settlement.” In response to this petition, Col. Adam Winthrop, Col. Wm. Taylor of Malden, Col. Wm. Dudley of Boston, and Capt. Thomas Howe of Marlborough, were appointed the committee, who, after attending to the several duties thus assigned them, presented a detailed report of their doings in adjusting the claims of former settlers, &c., stating that they had allowed thirty-one rights of former settlers and admitted twenty-eight persons more to take lands on condition of paying twelve pence per acre, this being the amount per acre paid by the original settlers, and 40 acres were to be assigned to each member of the committee, as compensation for their services. This report was accepted by the General Court and received the approval of Gov. Joseph Dudley, June 14, 1714.

Jonas Rice, who had been a planter during the second settlement, returned Oct. 21, 1713, with his family, being the first to come back under the new order of things, and from this day is dated the third and permanent settlement of the town. He located on Sagatabscot Hill, latterly called Union Hill, his farm including some of the lands formerly cultivated by the unfortunate Digory Sergeant. The house of this first permanent settler in Worcester stood on Heywood street, nearly opposite the corner of Winthrop and Granite streets, and a little south-east of the present residence of George Crompton. The old homestead remained for five generations in the family, the original house being torn down about fifty years ago, by Jonas Rice's great-great-grandson, Sewall Rice, who then erected upon its site the present house now owned and occupied by Edward L. Ward. Jonas Rice's family were the solitary inhabitants of this then wilderness of woods and swamps for fifteen or twenty miles around, from 1713 till the spring of 1715, when his brother Gershom Rice, the second permanent settler here, came to join him. Gershom Rice located two and a half miles southwest of his brother, on Pakachoag Hill, in the north part of Auburn, where his great-great-grandson, Ezra Rice, still resides on a portion of the old homestead estate.

The third one to come was Nathaniel Moore of Sudbury, and Daniel Heywood soon followed. These two were the first deacons of the Old South Church from its foundation to their decease, some fifty years, and all four were prominent citizens of the place, and were upon its earliest boards of town officers for many years, and filled other prominent positions. Their descendants are numerous among us.

Other settlers soon followed. One of the first things done was the erection of a garrison house of logs, on the west side of what has since been Main street, on the rising ground near Chatham street. Another was built by Daniel Heywood, near the head of what is now Exchange street, where he had a tavern. Besides these, there were others, including the old fort north of Lincoln Square, near the saw and corn mills built by Capt. John Wing, afterwards owned by Thomas Palmer and Cornelius Waldo, father of the senior Daniel Waldo.

A block garrison house and fort was also built northeast of Adams Square, where a long iron cannon was mounted to give alarm in case of danger from the Indians. During the French war this gun was removed to the green near the meetinghouse. On the commencement of the Revolution, it was posted west of the Court House. On the receipt of the news of the march of the British to Lexington, April 19, 1795, its peals aroused the people to arms.

Joshua Rice, a cousin of Jonas and Gershom, built a garrison house near the upper end of what is called the "Joe Bill road," then a portion of the old traveled highway from Boston through Marlborough, Worcester, Leicester, and Brookfield, to Springfield, coming hither by the old Shrewsbury road from the north end of Long Pond, joining the road from Lancaster at Adams Square and crossing Mill Brook by the old fort and mills just above Lincoln Square to the "Joe Bill road," from which a pathway extended through the valley of Beaver Brook by a circuitous route to New Worcester. Joshua Rice remained here but a few years, returning back to Marlborough soon after 1722, where he died in 1734, aged 73. Some vestiges of the old cellar hole of his residence are still visible.

Capt. Moses Rice from Sudbury, whose father was a cousin of Joshua and Jonas, removed to Worcester about the year 1719, and built a tavern on the site of the late "United States Hotel," on which spot a public house continued to be kept by different parties, in three different structures until 1854, with the exception of the period between 1742 and the Revolution, when Judge John Chandler resided there. Capt. Rice was commander of a cavalry company, and engaged in numerous battles with the Indians, who continued to haunt the early settlements in Worcester, Leicester, Rutland, &c., for many years. He removed to Rutland about the year 1742, where he was killed by the Indians in 1755, aged 60. On the site of Major Rice's hotel was the residence of the last Judge John Chandler, whose mansion was afterwards owned and occupied by a family connection of the Judge, Major Ephraim Mower, and his nephew, the late Capt. Ephraim Mower, as a hotel, under the name of the "Sun Tavern," with a swinging sign in front,

on which were represented the setting sun and a dying oak.— The old house is still standing on Mechanic-st., opposite Spring st. The late William Hovey, who purchased the estate in 1818, built upon the old site the structure long known as the “United States Hotel,” afterwards owned and occupied successively by James Worthington and William C. Clark, and continued as a hotel until Mr. Clark built thereon his present block in 1854.

Obadiah Ward from Marlborough, (whose brother William Ward was grandfather of Major General Artemas Ward of revolutionary fame,) located on Green street and built a saw mill, on the site of the Crompton Loom Works, to the possession of which his son Richard succeeded on the death of his father in 1717. The well-remembered “Old Red Mills,” torn down twenty years ago when Mr. Crompton built there, long occupied this site.

Major Daniel Ward, (son of the above named Obadiah,) who came here with his father and brother from Marlborough, located on the west side of Main street, opposite the Common, erecting his house a little northerly of the site of the late Judge Barton’s residence. He was grandfather of the late Artemas Ward, Register of Deeds from 1821 to 1826, and great-grandfather of the present Daniel Ward. His estate comprised about thirty acres of land extending west and south from Main and Pleasant, nearly as far as Austin and Newbury streets. After occupying it about thirty years, Major Ward in 1750, sold the estate to Sheriff Gardner Chandler, (brother of the last Judge John Chandler,) who subsequently erected thereon the ancient mansion house torn down when Taylor’s block was built in 1870.

Sheriff Chandler owned and occupied the estate until the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1775, when he was obliged to leave the country with his brother tories. His confiscated homestead was subsequently owned and occupied by John Bush and his sons Jonas and Richard P. Bush, who added to the structure its third story, and in 1818 sold the whole thirty acre tract to the late Benjamin Butman for \$9000. This was quite an advance in price over the £326 paid by Major Ward to Sher-

iff Chandler sixty-eight years previous, for the same estate, but immensely out of proportion to the millions the same land would now be valued at, exclusive of the numerous and costly business blocks and dwellings standing thereon.

The late sheriff, Calvin Willard, in 1825, purchased of Mr. Butman the old Chandler mansion with an acre of land around it, and resided there till 1834, when he sold the property to the late Judge Barton. The old barn attached to the estate, like the mansion, a venerable relic of a century and a quarter ago, is still standing on its original site.

Aaron Adams, (who with Jacob Holmes and Daniel Ward performed the duties of "hog-reef" with unquestioned fidelity during the first year of the town's municipal existence,) located on Plantation street, his dwelling being the ancient farm house still standing on its original site near the new State Hospital barns, formerly owned and occupied by Charles Bowen, the venerable structure bearing evidence of its extreme age. This Adams was a relative of Samuel Adams.

Of others beside those mentioned above, who were here previous to 1722, Benjamin Crosbee and Isaac Miller located on opposite sides of the road near the present City Farm building; James Miller and James Knapp located near the upper end of Plantation street; Ichabod and Thomas Brown and Henry Lee near Adams Square; and John Curtis, son of the original Ephraim Curtis, upon land of his father, on Lincoln street, still in possession of his descendants, where Tyler P. Curtis, great-grandson of John Curtis, now lives. Colonel Stephen Minot's location was a little west of the latter, as was also that of Thomas Haggitt, father of the first white female born in the settlement. The Grays and Knights located north-west of Curtis and Haggitt. James Rice, a brother of Jonas and Gershom, settled in the south-east part of the town, as did also James Holden; and Zephaniah Rice, son of Joshua, located south of his father, in the valley between him and New Worcester. John Hubbard and the first Palmer Goulding lived in the north precinct, (afterwards Holden.)

Dec. 15, 1717, occurred the first death after the beginning of the permanent settlement, that of Rachel, daughter of

John Kelogth, sometimes spelled Kellough, probably afterwards Kellogg.

Before Worcester was settled, the valley of Mill Brook, for some distance above a dam which had been constructed by the beavers where the Front street bridge now is, was more or less flowed with water during the wet season. At this fording place a bridge of logs was constructed by the first settlers.

The road now called Plantation street, was opened previous to 1722, from the north end of Long Pond southerly by the houses of James Taylor, Moses and Jacob Leonard, Aaron Adams, Nathaniel Moore, and James Rice, to the Hassanamisco (Grafton) road and the settlement of Jonas Rice on Sagatabscot Hill. This and the "Joe Bill road," and a path which led from the garrison house of Joshua Rice near the end of the latter to New Worcester, forming a connection with the old roads from Marlborough and Lancaster at Adams Square, were the two first great highways of the town. What is now Main street at first probably went no farther south than the Common, but the direct route to New Worcester was soon opened to the settlements in that direction.*

A path led across the Common, from the old meeting-house down the lower end of what is now Front street, to the residence of Jacob Holmes which stood on the site of the present Union Depot, and was probably soon afterwards ex-

* The first settlers from Boston to the Connecticut Valley, where Springfield and Hartford were founded as early as 1635, and Northampton in 1654, passed south of Worcester, by the *Nipmuck road*, through Grafton. Not long before 1674, "the country road," so called, was laid out, which led more directly from Marlborough to Springfield through Worcester and Leicester by the trading-post at Brookfield, which began to be settled soon after 1660. Some authorities affirm that the route was as above described, over the "Joe Bill road," but others contend that it was through Main Street to New Worcester. There is no doubt that the direct route through Main Street was adopted very soon after the permanent settlement of the town, from the fact that the Common and first meeting-house, the two first taverns, and two important garrison houses or forts were so near each other on the line of this direct route. The fact that the first temporary log structure used for a meeting-house stood near the junction of Park and Green streets, and that Obadiah Ward, one of the first to build, erected his residence and mills near the lower end of Green street, previous to 1717, indicates that travel at a very early date turned down that way.

tended south easterly so as to connect with Plantation street and the old Grafton road. Another path also led across the Common towards Green street, where one of the earliest settlements was made, and it was probably soon extended up the hill beyond, over what are now Vernon and Winthrop streets, to the settlement of Jonas Rice, where connection was made with the old road to Grafton and Sutton.

A path went from what is now Lincoln Square along Summer street to the first burial place, where the Thomas street School House now stands.

A path or road was made very soon after the organization of the town, along what is now Pleasant Street, for the accommodation of the settlers in the valley of Beaver brook, between Joshua Rice's and New Worcester.

The roads were then merely cart paths through a comparative wilderness, very different from what we now see, after the science and civilization of a century and a half have applied their skilful engineering to our highways.





CHAPTER III.

Incorporation of the town—First town meeting and list of town officers—jurisdiction of the two constables fixed—Support of worship—Old pound—First annual town meeting and town officers—Selectmen lay out a road to Shrewsbury—Worcester's earliest officers and prominent families.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

Such had been the progress during the first four or five years of this re-settlement, that there were here in 1718 about two hundred inhabitants, their fifty-eight dwellings being principally rude one-story structures of logs with ample stone chimneys, and oiled paper supplying the place of glass in most of the windows. Advancing from this period with a prosperous growth the freeholders and proprietors of the place, May 21st, 1721, presented a petition to the General Court for incorporation as a town. This petition was entrusted to John Houghton of Lancaster and Peter Rice of Marlborough, representatives from those towns, with a letter in behalf of the object from Jonas and Gershom Rice, the "fathers of the town." In response to this letter, the Act incorporating the town of Worcester, was adopted June 14, 1722, and on the 30th day of the following September, the first town meeting was held, in the meeting-house on the Common, in pursuance of a warrant issued by Ira Fullam, Esq., of Weston, directed to Gershom Rice and others, warning the inhabitants then and there to assemble for the choice of the necessary town officers. Gershom Rice called the meeting to order; Dea. Daniel Heywood was chosen Moderator; Dea. Nathaniel Moore, Nathaniel Jones, Benjamin Flagg, Jonas Rice, and John Gray were elected Selectmen; Jonas Rice, Town Clerk; Daniel Heywood, Treasurer; Nathaniel Jones, Jonas Rice, and Henry Lee, Assessors; Jonathan Moore and John Hubbard, Constables; Daniel Bigelow and Thomas Haggitt, Surveyors of Highways; James Holden and Jacob Holmes, Tythingmen; William Gray and Richard Ward, Fence Viewers; Nathaniel Moore, Clerk

of the Market ; John Gray, Sealer of Leather ; Robert Peebles and Aaron Adams, Hog Reefs.

At a meeting of the board of Selectmen, Oct. 12, 1722, the northern and southern precincts of the town, then including Holden, and one-half of Auburn, were established by the following vote : That " the country road shall be the line between the Constables from Leicester to half-way river, and from thence said river to be the line till it comes to Mill Brook ; thence said brook to be the line till it comes up to the country road ; then the country road to be the line to Shrewsbury, the two divisions to be known by the name of the North and South Precincts."

This established the respective jurisdictions of the two Constables chosen each year, by a dividing line between the northern and southern precincts, which followed the old " country road" from Leicester to New Worcester, whence it followed the water course to South Worcester, and from the junction with Mill Brook at the latter place, up Mill Brook to Lincoln Square, from which latter point the dividing line was the old road up Lincoln street to Shrewsbury. Apricot street over the high hill east of Cherry Valley was then a part of this " country road," which left Worcester over a fording-place a little north of the present Lincoln Square.

At a town meeting held Oct. 19, 1722, Capt. Jones, Moderator, the Selectmen were directed to procure standards for the Clerk of the Market and staves for the Constables and Tythingmen, and Dea. Daniel Heywood, Lieut. Henry Lee, John Hubbard, James How, and Jonas Rice were appointed a committee to adjust the accounts with the first minister, the Rev. Andrew Gardner, who had just been dismissed from the pastorate, after but three or four years' service ; £10 were ordered to be levied upon the inhabitants for the support of the public worship of God in the town, and Dea. Daniel Heywood, Lieut. Henry Lee, Moses Leonard, James How, and John Stearns, were appointed a committee to procure a supply of the pulpit for the present.

Nov. 6, 1722, the Selectmen ordained that " a highway four rods wide be laid out, beginning at the country road by land of

Lieut. Henry Lee's house, (near what is now called Adams Square,) by the east end of Lee's land to Benjamin Flagg's land, and so through Flagg's and Isaac Miller's land by marks to land of James Knapp, and through James Knapp's and James Miller's land to land of Col. Adam Winthrop, by a great oak tree marked standing thereon." This is supposed to include a portion of the present Lincoln street between Adams Square and Plantation street.

Jan. 29, 1723, the Selectmen contracted with Henry Lee to build "a pound for the reclaiming of disorderly beasts, thirty-three feet square and seven feet high, of good white oak posts, six inches thick, and good oak rails two inches thick and six inches broad, to be located near the meeting-house, and to be finished before March 1, for the sum of six pounds." This was located on what is now Salem Square, near the Common, opposite the present Baptist Church, no part of the Common being used for burials till 1730. This old pound remained there till within the memory of some persons still living, with the old wooden school-house subsequently located near it.

At the first annual town meeting, which was held in March, 1723, Capt. Nathaniel Jones was Moderator; Capt. Nathaniel Jones, Benjamin Flagg, Henry Lee, John Hubbard and Benjamin Flagg, Jr., were chosen Selectmen; Benj. Flagg, Jr., Town Clerk; Henry Lee, Treasurer; Nathaniel Jones, Henry Lee, and Benj. Flagg, Jr., Assessors; James Rice and Zephaniah Rice, Constables; James Hamilton and James Knapp, Surveyors; James Moore and James Kelogth, Tythingmen; Andrew Farren and Joseph Crosbee, Fence Viewers; Nathaniel Moore, Clerk of the Market; John Gray, Sealer of Leather; Jacob Holmes and Daniel Ward, Hog Reefs.

May 15, 1723, the Selectmen voted "that the town road to Shrewsbury be on the south of Col. Stephen Minot's farm, beginning at a black oak tree near land of Thomas Haggit, thence straight to the stump of a tree about half a rod south of Col. Minot's house, and thence by the fence of said farm to an oak marked at the foot of the hill, so as to be six rods wide on the south side of said marks." This is supposed to be the extension of what is now Lincoln street from the head of Plantation street to the Shrewsbury line.

At the second annual March meeting in 1724, Moses Leonard, Moderator, the following officers were chosen: Selectmen, Jonas Rice, Gershom Rice, James Taylor, Daniel Heywood, and John Gray; Assessors, Moses Leonard, Zephaniah Rice, and Jonas Rice; Constables, James Maclellan and Jacob Holmes; Surveyors of Highways, Moses Rice, Gershom Rice, Jr., Palmer Goulding, and Robert Lethredge; Fence Viewers, William Gray and Robert Peebles; Tythingmen, Richard Ward and John Battay; Clerk of the Market, James Taylor; Sealer of Leather, Mathew Gray; Hogreeves, Isaac Moore and Mathew Gray.

The duties of "Clerk of the Market" would appear to have been similiar to those of the present "Sealer of Weights and Measures," as the "Clerk of the Market," on the first organization of the town was provided by the Constables with a set of weights and measures, consisting of a "half-bushel, peck, half-peck, an ale and wine quart, pint and gill; a four-pound, two-pound, one-pound, half and quarter-pound, ounce, half-ounce, and quarter-ounce weights; and a yard measure."

EARLIEST OFFICIALS AND PROMINENT FAMILIES.

Of the most prominent officers of the town during the half century following its first organization, Dea. Nathaniel Moore continued on the board of Selectmen twelve years, half that time its chairman; Dea. Daniel Heywood was on the board nineteen years, Jonas Rice eight years, and Gershom Rice nine years, from 1722; Benjamin Flagg, father, son and grandson of the same name, were on the board forty years of the fifty-four preceding the Revolution, and their descendants of the same name for nearly a like period afterwards; William Jenison was on the board eleven years from 1726; Palmer Goulding and Palmer Goulding, Jr., eight years from 1731; John Chandler, father and son, successively Judges of the Probate and other Courts, and filling other prominent county and town officers, were in succession chairmen of the boards of Selectmen for forty-one years, from 1733 to 1775, both being together on the same board seven years of the same time; Timothy Paine, Clerk of the Courts and Register of Deeds, was a Selectman for twenty years from 1755 to 1775, and Town Clerk four-

teen years to 1764 ; Clark Chandler being the latter's successor as Town Clerk for eleven years to 1775. Jonas Rice, the first Town Clerk, occupied that position thirty years, and Benjamin Flagg and Zephaniah Rice each two years. Daniel Heywood, Henry Lee, James Taylor, Nathaniel Moore, William Jennison, Gershom Rice, and Benjamin Flagg successively served as Town Treasurer from 1722 till 1741, from which time John Chandler, father and son, successively filled that office, as well as that of County Treasurer, till the Revolution.

The first one to represent Worcester in the General Court was Capt. Nathaniel Jones, in 1727, after whom Judge William Jennison served three years as representative, to 1731, from which latter date the second Benjamin Flagg, the second and third Judges John Chandler and Timothy Paine, officiated successively in that capacity until the Revolution, with the exception of the few years between 1766 and 1775, when more decided friends of the colonial cause than the Chandlers and Paines were needed, and Col. Ephraim Doelittle and Joshua Bigelow were successively sent.

The first Sheriff of the County was Daniel Gookin, son of the distinguished pioneer settler, historian, and Indian Superintendent, Gen. Daniel Gookin. The son, who served as Sheriff from the first organization of the County in 1731 until his death in 1743, resided on the southeast corner of Main and Park streets opposite the Common, on the site afterwards successively occupied as a dwelling by Samuel Fessenden, one of the earliest lawyers in Worcester ; and the distinguished lawyer, James Putnam, the last Attorney General of the Province under the Colonial government, who came here in 1750, and left at the outbreak of the Revolution on account of his tory proclivities, his estate being subsequently occupied by Hon. Jos. Allen, and afterwards owned and occupied successively by Col. Samuel Flagg, Daniel Clapp, and the late Chief Justice Charles Allen. Daniel Gookin was succeeded as Sheriff by the second Benjamin Flagg, who served until his death in 1751, when he was succeeded by the last John Chandler, and the latter was succeeded in 1763, when he became Judge, by his brother, Gardner Chandler, who was Sheriff until the Revolution.

Of the original "Fathers of the Town," Dea. and Capt Daniel Heywood resided on the site of the present Bay State House, where he and his son and grandson of the same name kept a hotel for nearly one hundred years from the first organization of the town. The main portion of this ancient hotel building, afterwards known as the old "Central Hotel," and continued from the last Daniel Heywood's time as a public house by Reuben Wheeler, Samuel Hathaway, Cyrus Stockwell, Z. and D. Bonney, Luke Williams, Wood & Fisher, E. T. Balcom, Clifford & Swan, and Warner Clifford, to the year 1854, was then removed to make way for the Bay State House, and the old structure now stands on the south-east corner of Salem and Madison street. One of its chambers was used for a county prison in 1732. The north end addition to it made by Mr. Wheeler more than fifty years ago, is now a part of the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Tolman, Russell, & Co., on Exchange street.

Daniel Heywood, one of two first deacons and tavern keepers in Worcester, was the son of Dea. John Heywood of Concord, from which place Daniel came in 1718, and married Hannah, sister of Major Daniel Ward. Of their seven children, the oldest, Mary, married Capt. Israel Jennison; Rebecca, born in 1725, married Noah Jones, first keeper of the old Jones tavern beyond New Worcester, from 1760 to 1781; Daniel, born in 1727, married Anna Wait, Dec. 13, 1753, was with his father in the hotel, and died June 30, 1753, leaving a son Daniel, to whom his grandfather bequeathed most of his large estate, including the hotel, which he afterwards continued until his death in 1809; Abel, born in 1729, married Hannah Goddard from Brookline, and the latter's son, Abel, Jr., who married Hannah Chamberlin, was father of the late Henry Heywood, who died in 1872, aged 87. The first Daniel Heywood's youngest daughter, Abigail, married Capt. Palmer Goulding, Jr., and another daughter, Sarah, married Asa Moore, a hotel keeper, who died in 1801, aged 89. The Heywoods were originally very extensive land owners in the central portion of the town on both sides of the main highway.

The first Daniel Heywood, born in Concord, April 15, 1696, who married in Worcester, Sept. 25, 1718, a daughter of Obadiah Ward, was brother of Phinehas Heywood, born at Concord in 1707, who went from here to Shrewsbury in 1739, and settled in the north-west part of that town near Worcester line, where his grandson, Daniel, now lives. Phinehas was prominent in town affairs in Shrewsbury preceding the Revolution, delegate to the Provincial Congresses, &c., and was father of the Hon. Benjamin Heywood, who settled in Worcester, performed meritorious service in the war, and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1802 to 1811, besides holding other important offices. The late Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood of this city, was a son of the Judge, who was a nephew of the first Daniel Heywood of Worcester. The Heywoods in Gardner are descendants of Phinehas.


Obadiah Ward, who married Jemima Harrington of Watertown, Dec. 20, 1693, and resided first in Sudbury, and afterwards in Marlborough, previous to his coming here, where he died Dec. 17, 1717, aged 55, was grandson of the original William Ward, one of the first settlers of Sudbury in 1639. Of Obadiah Ward's nine children, some of whom came here with him, the eldest, Richard, born in 1694, married Lydia Wheelock; Hannah, born in 1696, married Daniel Heywood; Daniel, born in 1700, married for his second wife, Mary, widow of Henry Coggin of Sudbury; Uriah, born in 1704, was slain by the Indians at Rutland in 1724; Isaac, born in 1707, married Sybil Moore; Thankful, born in 1712, married Jonas Farnsworth.

Daniel Ward died in 1777, aged 77. Of his nine sons and three daughters, the oldest, Henry, born in 1727, married Lydia Mower; Phinehas, born in 1729, married Eunice Cutting; William, born in 1733, married Elizabeth Mower; Mary, born in 1735, married March 30, 1757, Samuel Curtis, a prominent man in town affairs, Selectman, &c., during the Revolution, who resided on Pakachoag Hill, just east of the old Gershom Rice place, and was grandfather of the present Albert Curtis, whose son now occupies his great grandfather's homestead; Azubah, born in 1737, married a relative of the first Dr. John

Green ; Samuel, born in 1739, married Dolly Chandler, and in right of his wife inherited the large estate of 300 acres formerly known as the "Chandler Farm," extending west of Main street from Austin to May street, afterwards owned and occupied by the late Abial Jaques and his sons ; Daniel, born in 1741, married Damaris Stevens ; Sarah, married Thomas Baker ; Uriah, born in 1745, married Jemima Houghton ; Asa, born in 1747, (father of Artemas Ward, Register of Deeds,) married Hannah Heywood, widow of the first Abel Heywood ; Esther, born in 1751, married Josiah Ball.

Benjamin Flagg, sen., whose original location was on Lincoln street between Adams Square and Plantation street, was the first one of those of the same name for five generations who have filled so many prominent positions in town as Selectman, &c., from its first organization, including our venerable fellow-citizen, the present Benjamin Flagg, now in his 87th year, formerly Selectman, Alderman, and Representative in the General Court, who is of the fifth generation, in descent from the patriarch of 1722, and whose grandfather, Col. Benjamin Flagg, commanded a regiment from this vicinity in the Revolutionary War. Col. Flagg's location was on Plantation street, on a farm of 150 acres, for the last thirty years owned by George S. Howe, formerly owned and occupied successively by Aaron and Leonard Flagg, son and grandson of the Colonel. It is the same original mansion of Col. Flagg, enlarged and remodeled by the present owner.

Captain Nathaniel Jones, Selectman, Moderator, &c., during the earliest years, was probably ancestor of Noah, Phinehas, and John Jones, who kept the old Jones Tavern, still standing on its original site a mile beyond New Worcester, on the Leicester road, father, son, and grandson, successively keeping that once celebrated half way stage house between Worcester and Leicester for three quarters of a century subsequent to 1760.



CHAPTER IV.

Earliest Settlers,—the Curtis and Rice families, and their connexions and descendants.

THE CURTIS FAMILY.

It was in the fall of 1673, as near as can now be ascertained by tradition and otherwise, that Ephraim Curtis, the first actual white settler in Worcester, left Sudbury with a pack on his back, a long light Spanish gun on his shoulder, and an axe in his hand, and set his face towards Worcester, arriving after two days travel, on the very spot still owned and occupied by his descendants, on Lincoln street, to the sixth generation. The principal reason of his selecting this locality to settle on, was the supposition of mineral wealth in the soil, from the report of a valuable lead mine having been discovered in the vicinity by the Indians, who had a sort of rendezvous on Wigwam Hill, while on their hunting and fishing excursions. Here Ephraim Curtis was all alone in the wilderness for a year or more, and in subsequent times used to tell how, after working all day, he would sit down and look towards Sudbury and shed tears in spite of himself. But he had a will that soon bore him through. For a time he claimed the whole township of Worcester, but had to be content with two hundred acres near the upper part of Plantation street, and another plantation near Grafton gore, granted by the Great and General Court as his share of the territory of Worcester.

Ephraim Curtis was son of Henry Curtis of Watertown, who married a daughter of Nicholas Gay of Watertown, and died in Sudbury, May 8, 1678, leaving three children, Ephraim, John, and Joseph. Ephraim was born in 1642, and lived to be over 92.

It is not now known when or where he was married, or who was his wife, but he certainly had two sons, John and Ephraim, to whom he bequeathed his estates, giving his homestead to

his son John in 1731. Of this John Curtis, who was a military captain, and kept a hotel at his residence from 1754 to 1774, we have a definite account. He is described as a small, short man, very proud, always on his dignity, and, as his memory is preserved, a splendid horseman, in which capacity he shone to advantage mounted on a spirited steed. He married Elizabeth Prentice, daughter of Rev. John Prentice, minister at Lancaster from 1708 to 1748, and with her on a pillion behind him dressed in a bright scarlet cloak, with her arm around him, we have the picture of Capt. John Curtis. He died June 29, 1797, at the great age of 90, and his wife Elizabeth died in 1802, at the same great age. His son John died in 1768, aged 37. Capt. Curtis commanded a company in the French and Indian war, in 1757. He was a public officer of some kind, probably deputy sheriff, and left chest after chest full of papers, deeds, &c., with seals large as a small sized moon down to a fifty cent piece, which very unfortunately have been all destroyed by the children.

The first thing, and as some think the only thing the old Puritans lived for, was to worship God ; this they did continually and they were indeed jealous, like Elijah of old, for the God of Hosts. The next thing they did with characteristic punctiliousness, was to reverence His servants as represented in His ordained ministers ; and thus situated on the great highway from the sea coast to the Connecticut river, this public house of the model puritan, Capt. John Curtis, was for years the general rendezvous of all the ministers that went to and fro. It was a free hotel for them, and well was it patronized up to the last generation but one.

The original Ephraim Curtis, and the others who had followed him here, were driven off from Worcester by the Indians in 1675, during King Phillip's war. Having actively engaged in the military service, Curtis received the commission of Lieutenant, and distinguished himself as a gallant soldier in repelling the attacks of the red men. July 24, 1675, after the destruction of Mendon, Lieut. Curtis and others held a conference with four of the Indian sachems, and obtained from them assurances of their abandoning further hostile acts ; but the

terrible destruction which soon ensued at Brookfield, where Lieut. Curtis was on duty, and barely escaped sharing the fate of Captains Hutchinson and Wheeler and six others from Concord, who were killed by the savages while in defence of that garrisoned place, indicated the certain doom of Worcester, where the last remaining buildings were soon after burned. Lieut. Curtis crept towards morning from the garrison house to which the inhabitants of Brookfield had been driven on the fatal night of Aug. 2, when all the houses there but that one were burned, and made his escape toward Sudbury. Meeting on the way Major Simon Willard and Capt. Parker with 46 men from Lancaster, who were on the way to fight the Indians at another locality, Lieut. Curtis notified them of the terrible distress at Brookfield, and they changed their course and the same night reached Brookfield after a tedious march of thirty miles, and relieved the besieged garrison there.

Lieut. Curtis left the spot on which he had attempted a settlement to his descendants, with no other personal memorials or tokens of himself in the family than his gun and silver headed cane, marked "E. C." He spent the remainder of his days in old Sudbury, leaving his son John to take care of his attempted plantation at Worcester, and another tract of 250 acres to his son Ephraim, jr., on the border of Worcester, Auburn and Millbury, which he conveyed to the latter in 1734.

Capt. John Curtis, who was born near the beginning of the last century, and lived almost to its close, a nonagenarian at his decease, left a well worn bible, (worn by his own fingers as well as by time since,) on the fly leaf of which were the lines, written by his own hand :

"The Almighty spake, and Gabriel sped
Upon the Wings of Light ;
Jehovah's Glory round him Spread,
And changed to Day the Night.

Hallelujah ! Hallelujah ! JOHN CURTIS ! Hallelujah !"

He was sadly missed from the pew which he had so long and so punctually occupied in the Old South, (pew No. 61 on the plan,) the floor of which had to be raised up six inches by planks in order to bring his head on a level with the rest of the congregation.

Capt. John Curtis had seven children, of whom Tyler, born April 28, 1752, who succeeded to the old homestead, married Lydia Chamberlain, and his sister Mary married Lydia's brother, Dea. John Chamberlain, who was father of the late General Thomas Chamberlain.

Of the remaining five children, the other daughter, Sarah, married Capt. William Jones, who kept a hotel on the site of Sargent's Block, near the junction of Main and Southbridge streets, from 1770 until his death in 1777, which house was the rendezvous of two tory spies, Capt. Brown and Ensign DeBerniere, sent by the British Gov. Gage from Boston to Worcester in the spring of 1775, to collect topographical information, &c., preparatory to the contemplated advance of a detachment of British troops into Worcester at that time. The other four children of Capt. Curtis were,—John, jr., the oldest, and James, who died before the father, Joseph, and William.

John Curtis, jr., had three sons and two daughters, the oldest, John the third, being named after the father and grandfather. The next, David, who married in 1791, Susanna Stone, resided on the north east corner of Main and School streets, and was the principal blacksmith of his time, here, his shop, afterwards owned and occupied by Levi Howe, being on the southwest corner of Old Market and Union streets. His daughter, Dolly, was wife of the late Dr. John Green, and his son George was father of the distinguished orator and scholar, George William Curtis. The latter's father removed from Worcester to Providence, where George William was born in 1824, and removed thence to New York in 1839. The pedigree from the first white settler in Worcester to the far-famed author of the "Potiphar Papers" and other distinguished works, runs thus,—Ephraim, Capt. John, John, jr., David, George, and George William, the latter being of the sixth generation in descent from the original Ephraim Curtis.

David Curtis' brother Nathaniel died in 1818, aged 52, and one of the sisters, Elizabeth, married Samuel Jennison, who from 1785 to 1815 kept the old Jennison tavern, which formerly stood on the northwest corner of Lincoln and Boylston streets. His daughter Rebecca married the late Thornton A. Merrick, brother of Judge Pliny Merrick.

The seven children of Capt. John Curtis' son James, were—Azubah, Sophia, Elizabeth Prentice, James, Tyler, Eager and Sarah. The latter married Ebenezer Mower, who died in 1861 aged over 100. The children and grandchildren of Capt. Curtis numbered twenty-five, (all living at his death but two sons,) for each of whom he made provision in his will, reserving his homestead for his oldest surviving son, Tyler, subject to the widow's dower. Capt. Curtis closed his will, made the year before his death, in these characteristic words, expressive of his tender solicitude for the comfort of his surviving venerable consort, then an octogenarian: "Over and above all, I give to my beloved wife Elizabeth two good cows and four sheep, and the use of my chaise to ride in during her natural life, to be furnished with a gentle horse to go in said chaise whenever she may have occasion," &c. A chaise was considered a great luxury in those early times.

Tyler Curtis, grandfather of the present Tyler Prentice Curtis in possession of the homestead estate, died April 16, 1807, aged 55, and had six children, of whom Rebecca, born in 1778, married Rev. David Long of Milford; John, born in 1783, (father of Tyler P. Curtis,) married Nancy, daughter of Thomas Stowell, clothier, and grand daughter of Cornelius Stowell; Elizabeth Prentice, born in 1791, married Jonathan, son of Edward Knight; Nathaniel, born in 1793, died in 1818; and there was a Samuel, and a Tyler, jr., who died young. Their mother, Lydia (Chamberlain) Curtis, died in 1841, aged 88.

The original house, built by Capt. John Curtis, used as a tavern, &c., was burned in 1848, with many valuable relics, papers, &c., relating to the family, and the present dwelling was then erected on its site. One of the two huge elm trees which for so long a period shaded the old mansion, was blown down by a violent gale in 1816, and the other, into which it had grown, still stands, bearing the marks of extreme old age.

Ephraim Curtis, jr., who lived on the farm of 250 acres deeded to him by his father in 1734, on the line of Auburn, Millbury and Worcester, had two sons, Samuel and Oliver, the former of whom resided on that portion of the original estate

now owned by his grandson, Albert Curtis, and occupied by his great grandson, Charles F. Curtis, the house being about fifty rods northeast of that of the original Gershom Rice. Oliver, to whom fell the other portion of this farm, lived on the old William Goss and John Elder place, now owned and occupied by C. P. Stockwell.

Samuel Curtis, senior, who resided on the original homestead of this branch of the family in what is now Auburn, where he died Oct. 18, 1814, aged 84, was one of the most prominent men of his time in town affairs, particularly during the revolutionary era, on committees, &c. An obituary notice of him, which appeared in the papers at the time of his decease, stated that "His patriotism and valuable qualities always ensured him the confidence and esteem of his townsmen. Gifted by nature with a strong mind, he cultivated and improved it by observation and reflection; and as a reward of his merit he was repeatedly promoted to the highest honors of the town. As selectman, representative to the General Court, &c., his integrity was always conspicuous, and his usefulness always apparent."

Samuel Curtis, senior, who married in 1757, Mary, daughter of Major Daniel Ward, had two sons. Samuel, jr., and Ephraim, the latter, who left no children, residing on the old homestead of his father and grandfather. Samuel Curtis, jr., who was Captain of the old Worcester Artillery, and otherwise prominent, was father of the present Albert Curtis. He married Eunice Taft of Uxbridge, and resided on Plantation street, on the estate (adjoining Col. Benjamin Flagg's) afterwards owned and occupied by his son, Benj. F. Curtis, now owned and occupied by E. B. and G. Dana. He died Jan. 29, 1811, (before his father,) at the early age of 49. He had six sons and four daughters,—Aaron, Ephraim, John, Benj. F., Albert, William, Sarah, Abigail, Lydia and Eunice, of whom Albert and William are the only surviving sons, the latter residing in New York state. Benj. F. married a Miss Wakefield, and Albert, the enterprising and successful manufacturer at New Worcester and Trowbridgeville for the last forty-five years, married Mrs. Sarah K. G. Houghton. Sarah married Ebenezer Reed, and Mrs.

Sumner Pratt is their daughter. Eunice married Charles P. Bancroft of Worcester, now of Boston. Charles F., now residing on the old homestead of his great grandfather in Auburn, is a son of Aaron Curtis ; and S. G. Curtis of Worcester, and Albert W. Curtis of Spencer are sons of Benjamin F.

Oliver Curtis, the keeper of the old toll gate on the Stafford turnpike, a little south west of New Worcester, who had three sons, (Oliver, Jr, Edward, and Joseph,) was son of Rev. Philip Curtis, minister of the old church in Sharon from 1743 to 1797. Oliver Curtis, senior, came here from Sharon a short time before the turnpike was opened, some seventy-five years ago, when his sons were very young, and took charge of the old toll gate which stood near his residence, from the opening of the turnpike to its close. His son Joseph for several years kept tavern in the old DeLand house, being the last owner and keeper of it previous to Charles M. DeLand. This house, in which a hotel was kept for many years, was built 65 years ago by Charles Stearns, who first kept a hotel in it, beginning in 1812, at the opening of the war with Great Britain. The public exercises of the opening of this hotel took place May 12, when a liberty pole was raised on the spot where Loring Coes' house now stands, a barrel of punch was served up to the crowd outside, and the day was devoted to quoit pitching, ball playing, and other amusements. This was the first inauguration of New Worcester. The old turnpike toll gate keeper was one of the happiest of the crowd on that occasion.

Oliver Curtis, senior, died in 1835, his old mansion and toll gate long afterwards remaining as memorials of the past. His sons Oliver, jr., and Edward resided upon their father's estate until their decease, Oliver dying in 1866 and Edward in 1872, both at the age of 74. Joseph Curtis, the youngest of these brothers, who died in 1871, aged 70, kept the hotel at New Worcester from 1824 to 1830. He bought it of Dea. Uriah Stone, who kept it a few years after buying it of the original owner, Charles Stearns. Joseph Curtis sold the estate to C. M. DeLand some forty years ago and afterwards resided upon the estate at New Worcester owned before the revolution by attorney General James Putnam, which was purchased of the

confiscating authorities by Asa Ward, (grandfather of Artemas Ward, Register of Deeds from 1821 to 1846,) who resided there until his death. A sister of these Curtis brothers, Eliza, born after the father came here, married Lyman A. Whitcomb, and now resides at New Worcester.

THE RICE FAMILY.

Jonas, Gershom, James, Elisha, Ephraim and Grace Rice, who came here from Marlborough previous to the organization of the town, were children of Thomas, third son of the original Edmund Rice, who came from England and settled at Sudbury in 1639, removed to Marlborough, and died there May 3, 1663, having had nine sons and two daughters.

Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler in Worcester, died full of years and honors at the ancient homestead on Sagatabscot Hill, Sept. 22, 1753, aged 81. Among the positions he had held, were major in the military service, school teacher, deacon of the church, and Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas, which latter position he held at his decease. His cane and steelyards and other relics are now in possession of his great-great-grandson, Sewell Rice, who inherited and formerly resided on the old homestead of his distinguished ancestor, whose original dwelling had been the residence of five generations in the family, as follows: 1st, the original Jonas, who died in 1753, aged 81; 2d, his son, Absalom, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the second Benjamin Flagg of Worcester, had two sons and six daughters, and died July 7, 1781, aged 72; 3d, the latter's son Jonathan, for many years a deputy sheriff, who married Eunice Whipple of Grafton, and had three sons and six daughters, was one of the law and order volunteers during the Shays Insurrection, was shot through the hand in a skirmish with the insurgents at New Braintree in the winter of 1786-7, and died June 16, 1791, aged 55; 4th, Jonas, who married Esther Bixby, and had two sons and six daughters, of whom the oldest is our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Sewell Rice, now in his 79th year, who married Hannah D. Washburn; one sister of Sewell married the late Henry Goulding, another the late Loring Young, and another sister married Parley Holman of Leicester.

The original Jonas Rice's sister, Grace, married Dea. Nathaniel Moore, who died in 1761, aged 83, and she died in 1768, aged 94. Nathaniel Moore, son of the latter, also a prominent citizen of his time, died July 19, 1811, aged 96, and his wife April 25, 1809, aged 89, they having lived in the married state 69 years, and witnessed the rising of the town, from an uncultivated wilderness, to the possession of 2500 thriving inhabitants.

Of Jonas Rice's five children, the youngest, Adonijah, born Nov. 7, 1714, the next year after his father came here, was the first white child born in Worcester. Adonijah Rice was a cooper by trade, was in several campaigns during the French and Indian wars, and in the latter part of his life removed to Bridport, Vt., and lived with his son Abel, whom he survived, and died there Jan. 20, 1802, aged 88. His wife, Persis (Gates,) died at Worcester, June 6, 1760. Of their eight children, the oldest, Persis, married Hezekiah Stowell, and another daughter, Susan, married Thomas Eaton, from Sudbury, who died here in 1788, and was father of the six brothers Thomas, Uriah, Amherst, Alpheus, Nathaniel, and William Eaton, who have numerous descendants among us. The last one of these, the late Hon. William Eaton, died May 4, 1859, aged 92. He resided in the ancient mansion house, corner of Main and George streets, still occupied by his daughter, which was previous to and during the Revolution owned and occupied by that distinguished advocate of liberty, Nathan Baldwin, Register of Deeds and Town Clerk, from 1775 to his death in 1784.

Gershom Rice, born in Marlborough, in 1696, had two sons and four daughters, Gershom, Jr., being the oldest, all born before their parents came here; of these, one, Sarah, born in 1709, married John Duncan of Worcester, probably ancestor of the Duncans here. Of the five sons and four daughters of Lieut. Gershom Rice, Jr., one, Nathan, married Mehitable Baldwin of Leicester; another, Elizabeth, married John Boyden from Sudbury, and died in 1814, aged 87; and Gershom Rice, 3d, son of Lieut. Gershom, Jr., died unmarried in Auburn, in 1829, aged 93.

The original Gershom Rice, who married Elizabeth Haynes of Sudbury, died Dec. 19, 1761, aged 102 ; his son, Lieut. Gershom Rice, Jr., who married Esther Haynes of Sudbury, died Sept. 24, 1781, aged 85 ; the latter's son, Comfort Rice, who married Martha Morris, died Aug. 16, 1816, aged 87, and his wife died in 1812, aged 81 ; and Edward Rice, (son of Comfort,) who married Miriam, daughter of Dea. David Gleason of Auburn, died Aug. 27, 1863, aged 90 1-2. All the above lived in the old homestead dwelling of the original Gershom Rice on Pakachoag Hill, midway between Worcester and Auburn Centre, on the old road. That old house which was the residence of five generations of the family, including the ten children of the late Edward Rice, was torn down by the latter in 1821, when he built the present one on its site, where he continued to reside until his death. His son, Ezra, resides on a portion of the old homestead estate, in a house built by him in 1832, located a few rods north of the site of the old ancestral one. Ezra's brother Leonard, and other descendants of Comfort and Edward, reside in the town.

Of Edward Rice's nine brothers and sisters, the oldest, Esther, who married Daniel Gale of Petersham, died in 1848, in her 93d year ; Mary, who married Timothy Bancroft of Auburn, died in 1844, in her 84th year ; Nancy, who married John Stone, died in 1849, in her 87th year ; Betsey, who married Thomas Hart, lived in Auburn, and died there in 1858, aged 90 1-2 ; Peter, who married Mary Hart, resided in Holden, and died in 1848, aged 77.

Israel Rice, grandson of Comfort, is the oldest male resident of Worcester, being now in his 88th year ; his wife is a sister of the venerable James Campbell of this city, also hale and active, in his 87th year. The above are instances of family longevity rarely equalled.

Our fellow citizen, Darius Rice, another grandson of Comfort Rice, for more than a half century one of the most successful and enterprising agriculturists of Worcester, resides on a well-stocked farm near the junction of Grafton street and Millbury avenue, on which the numerous trees, as well as those shading the highways surrounding his farm, were all planted by his own hands some fifty years ago.

Ephraim Rice, brother of Jonas, Gershom, &c., who married Hannah Livermore of Watertown in 1689, was one of the original proprietors here in 1718, but he does not appear to have remained here long, returning back to Sudbury, with his brother Elisha, before 1722, where he died in 1732, aged 67. Elisha, who married Elizabeth Wheeler of Concord in 1708, died at Sudbury in 1761, aged 82. He had ten children and his brother Ephraim thirteen, some of whom came here after the organization of the town, including Ephraim, Jr., Josiah, and Thomas, sons of Ephraim Rice, senior. This Thomas Rice, who died here in 1786 aged 83, had seven children, one of whom, Sarah, married in 1775, Dea. William Trowbridge, who resided in the southwest part of Worcester, since called Trowbridgeville, and another, Josiah, married Elizabeth Trowbridge, sister of the deacon. This Josiah Rice lived near Jamesville, where he had a saw-mill. Of the nine children of Dea. William and Sarah (Rice) Trowbridge; one, Judith, born in 1777, married Walter Bigelow, senior; Mary, born in 1783, married Dea. Alpheus Merrifield; Beulah, born in 1787, married Dea. Moses Clements; Aesah, born in 1796, married Dea. Lewis Chapin; and Huldah, born in 1798, married in 1828, Halsey Riley, after whose death she married Dea. Adolphus Baylies; all well-known residents of Worcester, now deceased, leaving many descendants.

William Trowbridge, jr., born in 1790, married Dolly Chapin, (cousin of Dea. Lewis Chapin,) and settled in Sheboygan, Wis., where he is still living in his 87th year. His father, Deacon William Trowbridge, was grandfather of our enterprising fellow citizen, William T. Merrifield, and first started business at Trowbridgeville nearly one hundred years ago, occupying the old mansion house and mill now there.





CHAPTER V.

Earlier Settlers,—the Bigelow, Goulding, Stowell and Jennison families, and their connexions and descendants.

THE BIGELOW FAMILY.

Daniel Bigelow, surveyor of highways, on the first board of town officers, whose wife was Elizabeth Whitney, came from Watertown and settled on Pakachoag Hill in the edge of Auburn, where he died, at the great age of 92 years. His location adjoined that of Gershom Rice, his dwelling being on a very high elevation on the site of the present residence of Samuel P. Perry, on the old road to Auburn about fifty rods northeast of that of Gershom Rice. The original house long since disappeared. Daniel Bigelow had five children: 1st, David, a leading man in town affairs during the Revolution, delegate to Provincial Assemblies, &c., father of the late Walter Bigelow, and grandfather of the present Walter Bigelow, residing on Burncoat street; 2d, Nathaniel; 3d, Daniel, father of the third Daniel Bigelow who was representative, senator, executive councillor, and county attorney; 4, Col. Timothy Bigelow, of revolutionary fame; 5, Silence, for many years teacher in the public schools here.

David Bigelow, born in 1731, was Deacon of the First Unitarian Church from its first organization in 1785, and resided in the north east part of the town, on the late William Coe farm, on Mountain street, near the corner of Nixon street, on one of the old highways from Worcester and Shrewsbury to West Boylston and Holden. Here he began keeping a hotel about 1772, and it was continued in the family for half a century or more by himself and his son Silas Bigelow. Dea. David Bigelow died May 20, 1810, aged 79. His first wife whom he married in 1752, was Sarah Eaton, and his second wife whom he married in 1764, was Deborah Heywood, sister of Judge

Benjamin Heywood. Deborah died in 1822, aged 87. Deacon David Bigelow had six sons and five daughters, of whom the oldest, David, married a Willington, and was father of the late Capt. Lewis Bigelow. The other five sons were,—Levi, who married Nancy Goodhue and removed to Vermont; Walter, who married a daughter of Dea. William Trowbridge; Tyler, father of Chief Justice George T. Bigelow; and Silas, who married Arathusa Moore. The five daughters were wives respectively of Zachariah Child of West Boylston, (father of David Lee Child,) Joshua Harrington, John Hair, William Goulding, and William Chamberlain of Worcester, the latter being father of Mrs. Elisha Flagg.

One daughter of Walter Bigelow, senior, Sarah, named after her grandmother, Sarah (Rice) Trowbridge, married the late Capt. John Barnard; another daughter married the late George C. Davis of Northborough; a son Andrew, who entered Harvard College, and was instructor in an Academy, died young.

The second Daniel Bigelow, (brother of Deacon David Bigelow,) was born in 1729, and died Aug. 29, 1776, aged 48. By his first wife, (Mary Bond,) he had Daniel, born in 1752, a distinguished lawyer, senator, councillor, &c., who died at Petersham in 1806, aged 54. By a second wife he had five other children.

Capt. George Bigelow of the United States army, son of Tyler Bigelow, married the only daughter of Gov. George N. Briggs.

Among the children of Capt. Lewis Bigelow, was the late Dr. Henry Bigelow of Newton,

Col. Timothy Bigelow was born Aug. 12, 1739, was a blacksmith by trade, and left his forge and iron works, built by himself on the site of the recent Court Mills, in the rear of his residence, to enter the service of his country, from which he returned in such impaired health that he died March 31, 1790, at the early age of 50. He was a natural soldier, and performed extraordinary service as commander of the old Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental line. He was one of the most active and efficient of the original local Committee of Correspondence in Worcester, who, as early

as March, 1773, organized the "American Political Society" here, which embraced the leading patriots of the time, and did so much to bring about that revolution of public sentiment which expelled the adherents of the crown and made the war for liberty a success. The secret meetings of the "Sons of Liberty," to concert measures for public action, were often held at his dwelling. He was associated with Warren, Otis, and Adams, and other eminent movers in the revolutionary cause, and a delegate to the first and second Provincial Congresses, and organized and trained the company of "minute men" whom he led to the field with such thorough precision in drill as to extort admiration from General Washington for their perfection in military discipline. Col. Bigelow was one of the prime movers with Gen. Warren and others in the steps taken to induce Isaiah Thomas to establish an organ of the patriot cause in Worcester, and it was through the aid and influence of Col. Bigelow and Gen. Warren that Isaiah Thomas was enabled to remove safely from Boston to Worcester, the press and types of the "Massachusetts Spy," a few days before the battle of Lexington.

Col. Bigelow married Anna, daughter of Samuel Andrews, the wife of the latter being Anna Rankin, daughter of James and Rachel (Irving) Rankin, emigrants from Ireland with the Scotch Presbyterians of 1718. Samuel Andrews was one of the early comers here, consummating his marriage immediately after his graduation at Cambridge, and locating first on Plantation street near the western border of Lake Quinsigamond. Here he cultivated a small farm for several years, and then removed to the village, where he erected a tannery, on the south side of Lincoln Square, and in 1749, built his residence on Main street, opposite the Court House. This old mansion house, now standing on Prospect street, was occupied by him, and subsequently by his son-in-law, Col. Bigelow, and the latter's son-in-law, Dr. Abraham Lincoln. Hon. Stephen Salisbury purchased the estate after the death of Dr. Lincoln in 1824, and in 1833, erected the present brick block on the site of the old structure.

Of Col. Bigelow's six children, the oldest, Nancy, married Hon. Abraham Lincoln, who was chairman of the board of Se-

lectmen and Representative in the Legislature for fifteen years from 1809 to 1824, besides filling other prominent positions, and a member of the Governor's Council at the time of his death, July 2, 1824; the second was Hon. Timothy Bigelow, born in 1767, who graduated at Cambridge, studied law here with his uncle, Hon. Levi Lincoln, Sr., and with Hon. Samuel Dexter, removed to Groton, and subsequently to Medford, married a daughter of Judge Oliver Prescott of Groton, became a distinguished practitioner at the bar in Boston, was for twenty years a member of one or the other branch of the State Legislature, for eight years Speaker of the House of Representatives, was a delegate from Massachusetts with Harrison Gray Otis of Boston, Daniel Waldo of Worcester, and others, in the famous Hartford Convention of 1814, Executive Councillor in 1802 and 1820, and died at Medford, May 18, 1821, aged 55. The youngest child of Col. Bigelow, Clara, married her cousin, Tyler Bigelow, and Hon. George T. Bigelow, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is their son.

Of the seven children of Hon. Timothy Bigelow, above mentioned, the oldest, Katherine, married Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston; the second, Rev. Dr. Andrew Bigelow, is still living in Boston; and the third, Hon. John Prescott Bigelow, was Mayor of Boston, and Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A fitting monument to Col. Bigelow was erected over his grave on the old Worcester Common, in 1861, by his great-grandson, Col. Timothy Bigelow Lawrence, son of Hon. Abbott Lawrence of Boston, on the occasion of the dedication of which, April 19, 1861, just 86 years from the day Col. Bigelow led the Minute Men from Worcester to march for Lexington, and 71 years after his death, appropriate memorial exercises took place.

Joshua Bigelow, a brother or near relative of the above mentioned original Daniel Bigelow, married in Watertown in 1776, Elizabeth Flagg, a sister or near relative of the first Benjamin Flagg of Worcester, served as a soldier and was wounded in King Philip's War, and received therefor a grant of land in Worcester. He removed to Westminster in 1742, where he died in 1745, aged 90. His ninth child, Ebenezer, was a car-

penter in Worcester in 1723. The Joshua Bigelow, who was a prominent man in Worcester during the Revolution, as select-man, representative, delegate to Provincial Assemblies, &c., and John Bigelow, who was an innholder of Worcester for several years previous to 1740, and foreman of the Grand Jury in 1749, were probably sons of the first Joshua Bigelow; and the late Hon. Abijah Bigelow, (son of Elisha Bigelow of Westminster,) who came here from Leominster in 1817, was undoubtedly of this branch of the family.

There was a Thaddeus Bigelow, born in Worcester about 1726, who is claimed by his descendants to have been a son of the original Daniel. He removed from Worcester to Rutland April 6, 1798, and died there Jan. 1, 1810, aged about 84. He married Rebecca Warren of Worcester, and had three children, Joseph, John and Lydia, of whom Joseph was the father of Hon. J. Warren Bigelow of Rutland. John married a Miss Howard and removed to Livermore, Me., where he has descendants. Joseph Bigelow, born in 1770, married Annis Pike of Worcester for his first wife, and Bathsheba Reed of Rutland for his second wife, and died in Rutland in 1854, aged 84. Joseph had ten children, of whom Levi, born in 1795, married Tabitha Maynard, and died in Rutland in 1863; Rufus, born in 1797, married Sarah Hill, and resided in Boston; Sally, born in 1799, married Rufus Buxton; Betsy R., born in 1806, married Nathaniel Taylor; John Warren, born in 1808, married Sarah Temple, and resides in Rutland, having been for many years past County Commissioner, and occupied other prominent positions; Mary Ann, born in 1812, married Calvin Stone.

THE GOULDING FAMILY.

Capt. Palmer Goulding came here from Boston, about 1718, and settled in the north precinct, afterwards Holden, where he died Feb. 11, 1770, aged 75, and was buried on the old Worcester Common burial ground. He was prominently engaged in the French and Indian Wars, and commanded a company at the reduction of Louisburg, June 17, 1745. Among their children were: 1st, Palmer, Jr., born about 1723, also captain, and father of Daniel Goulding; 2d, Ignatius, who married

Elizabeth, daughter of Zebadiah Rice, (son of James Rice ;) 3d, Peter, father of Clark Goulding, among the children of the latter, who resided near Tatnuck, being Henry, Eli, Peter, and Frederick Goulding of Worcester, the four last named being born between 1800 and 1823 ; 4th, Abel Goulding, born in 1738, who married Keziah Johnson of Southborough, resided on Millstone Hill in Worcester, and died in Shrewsbury in 1817. Among the children of the latter, is the venerable John Goulding, mechanical inventor, of this city, now in his 87th year, whose sister Martha married William Rice, brother of the wife of Clark Goulding above mentioned. John Goulding's sister Lucy, married John Miller, father of Henry W. Miller. William Rice's cousin, Esther Rice, daughter of Lemuel Rice, keeper of the old stone jail and jail tavern at Lincoln Square, from 1790 to 1798, married in 1783, the celebrated Benjamin Russell afterwards of the Boston "Columbian Centinel," who previous to 1783 worked as a printer for Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, in the office of the Massachusetts Spy, where he learned his trade.

Clark Goulding, (mentioned above,) married Prudence, daughter of Luke Rice of Shrewsbury, and of their daughters, Abigail, born in 1799, married Elisha Chaffin ; Harriet, born 1801, married Ebenezer Dana ; Lucy, born in 1807, married Jason Chapin ; and Fanny, born in 1816, married Gardner Childs ; all residents of Worcester.

Capt. Palmer Goulding, Jr., who married Abigail, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood, resided east of the Common, on Front street, between Salem Square and Trumbull street. He built for his son Daniel, nearly one hundred years ago, the old Bigelow mansion on the opposite side of the street, but pecuniary embarrassments obliged the son to lose possession of it, and it was afterwards owned and occupied, among others, by George Merriam, father of George and Charles Merriam of Springfield, who had a bookstore in Worcester for many years in the old "Compound," so called. The late Hon. Abijah Bigelow, formerly member of Congress, and for a long time Clerk of the Courts for this County, purchased the estate in 1817, and resided there until his death in 1860, aged 85 ; and his family

lived there for many years afterwards, the old house being now occupied as a free dispensary by the city.

After Capt. Goulding's death in 1792, his son Daniel occupied the father's homestead until it was converted into a hotel about 1820, by Nathaniel Eaton, who kept it until his death in 1833, after which time the hotel there was continued by Aaron Howe, John Bradley, and Hiram Billings. The old building was removed previous to the erection of the Salem st. Church in 1848, and the old structure, built probably nearly a century and a half ago, now stands in a remarkably good state of preservation on the westerly side of Tremont street.

The first Palmer Goulding, (who married Abigail, daughter of Timothy Rice, at Concord. in 1722,) was son of Peter Goulding, one of the proprietors of Worcester at the second attempt at settlement in 1684. After the dispersion here by the Indians, he resided at Sudbury, where he died in 1703. His estate, consisting of lands at Worcester and Hassanamisco, (Grafton,) and the usual personal property of a farmer at Sudbury, was appraised at £255, 17s. He seems to have been only a sojourner at Sudbury, waiting an opportunity to re-occupy in safety his land at Worcester, in the meantime following his business of farmer and shoemaker, when death arrived ten years before the beginning of the permanent settlement of Worcester. Peter Goulding married for his second wife, Sarah Palmer, sister of Thomas Palmer, who figured so largely as proprietor of lands, with Cornelius Waldo and others, in the early history of this town. By her he had twelve of his fifteen children, of whom the fifth, Elizabeth, born in 1673, married Judge William Jennison. The ninth, John, born in 1682, married Abigail Curtis, daughter of Joseph Curtis of Watertown and Sudbury, her father being the brother of the valiant and intrepid Ephraim Curtis, the first white settler in Worcester in 1673. John was a captain, a man of great size and almost superhuman strength, and died at Holliston in 1750. Another brother, Peter, was a blacksmith, and settled in Worcester in 1718, on a fifty acre lot on Plantation street near Bloomingdale road, which he occupied three years, and then removed to South Carolina. The youngest of these fifteen children was

the first Capt. Palmer Goulding above mentioned, who was named for his uncle, Thomas Palmer. He was a "cordwainer," came to Worcester just previous to the first organization of the town, and before settling in the north precinct, where he passed the latter portion of his days, built the house east of the Common where his son Palmer, Jr., and grandson Daniel, afterwards lived. They all successively carried on the business of tanning, shoemaking, making malt, curing hams, &c., on an extended scale for those days. Their place of business was in front of their dwelling, occupying grounds between what are now Front, Mechanic, Church and Spring streets,* Daniel being also a manufacturer of earthen ware. In their dwelling, Richard Rogers in 1732 was employed by the town to keep school. Tradition represents the earlier Gouldings to have been of extreme size, very ingenious, and "capable of doing anything."

As soon as the earliest settlers had completed their meeting-house, the first one standing on the site of the present Old South Church, Capt. Palmer Goulding, senior, was placed on a committee to seat the meeting, and was included with Adam Winthrop, Thomas Palmer, and thirteen others of the aristocracy to whom pews were allowed. He was repeatedly chosen to various town offices. Succeeding to the large estates of his father Peter here, he, as well as his son and grandson, were extensive landed proprietors, the two Palmers owning at one time immense tracts of land extending nearly all the way from Worcester Common and Pine Meadow to old Sutton line.

Capt. Palmer Goulding, Jr., had eight children, born between 1751 and 1781, most of whom died young. Daniel, the oldest, was born Sept. 20, 1752, and died Jan. 12, 1834, aged 81. Among other positions he held was that of Selectman four years, and Town Clerk twelve years, between 1781 and 1798. He commanded a troop of cavalry under Gen. Lincoln, to put down the Shays Rebellion, in January, 1787.

* Previous to 1786, these works may have been located in the rear of the residence of the Gouldings, as the ministerial land originally included the spot alluded to in the text. In 1786, thirteen acres of this ministerial land, including all the territory north of Front street and west of Mill Brook, nearly as far as what are now Carlton, Norwich, Waldo and Exchange streets, was sold by the town the Gouldings being the heaviest purchasers.

Ignatius Goulding, (brother of Capt. Palmer, Jr.,) was a carpenter by trade, built the first Unitarian meeting-house* here in 1791, and died in Phillipston in 1814, aged 80. Of his four sons and five daughters, Patty, born in 1761, married Jonathan Moore of Holden; William, born in 1768, married Lucretia, daughter of Dea. David Bigelow of Worcester, and was father of the late Charles Goulding; Lucretia, born in 1772, married William Dodge of Holden; Col. Ignatius, Jr., born in 1774, married Abigail, daughter of Col. Samuel Damon of Holden, and was very prominent in town affairs, representing Phillipston in the General Court, State Convention of 1820, &c.

Peter Goulding, (brother of Palmer, Jr., Ignatius, senior, and Abel,) was a carpenter, and was killed by falling from a building he was framing, July 17, 1790, aged 53. He married Lucy Brewer, and of their four sons and six daughters, Clark, born in 1768, died in 1829; Lucy, born in 1770, married Nathan Gates; Patty, born in 1772, married Clark Johnson; Lucinda, born in 1774, married Timothy Johnson; Sally, born in 1780, married Reuben Scott; Zurilla, born in 1781, married a Mr. Coleman; Levi, born in 1787, married Sally Harrington, and removed to New Orleans.

Col. John Goulding, tanner, born in 1726, who married Lucy Brooks of Concord and settled in the northeast part of Grafton, where he died in 1791, was another son of the senior Capt. Palmer Goulding. Col. John's son, John, Jr., born in 1760, married Ruth Chamberlain; and his daughter, Molly, born in 1762, married Aaron Kimball.

The present John Goulding, born in 1791, a nephew of Capt. Palmer, Jr., is deserving of mention as a man of remarkable genius for mechanical invention. His patents date back as far as 1826, and he is still getting up new and important ones at his advanced age, being yet vigorous as a man twenty years his junior. He is the inventor of power machinery for working all kinds of fabrics, particularly woolen goods, and the application of his inventions has entirely changed the method of making woolen goods, and enabled the manufacturers of this

*Now the Summer St. School House.

country to sustain themselves and compete with the old world. In 1862 he had an immense law suit with certain heavy manufacturers who infringed his patents, got his case, and realized \$75,000 by a sale he was obliged to make. Since that time, parties using his patent have realised nearly a million dollars therefrom, while he is left in very moderate circumstances as compared with his deserts. Mr. Goulding is now engaged on an important invention for the manufacture of cotton goods.

THE STOWELL FAMILY.

Cornelius Stowell, who came here soon after the town was organized, married Sevilla, sister of the second Capt. Palmer Goulding, and located near him, on the west corner of Park and Orange streets, residing on the very spot still occupied by his granddaughters. Cornelius Stowell was a clothier by trade, and started more than a century ago that business in Worcester, in all its branches, his shop being on the opposite corner of Orange street, in the building afterwards owned and occupied as a dwelling by the late Willard Brown, now standing on the west side of Washington street, to which place it was removed when Mr. Brown erected his new dwelling upon its site, now occupied by his son. Cornelius Stowell afterwards took his sons, Peter and Ebenezer, into partnership with him, about 1790, when they began the business of manufacturing woolen goods, and printing calicos, making a specialty of weaving carpets, dyeing and dressing woolen goods at the same time. They had two fulling mills, and dyed fine scarlet and deep blue colors in the best manner. They also built shearing machines. At one time they had six looms of their own invention and construction in operation. The quality of their work may be judged by the fact that they made the first carpets used in the present State House in Boston. Peter's brother, Abel, the old clockmaker of the last century, who made the present clocks in the Old South Church tower and in the old Worcester Bank, had his residence and shop on the west corner of Park and Salem streets. Peter and Abel Stowell married sisters, daughters of Capt. Israel Jennison, and the latter's son William married a daughter of Cornelius Stowell. The house occu-

pied by Abel Stowell was afterwards owned and occupied by the late William Harrington as a hotel from about 1820 to 1836 when Mr. Harrington, who married a daughter of Peter Stowell, built his new residence on Portland street, where he afterwards resided. The hotel occupied by Mr. Harrington was continued a short time by N. R. Tilton and others, and then occupied as a dwelling, other structures having long since occupied its site.

Cornelius Stowell was born in Watertown Sept. 13, 1724, being the youngest son of Samuel Stowell, clothier, who married in Watertown, in 1714, Sarah ———, had three sons and six daughters, and died March 12, 1748, in that part of Watertown now Waltham. Cornelius, who came to Worcester several years previous, was married here March 22, 1749, at the age of 25. He died here Jan. 3, 1804, aged 79, and his widow Sevilla June 7, 1812, aged 82. They had six sons and five daughters, born between 1751 and 1774, of whom Peter, who married Betsey, daughter of Capt. Israel Jennison, died July 10, 1810, aged 48; and Abel, who married Relief, sister of his brother's wife, died Aug. 3, 1818, aged 66. Ebenezer, born in 1768, after being in company in business here for several years with his father and brother Peter, removed to Sheldon, Vt., where he died Jan. 14, 1849, aged 81, having never married. Another brother, Thomas, born in 1756, who married Anna Stone from Newton, resided on the old Stowell homestead at Northville, which has since been in possession of the family for three generations, now owned and occupied by his grandson Frederick T. Stowell. Thomas, who had three sons, Thomas, Samuel, and William, died in 1799, aged 43.

Samuel Stowell, who succeeded to the old homestead of his father in Northville, now owned and occupied by his son, Frederick T., died Feb. 20, 1849, aged 79. His wife was a sister of the late Henry Heywood, and the latter married a sister of Samuel Stowell. Frederick's brother, Francis P. Stowell, who married a daughter of the late Willard Brown, resides on the corner of Salisbury and Forest streets, on what used to be the Willard Moore place, and site of the old "Cow Tavern."

Thomas Stowell, Jr., was a clothier, continuing the business of his father for a while at Northville, after which he carried

on the same business for a short time at South Worcester, sold out about 1818 to John Hubbard and others, and went to Burlington, Vt., where he afterwards resided and died about fifteen years ago. His brother William, who married a daughter of Jacob Chamberlain of Millbury, started over sixty years ago the business of building carding machines, in a building still standing on the south side of Lincoln street between the Curtis farm and the French Catholic Cemetery. He afterwards removed his business to South Worcester, in the old fulling mill previously occupied by his brother, where he was engaged with Joshua Hale and others. He removed his machinery thence to New Worcester, on the site afterwards occupied L. & A. G. Coes. After carrying on the machinery business at the latter place for a while, William Stowell sold out nearly fifty years ago to William M. Bickford and others, who removed the business to School street. Mr. Stowell afterwards turned his attention to removing buildings, and resided on the southwest corner of Main and Austin streets, where he died, Aug. 7, 1853, aged 63.

There was also a Benjamin Stowell, (son of John Stowell,) who came to Worcester several years after Cornelius, and one or two generations back may have been of the same family, from Watertown. Benjamin married here, Oct. 23, 1755, Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Moses Parker of Framingham, and located on Granite street, residing until his death, Aug. 6, 1803, on the estate afterwards owned and occupied by his son, Dea. Nathaniel Stowell, now in possession of his grandson, Benjamin F. Stowell.

The first Benjamin Stowell, whose wife Elizabeth died March 26, 1821, had six sons and two daughters, born between 1756 and 1776, of whom the three oldest sons, William, Daniel, and Elias, resided in Paris, Me., on farms given them by their father, from the extensive grants of land given to him by the government for services rendered in the revolutionary war. William died in 1829, Daniel in 1828, and Elias in 1839. Elias married a sister of the late Capt. Lewis Barnard.

Of the three other sons of this Benjamin Stowell, the oldest was the late Dea. Nathaniel Stowell, who died April 27, 1860, at the great age of 90. He had been deacon of the First

Baptist Church thirty-eight years, being chosen to that position in 1822 at the same time with our venerable fellow-citizen, Dea. Daniel Goddard. Besides filling other prominent positions, Dea. Stowell was six years a member of the board of Selectmen from 1816 to 1821, and representative to the General Court in 1830, with Capt. Lewis Bigelow, and Otis Corbett. He married in 1792 Katy Bixby, their children being: Leonard W. Stowell, who married a sister of Dea. Daniel Goddard; Sophia, who married Capt. Lewis Bigelow; Almira, who married Capt. Zenas Studley; and Amelia, who married James S. Woodworth. By his second wife, Lucretia Willard, Dea. Stowell had two sons, David D. and Benjamin F. Stowell. David D., who resided upon a portion of the ancestral estate with his brother, Benjamin F., died several years ago. Maria, daughter of Capt. Lewis and Sophia Bigelow, is wife of Mason H. Morse. Dea. Stowell's brother David, born in 1773, married a daughter of the late Aaron Flagg, and went west, where he died in 1802. His youngest brother, Benjamin, was a graduate of Williams College and practised law in Natchez, Mississippi, where he died unmarried, leaving his property to his brother Nathaniel.

There was also a Hezekiah Stowell, who married in Worcester Nov. 24, 1753, Persis Rice, (daughter of Adonijah Rice, the first white person born in Worcester,) but he did not probably remain here long.

THE JENNISON FAMILY.

William Jennison, one of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace from the first organization of the County in 1731 to his death in 1744, was one of the early settlers of Worcester, and a town officer for many years from 1726. He came here from Watertown with his brother Samuel, (who was great-great-grandfather of the late Samuel and William Jennison of Worcester,) and purchased an extensive tract of many hundred acres of land on both sides of the country road in the vicinity of Lincoln Square, including all Court Hill and much farther west and both sides of Belmont street. He gave the land on which the first Court House was built in 1732. The old mansion in which he lived,

afterwards the residence of Dr. Oliver Fiske, (uncle of the late Samuel and William Jennison,) stood a few feet northwest of the present residence of Harrison Bliss, from which spot it was removed in 1846 when State street was opened. This ancient architectural relic of 150 years ago, possesses additional distinction from a portion of it having been used as the first county jail, the first prison for malefactors being in its rear part, where, with the consent of the owner, a "cage," so called, for prisoners, was constructed in 1731, and used for that purpose until the following year, when the "cage" was removed to a chamber in the tavern-house of Dea. Daniel Heywood, corner of Main and Exchange streets, another old landmark of the past, before referred to, now occupied as a dwelling on Salem street. In this building the "cage" remained until the first jail was built on Lincoln street, in 1733, about opposite the old gas house.

Judge Jennison married Elizabeth Goulding, sister of Capt. Palmer Goulding, senior, and had one son and five daughters. His son was Rev. Samuel Jennison, born in 1701, who preached as a candidate in Rutland in 1721, and died unmarried in 1729. His daughter, Lydia, born in 1706, married Luke Brown from Sudbury, who began, about 1745, keeping the old tavern on the west side of Lincoln street, afterwards known as the "Hancock Arms," which was continued in the family for three generations. The first Luke died of small pox in 1772, aged 58; his son Luke and grandson Samuel, continued the hotel till near the close of the century, after whom Benjamin Butman, senior, Joel Howe, William Chamberlain, Capt. Simeon Duncan, and others kept it. After being unoccupied for several years, the old structure was burned in 1824. The name formerly given to it was in consequence of its being the headquarters of the patriots during the stormy times just preceding the Revolution, before public sentiment had become united here, just as the name of "King's Arms" was given to the hotel kept in another place by a brother-in-law of Luke Brown, because of its being for a time the headquarters of the tories, before the aroused indignation of the people had caused a destruction of the obnoxious sign, and obliged the proprietor to change the

name of the hotel. The name latterly given to the old "Hancock Arms" hotel, was the "Brown & Butman" tavern, from the names of those who longest kept it.

Judge Jennison's daughter, Mary, born in 1708, married in 1729, Capt. Thomas Stearns, son of John Stearns, an original settler here, who was the son of Charles Stearns, an early settler of Watertown. Thomas and Mary Stearns had ten children, of whom one, William Jennison Stearns, owned and occupied the old Rejoice Newton farm one mile out towards Tatnue, and his daughter, Sarah, married Daniel Fenno, father of the late William D. Fenno. Capt. Thomas Stearns, who appears to have been the first sexton and grave digger in Worcester, began about 1735, keeping a public house in an old wooden structure which stood nearly on the site of the present Lincoln House, and subsequently called the "King's Arms." Capt. Stearns died in 1773, and the hotel was continued by the widow until her decease in 1784, when the estate comprising about eighty acres of land, extending west from Main street as far as Sever street, and bounded northerly by land of Enoch and Elisha Flagg and Nathaniel Maccarty, was purchased by William Sever, who came to Worcester about that time from Kingston, and married Mary, daughter of the last Judge Chandler. Mr. Sever died in 1798, and Mrs. Sever in 1821. The late Hon. Levi Lincoln, who married their daughter, Penelope Winslow Sever, inherited the estate in right of his wife, and erected a little southeast of the old dwelling, some sixty-five years ago, the main part of the present Lincoln House, which he occupied as his residence until he built on the summit of Elm street, which he then laid out, his last elegant mansion now owned and occupied by his son, Hon. Daniel Waldo Lincoln.

This William Jennison Stearns, who married a relative of Samuel Adams, afterwards resided upon the estate on "Bigelow Lane," east of Lake Quinsigamond, where the dwelling-house was recently burned. His farm of 240 acres on Pleasant street, including Newton Hill and land on both sides of it, was subsequently owned successively by Hon. Levi Lincoln, father and son, and Maj. Rejoice Newton, and is now in possession of

Col. John W. Wetherell, in right of his wife, who is a daughter of Maj. Newton. Wm. Jennison Stearns died in 1813, aged 74, and his daughter, Sarah (Stearns) Fenno, mother of the late William D. Fenno, died in 1863, aged 93. The old mansion house of this Stearns farm on Pleasant street, stood just north of the junction with Highland street, it having long since gone to decay.

Rev. William Jennison, born in Watertown in 1707, (son of Judge Jennison's brother Samuel,) was a school teacher in Worcester a few years anterior to 1742, preaching alternately on supply at Holden, Westborough, and other places, and afterwards school teacher at Watertown.

Capt. Israel Jennison, (son of the Judge's brother Peter,) born in Sudbury in 1713, was a resident here as early as 1739, when he married Mary, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood, and resided on the estate on Lincoln street next west of the City Farm, afterwards owned and occupied by the first John Barnard, who died Sept. 17, 1830, aged 87, and his son the late Capt. Lewis Barnard, who died April 2, 1853, aged 73. Capt. Jennison was a retail merchant, and kept store for some forty years previous to his death, Sept. 19, 1782, in a small building but a few years since destroyed, which stood just on the east corner of Lincoln and Boylston streets. After his death, his store business was continued by Nathaniel Curtis, brother of his son Samuel's wife, and Samuel, about the same time (1782) opened a hotel at his own residence, which stood just east of the house of his father. This hotel, which for many years, was a famous place of resort, especially after the closing of Capt. John Curtis' hotel a little farther west of it on the same street, for balls, &c., was kept by Samuel Jennison for some thirty years until his death, Nov. 18, 1815, aged 70. This hotel was continued by Adin Ayres and Oliver Eager, until 1819, when the property was purchased by the town of Worcester and the building used for an almshouse until 1854, at which latter time the present commodious brick structure since used for an almshouse was built by the city, on the east side of the junction of Lincoln and Boylston streets. The old Jennison tavern building, the cellar hole of which still

remains, was torn down seven or eight years since by O. A. Kelley, Jr., the present owner of that estate and of the old Barnard estate adjoining it.

The keepers or superintendants of the town and city almshouse and farm located at that historic old corner and formerly celebrated thoroughfare of travel in the early history of the town, have been, from 1819 to the present time, in succession as follows : Luke Gray, Capt. Peter Slater, Maj. Samuel Graves, George H. Knight, Sumner Harrington, L. B. Drury, and John Farwell, the latter having now officiated about twenty years in that capacity.

Of Capt. Israel Jennison's five children, one, Relief, born in 1754, married Abel Stowell ; another, Betsey, married Peter Stowell, brother of Abel and son of Cornelius Stowell ; and William, born in 1760, married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Stowell.

Capt. Israel Jennison's brother Samuel, born in Sudbury in 1722, who came here with his brother, married in 1755, Mary Heywood, daughter of Phinehas Heywood of Shrewsbury, where they resided and he died in 1794, aged 81, and his wife in 1820, aged 87.

After Capt. Jennison's death in 1782, his widow Mary (Heywood) married Rev. Joseph Wheeler, from Harvard, Register of Probate from 1776 till his death in 1793.

There have been four generations of the Jennison family resident in Worcester within the last 150 years, each family of the four having in it a Samuel and a William, brothers, but not descendants of those immediately preceding, although all were descendants of the original Robert Jennison, who came from England and settled in Watertown about 1635, where he died July 4, 1686, leaving a son, Ensign Samuel Jennison, who married Judith Macomber in Watertown and had ten children, of whom the fifth was Judge William Jennison mentioned above. The latter's brother, Samuel, married in Watertown, in 1669, Mary Stearns, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Manning) Stearns, and they had eleven children of whom the second son, Rev. William Jennison, school teacher, who died at Watertown in 1750, was father of Dr. William Jennison successively

of Mendon, Douglas, and Brookfield. Dr. Jennison, who married Mary Staples of Mendon, died at Brookfield in 1798. He was a zealous supporter of the Revolution, and a member of the Provincial Congress from Mendon in 1774. His daughter, Mary, married Jonathan Whipple of Uxbridge, father of the twins, "Liberty and Independence" Whipple, who were born Oct. 31, 1777, while the country was rejoicing over the surrender of Burgoyne, the children being so named in accordance with their grandfather Jennison's urgent request. Of Dr. Jennison's sons, William and Samuel, who were graduates of Harvard College, and served in the Revolutionary War, William died at Boston in 1843, aged 86; and Samuel, who married Sally, daughter of Rev. Dr. Nathan Fiske of Brookfield, was father of the late brothers Samuel and William Jennison of Worcester, who were thus of the seventh generation in remove from the original Robert. Of these two brothers, Samuel married a granddaughter of William Ellery of Rhode Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and William married for his first wife a daughter of Theophilus Wheeler, Register of Probate from 1793 to 1836.





CHAPTER VI.

Earlier Settlers--the Chandler, Paine, Putnam and Upham families and their descendants.

THE CHANDLER FAMILY.

The most distinguished and influential family in Worcester County for nearly half a century after its organization, was that of the Chandlers, three generations of whom filled the most important offices, judicial, civil, and military. They were descendants of Dea. John Chandler, who with others in 1686, emigrated from Roxbury and founded Woodstock, Ct., that town being then included within the limits of Massachusetts. He was deacon of the first church there, and occupied the leading positions in town affairs until his death. His son, John Chandler, who inherited the strong qualities of his father as well as his patrimonial estate, acted the leading part, as representative in the General Court and otherwise, in the formation of the County of Worcester, within whose limits Woodstock was included until it was set off to Connecticut in 1748. This second John Chandler of Woodstock became the first Judge of Probate and Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas of this county, and he and his son and grandson of the same name continued to hold the leading offices, both civil and military, in the county, from its first organization in 1731 to 1775. The second Judge John Chandler was Clerk of the Courts and Register of Deeds until he succeeded to his father's judicial positions, and the third Judge of the same name, who was eleven years old when his father came here, and when his grandfather first assumed his judicial functions, ascended to that dignity on the decease of his own parent in 1763, when he became Judge of Probate. The first Judge Chandler, who died in 1743, retained his residence in Woodstock; his son and grandson lived in Worcester,

and became successively with other members of the family occupants of the most important town as well as county offices, until the Revolution scattered them, their sympathies being with the mother country at the outbreak of the war. Their confiscated estates comprised a vast amount of the most valuable landed property in the county, those of the Judge alone, whose brother the Sheriff, and several sons were included in the ban, amounting to more than a thousand acres located in different sections of this and other towns.

The Chandlers became connected by marriage with the leading families of the town and county, the last Judge John Chandler, termed the "honest refugee," who died in London Sept. 26, 1800, aged 80, being grandfather of Mrs. Gov. Davis, Mrs. Gov. Lincoln, and Hon. George Bancroft.

The residence of the second Judge Chandler, (the first who became a resident of Worcester,) stood on the easterly side of the country road or main highway, opposite the Court House, on the site of Hon. Edward Earle's residence, his estate comprising at first three hundred acres of land which he purchased in March, 1732, of Judge William Jennison, the consideration paid being the very moderate sum of £45. To this were soon after added by purchase from Thomas Palmer, Cornelius Waldo, and others, two hundred acres northeasterly of Lincoln Square, the whole constituting an estate of five hundred acres on both sides of what is now Belmont street, not then laid out. It included "Chandler Hill," a portion of the present State Lunatic Hospital and County Jail grounds, and the land on which the old Antiquarian Hall and Summer street school-house now stand. This vast estate remained in the family for three generations, the last of them to own and occupy it being Charles and Samuel Chandler, (sons of the last Judge John Chandler,) who were engaged in business together here as merchants for several years after the Revolution. After the death, in 1813, of Samuel Chandler, the last one of the family who occupied his grandfather's old homestead, a large portion of it, bounded on the west and north by Summer and Belmont streets, and including the dwelling, was purchased by Hon. Francis Blake, who built the main or original part of the present resi-

dence of Mr. Earle, attaching thereto the old Chandler mansion as its east wing. The builder of the new structure was the late Walter Bigelow, senior. Mr. Blake, dying very suddenly in 1817, before he had moved into or had entirely completed his new dwelling, his estate, comprising about 31 acres, was purchased by Gen. Nathan Heard, who sold it in 1840 to Hon. Edward Earle. The latter, in 1855, when he enlarged and modernized the main or new part of his dwelling, removed the old Chandler mansion part of it to its present location on the east side of Fountain street, just north of the Water Cure.

The last Judge John Chandler, who married, in 1741, a sister of Hon. Timothy Paine, established his residence on the south corner of Main and Mechanic streets, his old mansion being afterwards owned and occupied as a hotel by Maj. Ephraim Mower, whose sister married the Judge's son Charles. The Judge had a store building and office just south of his residence, on "Harrington Corner," afterwards known as the "Old Compound," in which himself at first, and subsequently his sons, Clark, Chaeles, and Samuel, kept store. This old structure, originally but one story in height, in which numerous distinguished merchants have kept store, and many eminent lawyers, (including Ex-Gov. Emory Washburn,) have had their offices, since the days of the Chandlers, now stands in a modified and mutilated condition, still occupied for stores, on the north side of Pleasant street, corner of Post Office avenue. It had a double roof and attic story, in which was a small hall for public purposes. The present basement story was added at the time of its removal to its present site, the upper portion remaining substantially as it formerly was, with the exception of putting in windows where the doors originally were. In the cellar where it first stood, were stored for a long series of years the choicest wines and liquors, large quantities of which were found there by the successors of the Chandlers. The Judge's old mansion just north of his store, built by him in 1741-2, and after he left occupied as a hotel until 1818, now stands on the north side of Mechanic street, opposite Spring street.

Among the earliest of the many extensive purchases of real estate by the Chandlers here, was that which was afterwards known as the "Samuel Ward" and "Jaques" farm, comprising 310 acres, extending back north-westerly from Main street, between Austin and May streets, nearly to Beaver Brook.

The Chandlers of this country are descendants of William and Annis Chandler, who came from England to Roxbury in 1637, when their son John, (afterwards Dea. John Chandler, first one of four generations bearing that name,) was two years old. Of William and Annis Chandler's four children who came with them, Thomas and William, Jr., settled in Andover, about 1645. John married Elizabeth, daughter of William Douglas, who settled in New London, Ct. John and Elizabeth (Douglas) Chandler removed from Roxbury to Woodstock in 1686, after their eight children were born. Their oldest child, John, died at the age of nine months, and a monument on his grave at Roxbury is inscribed "John Chandler, aged 9 m. dy 15 D. 10 M. 1660." Their son Joseph died there in 1668. They had two other sons who took the names of John and Joseph. The first one of these, John, (the first Judge John Chandler,) was born April 16, 1665, and married first, Nov. 10, 1692, Mary Raymond of New London; secondly, he married Nov. 14, 1711, Esther Britman, widow of Palsgrave Alcock.

The other son of Dea. John and Elizabeth Chandler, Joseph Chandler, was born in 1683, married Susannah Perrin, and settled in Pomfret, Ct. He was a farmer, and had twelve children, the youngest of whom was Peter Chandler, who married Mary Hodges. Of the eleven children of the latter, the seventh was Maj. John Wilkes Chandler, who married Mary Stedman. The latter were parents of Dr. George Chandler of this city, who was born in Pomfret, Ct., April 28, 1806, and married May 4, 1842, his third cousin, Josephine Rose, daughter of Joseph W. Rose, who was General Commercial Agent for the United States at Antigua and the adjacent West India Islands. Joseph W. Rose's wife, Harriet (Paine), was third daughter of Dr. William and Lois (Orne) Paine of Worcester. Dr. George and Josephine (Rose) Chandler's only surviving

children, Mary, born Feb. 17, 1845, married Sept. 21, 1871, Col. A. George Bullock, son of Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock; and Fannie, born Jan. 6, 1851, married June 18, 1873, Waldo Lincoln, son of Hon. Daniel Waldo Lincoln, and grandson of the late Gov. Levi Lincoln.

Dea. John Chandler's son John, who married Mary Raymond, was the first Judge of Worcester County. He resided several years in New London, and removed back to Woodstock. Besides holding various civil positions, including Representative in the General Court and a member of the Executive Council, he was a coroner, and in the service of his country in a military capacity. In 1722, five men from Worcester were in a company of scouts under him as major to fight the Indians. He was afterwards colonel, as were also his son and grandson of the same name. Of the ten children of Judge John and Mary (Raymond) Chandler, the first four were born in New London, and the last six in Woodstock, as follows:

1st, John, (the second Judge,) born Oct. 18, 1693, who married first, Oct. 23, 1741, Hannah Gardner of the Isle of Wight, and secondly married Jan. 28, 1740, Sarah Clark, daughter of Timothy Clark of Boston, and widow of Hon. Nathaniel Paine, the latter being father of Hon. Timothy Paine.

2d, Joshua, born Feb. 9, 1696, who married Feb. 16, 1727, Elizabeth Cutler of Medway, was a farmer in Woodstock, father of Joshua Chandler, Jr., of New Haven, refugee. His daughter Mary married Col. Joshua Upham of Brookfield, refugee, who led the British troops into New London when Benedict Arnold burned that place during the Revolutionary War; this Col. Upham, who afterwards settled in St. John, N. B., being father of the late Hon. Charles Wentworth Upham of Salem, formerly member of Congress from Massachusetts.

3d, Capt. William Chandler, born Nov. 3, 1698, married in 1725, Jemima Bradbury, they being parents of Rev. Dr. Thos. Bradbury Chandler of Elizabeth, N. J., and of Winthrop Chandler, the distinguished portrait painter, who resided several years in Worcester, and died at the residence of his brother Theophilus Chandler in Thompson, Ct., in 1790, aged 63.

4th, Mary, born April 30, 1700, and married John McCoy.

5th, Elizabeth, born May 12, 1702, and married James Frizzell.

6th, Samuel, born Jan. 5, 1704, married Dorothy Church of Bristol, R. I.

7th, Sarah, born Oct. 11, 1705, died in infancy.

8th, Mehitable, born Aug. 10, 1707, married in 1747, Thomas Buckminster, hotel keeper in Brookfield.

9th, Thomas, born July 23, 1709, married Elizabeth Elliot of Windsor, Ct., obtained the charter of the town of Chester, Vt., from the government of New York, became Judge of the Courts, and was a citizen of Westminster, Vt.

10th, Hannah, born in 1711, died in infancy.

Winthrop Chandler, mentioned above, was born in Woodstock, April 6, 1747, and married Feb. 17, 1772, Mary, daughter of Rev. Charles Glysson of Dudley. They settled in Worcester in 1787, and that year Shay's soldiers were quartered in their own hired house, corner of Salisbury and Grove streets, where the family of Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton have so long resided. Winthrop Chandler studied the art of painting in Boston, and some of his portraits in oil are still remaining in Woodstock and Thompson, Ct., and in Worcester and Petersham, Mass. In his leisure from portrait painting he engaged in house painting, and for that purpose had a shop near the burying ground on the Common.

The first Judge John Chandler, (son of Dea. John,) died at his residence in Woodstock, Aug. 10, 1743, in his 79th year, after a service upon the bench of about twelve years, leaving a widow and five sons. He had been forty years a Commissioner of the Peace, and seven years Executive Councillor. His son John, the second Judge, (the first one of the two who resided in Worcester,) being born in 1693, was therefore, thirty-eight years old when he came to Worcester in 1731, and was appointed Clerk of the Courts, Register of Deeds and of Probate, under his father, which positions, as well as those of chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Representative, County Treasurer, etc., he continued to hold until he succeeded to his father's judicial positions, when his own son John succeeded to most of his offices.

The second Judge John Chandler, the first of the name who lived in Worcester, married Oct. 23, 1716, Hannah, daughter of John Gardner of the Isle of Wight, or Gardner's Island, in the Province of New York, by his wife, Mary King, and granddaughter of David, son of Lion Gardner, who came to America in 1635 at the age of 36. Sent by John Winthrop, Jr., Lion sailed from Boston Nov. 3, 1635, and was just in season to occupy the site at the mouth of Connecticut river and prevent the Dutch from getting possession of it, for a sloop from the Netherlands came only a few days after his arrival, with stores and men to commence a settlement there. He built a fort which was burnt in 1647, and then Lieut. Lion Gardner built a stone fort on another knoll there.

The second Judge Chandler was one of the delegates commissioned by Captain General and Gov. William Shirley of Massachusetts to meet in Albany, N. Y., in June, 1754, for the purpose of holding an interview with the Indians of the Five Nations, etc., and of concerting measures for a union of all the British American Colonies. This was the germ of that Congress of the Colonies which resulted in the union of the States twenty-two years afterwards. His gift of a communion service to the Church in Worcester bears this inscription: "Ye Gift of Col. John Chandler of ye Church in Worcester, 1737." A portion of this service is still in use by this church, and this inscription still remains thereon. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston in 1735, and was chosen its commander in 1737. With talents more brilliant and showy than solid or profound, he possessed highly popular manners, and a peculiarly happy, cheerful disposition. He exercised a liberal hospitality on Court days at his residence, by keeping open table for the widows and orphans brought before his tribunal while he was Judge of Probate. He had two sons and seven daughters, (the two sons being, John, the third and last Judge, and Gardner, the Sheriff,) four of the nine children being born in New London, and the last five in Woodstock. He married in 1741, for his second wife, the widow of Hon. Nathaniel Paine, from Bristol, R. I., and mother of Hon. Timothy Paine. In his youthful days he was employed in the

Treasury office in Connecticut, and "being blessed with a sprightly genius," was soon introduced into public life, and for a great number of years represented the town of Woodstock in the General Court. After his removal to Worcester he was immediately chosen Representative, and so continued until he was chosen one of His Majesty's Council, of which he was a member until his death. He was always noted for his faithfulness in attendance upon his public duties. He died Aug. 7, 1762, in his 69th year, leaving a widow, two sons, five daughters, and forty-two grandchildren. He is described as having been a "kind husband, tender parent, and beneficent friend to the poor, always seeming most highly delighted when employed in acts of charity and kindness. He was always a lover and promoter of learning, a diligent and punctual attendant upon the public worship of God, and upon all offices of religion in general. As he lived beloved, so he died lamented." His remains were interred Aug. 11, in the family tomb upon the old Common, and on Sunday Aug. 15, a funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty in the old meeting house on the Common, from Job 7: 9 and 10,—“As the cloud is consumed and vanished away: so he that goeth down to the grave shall come up no more. He shall return no more to his house, neither shall his place know him any more.” The curious manuscript of this sermon is now in possession of the Judge's great-great-grandson, Rev. George S. Paine, at "The Oaks."

All the nine children of this second Judge Chandler were by his first wife Hannah (Gardner), as follows:

1st, Mary, married Benjamin Greene of Boston; 2d, Esther, married Rev. Thomas Clapp of Taunton; 3d, John, born Feb. 26, 1721, the last of the three Judges of that name, who married March 5, 1741, Dorothy, sister of Hon. Timothy Paine, and for his second wife, June 2, 1746, married Mary Church of Bristol, R. I.; 4th, Gardner, afterwards Sheriff, born Sept. 18, 1723, and married first Hannah Greene of Providence, R. I., and secondly married Aug. 2, 1767, Anna Leonard, daughter of Hon. George Leonard of Norton; 5th, Sarah, born Jan. 11, 1726, married in 1749, Hon. Timothy Paine; 6th, Hannah, born Feb. 1, 1728, married May 17, 1750, Samu-

el Williams of Roxbury ; 7th, Lucretia, born July 18, 1730, married Sept. 1, 1761, Hon. John Murray of Rutland ; 8th, Elizabeth, born Jan. 5, 1733, married Sept. 20, 1754, Hon. James Putnam, the last Attorney General of the Province under the Crown ; 9th, Catherine, born March 28, 1735, married Levi Willard of Lancaster, with whom Col. Samuel Ward was in partnership in mercantile business in Lancaster.

The last Judge John Chandler, born in New London, Feb. 26, 1721, had seventeen children, born between 1741, and 1770, of whom the first four were by his first wife, Dorothy (Paine), and the last thirteen by his second wife Mary (Church), all born in the last Judge's homestead, which stood where Wm. C. Clark's block now is, corner of Main and Mechanic streets :

1st, John, born March 3, 1742, married April 4, 1766, Lydia Ward, and resided in Petersham ; 2d, Gardner, born Dec. 1, 1743, died in infancy ; 3d, Clark, born Dec. 1, 1743, died June 1, 1804, was Town Clerk, Register of Probate, etc. ; 4th, Dorothy, born Sept. 16, 1745, married Dec. 26, 1767, Col. Samuel Ward of Lancaster, and resided there ; 5th, Rufus, born May 18, 1747, (Old Style) graduated at Harvard in 1766, married Nov. 18, 1770, Eleanor Putnam, daughter of Hon. James Putnam, with whom he studied law, and practised here till the Revolution, when he left the country on account of his royal sympathies, and died in London, Oct. 11, 1823 ; 6th, Gardner, born Jan. 27, 1749, married in 1772, Elizabeth Ruggles, daughter of Hon. Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick ; 7th, Nathaniel, born Nov. 6th, 1750, graduated at Harvard in 1778, studied law with his uncle, Attorney General Putnam, practised in Petersham, became a refugee for his tory proclivities, acted in the British service, returned after the war and died in Worcester, March 7, 1801 ; 8th, William, born Dec. 7, 1752, graduated at Harvard in 1772, also a refugee, returned to and died in Worcester July 1, 1793 ; 9th, Charles, born Jan. 22, 1755, married Nov. 18, 1799, Sally Mower, (sister of Maj. Ephraim Mower,) and their daughter, Sarah, who married the second Col. Samuel Ward, inherited the estate of 310 acres formerly owned by her grandfather, including what was afterwards known as the Abial Jaques farm ; 10th, Samuel,

born Feb. 25, 1757, for some time in partnership in mercantile business with his brother Charles; 11th, Sarah, born Dec. 14, 1758, married Sept. 14, 1780, Capt. John Stanton, Jr., who resided on the south corner of Main and Foster streets, in the house afterwards owned and occupied successively by Thomas Stevens and John W. Stiles, which was removed to Mechanic street, in 1843, when the first Universalist Church was built on its site; 12th, Mary, born Dec. 25, 1759, married Oct. 29, 1785, William Sever, Jr., (father of Mrs. Gov. Lincoln,) and resided in what had been previously known as the "King's Arms" tavern; 13th, Benjamin, born in 1761, drowned Dec. 16, 1775, with his brother Francis, two years younger, while skating on Red Mills pond; 15th, Lucretia, born June 9, 1765, married Oct. 24, 1786, Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, of the Second Parish (1st Unitarian) Church; 16th, Thomas, born Jan. 11, 1786, graduated at Harvard in 1787, married Sept. 25, 1802, Eliza Davis, widow of William Dennie of Boston, was a merchant, and died here May 13, 1804; 17th, Elizabeth, born Feb. 20, 1770, married Dec. 2, 1786, Ebenezer Putnam of St. John, N. B., son of Hon. James Putnam, refugee.

Capt. John Stanton, Jr., above mentioned, kept store in a small wooden building which stood just south of his residence afterwards owned and occupied by Stevens, Stiles, Butman, and others, and he also had a pottery on the east corner of Front and Church streets, which after Capt. Stanton's death in 1796, was carried on by Daniel Goulding. Capt. Stanton, (son of John and Joanna Stanton,) was born in Boston in 1755, and came here about 1776. He commanded the old Worcester Artillery in 1789. Capt. Stanton's daughter Sarah, born in 1786, married in 1806 Lieut. Joshua B. Blake of Boston, brother of the late Hon. Francis Blake of Worcester.

The last Judge John Chandler, his sons Rufus, Nathaniel, and William, his nephew, Dr. William Paine, and his brother-in-law, James Putnam, were among those proscribed and forbidden to return here a second time on penalty of death, on account of their adherence to the mother country at the outbreak of the Revolution. But William Chandler and Dr. William Paine subsequently obtained permission and did re-

turn and reside here, after the war. Others left voluntarily on account of their open and acknowledged opposition to the patriot cause. The last Judge Chandler died in London, Sept. 26, 1800, after an exile of a quarter of century, and was buried in Islington.

The vast estates of the Judge, which were confiscated, were assessed by the authorities here after his departure, at a total valuation of £147,659 (or about \$738,295,) so that he must have been by far the wealthiest person in this section. The property was particularized as follows :

Homestead estate where his wife (Mary) afterwards resided, until her decease, bounded on three sides by what are now Main, Front, and Mechanic streets, (on the south-east by the "ministerial land,") on which were a large dwelling-house, two barns, a corn barn, large store building, etc., valued in all £5,000 ; Farm called the Mill Farm and Mill Spot, comprising 260 acres, (at what is now Quinsigamond Village, afterwards purchased by Hon. Levi Lincoln, senior, and subsequently owned and occupied by Col. John W. Lincoln, the principal part of the same, with the exception of the Mill Spot, being now owned and occupied by John S. Ballard,) the original valued at £12,000 : Farm where his son Rufus Chandler lived a few years previous to his leaving in 1775, near the prison, (being the last Judge Chandler's father's old homestead of 500 acres in the vicinity and east of Lincoln Square,) valued at £17,000 ; also other real estate, in various localities, amounting to £87,530, including land to the value of £5,154, in Connecticut, £3,607 in Hampshire County, and numerous other estates in Worcester and many other towns in this county.

The Judge's personal estate confiscated amounted to about £600, or \$3000. Of his whole estate, the homestead and personal property were set off to the wife, with other property to the amount of £25,500, or nearly \$130,000, as her dower, so she was well provided for during the remaining years of her life. After her decease her old homestead became a hotel, kept for many years by Maj. Ephraim Mower, whose sister married her son Charles.

Yet in the face of all this immense pecuniary sacrifice, made from a chivalrous sense of loyalty to the Crown, this properly

termed "honest refugee," after his arrival in London, exhibited to the British Commissioners appointed to adjust the compensation to those Americans who adhered to the royal cause, a schedule estimating the amount of his confiscated estates here at the very exceedingly moderate sum of £11,067, and the losses of income from various offices, the destruction of business, etc., at about £6,000 more. He was impartial as a judge and magistrate, "cheerful in temperament, engaging in manner, hospitable as a citizen, friendly and kind as a neighbor, industrious and enterprising as a merchant, and successful as a man of business."

The Judge's brother, the Sheriff, was one of those siding with the mother country at the outbreak of the difficulties which ended in the Revolution, but on being reprimanded, he reconsidered his action and was permitted to remain here, though he lost his office. He was a merchant until he became Sheriff in 1763. His son, Gardner Leonard Chandler, born in Nov. 29, 1768, graduated at Harvard College in 1787, studied law with the elder Gov. Levi Lincoln, and was afterwards a merchant in Boston.

A Convention of all the Committees of Correspondence in the county was held in Worcester on the 21st of September, 1774, in which, among other important action, it was voted "to take notice of Mr. Sheriff Chandler for carrying an address to Gov. Gage," congratulatory of the course of the latter, whereupon Sheriff Gardner Chandler presented himself before that remarkable body whose jurisdiction seemed supreme, and with some hesitation subscribed to the following declaration:—"Whereas, the Convention of Committees have expressed their uneasiness to the Sheriff of this county, now present before them, for presenting with others an address to Gov. Gage, he frankly declares it was precipitately done by him, and that he is sorry for it, and disclaims the intention to do anything against the minds of the inhabitants of this county, and had he known it would have give offence, he would not have presented that address." This was an address signed by the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, who previously to the Revolution were all of the tory stamp, and Hon.

Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick, Judge John Chandler, and Attorney General James Putnam of Worcester, Abel Willard of Lancaster, also a refugee, and Sheriff Gardner Chandler of Worcester, were appointed by the Court a committee to wait upon His Excellency Gov. Gage and present this address, which was delivered by the Sheriff in person.

Sheriff Gardner Chandler died in Worcester June 28, 1782, in his 59th year. His estate, appraised March 19, 1784, including the mansion house and thirty acres of land, where the late Judge Ira M. Barton lived, was valued at £1600, or about \$8000. This is the estate before referred to, subsequently owned and occupied by the Messrs. Bush, Dea. Butman, and others. The statement on page 21, that Sheriff Chandler's estate was confiscated, was made from confounding his name with another Gardner Chandler, (son of the last Judge,) who married a daughter of the noted tory, Gen. Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick, and was among those proscribed and banished, in the legislative Act of the "State of Massachusetts Bay, in the year of our Lord 1778," entitled, "An Act to prevent the return to this State of certain persons therein named, and others who have left this State, or either of the United States, and joined the enemies thereof: Whereas, John Chandler, Esquire, James Putnam, Esquire, William Paine, physician, William Chandler, gentleman, Nathaniel Chandler, gentleman, Gardner Chandler, merchant, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester; John Murray, Esquire, of Rutland, in the County of Worcester, and many other persons who have left this State or some other of the United States of America, and joined the enemies thereof," etc., etc., "Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, etc., that if any of the said persons or others of like mind and act, not mentioned, shall return to their native State, they shall be "transported back into some port or place within the dominions or possessions of the forces of the King of Great Britain," and if they should voluntarily return a second time they were to "suffer the pains of death without the benefit of clergy."

Sheriff Gardner Chandler in command as major, marched Aug. 10, 1757, with Capt. John Curtis and a company of 54 men from Worcester, into the "extreme western frontier of the Province," there to await such orders as might be received from headquarters to check the advance of the French after the surrender of Fort McHenry. The men marched to Sheffield, 105 miles from Worcester, where intelligence was received from Gen. Webb that the enemy had remained contented with what they had already acquired, and our soldiers were disbanded and returned home.

In the family of the second Judge Chandler there had been a slave called "old Aunt Silvia," (afterwards in the family of his son, Sheriff Gardner Chandler, and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Paine,) who lived to attain the greatest age of any person on record in Worcester, being over 107 years old at her decease in 1804.

Of the numerous sons of the last Judge Chandler, Gardner, who married Elizabeth Ruggles, was one of those proscribed, but returned by permission after the war, resided a while in Hardwick, and Brattleboro, Vt., and died in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1811. Of their three children, Elizabeth Augusta married Dec. 14, 1794, the late Hon. Francis Blake, then of Rutland, father of the present Francis and H. G. O. Blake of Worcester.

Clark Chandler, the tory Town Clerk, left Worcester in June, 1775, reaching Boston by way of Newport, returned by way of Canada to Worcester in September, surrendered himself up to the authorities here, and was committed to prison on suspicion of having held intercourse with the enemy. On account of a dangerous sickness brought on by too close confinement, he was permitted, Dec. 15, by the Provincial Assembly, to reside at Lancaster, on his parole that he would not leave the limits of that town. He returned to Worcester after the war, and kept store in the old "Compound." He died June 1, 1804, aged 60. He was very odd and singular in his personal appearance, which often provoked jeers, but he repaid the authors of them with compound interest. He became at last nearly blind.

During the hostile attitude of France in 1798, which required energetic preparations for defence, a company of sixty, rank and file, was organized in Worcester under Capt. Thomas Chandler, son of the last Judge, called the "Worcester Volunteer Cadets," holding themselves ready to march on the reception of orders. They were stationed at Oxford during the following winter. This Capt. Chandler kept store in the old building previously owned and occupied by John Nazro, corner of Main and Pleasant streets, and boarded at one time with John Farrar, corner of Main and Park streets, and his death was occasioned by injuries received by falling from the stoop of that house, (afterwards owned and occupied by Daniel Clapp and Judge Charles Allen,) on to which he had got in his sleep. At one time, while residing in the "green house" about a mile out on the Leicester road, (afterwards owned and occupied by Dea. David Richards and S. S. Gates,) Capt. Chandler gave a "Sillabub Party," long remembered by those who were present. The recipe for this beverage, then considered the nicest thing drinkable, was, "Put port wine and sugar into a pail and milk the cow directly into it."

Maj. Charles Chandler, who married Sarah (or Sally) Mower, died April 9, 1798, aged 44, and his wife died Dec. 7, 1801, aged 30; and their only daughter, Sarah, born in 1796, who succeeded to the possession of her grandfather's estate, (afterwards the Jaques farm,) married in 1818, Col. Samuel Ward, grandson of the Col. Samuel Ward of Lancaster, who married her aunt Dorothy Chandler, daughter of the last Judge. Col. Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Ward removed from Worcester to Boston in 1837, where he died March 1, 1842, and she still lives in Boston. Of their four children, Sarah, born May 5, 1817, married in 1840 H. G. O. Blake of Worcester. The latter's daughter, Sarah Chandler Blake, born March 22, 1841, married in 1866, Alonzo A. Hamilton, Jr., from Saco, Me., a merchant in Boston. Col. Ward's daughter Harriet, born in 1821, married her cousin, Charles Stanton Blake; his daughter Francis, born in 1824, married Robert W. Lord; and his son Charles, born in 1828, resides in Boston.

The brothers Samuel and Charles Chandler at one time manufactured pearl and pot ashes on the then estate of the latter,

(the Jaques farm,) their works being partially burned July 4, 1791.

Dr. George Chandler of this city, (whose great-grandfather was brother of the first Judge John Chandler,) graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., received the degree of M. D., at Yale, commenced medical practice in Worcester in 1831, and March, 1833, began service as Assistant Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of this city, then just opened, of which the late Dr. Samuel B. Woodward was the first Superintendent. Dr. Chandler continued his duties as Assistant Superintendent here until May 2, 1842, when he resigned to take the superintendence of the Asylum for the Insane at Concord, N. H., then just erected upon a plan submitted by him. After establishing that institution upon a self-sustaining basis, Dr. Chandler resigned his position there to assume the superintendence of the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, vacated by Dr. Woodward in July, 1846, which position he filled with great acceptance for ten years. Since retiring from official and professional duties, Dr. Chandler has several times visited the old world, and been engaged more or less in literary pursuits. He is author of an elaborate work on the "History of the Chandler Family," most of the printed copies of which were unfortunately burned in the great Boston fire of 1872.

The second Judge Chandler's wife Hannah (Gardner) died Jan. 5, 1738, when she had her tenth (still-born) child. His last wife, Sarah, (Clark,) who was mother of Hon. Timothy Paine, survived her husband some sixteen years, the property set off to her from her husband's estate being valued at her decease at £25,500, (or \$127,250,) including household property appraised at £612, (3,060.) By her will, dated July 31, 1778, she bequeathed four-fifths of her estate, in equal parts to her sons Timothy and Edward Paine, her daughter Sarah, (wife of Thomas Droune,) and her grand daughter Sarah, (wife of Ephraim Curtis); and the other fifth to her grand children, John Chandler, Jr., of Petersham, and Dolly (wife of Samuel Ward of Lancaster), children of her daughter, Dorothy (Chandler) Paine.

The last wife (Mary Church,) of the last Judge John Chandler, died Sept. 18, 1783, eight years after her exiled husband left here, and seventeen years before his death in London.

The last Judge's son John, who married Lydia Ward and settled in Petersham, had four children: John, who lived and died in Petersham, without issue; Nathaniel, who lived in Lancaster; and Clark and Lydia, who resided elsewhere. There were thus in all, six generations of John Chandlers in succession, from the first, Dea. John of Roxbury and Woodstock, to the last one in Petersham. The latter was an exceedingly peculiar man, of remarkable natural ability, but of insane mind during his later years. Many of his extravagant expressions and doings are well remembered by many of our older citizens, with whom he came in contact in various ways. He graduated at Harvard University in the same class with John Quincy Adams, afterwards President of the United States, and ahead of the latter in his class, and had he made the best use of his talents, might have shone as brilliantly as his illustrious classmate on the pages of American history. This grandson of the last Judge Chandler died Sept. 21, 1846, in his 80th year. He was own cousin of Mrs. Gov. Lincoln, Mrs. Gov. Davis, and the Hon. George Bancroft. His singular (and too often irreverent) eccentricities were in marked contrast with the judicial dignity of his distinguished ancestors of the same name. His wife was Elizabeth Greene, whose sister, Dolly Greene, was wife of his brother Nathaniel.

Gen. Samuel McClellan, born in Worcester, Jan. 4, 1730, who died in Woodstock, Ct., Sept. 17, 1807, was probably son of William McClellan, the constable in Worcester, by his wife Jennie, and grandson of James McClellan, the Scotch-Irish emigrant, who was on the first board of Worcester town officers. Samuel McClellan settled at Woodstock, was a merchant there, and married first, Jemima Chandler, born Nov. 16, 1757, daughter of Capt. William and Jemima (Bradbury) Chandler, and granddaughter of the first Judge Chandler; married, second, March 5, 1766, Rachel Able; and married, third, July 3, 1798, Eunice Follansbee of Worcester. In a graveyard in Putney, Vt., is inscribed on a tombstone, "Eunice, wife of Gen.

Samuel McClellan, died Nov. 7, 1839, a. 89." Immediately on the news of Lexington fight, April 19, 1775, reaching Woodstock, Samuel McClellan, then Captain, marched his company of 48 mounted men, and got as far as Oxford on his way to the scene of conflict, when news reached him that the British foe had retired to the confines of Boston. He was great-grandfather of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

THE PAINE FAMILY.

Timothy Paine was one of the most distinguished and influential men in Worcester county during the last quarter of a century preceding the Revolution. He was the youngest of seven children of Hon. Nathaniel Paine of Bristol, R. I., and great-great-grandson of Stephen Paine, the founder of the stock in this country, who came from Great Ellington, Norfolk Co., England, and settled in Rehoboth, Mass. This Stephen had a son Stephen, who was the father of Nathaniel, also of Rehoboth, who settled in Bristol, R. I., and filled important civil offices there. This second Nathaniel, (father of Timothy,) came to Worcester in 1738, with his daughter, Dorothy, when Timothy was eight years old. Here Dorothy became the wife of the last Judge John Chandler, and Timothy, the next year after his graduation at Harvard College in 1748, married Sarah Chandler, the Judge's sister. The family first located on the west side of Lincoln street, in the old house still standing behind two huge elm trees just north of the site of the old "Hancock Arms" tavern. The father died in 1740, and Timothy continued to reside in the old homestead until he built, just before the revolution, the elegant mansion farther up on the same street which has since been in possession of the family for five generations.

Besides holding numerous and important town offices, for a long time, including that of Selectman for nearly 20 years, Timothy Paine was Clerk of the County Courts from 1751 to 1775, Register of Deeds from 1761 to 1775, Register of Probate from 1757 to 1767, and Executive Councillor from 1766 to 1773. He also represented the town seven years in the General Court, two of those years subsequent to the Revo-

lution. He died July 17, 1793, aged 63, and his wife, Sarah, died in 1811, aged 84. Mrs. Paine, or Madame Paine, as she was styled by her cotemporaries, was a woman of uncommon energy and acuteness of mind, and greatly aided and encouraged her husband in his royalist views. No indignity offered to the King, in her presence, could go unrevenge. Her wit proved a match on one occasion, for even President John Adams, when that distinguished advocate of the popular cause, before matters had reached their culminating crisis, was on a visit to his old friends and former pupils here. Mr. Adams was invited to dine with the Court and Bar, at the house of Hon. Timothy Paine, then holding several important county offices connected with the courts. When the wine was circulated round the table, Mr. Paine gave as a toast, "The King." Some of the Whigs were about to refuse to drink it, when Mr. Adams whispered to them to comply, saying, "We shall have an opportunity to return the compliment." At length, when he was desired to give a toast, he gave, "The Devil." As the host was about to resent the supposed indignity, his wife calmed him, and turned the laugh upon Mr. Adams by immediately exclaiming, "My dear, as the gentleman has been so kind as to drink to *our* king, let us by no means refuse to drink to *his*."

Having been a member of the Executive Council of the Province seven years from 1766, Mr. Paine was appointed by the royal Gov. Gage, in 1774, one of His Majesty's Mandamus Councillors, (with Col. John Murray of Rutland and Gen. Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick,) a position which he was forced to decline, so universal was the excitement raised among the mass of the people of the county against any compliance with the requisitions or demands of the mother country. The news of his appointment to and acceptance of that obnoxious trust having been widely circulated throughout the neighboring towns by their respective Committees of Correspondence, who summoned the friends of liberty to appear at Worcester on the 22d of August, 1774, upon a brief notice given from one town to another only the day previous, upwards of three thousand men in companies from the different towns headed by their own officers, marched into this town in military order, but without

arms, before 7 o'clock in the morning of that day, and formed in lines upon the Common. Here, a committee of two or three from each company was chosen to wait upon Hon. Timothy Paine and demand a resignation of his office as Councillor, which they did by going to his house, where he agreed to resign that office, and in their presence signed an acknowledgment prepared by them, expressing his sense of obligation to his fellow citizens of the County for their past favors towards him, his reluctance to oppose their wishes, his sorrow for taking the oath of acceptance of the new office, and a solemn promise that he would never exercise its powers. The Committee then returned to make their report to their constituents upon the Common, when they found large numbers of them lining Main Street all the way from the meeting-house to the Court-house. The acknowledgment was considered satisfactory, but a further confirmation was required in presence of the whole body, upon the Common, and a sub-committee was commissioned to request Mr. Paine's attendance there, a request which it was impossible for him to decline, and he accompanied the gentlemen who delivered the message to the Common, where the people were found drawn up in two bodies ready to receive them, forming a lane between the two divisions through which the committee and Mr. Paine passed, and read divers times as they passed along, the said acknowledgment. Several other noted sympathisers with the king, found mixing in the crowd, were escorted through the ranks in the same way, halting at every few paces to listen to the reading of their several confessions of political transgression, which had been prepared for them to sign by the Committee of Correspondence.

Sabine's "*History of American Loyalists*," in speaking of Mr. Paine in connection with this affair, states that "at first, Mr. Dennie, one of the Committee, read his resignation in his behalf. It was then insisted that he should read it himself, and with his hat off. Mr. Paine hesitated, and demanded the protection of the Committee; finally he complied, and was allowed to go to his dwelling. Tradition declares, that in the excitement attendant on the scene, Mr. Paine's wig was either knocked or fell off. Be this as it may, from that day he abjured

wigs, as much as he had done *whigs*, and never wore one again. The now dishonored wig in question, he gave to one of his negro slaves, named 'Worcester.' In the earlier days of the Revolution, some American soldiers quartered at his house repaid his perhaps too evidently unwilling hospitality, and signified the intensity of their unequivocal feelings towards him, by cutting the throat of his full-length portrait, which hung in his parlor." Mr. Paine at this time had not removed into his elegant new dwelling, (styled by his descendants "The Oaks,") it not having been entirely completed until after the Revolution, although its erection was begun before these troubles came on.

The object of the remarkable assemblage above referred to, having been accomplished, the majority of those congregated returned peacefully and quietly to their homes, but a party of about five hundred with the Worcester Committee of Correspondence, consisting that year of Col. Timothy Bigelow, William Young, John Smith, Joshua Bigelow, David Bancroft, Jonathan Stone, and Stephen Salisbury, repaired to Rutland to ask the resignation of Col. Murray, another of the Mandamus Council. Before their arrival there, they were joined by nearly a thousand men from the Western towns. Alarmed by the reports which had reached him, Col. Murray had fled; the statements of his family that he had gone, being distrusted, his house and other buildings were diligently searched by the vast crowd, but he could not be found, although the highest hay loft of his barn was penetrated by the investigators. He became a refugee, and his vast estates were confiscated, as were also those of his son, Daniel Murray.

The ten children of Hon. Timothy and Sarah (Chandler) Paine were :

1st, Dr. William Paine, born June 5, 1750, married Sept. 23, 1773, Lois Orne, daughter of Timothy Orne of Salem; 2d, Timothy, Jr., born Jan. 5, 1752, died Dec. 29, 1775, at Mendon; 3d, Samuel, born Aug. 23, 1754, left the country with his brother William on account of his loyalist proclivities, but returned after the war, and died in Worcester June 21, 1807; 4th, Hannah, born July 22, 1755, married Ebenezer Bradish of

Cambridge, Oct. 21, 1772, and died at Worcester April 2, 1841 ; 5th, Nathaniel, born in 1757, died in infancy ; 6th, Nathaniel, (afterwards Judge of Probate,) born Jan. 5, 1759, died Oct. 7, 1840 ; 7th, Anthony, born in 1760, died in 1788 ; 8th, John, born July 26, 1762, died Dec. 23, 1782 ; 9th, Sarah, born March 28, 1764, married Jan. 11, 1786, James Perkins, Jr., of Salem, died Dec. 24, 1841 ; 10th, Elizabeth, born Jan. 12, 1766, married in 1786 Dr. Joseph Trumbull of Petersham, who died March 2, 1824, aged 67 ; she died July 10, 1832. These were parents of the late George Augustus Trumbull of Worcester. The latter, who died Aug. 17, 1868, aged 75, married Sept. 20, 1815, Louisa Clapp, daughter of Capt. Caleb Clapp of Greenfield, a veteran of eight years' service in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Trumbull still survives, hale and vigorous in her 79th year. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding, Sept. 20, 1865, at their mansion on Trumbull Square, which formerly stood on Court Hill, being used for the County Court House from 1751 to 1803. Mr. Trumbull was formerly bookseller, publisher of the *Massachusetts Spy* from 1819 to 1823, and afterwards from 1829 to 1858, cashier successively of the Central and Citizens' Banks of Worcester. The ten children of George A. and Louisa C. Trumbull are :

1st, Elizabeth, born Aug. 31, 1816, married Oct. 22, 1835, Gen. William S. Lincoln, son of the late Gov. Lincoln ; 2d, George C. Trumbull, born March 1, 1818, married Nancy Moore ; 3d, Caroline Burling, born June 24, 1820, married June 24, 1842, Francis Blake, son of the late Hon. Francis Blake ; 4th, Louisa Jane, born Oct. 12, 1822, married in 1845, Henry Lea, then of Alton, Ill. ; 5th, Sarah Paine Trumbull, born Aug. 26, 1824, died in 1870, married in 1847, her cousin John Clapp Ripley of Greenfield, for nearly thirty years assistant cashier and cashier of the Citizens' Bank, until his death Oct. 8, 1869, aged 50 ; 6th, Joseph Trumbull, born July 23, 1823, banker in New York, who married first Francis T., daughter of Charles A. Hamilton, and married second Mary M. Johnson of New Orleans ; 7th, Charles Perkins Trumbull, born Sept. 12, 1830, Quartermaster of the 34th Reg't, M. V., during the war of the Rebellion under his brother-in-law, Gen.

W. S. Lincoln ; 8th, Susan, born March 30, 1832 ; 9th, Isabella Frink, born March 20, 1834, married George F. Hartshorn, for many years cashier of the Central Bank ; 9th, Mary Abbot Trumbull, born Feb. 2, 1837, died May 1864, married in 1858, Hon. J. B. D. Coggsell, in 1866 U. S. District Attorney of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, afterwards a member successively of the House and Senate of Massachusetts, and now (1877) president of the Senate ; 10th, John Trumbull, born March 23, 1841.

Dr. William Paine, graduated at Harvard in 1768, the second in a class of forty, when the names were arranged according to the dignity of families. He received his medical education under the direction of Dr. Edward A. Holyoke at Salem, and began practice in Worcester in the latter part of the year 1771, where he opened the first apothecary store in the county, on Court Hill, afterwards continued by Dr. Abraham Lincoln and others. Dr. Paine, however, was not himself an apothecary, but he subsequently, after the troubles caused by the war were over, became distinguished as a man of letters and science, as well a practising physician. With others of the children of the first families in the village, at that time, including his cousins, the sons of the first Judge Chandler, Dr. Paine was in his early youth a pupil of President Adams, when the latter taught school in Worcester. Mr. Adams, in his diary thus refers to a visit he made here in 1771, and to some of his former pupils :

“ Sunday, June 22, 1771. Heard Mr. Wheeler [Rev. Joseph Wheeler, father of Theophilus Wheeler,] late minister of Harvard, at Worcester all day. Here I saw many faces much altered since I first knew this place, which is now sixteen years. Here I saw many young gentlemen who were my scholars and pupils when I kept school here ; John Chandler, Esq., of Petersham ; Rufus Chandler, the lawyer ; Dr. William Paine, who now studies medicine with Dr. Holyoke of Salem ; Nathaniel Chandler, who studies law with Mr. Putnam ; and Thaddeus Maccarty, [son of the minister,] who is now in the practice of physic at Dudley ; most of these began to learn Latin with me. Drank tea with Mr. Paine, Mrs. Paine, Dr.

Holyoke's lady, and Dr. Billy Paine. The Doctor is a very civil, agreeable and sensible young gentleman."

Dr. Paine inherited the loyal feelings of his family, and early identified himself with the royal cause, at the beginning of the movement toward the Revolution. The bold and celebrated protest of June 20, 1774, by fifty-two loyalists out of the two hundred and fifty legal voters in Worcester against the "treasonable doings" of the patriots or Whigs, was the joint production of Dr. Paine and his uncle, Attorney General Putnam. The recording of this protest, which denounced those engaged in the great movement of the time for liberty, against British oppression, as "violators of all law and civil liberty, malevolent disturbers of the peace, and enemies of mankind," by the tory Town Clerk, after the paper had been indignantly repudiated and refused acceptance, in the town meeting where it had been acted upon, naturally created a storm of indignant denunciation upon the head of the Town Clerk, Clark Chandler, who was double first-cousin of Dr. Paine, and others connected with the transaction. The first knowledge the patriots, or Whigs, had of the transaction, that sentiments so antagonistic to the views of the great majority of the voters of the town were on record on the same pages with their own patriotic declarations, was derived from the Boston newspapers, whither the recorded protest had been sent for publication. Discouraged and mortified beyond description, the people assembled in town meeting, and after denouncing in unmeasured terms the protest and its authors, voted, "That the Town Clerk do, in presence of the Town, erase or otherwise deface, the said recorded protest, and the names thereto subscribed, so that it may become utterly illegible and unintelligible." Also, "That the signers of said protest be deemed unworthy of holding any town office or honor until they have made satisfaction for their offence, as public as the protest was," etc. An examination of the records shows how effectively this vote was carried out. After the pen had done its thorough work in making the words unintelligible and unreadable, the pages were further defaced by Clerk Chandler dipping his fingers in the ink and drawing them over every line, all done in open town meeting.

The Massachusetts Spy of Sept. 15, 1774, (then printed in Boston,) had this statement: "We have received from Worcester the recantation of John Chandler, Esq., and forty-two others of protesters against the proceedings of that town, which gave such just cause of offence to the public; as also an acknowledgment of six justices of that county for having aspersed the people in an address to Gov. Gage." Some of these recantations, extorted by a force too powerful to be resisted at the time, did not prove permanent.

Dr. Paine soon after left for England, but returned in May, 1775, when he found so much denunciation of himself and others like him as tories, the battle of Lexington and Concord having in the meanwhile completely changed the aspect of affairs since he left here, that it was impossible for him to remain without surrendering all his royalist feelings, and he immediately re-embarked for London. In November following, he accepted a commission as Surgeon in the British army, and joined the royal forces in America, serving in New York and Rhode Island. In 1782, he was appointed Surgeon-general of the army, and stationed at Halifax. He was afterwards a member of the New Brunswick Assembly from St. Johns', and Clerk of that body. He was subsequently commissioned Surgeon-general of the Kings forces in America. The act of banishment against him being rescinded in 1787, he returned to his native country, and resided in Salem, among the relatives of his wife, till 1793, when, on the death of his father, he returned to Worcester, and took possession of the family estate.

Since his first departure from his native town, how great had been the change! Dr. Paine had been denounced by Isaiah Thomas, in his vigilant organ of the patriot cause, the Massachusetts Spy of Oct. 20, 1775, as one of "those vermin, or worse, emissaries of tyranny, crawling out of Boston to his forfeited seat in Worcester, there to avail himself of the good opinion of the people, in order to play his part: or by some method weaken the Union, or form some diabolical plan for the ministry to save the supremacy of parliament, under some soft, sophistical, reconciliatory terms." The great offence of Dr. Paine's life, loyalty to the British sovereign, was at last for-

given by the Legislature of Massachusetts, which in 1825, passed a special act granting him by name the rights of an American citizen. Of this privilege he never availed himself, except to hold property in his own name, hitherto retained in the nominal possession of his brother, Judge Nathaniel Paine. Dr. Paine died April 19, 1833, aged 83, at the old family homestead, "The Oaks"—an inflexible loyalist to the last, passing out of the world on the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

Ebenezer Bradish of Cambridge, who married Dr. Paine's sister Hannah, was also a loyalist during the Revolution, afterwards Clerk of the Courts of Middlesex county, and died in 1818. Their daughter, Elizabeth Bradish, married Walter Burling of Natchez, Miss., of whose four children, the oldest, Caroline Burling, born in 1801, married in 1822, James Brazer, son of Samuel Brazer, merchant, of Worcester, and she married for her second husband, William Kinnicutt, brother of the late Judge Thomas Kinnicutt, of Worcester; and her sister Harriet Paine Bradish, born in 1805, married Oct. 22, 1827, the late Judge Kinnicutt, who died in 1858, the latter's wife Harriet, who died Sept. 29, 1838, being the first person buried in Rural Cemetery. Mrs. Kinnicutt's sister, Frances Sophia Burling, married Sept. 4, 1825, Edward Joseph Vose, a lawyer here, who died in 1831. The latter was son of Solomon Vose of Augusta, Me., by his wife, Elizabeth P. Chandler, daughter of Rufus Chandler, and granddaughter of the last Judge John Chandler. Mrs. E. J. Vose afterwards married in 1836, Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Vail, now Bishop of Kansas. Her brother Timothy Paine Bradish, born in 1781, married in 1818 Charlotte Paine, daughter of the late Judge Nathaniel Paine.

Dr. William and Lois (Orne) Paine had five children: 1st, Esther Orne, born Aug. 29, 1774, married first Sept. 10, 1795, her first cousin, Joseph Cabot of Salem, father of Mayor Joseph Sebastian Cabot of that city, and of Wm. Paine Cabot; married, second, Nov. 5, 1811, Ichabod Tucker of Worcester, and died Jan. 29, 1854, aged 80. 2d, Harriet Paine, born Nov. 21, 1779, at Newport, R. I., married March 17, 1802, Joseph Warner Rose, an English landed proprietor and Consul at An-

tigua, W. I. Of the children of the latter, Harriet (Paine) Rose, born in 1804, married in 1826, John Clarke Lee of Salem, of whose ten children, Rose Lee, born in 1835, married in 1854 Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Salem, Josephine Lee married William Saltonstall and Mary Ann Lee married S. Endicott Peabody of the banking house of Morgan, Peabody & Co., of London, Eng. The other daughter of Joseph Warner and Harriet (Paine) Rose, married in 1842, her third cousin, Dr. George Chandler of Worcester. 3d, William Fitz Paine, born Nov. 2, 1783, at Halifax, N. S., graduated at Harvard in 1797, visited various countries in the East, in a mercantile capacity, and established a mercantile house at Batavia, Island of Java, where he died July 31, 1834. 4th, Elizabeth Putnam Paine, born June 26, 1786, at St. Johns, N. B., and died at Worcester, April 30, 1810. 5th, Frederick William Paine, born in Salem May 23, 1788, removed with his father to Worcester in 1793, and succeeded to the ancestral estate. He graduated at Harvard and received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1819, and after travelling for several years around the world, married May 5, 1822, Anne Cushing Sturgis, daughter of Hon. Russell and Elizabeth (Perkins) Sturgis of Boston, and neice of James and Thomas H. Perkins. This was the first marriage which took place in Boston after it became a city. He afterwards travelled extensively, visiting various countries. Among the numerous positions he filled were those of Representative to the General Court, Selectman, and Assessor, being chairman of the board of Selectmen five years of the ten he was an active member thereof, and being its chairman the last year of the town organization in 1847-8. He was President of the old Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 38 years, from 1831 until his death in 1869, and an officer of many other business associations. He was noted for extensive literary research, and as a successful amateur in horticulture. The additions made by him to the extensive library at "The Oaks," made it one of the largest and most valuable private collections in the State. As an index of his early scholarship, it may be stated that at the age of fourteen, Frederick William corrected the proof sheets of the first edition of

the New Testament printed in America in the original Greek language. This was printed and published in 1800 by Isaiah Thomas at the office of the Massachusetts Spy, the oldest printing office in the Commonwealth, Mr. Thomas for many years doing the largest business in the printing and publishing line of any person in the United States. A copy of this book owned in 1807 by Nathaniel Anthony Paine, is now in possession of Mr. Daniel Seagrave. The title page bears the following imprint :

“Wigorniae, Massachusettensi: Excudebat Isaias Thomas, singulatim et numerose eo vendita Officinæ suæ: April—1800.”

Dr. Paine's brother, Judge Nathaniel Paine, was born Jan. 5, 1759, graduated at Harvard in 1785, studied law with Hon. John Sprague of Lancaster, practised several years in Groton, and returned to Worcester in 1785, when he became County Attorney, which office he filled until 1801 when he was appointed Judge of Probate, holding the latter office until 1836. He married Dec. 18, 1785, his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sheriff Gardner Chandler. Judge Paine died Oct. 7, 1840, aged nearly 81. His residence was on the north corner of Main and Pleasant streets, and his old mansion, removed in 1844 to make way for the brick block then erected on its site by his son Charles, now stands on the west side of Salem street. The Judge had his private office in a small building which stood on the corner just southeast of his residence. His estate comprised nearly one hundred acres of land, (held in right of his wife,) bounded east and south by Main and Pleasant streets, and extending west and north nearly or quite to Fruit and Elm streets. The children of Judge Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Chandler) Paine were: 1st, Nancy Leonard Paine, born Nov. 25, 1786, died Jan. 8, 1802; 2d, Charlotte Paine, born Aug. 9, 1788, died Dec. 3, 1866, married Sept. 23, 1818, Timothy Bradish, and they had Walter Burling Bradish, who was born at Natchez, Miss., Dec. 14, 1820, and died Jan. 1856; 3d, Nathaniel Anthony Paine, born Nov. 29, 1791, died Feb. 19, 1819; 4th, Sarah Chandler Paine, born Nov. 20, 1794, died Oct. 15, 1840; 5th, Maj. Gardner Paine, born May 23, 1799, died Jan. 29, 1854, married Oct. 11, 1831, Emily Baker, daughter of

Eliphalet and Anne Baker of Dedham ; 6th, Henry Paine, lawyer, born Aug. 12, 1804, died April 21, 1844 ; 7th, Charles, (twin brother of Henry,) inherited the paternal estate, died Aug. 8, 1866, married first in 1841, Elizabeth Ferguson, married second in 1843, Hannah Worthington Kingsbury of Springfield, and married third in 1848, Margaret Porter Webb of Salem. Charles and Hannah (Worthington) Paine's daughter Alice W., born in 1847, married June 3, 1873, James C. Davis of Boston, and Charles and Margaret Paine's daughter Elizabeth F. Paine, born in 1849, married June 12, 1872, William W. Chamberlain, son of Henry H. Chamberlin of Worcester.

Maj. Gardner and Emily (Baker) Paine had : 1st, Nathaniel Paine, born Aug. 6, 1832, cashier of the City Bank since 1857, married June 14, 1864, Susan Maria, daughter of Willet Bradley Barnes of New Haven, Ct.; 2d, Anne Eliza Paine, born Jan. 20, 1835.

Frederick William and Anne Cushing (Sturgis) Paine had six children : 1st, William Russell Paine, born Jan. 29, 1823, died Jan. 9, 1877, married April 12, 1855, Frances Thomas Crocker, daughter of William A. Crocker of Taunton, and great-granddaughter of Isaiah Thomas LL. D., of Worcester, and had five children ; 5d, Elizabeth Orne, married in 1851, married her first cousin, Henry Parkman Sturgis now of Spain ; 3d, James Perkins, born Dec. 16, 1827, married Sarah Loring Turner of Boston, now residing on a portion of the ancestral estate, and has four children ; 4th, Mary Pickard, married in 1851 Allyn Weston of Duxbury, and died Sept. 1, 1853 ; 5th, Geo. Sturgis, born June 4, 1833, graduated at Harvard in 1853, made the tour of Europe in 1854, and again in 1858-59, and is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, now residing at "The Oaks," with his mother ; 6th, Anne Cushing Sturgis, born March 5, 1836, died Nov. 19, 1874. Their father, Frederick William Paine, died Sept. 16, 1869, in his 82d year, and their mother still survives, hale and vigorous, in her 80th year.

THE PUTNAM FAMILY.

Hon. James Putnam, the distinguished lawyer of Worcester during the last quarter of a century preceding the Revolution,

was born in that part of Salem, now Danvers, in 1725, graduated at Harvard University in 1746, studied law with Chief Justice Edmund Trowbridge at Cambridge, (uncle of Dea. William Trowbridge of Worcester,) and settled in Worcester in 1749, where he became the peer of the ablest lawyers of his time in New England, succeeding Trowbridge as Attorney General of the Province, when the latter became Chief Justice. James Putnam was married by Chief Justice Stephen Sewall, Sept. 20, 1754, to Elizabeth Chandler, daughter of Judge John and Hannah (Gardner) Chandler, thus becoming, on settling here, a brother-in-law of the last Judge John Chandler, Sheriff Gardner Chandler, and Hon. Timothy Paine. Attorney General Putnam resided, while in Worcester, on the spot afterwards occupied by the late Chief Justice Charles Allen, corner of Main and Park streets, his estate, which was confiscated at the Revolution, comprising about eighty acres southerly and easterly of Main and Park streets, the first occupants after Mr. Putnam left being successively Hon. Joseph Allen and Col. Samuel Flagg, the old house being burned in 1786 while Col. Flagg resided there. It was immediately rebuilt, the owner of the estate previous to Judge Allen being Daniel Clapp, Register of Deeds from 1784 to 1816. Mr. Putnam had his law office on the grounds of his brother-in-law, Sheriff Gardner Chandler, on the opposite side of Main street, just in front of the present residence of Dr. Joseph Sargent. In this office John Adams, afterwards President of the United States, studied law in 1755, '56, and '57, and boarded in Mr. Putnam's family while he was keeping the Grammar School of the village, then just started, in a small building afterwards converted into a dwelling, which stood on the north corner of Main and Mechanic streets. When asked, in 1758, by Col. Ephraim Doolittle and Nathan Baldwin, leading patriots here, to settle in Worcester as an opponent to the loyalists and office holders, the Chandlers, Putnam, and Paine, John Adams declined, giving among other reasons, in his own words, "that the Chandlers were worthy people, and discharged the duties of their offices well, I envied not their felicity, and had no desire to set myself in opposition to them, especially to Mr. Putnam, who

had married a beautiful daughter of that family, and had treated me with civility and kindness."

Attorney General Putnam was termed by Chief Justice Parsons, "the best lawyer in North America." He was Judge of the Court of General Sessions, colonel of a regiment, and filled many local offices, besides those of enlarged responsibility. During the exciting controversies in the town meetings here preceding the Revolution, he took the lead and threw the whole weight and influence of his reputation and character as an eloquent orator and legal advocate, to sustain the royal government, and of course was among the proscribed. He accompanied the British army to New York, and then went to Halifax. In 1784 he was appointed a member of the Council of New Brunswick, and Judge of the Supreme Court of that Province. He resided in the city of St. John, and retained the office of Judge until his death Oct. 23, 1789, aged 64 yrs.

The children of James and Elizabeth (Chandler) Putnam were: 1st, James Putnam, Jr., born Nov. 15, 1756, graduated at Harvard in 1774, refugee with his father in 1775, "one of the eighteen country gentlemen who were driven to Boston," died in England in 1838 while a member of the household of the Duke of Kent, aged 82, leaving no issue; 2d, John Putnam, born 1758, died young; 3d, Ebenezer Putnam, born Jan. 26, 1763, married Dec. 2, 1786, Elizabeth Chandler, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Church) Chandler, and resided in St. John, N. B., where Ebenezer died in 1798, aged 35; and on a tombstone in Mechanic street burying ground in Worcester is this inscription, "Died Jan. 18, 1820, Elizabeth, relic of Ebenezer Putnam of St. John, N. B., aged 50," and on another near it, "Died Aug. 18, 1810, James Putnam, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Putnam, late of St. John, N. B., and grandson of Hon. James Putnam, formerly of Worcester, aged 26, a graduate of Harvard University."

After Ebenezer Putnam's death at St. John in 1798, his widow Elizabeth returned to Worcester and lived with her sister, Mrs. Stanton. Besides their son James, who died of rheumatic fever, while a medical student with Dr. Nathan Smith at Dartmouth College in 1810, Ebenezer and Elizabeth Putnam had the following children:

1st, John Chandler Putnam, born in 1792, merchant in Boston, married Abby Smith, and died in 1840, at Hartford; 2d, Charles S. Putnam, married Eleanor Millidge of Annapolis, N. S., died in 1837, and had three children; 3d, Francis Ebenezer Putnam, who married Anne Carrie of St. Andrew, N. B., and died in Boston in 1839, was a graduate of Harvard College, and a lawyer.

The three children of Charles S. and Eleanor (Millidge) Putnam are: John, lawyer in London, Eng.; 2d, Elizabeth, married Robert Lloyd in London, Eng.; 3d, Fanny, married Rev. Wm. Shore, Eng.

The Putnams are descendants of John and Priscilla Putnam, who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1634, and settled in that part of Salem, now Danvers, with three children, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John, between four and eighteen years old; and a daughter, Elizabeth, was born after their arrival. The father died Dec. 30, 1662. John, Jr., who was born in 1630, was a lieutenant, and Representative in the General Court. He married, Sept. 3, 1652, Rebecca Prince, by whom he had ten children, born in Salem between 1653 and 1673, as follows: Rebecca, Sarah, Priscilla, Jonathan, James, Hannah, Eleazer, John, Joanna, and Ruth. Of these, James, born Sept. 4, 1661, was grandfather of Hon. James Putnam, the distinguished loyalist and lawyer of Worcester; the Attorney General's father, born in Feb. 1690, the third of nine children, being also named James. As the Attorney General had a son and a grandson of the same name, there were thus five generations of James Putnams, from the son of the second John of Salem, to the last one who sleeps in the Mechanic street burial ground of Worcester. One branch of the descendants of the first Thomas, born in England in 1616, who had three sons, Sergeant Thomas, Dea. Edward, and Joseph, settled in Sutton, and of these, the distinguished Maj. Gen. Rufus Putnam, born in Sutton in 1738, is the grandson of Dea. Edward and Mary (Holton) Putnam, and son of Elisha Putnam, the latter being born in Salem Nov. 3, 1685. The celebrated revolutionary hero, Maj. Gen. Israel Putnam, who was born in Salem in 1718, and removed to Pomfret, Ct., in 1739, and astonished the world by his dar-

ing exploits, was the tenth of eleven children of Joseph Putnam, above mentioned, by his wife Elizabeth Porter, making the two generals bear the relationship to each other of first and second cousins. Their relationship to the Attorney General, whose great-grandfather John was a brother of Israel's grandfather and Rufus' great-grandfather Thomas, was more distant. The story of "Old Put" is familiar to all. He died at Brooklyn, Ct., in 1790, leaving numerous descendants, of whom his son, Col. Israel, Jr., died in Belpre, Ohio, in 1812. His son, Rev. Daniel Putnam, and grandson, Rev. Aaron Putnam, successively ministers at Pomfret, resided upon the old estate. The last one died in 1813, aged 79. On the morning of April 20, 1775, the startling news from Lexington and Concord, which reached Pomfret about eight o'clock, found Gen. Putnam at work plowing upon his farm, in leathern frock and apron, with his hired men, and son Daniel, then a lad of sixteen, the driver of his team, whom he left to unyoke his oxen in the furrow, and follow him not many days after to camp. Without stopping to change his clothes, the old hero left immediately for the scene of conflict, reaching Cambridge, through Worcester and Concord, by the old travelled route, early the next morning.

"Old Put's" distinguished relative, Gen. Rufus Putnam, also a revolutionary hero, was a millwright by trade, but before attaining his majority, he in 1756 enlisted in the war against the French, rising to the rank of ensign. After the war he settled in Brookfield, working at his trade as well as farming. In 1773 he went on an expedition to the newly created Province of West Florida, (afterwards Louisiana.) In 1775, he entered into the Continental service as Lieut. Colonel, in 1776 was appointed engineer with the rank of Colonel, and in 1777 commanded a regiment in the old Massachusetts line. He constructed the fortifications at West Point, and Jan. 7, 1783, was commissioned Brigadier General. Before retiring from the service at the return of peace, he removed his family from Brookfield to Rutland, at which latter place he purchased in 1781 and afterwards resided upon the confiscated estate of Daniel Murray, (son of the noted tory, Col. John Murray,)

comprising about two hundred acres of land located half a mile west of the meeting house on the north side of the county road to Oakham. This estate was bounded on the east and west by the confiscated lands of Col. John Murray, who was before the Revolution the wealthiest and most extensive land owner in that town, his residence (as well as the larger portion of his estate,) being on the south side of the road nearly opposite that of his son Daniel, whose house he probably built for him on a portion of the estate originally belonging to the father. The cellar hole of the old mansion of the distinguished royalist, Col. John, torn down about a dozen years ago, after the old homestead had passed through several owners, still remains as a memento of the past. The residence of his son Daniel, on the other side of the road, afterwards owned and occupied by Gen. Putnam, is still standing, it having been for more than three-quarters of a century owned and occupied by Benjamin Mead and his son the late Dea. William Mead.

But, meritorious and noteworthy as were his military achievements and career, Gen. Rufus Putnam's greatest renown is of a civic nature, arising from his being the organiser of the great Northwest Territory, entitling him to the cognomen of being the "father of the Western Country." During the years 1784 and 1785, while a member of the State Legislature from Rutland, he was actively engaged in unsuccessful efforts to secure from Congress an appropriation of land in what was then called the "Great Northwest Territory," (comprising all the present States north of the Ohio river between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi river,) for the benefit of those who had served during the revolutionary war. On the night of Jan. 9, 1786, he held a conference at his residence in Rutland, with friends associated with him in the enterprise, who had just returned from an extended tour into that then distant region, bringing favorable reports of the prospects of the undertaking, the beauty and fertility of the land, etc., the result of which conference, lasting nearly all night, was, the abandonment of all hope of aid from Congress, and an effort which terminated successfully through associated individual effort, under the lead of Gen. Putnam, in giving existence to the now great State of

Ohio, and other States since organized from the territory alluded to. A public notice was immediately issued, addressed to officers and soldiers and other good citizens to meet in Boston by delegates to be chosen in the several counties, on the first day of March, 1786, for the purpose of forming an association to be called the "Ohio Company, whose purpose shall be the purchase of lands in the Western Country, and a settlement thereon."

This convention was held accordingly, Gen. Putnam presiding, when the "Ohio Company" was formed, and the direction of its affairs was entrusted to him. After two years of energetic and successful effort, resulting in the purchase of one million and a half acres of government land by the company, Putnam planted himself with fifty other persons, many of them from Rutland, on the 7th of April, 1788, in the wilderness on the west bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and they called their settlement Marietta, from Marie Antoinette of France. This was the germ, not only of the great State of Ohio, which Putnam lived to see a flourishing State having seventy counties and 70,000 inhabitants, but also of the numerous States since organized in that direction.

In 1786, Putnam was appointed by Washington Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory, in 1791 he was appointed Brigadier General of the United States Army under Wayne and commissioned to make a treaty with the Indians on the Wabash. In 1795 he was appointed by President Washington Surveyor General of the United States lands, which position he held until he was removed by Jefferson in 1803. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State of Ohio in 1802. With others, in 1812, he formed the first Bible Society organized west of the Alleghany Mountains, and in Sabbath School and missionary enterprises he was deeply interested.

Gen. Rufus Putnam married Jan. 10, 1765, Persis Rice, daughter of Zebulon and Abigail Rice of Westborough, the General being then a resident of Brookfield. His wife, Persis, was granddaughter of Thomas Rice of Marlborough, the latter being the oldest brother of Jonas and Gershom Rice, the first

permanent settlers in Worcester. He died at his home in Marietta, Ohio, May 1, 1824, after a residence there of thirty-six years, aged 86, leaving several children and many grandchildren, of whom one son, William Rufus Putnam, died at Marietta, Jan. 1, 1855, aged 85.

Gen. Putnam at his decease was the oldest surviving general officer of the Revolution, except Lafayette. While a resident of Rutland, besides his more enlarged duties, he served as constable, collector of taxes, selectman, and in other local positions. He sold his estate in Rutland in 1792 to Stephen Sibley of Sutton, and the latter in 1796 sold it to Benjamin Mead, Jr., father of the late Dea. William Mead, who died there in 1874, aged 84, the estate being now owned and occupied by his son, Elias Mead. The old mansion still remains very much the same as it was, the papering of some of the rooms being the same put on by Gen. Putnam himself.

When the magnificent new State House for Ohio, at Columbus, was built, some doors were taken from what was then supposed to be the residence of Gen. Putnam in Rutland, to form a part of the new structure, as a memorial of the distinguished founder of that State; but by a sad mistake the doors of the old mansion of Col. John Murray, torn down at that time, were taken instead of those from the former residence of Gen. Putnam. But the old hero has a more enduring memorial in history, and in the hearts of the people of the great north west, than could be embodied in physical shape.

At the time of the emigration of Gen. Putnam with his family and others from New England to Ohio in 1788, the route and mode of travel were more circuitous and difficult than at present, there being no railroad, stage or steamboat, and in numerous instances not even a cart path through the wilderness, ox-wagons constituting the most rapid as well as commodious facilities for getting from one part of the country to another. The emigrants from Rutland, after bidding adieu to their old homes, former pleasant associations, and kind friends, started on their long pilgrimage to a then uncultivated and vast wilderness, some on foot, some in wagons, and the more feeble and delicate on horseback, weeks and even months, it is

said, being occupied in the journey. Gen. Putnam's family consisted of himself and wife Persis, their children Elisabeth Persis, Abigail, Susanna, Wm. Rufus, Edwin, Kate, and Patty, with several domestics. Among those who went with them, was ensign Christopher Burlingame, (great grandfather of the late Hon. Anson Burlingame,) then a hatter in Rutland, who married the General's daughter Susanna. Before Gen. Putnam would give his consent to the union, the suitor for his daughter's hand was required to pledge himself that he would go with him to Ohio. They were accordingly married Dec. 13, 1787, and had several children in Ohio.

Another of the emigrants from Rutland, William, son of Lt. Wm. Browning, married the General's daughter Abigail. Among others who emigrated from Rutland with their families to join Gen. Putnam, in Marietta, at this time, were Col. Silas Bent, Major Nathan Goodall, Capt. Benjamin Miles Jr, (who married a daughter of Rev. Joseph Buckminster,) and Israel Stone. The last named, who married Lydia Barret, emigrated with ten children, among whom was the late Col. Augustus Stone of Harmer, Ohio, who died some ten years since at the advanced age of 86. The emigrants from Rutland took with them some yellow cattle, still known in Marrietta under the name of the "Rutland breed."

Gen. Rufus Putnam's father, Elisha, who emigrated from Salem to Sutton with him, had six brothers and two sisters, as follows: 1st, Edward, born April 29, 1682; 2d, Holyoke, born Sept. 28, 1683; 3d, Elisha, (father of Gen. Rufus,) born Nov. 3, 1685; 4th, Joseph, born Nov. 1, 1687; 5th, Mary, born Aug. 14, 1689; 6th, Prudence, born Jan. 25, 1692; 7th, Nehemiah, born Dec. 20, 1693; 8th, Ezra, born April 29, 1696; 9th, Isaac, born Mar. 14, 1698. Of these children of Dea. Edward Putnam, and grandchildren of the first Thomas, one or more of whom emigrated with their brother Elisha to Sutton, the oldest, Edward, Jr., born in Salem in 1682, was great grandfather of the present Sibley, Jason, Salmon, Philander, Darius, Alexander, and Chas. V. Putnam of Worcester, and ancestor of numerous others living here. This second Edward Putnam, (oldest son of Dea. Edward,) had seven sons: John,

Stephen, Archelaus, David, Caleb, Peter, and Asa. Of these John was grandfather of Alexander and Charles V.; Archelaus was grandfather of Jason, Sibley and Darius, and David was grandfather of Salmon and Philander. John had four sons: John, Jr., Stephen, Charles and Joseph, the latter father of Alexander and Chas V. Archelaus had three sons: Aaron, born July 13, 1762, father of Jason and Sibley; Archelaus, Jr., born Aug. 17, 1768; Andrew, born Sept. 26, 1773, father of Darius. David's son, Cyrus Putnam, had five sons: David, Horace, Philander, Salmon and Leander. Of these, Capt. Salmon Putnam has four children resident here: Otis E. Putnam, of the firm of Barnard, Sumner & Co.; Samuel H. Putnam, of the firm of Putnam & Davis; Mary L. Putnam; and Persis Jane who married the late F. L. R. Coes. The sons of Philander Putnam, all resident here, are: W. T., Marcus M., Edward F., and George A. Putnam.

Gen. Rufus Putnam's cousin, Isaac Putnam, who settled in that part of Sutton afterwards forming a part of Auburn, had a son, Isaac Putnam, Jr., born in 1762, who came from Auburn to Worcester and married Jan. 18, 1784, Martha Adams, daughter of Charles and Abigail Adams, and granddaughter of Aaron Adams, who was on the first board of town officers in Worcester in 1722. Isaac, Jr., and Martha (Adams) Putnam, who resided on the corner of Belmont and Adams streets, (on the estate now owned and occupied by their great-grandsons, Samuel and Henry Putnam,) had ten children, as follows: 1st, Sally (Baird,) born in 1785, and died in 1850; 2d, Ebenezer, born in 1787, died in 1848; 3d, Joel, born in 1789, died in 1858; 4th, William, born in 1790, and died in 1796; 5th, Charles, born in 1792, died in 1840; 6th, Samuel, (of the firm of Putnam & Converse, quarriers on Millstone Hill,) born in 1794, died Sept. 26, 1861; 7th, Aaron, born in 1797, died in 1800; 8th, William, born in 1799, died in 1822; 9th, Martha, born in 1801, died in 1865; Mary (Blackman), born in 1805, died in 1860.

Samuel Putnam, who died in 1861, married in 1820, Rebecca, daughter of Amos Flagg, and they had three sons, the present William, Samuel, and Henry Putnam, and four daughters.

Joel Putnam, who died in 1858, married first, Thankful N. Salter of Shrewsbury, and second, Ruth Parmenter of Winchendon. Of their children, Isaac died in 1858 aged 43, and one daughter married S. F. Goss.

Jonathan R. Putnam who came to Worcester from New England Village, Grafton, nearly fifty years ago, and married in 1834 a sister of the late Ebenezer H. and George Bowen, is son of John Putnam, and grandson of Zadock Putnam, who emigrated from Salem to Grafton one hundred years ago or more.

Charles L. Putnam, President of the Five Cents Savings Bank, who came to Worcester nearly thirty years ago, and his brother Rev. John J. Putnam, are natives of Chesterfield, N. H., their father, John Putnam, being son of Gen. Rufus Putnam's brother Stephen, consequently Charles L. and John J. bear the relationship of grand-nephews to the general. Chas. L. Putnam's only daughter is wife of Col. John D. Washburn.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Porter Putnam of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his brother Judge Arthur Alwyn Putnam of Blackstone, in this county, both natives of Salem, are sons of Elias Putnam, grandsons of Israel (not the general,) and great grandsons of Edmund Putnam, one of the pioneer Universalists in this country, who held the first Universalist meeting in the old brick School house in Putnamville, Salem, more than a century ago.

John Putnam, born in 1765, son of John and Martha Putnam of Brooklyn, Ct., and a near relative of Gen. Israel, married in 1791 Philura Curtis, and emigrated from Brooklyn to Hinsdale, Mass., where John and Philura (Curtis) Putnam had Henry, Martha, Mary, and Sophia Putnam. Of these, Sophia Putnam, born Oct. 23, 1797, married Jan. 27, 1820, Daniel Nichols, they being parents of Henry Putnam Nichols of Worcester, for the last thirty-five years agent of the Western and Boston and Albany Railroad. Sophia's oldest sister, Martha, married in 1810 George W. McElwain, they being parents of Mrs. Charles Wright of Hinsdale. Mary Putnam married in 1815, Dr. John Kittridge, and Henry married in 1825, Martha Boardman.

THE UPHAM FAMILY.

The Uphams in this country are descendants of Deacon John Upham, who came from England with his wife Elizabeth, Sept. 2, 1635, and settled first at Weymouth. They brought with them four children, Mary, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Hannah, born between 1628 and 1635, their three other children, Phinehas, John, and Priscilla, being born after their arrival, between 1635 and 1642. The family removed to Malden about 1650, where the mother died in 1670, and the father married in 1671 Catherine, widow of Angel Holland of Boston. John Upham, senior, was Deacon of the church in Malden 24 years, and died there Feb. 25, 1682, aged 84. His son Phinehas was the Lieut. Upham, mentioned on page 13, as one of the earliest settlers of Worcester in 1675, who was mortally wounded in the fight with the Indians in December of that year. Lt. Phinehas Upham, born in 1635, married April 14, 1658, Ruth Wood, daughter of Edward and Ruth Wood of Charlestown, and settled in Malden.* In April, 1675, he emigrated with his wife and seven children, Phinehas, Nathaniel, Ruth, John, Elizabeth, Richard, and Thomas, born between 1658 and 1775, to Worcester, where he had a grant of land, and settled thereon. He was Lieutenant of the company headed by Capt. Isaac Johnson, from Roxbury, in the memorable battle of Dec. 19, 1675, with the Indians at Narraganset fort, where so many of our brave officers and men were killed. This happened after the destruction of the first settlements at Mendon, Brookfield, and Worcester. The Indians had collected to the number of three thousand in their chief fort on a rising ground in an immense swamp, a short distance southwest of the village of Kingston, R. I. They were attacked by eighteen hundred troops from Massachusetts and Connecticut with one hundred and sixty friendly Indians. The fort was a work of great strength, composed of palisades, and surrounded by a hedge sixteen feet thick, but such was the vigor of the attacking party in their determination to punish the perfidious savages for their treachery in the destruction of so many of the English settlements in violation of their treaty, that the Indian stronghold was soon reduced, though at a terrible sacri-

*Malden formerly belonged to Charlestown, being incorporated therefrom in 1649.

fice. An entrance being forced, our men sprang instantly into the fort, and after a desperate conflict, achieved a complete victory. Five hundred wigwams containing provisions for the winter were set on fire, hundreds of men, women, and children of the savage foe perished in the flames, and a thousand of their warriors were slain or fatally wounded, besides many hundred taken prisoners, including the Narraganset chief, Canonchet, who was afterwards slain, but King Philip escaped. Six brave captains and eighty others of the English troops fell in the conflict, including Captains Isaac Johnson and Nathaniel Davenport from Roxbury, and Lieut. Phineas Upham of Worcester, besides one hundred and fifty wounded who recovered. Capt. Johnson was killed in the early part of the engagement, his company being among the first to enter the fort, and the command of this company then devolved on Lieut. Upham, who subsequently received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died the following October in Boston, at the age of 41. His grave stone is in Malden. His widow, Ruth, for whom and for her seven children the General Court made ample provision, died in Malden, Jan. 18, 1697, aged 60. The order of the General Court, Oct. 12, 1676, "in answer to the petition of Ruth Upham, widow and relict of the late Lieut. Phinehas Upham," was "that the bills of charges to chirurgeons, doctors, and diet, mentioned in said petition, be paid by the treasurer of the country, and in consideration of the long and good service her husband did for the country, and the great loss the widow sustains by his death, being left with seven small children and not able to carry on their affairs for the support of herself and family, do further order the treasurer of the country to pay unto the said widow ten pounds in or as money."

Lieut. Upham's eldest son, Phinehas Upham, Jr., born May 22, 1659, married Mary Mellen, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dexter) Mellen of Charlestown, and they had seven children: Phinehas, 3d, James, Mary, Ebenezer, Jonathan, William, and Elizabeth. This Phinehas Upham, 3d, married Tamzin Hill, and they were parents of Dr. Jabez Upham of Brookfield, father of the distinguished tory and refugee, Col. Joshua Upham, who led the British troops into New London, Ct., Sept.

6, 1781, when that town was burnt by the traitor commander, Gen. Benedict Arnold. This Col. Joshua Upham, who graduated at Harvard in 1763, was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1765, and was a rising lawyer at Brookfield when the Revolution came on. He married, Oct 27, 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Murray of Rutland, and they had five children, some of whom shared in the father's banishment and exile. Col. Upham left the country at the beginning of hostilities, accepted of the position of colonel in the British Dragoons, and became in 1781 Inspector General of Refugees at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island, N. Y., and while there piloted Arnold's troops into New London. He settled in New Brunswick after the war, practised law at St. John's, and in 1784 was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of that Province. Judge Upham died in London in 1808, aged 67, while on a visit to the mother country, on business connected with the Courts. By his second wife, Mary Chandler, Judge Upham had five children, born in St. John's, their only son being the late Hon. Charles Wentworth Upham of Salem, formerly member of Congress, President of the Senate, and holding other high official positions in this State.

The distinguished tory who led the troops of the traitor Arnold into New London in 1781, was thus great-great-grandson of the brave and gallant Lieut. Phineas Upham of Worcester, who in 1675 laid down his life for his country in the battle with King Philip's savages; but the son of the tory sire was a true representative, in the councils of the nation and of the State, of the patriotic deeds of his great-great-great-grandfather two centuries ago.

Lieut. Phineas Upham's son Thomas, who settled in Reading, had a son, Dea. Thomas Upham, miller, who settled in Weston, shouldered his musket at Lexington and Concord in 1875, and was father of Nathan, Amos, Isaac, Thomas, and Ephraim Upham. This Nathan Upham may be the Nathan Upham of Brookfield, who was father of Pliny Upham and grandfather of Joel W. Upham, who came from Brookfield to Worcester about forty years ago.

Samuel Upham of Malden had two sons, Ebenezer and Samuel, Jr., who emigrated with others from Malden to Leicester about 1750. Ebenezer was a lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Newhall's company which marched from Leicester to Cambridge, April 19, 1775, and was three years in the revolutionary service. Samuel, Jr., was father of Capt. Samuel Upham, who married in 1791, Patty, daughter of Jonas Livermore of Leicester, and in 1800 removed to Montpelier, Vt., where he died in 1848, aged 86; he was grandfather of Hon. William Upham, a distinguished lawyer, and Senator in Congress from Vermont, from 1843 till his death in 1853, aged 62. These as well as Hon. Jabez Upham, member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1807 to 1811; Hon. George B. Upham, member of Congress from N.H. from 1801 to 1803; Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, Congressman from the Granite State from 1817 to 1823; Prof. Thomas C. Upham of Bowdoin College, Me.; Rev. and Col. Timothy Upham; and other distinguished representatives of the family, are unquestionably descendants of Lieut. Phinehas of Worcester, through one or another of his sons Phinehas, John, Nathaniel, or Thomas, as Lt. Phinehas' brother Nathaniel died a few days after his marriage in March, 1662, and there appears to be no account of his other brother John's family. Their sister Mary married John Whittemore, it may be ancestor of the John Whittemore who was one of the earliest settlers in Leicester, and progenitor of the Whittemores in this vicinity. Lieut. Phinehas Upham's son John married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Hayward of Malden.

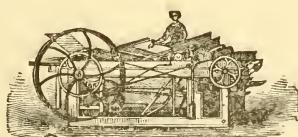
Rev. Dr. Samuel F. Upham, of Springfield, one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers in the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a descendant of the sixth generation in remove from Lieut. Phinehas, Dr. Upham's father Frederick being a native of Dorchester, and his grandfather Samuel and great-grandfather Amos, natives of Malden.

John Upham, (father of Lieut. Phinehas,) was one of the original proprietors of Worcester (or Quinsigamond as it was then called,) who met at Cambridge March 3, 1674, with Gookin, Henchman, Michael Flagg, Richard Dana, Philip Atwood, Thomas Brown, William Taylor, Benjamin Webb, and others,

contemplating settlement here, and agreed to build "according to the model proposed by Capt. Daniel Henchman." This was before any one had settled upon his claim except Ephraim Curtis, who came the fall before.

Lieut. Phineas Upham's grant, comprising more than the fifty acres originally granted to each settler to build upon, was confirmed to him by the Committee "in consideration of the labor, travel, and activity of said Upham from time to time in advancing and encouraging the settlement of said plantation." It was located "in the west squadron or division on the south side of the country road," this road bounding it on the N. N. W., and Mill Brook bounding it on the S. S. E., "being in breadth upon the road to Connecticut about 110 pole, in depth to Mill Brook 90 pole, the side lines running S. S. E. and N. N. W." Precisely where this location was, is a matter of difficult conjecture.

Hon. William Upham of Spencer, formerly in the Massachusetts legislature, who married, in 1853, Lucretia H., daughter of William Pope of Spencer, is a native of Sturbridge, son of William Upham, grandson of Joshua Upham, Jr., and great-grandson of Col. Joshua Upham, formerly of Brookfield.





CHAPTER VII.

Prominent families—the Flagg family—Grout family—and Perry family.

THE FLAGG FAMILY,

Of whom mention has already been made, are descendants of Thomas Flagg from England, a settler in Watertown as early as 1663, and ancestor of all of that name in this country. This Thomas Flagg (or Flag as originally spelled,) was a prominent man of his time in Watertown, and selectman from 1671 to 1678. He died Feb. 6, 1698, and his wife Mary died Dec. 30, 1702, aged 82. Their children were : 1st, John, born June 14, 1643, died Feb. 6, 1697 ; 2d, Bartholomew, born Feb. 23, 1645 ; 3d, Thomas, born April 28, 1646 ; 4th, Gershom, uncertain ; 5th, Michael, born March 23, 1651, died Oct. 16, 1711, one of the earliest proprietors of Worcester in the first attempt at settlement, and married June 3, 1674, Mary Bigelow ; 6th, Eleazer, born May 14, 1653 ; 7th, Elizabeth, born March 22, 1655, married Oct. 20, 1676, Joshua Bigelow, a settler in Worcester and afterwards in Westminster ; 8th, Mary, born June 14, 1657, married June 3, 1674, Samuel Bigelow, a brother of Joshua and Mary Bigelow, above mentioned, and also of the first Daniel Bigelow of Worcester ; 9th, Rebecca, born Sept. 5, 1660, married Nov. 19, 1679, Dea. Stephen Cook ; 10th, Benjamin, (the first Benjamin Flagg of Worcester,) born June 25, 1662, married Sept. 26, 1690, Experience, daughter of Richard Child of Watertown, and was ancestor of five generations of Benjamin Flaggs prominent in our town history, being great-great-grandfather of the present Benjamin Flagg ; 11th, Allen Flagg, born May 16, 1665, died in 1711.

This first Benjamin Flagg, one of the earliest permanent settlers here, who died May 3, 1741, aged 79, had nine children, all born in Watertown : 1st, Benjamin, Jr., born August 25,

1691, married, January 25, 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Fiske of Watertown, and was captain, school-master and sheriff, as well as selectman; 2d, Experience, born in 1693, married, in 1713, Caleb Ball of Concord; 3d, Abigail, born April 16, 1694, married Judge William Jennison of Worcester; 4th, Bartholmew, a sea captain, born in 1699, died in Bristol in 1743; 5th, Elizabeth, born in 1700, married Peter King, alias Rice; 6th, Gershom, born, 1702; 7th, Mary, 1704; 8th, Ebenezer, 1706; 9th, Richard, born May 20, 1708, lieutenant, settled in Holden, where he died November 12, 1799, aged 92, and his widow Grace died there, December 4, 1808, aged 100. Richard and Grace's oldest son, Colonel Samuel Flagg, who was chairman of the board of Selectmen in Worcester for eighteen years from 1790 to 1808, and distinguished for his extensive business enterprises, died here, September 24, 1819, aged 83, and his wife, Dolly, died March 11, 1824, aged 85. He owned an extensive tract of 240 acres of land on both sides of Green street, including the old "Red Mills" and "Fox Mills" water privileges, and last resided for many years, in the house, opposite the "Red Mills," afterwards owned and occupied by Col. Artemas Ward, 2d.

Capt. Benjamin Flagg, (the second one of the name,) who died in 1751, aged 60, was the second sheriff of the county, holding this office at his decease. His wife died November 30, 1760, aged 77. They had six children: 1st, Elizabeth, born May 24, 1717, married Absalom, son of Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler in Worcester; 2d, Abigail, married Samuel Hubbard; 3d, Benjamin, born August 23, 1723, commanded the company of militia, who marched with Col. Timothy Bigelow's company of minute men for Lexington, on the alarm, April 19, 1775, afterwards Colonel in the revolutionary service, filled important town offices, and died in Worcester, October 8, 1818, aged 95, leaving four children, 42 grand children, and 83 great grand children.

This Col. Benjamin Flagg was thus own cousin of Col. Samuel Flagg. The latter had a brother Benjamin, who lived in Holden, and the Flaggs there belong to this branch of the family, the late Dea. Silas and George Flagg, being sons of this Benjamin, and the present Silas and Charles his grandsons.

Col. Benjamin Flagg, whose wife was Abigail, daughter of John Chadwick, had sons, Benjamin, Aaron and Phinehas, and the latter was father of John Flagg, born June 11, 1778; Abel Flagg, born October 31, 1781; and of the present Benjamin Flagg, born June 12, 1790, the oldest male resident, but two, in Worcester, possessing remarkable vigor for a man of his years.

The late Samuel Flagg, machinist, of Worcester, born in Holden in 1784, who removed to West Boylston in 1808, and from West Boylston to Worcester in 1840, where he started an extensive machinist establishment, was son of Jonathan Flagg, who lived in the northwest part of Holden.

The present Dr. Samuel Flagg of Worcester is the only son of Samuel Flagg, formerly a lawyer here, who was the only son of Col. Samuel Flagg. Charles L. Putnam's wife was the doctor's sister.

The late Enoch and Elisha Flagg, bakers, who had an extensive bakery establishment in Worcester three quarters of a century ago on the site of the present Flagg's Block, and their brothers, Marshall and Nahum Flagg, were sons of Isaac Flagg of Waltham, who was great-grandson of the original Thomas Flagg of Watertown.

THE GROUT FAMILY.

Jonathan Grout, great-grandfather of the present Jonathan Grout of Worcester, came here from Sudbury in 1744, and settled upon one hundred acres of land purchased of James Holden on what is now Vernon street, half a mile north of Quinsigamond Village, the same estate having since been in possession of the family for five generations. This Jonathan, born in Sudbury in 1702, who died in Worcester in 1748, was cousin of Hon. Jonathan Grout of Petersham, a distinguished lawyer, and officer in the French and Revolutionary wars, born in Lunenburg in 1737, who was the first representative in Congress from the northern district of Worcester County, from 1789 to 1791, and died in 1807. These two cousins were grandsons of Capt. John Grout, (ancestor of all of that name in this country,) who emigrated from England in 1740, and settled in Sudbury, having three sons,—John, who settled in Lunenburg, Jonathan in Sudbury, and Joseph in Watertown.

The first Jonathan Grout of Worcester by his wife Hannah had three children, of whom the only son, Jonathan, was born June 2, 1744, inherited the paternal estate, and married Anna Harrington, sister of Nathaniel Harrington, then just come to Worcester, the latter being grandfather of the present Francis Harrington. This second Jonathan Grout, who died here in 1828, aged 84, had sons, Jonathan and Francis. The former, (who was father of the present Jonathan Grout,) was a long time school-teacher, familiarly known as "Master Grout," carried on business as a book-binder and stationer in Millbury, had an excellent taste for mathematics, and compiled and published a school arithmetic and several devotional books, much used. His brother Francis succeeded to the paternal homestead, where the latter's son, Jonathan D., now resides. "Master Grout's" son Jonathan is the well known wealthy real estate owner and former bookseller and publisher of Worcester, now retired from active business, whose son, the brave and youthful Lieut. John William Grout, was a lamented victim of the late war, and whose daughter Ellen is wife of Rev. Dr. George H. Gould of the Piedmont Church, Worcester.

THE PERRY FAMILY.

John Perry, great-great-grandfather of the present Capt. Samuel Perry of Worcester, emigrated from London, England, about 1666, and settled in Watertown, he being then 53. He is supposed to be a brother of William, a tailor, born in England in 1606, who was a proprietor of Watertown in 1642. John Perry had a son, John, Jr., who married, in 1667, Sarah, daughter of John Clary of Cambridge, and they settled in Watertown, and had six children: 1st, John, 3d, born March 3, 1670; 2d, Johanna, born Nov. 8, 1672; 3d, Sarah, born July 11, 1675; 4th, born Elizabeth, Nov. 2, 1681; 5th, Josiah, (great-grandfather of the present Samuel,) born Nov. 28, 1684; 6th, Joseph, born January 17, 1690.

The above named Josiah Perry married, Jan. 12, 1708, Berthia, daughter of John Cutler, and they had ten children, all born in Watertown: 1st, Jonathan, Jan. 7, 1710; 2d, Lydia, born Dec. 8, 1711, married John Ball; 3d, Josiah, Jr.,

born Feb. 8, 1714 ; 4th, Ephraim, Nov. 1, 1715 ; 5th, Nathan, (grandfather of the present Samuel,) born May 2, 1718 ; 6th, Berthia, Jan. 31, 1719 ; 7th, Mary, Feb. 13, 1721 ; 8th, Isaiah, Feb. 6, 1723 ; 9th, Dorcas, Dec. 2, 1727 ; 10th, Sarah, 1728.

Of the above, Josiah, Jr., married, March 10, 1736, Elizabeth Harrington, and they had Joshua, born Oct. 25, 1741 ; Josiah, 3d, born Sept. 1, 1743 ; and Abel, born Sept. 11, 1745. Elizabeth, died Sept. 11, 1748, and Josiah, Jr., married, Oct. 17, 1749, Sarah Stowell, sister of Cornelius Stowell.

Nathan Perry, weaver, afterwards deacon, (father of Dea. Moses Perry,) married in Watertown, May 1, 1745, Hannah, daughter of Dea. Nathan Fiske, the latter being grandfather of Rev. Dr. Nathan Fiske of Brookfield. Nathan came to Worcester with his father Josiah in April, 1751, and purchased of Elijah Hedge the estate on Vernon street, now owned and occupied by his grandson, Dea. Samuel Perry. Dea. Nathan and Hannah (Fiske) Perry had eight children, the first three of whom were born in Watertown before the parents came here : 1st, Hannah, born in 1747, died in 1749 ; 2d, Hannah, born in 1749 ; 3d, Nathan, Jr., born March 30, 1751 ; 4th, Sarah, born Nov. 29, 1752 ; 5th, Josiah, born March 9, 1755 ; 6th, Moses, born April 23, 1757, died in 1759 ; 7th, Mary, born March 1, 1759 ; 8th, Moses, born Feb. 16, 1762, afterwards deacon, and father of Dea. Samuel Perry.

Dea. Moses Perry, who succeeded to the possession of the paternal homestead, married, Dec. 28, 1784, Mercy Clark, who died Oct. 15, 1785, and he married, April 26, 1791, Hannah Hall.

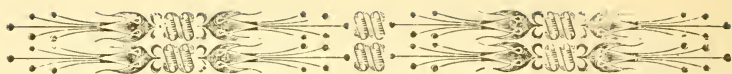
Nathan Perry was deacon of the Old South Church for twenty-three years, from 1783 until his death, Feb. 14, 1806, aged 88 ; his son Moses succeeded him as deacon of the same church for thirty years, and of the Union Church for six years, until his death, March 12, 1842, aged 80 ; and the latter's son, the present Samuel Perry, succeeded his father as deacon for thirty-five years, until the recent changes in those offices. This constitutes the remarkable record of 95 years of successive service as deacons by father, son and grandson, and the hundred years undoubtedly would be completed, had not there been a

change introduced in some of the churches, reducing the term of service of such officers.

Dea. Nathan Perry was many years County Treasurer, succeeding John Chandler, and preceding Samuel Allen, Senior, in 1792. He was also town treasurer and selectman some ten years, previous to 1790.

Of the five sons of Dea. Moses and Hannah (Hall) Perry, three were clergymen, viz., Revs. Baxter, David, and Clark, the only surviving brother being Dea. Samuel, born in 1796, now vigorous and active in his 81st year, who married Hannah, sister of Francis Harrington, their ten children being: 1st, Hannah H., married Elisha Stone of Auburn; 2d, Mary S.; 3d, Joseph S., married Lucy Ann Day; 4th, Julia M., married Wm. J. Baker; 5th, Nathan F., married a daughter of Jasper Tucker; 6th, Lydia, married John W. Jordan; 7th, Harriet N., married George L. Robbins; 8th, David Brainard, Principal of an Academy in Nebraska; 9th, Samuel Payson, married a daughter of Sylvanus Harrington, and resides on Pakachoag Hill; 10th, Moses, married a sister of George L. Robbins.





ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The founders of Worcester made early provision for religious instruction and the education of youth, in accordance with the requirements of the law, although they were jealous of any departure from their own established Puritanic belief and method of worshipping God. Soon after the beginning of the third or permanent settlement, a church was organized in 1716, and a house of worship, rudely constructed of logs, was built in 1717, a few rods south east of the Common, near what is now Trumbull Square. In 1719 a more commodious structure was erected on the site of the present meeting house on the Common. This had at first no tower, or finishing of the interior, except the flooring, and simple benches served for pews. In 1723, a pulpit was set up, and long seats provided, and soon after, galleries were put in. In 1733, it was voted "that the front of the gallery, the pulpit, and pillars be colored and varnished, and the outside of the doors and windows; and the town thankfully accepts the £5 offered by Col. John Chandler towards the same; and being informed that Daniel Gookin, Esq., [then sheriff of the county,] has been pleased to say he would give something towards said work, voted that a committee be appointed to ascertain of him what he would give towards said coloring and varnishing." In 1737, Col. (afterwards Judge) John Chandler, the most distinguished citizen of the town and member of the church, donated a full communion service, a portion of which is still in use by the society, after a lapse of

Ye Plan of ye Lower Floor of ye Meeting-House, 1763.

No. 21. Robert Barber.	No. 20. Elisha and Robert Smith.	No. 19. Daniel and Abel Heywood.	No. 18. John Chaudler, Esq.	PULPIT.		No. 17. Jacob Hemmenway.	No. 16. Francis Harrington.	No. 15. Josiah Harrington.	No. 14. Daniel Ward.	No. 13. Tyrus Rice.		
				Seat for the Aged and Deaf.								
No. 22. Jacob Chamberlin.	No. 48. James McFarland.	No. 49. Daniel McFarland.	No. 50. Town's Pew.	Deacon's Seat.		No. 45. James Putnam, Esq.	No. 46. Gershom and Comfort Rice.	No. 47. Jonathan Stone.				
No. 23. Elisha Smith, Jr.												
No. 24. Isaac Gleason.	No. 51. John Curtis						No. 44 Thos. Stearnes.					
No. 25. Samuel Miller.	No. 52. Josiah Brewer, Esq.						No. 43. John Boyden.					
North Entrance thro' the Tower.	No. 53. Luke Brown.						No. 42. Daniel Boyden.					
No. 26. Josiah Peirce.	No. 54. William McFarland.	No. 55. Benjs Flagg	No. 56. Mathew Gray.	No. 57. James Goodwin	No. 38. Thomas Rice.		No. 39. John Chadwick.	No. 40. David Bancroft.	No. 41. Samuel Curtis.	No. 8 James Nibbols.		
No. 27. Ezekiel How.	No. 58. Isaac Moore.	No. 59. Joseph Blair.	No. 60. Jons. & David Fish.	No. 61. Robert Gray, Jr.	No. 34. Ebenezer Lovell.		No. 35. Asa Moore.	No. 36. John Mower.	No. 37. Thomas Palmer.	No. 7. John Chandler, Esq. Assignee of Asa Flagg.		
No. 28. Samuel Hunt, Assignee of Thomas Cowden.											No. 6. John Mahan.	
No. 29. Israel Jennison.	No. 30. Jacob Holmes.	No. 31. Samuel Mower.	No. 32. John Chandler, Esq.	No. 33. Timothy Palme, Esq.	Entrance by Front or West Porch.		No. 1. Nathaniel Adams.	No. 2. Gardner Chandler, Esq.	No. 3. James Browe.	No. 4. Thomas Wheeler.		
												No. 5. John Chaudler, Esq.

Entered from ye Original and Compared therewith, Pr J. Chandler, Town Clerk.

140 years. In 1743 a small steeple was added to the structure, and a bell weighing 300 pounds, and costing £140, was hung in it. This bell, previously owned jointly by the county and town, had been suspended, for a while, from a tree midway between the Court House and meeting-house, for county as well as town use, and the same bell was undoubtedly used for a time in the next meeting house built, the present one.

September 3, 1749, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended by the church and pastor "to Hon. John Chandler for his present of a handsome folio bible for the reading of the Scriptures," which is another of the valuable relics preserved by the society.

Some idea of the size and interior construction of the old house, which was torn down when the present one was put up, on its site, may be inferred from the subjoined description of the location of the different occupants of seats. May 30, 1733, soon after the edifice was fully completed, inside, Deacons Nathaniel Moore and Daniel Heywood, Lieut. Henry Lee, James Howe, Capt. Palmer Goulding and Major Jonas Rice, who had been "appointed a committee to seat ye meeting house, pursuant to instructions, reported the following appointments," designating a seat for each person named, and his family:

SITTINGS OF THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, 1733.

In ye fore section of ye body—Gershom Rice, John Gray, Benjamin Flagg, John Stearns, Caleb Johnson, John Adams.

In ye second section of ye body—Thomas Haggitt, Wm. Gray, John Smith, James Hambleton, Andrew McFarland, John Clark, Robert Peables, Jacob Holmes.

In ye third section of ye body—Matthew Gray, Alexander McKonkey, Wm. Caldwell, John Duncan, Wm. Gray, Jr., Matthew Gray, Jr., Andrew McFarland, Jr., John Gray, Jr.

In ye fourth section of ye body—David Glise (or Gleason), Abraham Wheeler, Moses Harper, James Thornington, John Battey, Omphrey Tailor, Oliver Wallis, Robert Blair.

In ye fifth section of ye body—James Furbush, John Alicksander (or Alexander), Wm. Mahan, John Stimson, Duncan Graham, John McFarland, Joseph Clark.

In ye sixth section of ye body—John Smith, Jr., John Patrick, James Glasford, Wm. Brown, Wm. Nichols, John Starling (or Sterling), Hugh Calso (or Kelso).

In ye fore section of ye foremost gallery—James Holden, Moses Rice, James Moore, Thomas Moore, Thomas Stearns, Daniel Ward, Jotham Rice, Solomon Johnson, Joseph Crosby, Thomas Gleason.

In ye second section in ye foremost gallery—Samuel Gray, Zebadiah Rice, Joseph Rugg, Eliakim Rice, Matthias Rice, Thomas Hambleton, Matthew Clark, Wm. Temple, Isaac Ward.

In ye fore section of ye long gallery—Richard Ward, Wm. McClellan, Charles Adams, Isaac Moore, James McClellan, Ephraim Rice, Tyrus Rice, Phinehas Rice, Jonas Rice, Ebenezer Flagg, Thomas Adams, Daniel Bigelow, Thomas Parker, Elijah Cook, John Cishiel, Obadiah Ward, Benj. Gates, Robert Barber.

In ye second section in ye long gallery—Patrick Peables, Edward Knight, Jeremiah Rice, Wm. Harris, John McKonkey, Robert Marble, John Peables.

There were thus six sections in the body of the old structure, seating from six to eight families each, or about forty-six families in all on the first floor; a foremost or front gallery of two sections, seating eighteen families, or nine in each section; and a long gallery of two sections, seating twenty-six families. The seating arrangement as thus arranged, was for eighty-nine families, of whom about one-half were provided for in the galleries. As the names of the deacons are not included in the list, it is presumed they had seats of honor, specially provided for them, in front.

These names give us an idea of who were the principal residents here at that period—the then “solid men of Worcester.” Col. John Chandler, son of the first Judge, was then a resident here, being then chairman of the board of selectmen as well as occupant of several county offices, and he was probably given a seat of honor with the deacons.

THE PRESENT MEETING HOUSE.

In 1763 the present meeting house was erected on the same site as the previous one. It was originally seventy feet long by fifty-five feet wide, with twenty-eight feet posts, and

THE FIRST PARISH OR OLD SOUTH CHURCH AS IT APPEARED IN 1871.



had a tower on the north, surmounted by a spire 130 feet high, the whole cost being £1542. The pulpit was on the east side, and there were galleries on the north, south and west sides. There were sixty-one square box pews on the lower floor, that considered the best, or the pew of honor, on the right and almost under the high pulpit, valued at £9, being assigned to Judge John Chandler as an acknowledgment of his donation of £40, the largest sum contributed by any single individual, toward the building of the structure. Immediately in front of the pulpit was a long pew for aged and deaf persons, and just in front of the latter another pew for the deacons, the central aisle leading therefrom to the main entrance on the west side. On each side of the central aisle, midway between the pulpit and main entrance, were seven slips for free seats for those unable to pay, those on the south side for the men, and those on the north side for the women. The sixty-one square pews were all appraised, and the choice of them offered to the people in the order of the amount of taxes on their real estate, respectively, beginning with the highest, the proprietors of the pews thus comprising the wealthiest and leading citizens of the town. The prices paid ranged from £9 to £4 1-2 each.

Though the principal entrance was on the west side, fronting on the "country road," now Main street, there was also an entrance through a porch on the south end toward Park street, and another through the tower on the north end, there being a door on each of the three sides of the tower. The porch at the main entrance had wide double doors in front and a single door on each side. This latter porch gave access to both the floor of the house and the west gallery, and it was from its roof, as his rostrum, that Isaiah Thomas, on the fourteenth day of July, 1776, read to the people, the first time it was proclaimed on Massachusetts soil, the immortal Declaration of Independence, just then received from Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress was in session, that document (in a printed copy of the Philadelphia Gazette) being intercepted here by Mr. Thomas, while on its way by express messenger through Worcester to the headquarters of the Provincial Army at Boston, ten days having been occupied in the journey hither from Philadelphia.

The building committee of the church, chosen May 17, 1762, consisted of the leading citizens of the time: Judge John Chandler, Attorney General James Putnam, Joshua and David Bigelow, Jacob Hemenway, Capt. John Curtis, Samuel Mower, Josiah Brewer, Daniel Boyden, James Goodwin and Elijah Smith. The building was begun June 21, 1763, and the work prosecuted with such energy toward completion that the first public religious services were held in it on the eighth day of the following December, the day assigned for the annual thanksgiving in the Province, when an appropriate historical discourse was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, from 1st Chron. 29: 16, 17.

The framer of the church was Daniel Hemenway of Shrewsbury, a noted church-builder of his time, who also constructed the first meeting-houses in Shrewsbury and Northborough. He was assisted by his brother, Jacob Hemenway, also a carpenter, and a prominent member of this church, whose pew was at the left of the pulpit, a door opening directly therefrom into a cupboard or store-room under the high pulpit, to which Lieut. Hemenway held the key, and in which, though a good temperance man, he kept for the accommodation of the congregation, at noon time, a home manufactured beverage from the choicest products of his orchard. His residence was on a farm of 210 acres on the north side of May street, in the vicinity of Beaver Brook, afterwards owned and occupied by Joseph Patch. His brother Daniel was grandfather of the late Edward H. Hemenway and of Mrs. Dr. Wm. Workman of Worcester.

It is a matter of tradition that the timber for this house was taken principally from the woods, then standing south-east of the Common in the direction of what is now Union Hill, and some of it from Tatnuck.

The old meeting house remained exactly the same for twenty years till 1783, when the first alteration was made in the interior, by taking out four of the back free seats, two on each side of the main aisle, and putting in four new pews in their places, to supply the increasing demand for pews. The work was done under the supervision of a committee of the town, consisting of Hon. Timothy Paine, Hon. Joseph Allen, and Joseph Wheeler,

Esq., Register of Probate. The new pews were sold at a largely enhanced price ; those on the south side of the broad aisle to Daniel Waldo, Senior, who had then just come to town, and Isaiah Thomas ; and those on the north side to Dr. Elijah Dix, and Nathan Patch, an extensive landed proprietor and builder. Twenty-two years later, in 1805, eight more of the free slips were removed, and eight more new pews substituted in their places, leaving two free seats in front for aged people. Judge Benjamin Heywood, Col. Samuel Flagg and Dr. Oliver Fiske were the committee chosen to erect and make sale of these eight additional pews, the purchasers being Dr. John Green, Ephraim and John Mower, Daniel Denny, Samuel Harrington, Edward Knight, Dr. Oliver Fiske and Moses Perry.

A more radical change in the interior arrangements of the structure was made in 1827-8, after the settlement of Rev. Rodney A. Miller, when all the old-fashioned pews gave place to ninety-two modern slips on the floor, and forty-two in the galleries. The ancient high pulpit and sounding board, with the pendant dove bearing an olive branch over the minister's head, disappeared, the gallery on the east side was put in, and a pulpit of more modern construction was placed at the north end of the audience room. The porch upon the west side of the house was at the same time removed, and the wings placed on each side of the bell tower. These changes gave the construction a well appearing northern, instead of the former western front, the entrances thereafter being only at the northern and southern ends. The next alteration was made in 1835, when an addition of twenty-five feet was made to the south end of the house, to afford room for a vestry or chapel room put into the second story over the vestibule or entrance. This change, involving the destruction of the ancient porch at the south end, increased the length of the house to its present dimensions, 95 by 55 feet. In 1846, an arrangement was made by which the lower floor of this addition, which had for eleven years been used as a vestibule, was fitted up for the vestry or chapel room, the organ loft being erected above, with a convenient committee room or study upon the east side of it.

The last change, more essentially modernizing the outside appearance of this venerable structure, was made in 1871, when

the present twelve long tinted windows were substituted for the numerous ancient ones, which had so long admitted the light through their numberless diminutive panes.

The bell, now used, weighing 1975 pounds, was cast by Paul Revere & Sons in Boston in 1802, and our venerable fellow citizen, Rev. George Allen, assisted at the rope in hoisting it to its present position seventy-five years ago, when a lad of eleven. The present tower clock was made in 1800 by Abel Stowell, the noted clock-maker of the last century, whose residence and shop were on the corner of Park and Portland streets, just east of the parsonage of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty.

The old South Church has had twelve settled pastors during the 160 years since its organization in 1716, as follows, averaging 13 1-2 years for each pastorate :

THE PASTORS.

1. Rev. Andrew Gardner, born in Brookline, graduated at Harvard in 1712, was settled at Worcester in the autumn of 1719, and dismissed Oct. 31, 1722, on account of differences with his congregation, growing out of his many eccentricities. He was afterwards settled for three years in Lunenburg, taught school there several years, and removed thence to Charlestown, N. H., where he preached a short time, before the installation of the first settled pastor there in 1754. Records are in evidence that he could fight with muskets as well as with spiritual weapons, as he and his son, Andrew Gardner, Jr., both did valiant service in the French and Indian war, the father serving for some time as chaplain at Fort Dummer. He lived to a very advanced age.

Rev. Mr. Gardner married, while in Charlestown, N. H., the widow of Rev. Joseph Willard, the first minister of Rutland, the latter having been killed by the Indians just before the day fixed upon for his installation, Aug. 14, 1723, at the same time that two of the sons of Dea. Joseph Stevens were slain, and two others taken prisoners to Canada, from Rutland, where they were surprised by the savages while making hay in a meadow. Mr. Gardner received into his family the surviving children of Mr. Willard, William and Joseph, who then became

his step-sons, and educated them with his own children. This second Joseph Willard, Mr. Gardner's step-son, was afterwards taken prisoner with his wife and children, June 7, 1760, by the Indians, and taken to Canada, but were soon returned after the surrender of Montreal by the French.

2. Rev. Isaac Burr, born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1798, graduated at Yale in 1717, settled here, Oct. 30, 1725, dismissed in March, 1745, after a successful ministry of twenty years, and removed to Windsor, Vt. His dismissal arose from differences growing out of his not fellowshipping with sufficient zeal the labors of the distinguished and eloquent revivalist preacher, Whitefield, who went through Worcester on his New England tour in the fall of 1740, preaching in the open air to such numerous congregations that no house could contain them. He was in Worcester, Oct. 15, where he exhorted to an immense congregation on the common, arriving here, the night before, from Marlboro', in company with Gov. Belcher, and stopping at Judge Chandler's. Gov. Belcher, who was much affected with his preaching, advised Whitefield to "go on stirring up the ministers." Mr. Burr was brother of Rev. Aaron Burr, president of Princeton College, New Jersey, and son of Hon. Peter Burr, Judge of Probate and of the Superior Court of Fairfield County, Connecticut, from 1711 to 1724. Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States from 1801 to 1805, was son of Rev. Aaron Burr, and consequently nephew of the minister in Worcester. Rev. Isaac Burr's residence, while he preached here, was in the ancient house, then located on the south corner of Main and Pleasant streets, afterwards occupied by John Nazro, John Foxcroft and others, and still standing on Blackstone street, to which place it was removed some thirty-five years ago.

3. Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, son of Capt. Thaddeus Maccarty, was born in Boston in 1721, graduated at Harvard in 1739, settled three years at Kingston, installed in Worcester, June 10, 1747, and died here after a ministry of thirty-seven years, July 20, 1784. It is a singular circumstance that Mr. Maccarty's dismissal from the church in Kingston, before he came here, arose from differences with his congregation there,

growing out of his sympathy with Whitefield, just then in Plymouth, they having about the same feeling regarding the great revivalist that Mr. Burr had in Worcester. Of the fifteen children of Rev. Thaddeus and Mary (Gatecomb) Maccarty, only the following seven lived to mature age: Dr. Thaddeus, born in 1747, graduated at Yale in 1766, practised in Worcester and in Keene, N. H., married, in 1775, Experience, daughter of Capt. Thomas Cowdin of Fitchburg, and died in Keene, Nov. 21, 1802, where their only daughter, who married John W. Stiles, was born, the latter being parents of Mrs. Alfred D. Foster and Mrs. Henry K. Newcomb; Mary, born in 1750, married, in 1781, Hon. Benjamin West of Charlestown, N. H., previously a school-teacher in Worcester, and died in 1803; Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1753, died in 1823; Wm. Greenough Maccarty, born Dec. 20, 1753, quartermaster in Col. Timothy Bigelow's (15th Mass.) Regiment, and died at Billerica in 1791; Nathaniel, born in 1758, learned the trade of a printer in the Spy office of Isaiah Thomas, afterwards merchant in Worcester and in Petersham, and died at Worcester, Oct. 14, 1831; Lucy, born in 1760, died in 1813; Lucretia, born in 1762, died in 1810. The mother died here, Dec. 28, 1783, the year before her husband. Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty's residence was on what is now Park street, just east of Portland street.

4. Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 7, 1760, graduated at Yale in 1784, installed in Worcester, Sept. 30, 1790, left in 1815, when he was elected President of the University of Vermont at Burlington, where he remained seven years, and died in Glastonbury, Conn., Dec. 4, 1830. His parsonage here was the old mansion on the north corner of Main and Austin streets, afterwards occupied by the late S. H. Colton, and now standing on Grand street.

5. Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, born in Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1790, graduated at Yale in 1815, installed here, July 15, 1816, dismissed at his own request, Nov. 14, 1820, afterwards engaged in literary labors, and author of numerous works, and died at Hartford, Conn., June 4, 1862, aged 72.

6. Rev. Arætius B. Hull, born in Woodbridge, Conn., Oct. 12, 1783, graduated at Yale in 1807, tutor there six years, set-

tled in Worcester, May 22, 1721, and died here, May 17, 1826, after a year's illness from consumption.

At his installation here, the introductory prayer was by Rev. Dr. Reuben Puffer of Berlin, sermon by Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor of New Haven, consecrating prayer by Rev. Daniel Tomlinson of Oakham, charge to the pastor by Rev. Joseph Avery of Holden, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Dr. John Nelson of Leicester, address to the church by Rev. Dr. Thomas Snell of North Brookfield, the concluding prayer by Rev. Micah Stone of Brookfield; and Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury presided in the council. Mr. Hull's two sons, Rev. Joseph D. Hull of Hartford, Conn., and Aurentius B. Hull of Brooklyn, New York, were present at the centennial of the old meeting-house, Sept. 22, 1863, and improved the occasion to visit the grave of their father in the Rural Cemetery.

7. Rev. Rodney A. Miller, born in Troy, N. Y., graduated at Union College in 1821, and at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, ordained at Worcester, June 7, 1827, and after a pastorate of seventeen years, was dismissed April 12, 1844, on account of differences with his congregation, arising chiefly out of antagonistic political views, as parties were then divided, he being a Van Buren Democrat, and the great majority of his hearers, Whigs. After the Free Soil movement of 1848, however, he continued a firm and decided republican in his politics. In 1830, the members of his church organized the first temperance society formed in Worcester, of which Mr. Miller was president. After leaving his pastorate, he resided alternately in Worcester and his native city of Troy, N. Y.,

[Note referring to Nos. 4 & 5 on opposite page.]

At the installation of Rev. Dr. Austin, Sept. 30, 1790, the sermon was delivered by his father-in-law, Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, ordaining prayer by Rev. Ebenezer Chaplin of Sutton, charge by Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Nehemiah Williams of Brimfield, and concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons of Franklin. At the ordination and installation of Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, Oct. 9, 1816, the introductory prayer was by Rev. Benjamin Wood of Upton, sermon by Rev. Samuel Goodrich of Berlin, Conn., father of the pastor-elect, consecrating prayer by Rev. Edmund Mills of Sutton, address by Rev. Joseph Goffe of Millbury, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Dr. John Nelson of Leicester. Besides a volume of doctrinal discourses, Dr. Austin published thirty-three sermons and addresses on various occasions. He collected and published the only complete edition of the works of President Edwards.

where he owned considerable landed property, and died there, Sept. 29, 1876, aged 79. He was nine years a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, from 1843 to 1852.

At the time of Mr. Miller's settlement, nearly fifty years ago, the old house presented almost exactly the same appearance as at its original construction, sixty-four years previous, with the old pulpit on the east side, and the ancient porch and main entrance fronting on Main street. The ordination and installation sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. Warren Fay of Charlestown, the ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. Micah Stone of Brookfield, the address to the people was given by Rev. Dr. John Fiske of New Braintree, the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Dr. Thomas Snell of North Brookfield, and the right hand of fellowship was presented by our venerated fellow citizen, Rev. George Allen, then of Shrewsbury, now the solitary survivor of those who took part in those exercises of half a century ago, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, now of New York, who invoked the divine blessing on those proceedings.

8. Rev. George P. Smith, born at Salem in 1814, graduated at Amherst and Andover, ordained at South Woburn in 1841, installed at Worcester, March 19, 1845; death terminating his connection here, Sept. 3, 1852, while on a vacation for his health, at Salem, at the early age of 38. At his installation here, thirty-two years ago, the introductory prayer was by Rev. Mr. Bennett of Woburn, sermon by Rev. Dr. Thomas Snell of North Brookfield, consecrating prayer by Rev. Dr. Horatio Bardwell of Oxford, charge to the pastor by Rev. Dr. John Nelson of Leicester, right hand of fellowship by Rev. Dr. Elam Smalley of the Union Church, Worcester, and concluding prayer by Rev. Asa Bullard of Fitchburg.

9. Rev. Horace James, born in Medford, May 6, 1818, graduated at Yale in 1840, and at Andover, was settled a few years at Wrentham, and installed at Worcester, Feb. 3, 1853. He was chaplain of the 25th Regiment M. V. during the war of the rebellion, and dismissed from the church here, Jan. 8, 1863. After the war, he was settled a few years at Lowell, at the same time acting as assistant editor of the *Congregationalist*. He

next officiated for several years as Secretary of the Bible Society at New York City, after which he made an extended journey through the eastern countries, while in Palestine contracting a severe cold which resulted in consumption, and finally in his decease, at Boylston, June 9, 1875, aged 59. While pastor he was an active and energetic worker in behalf of temperance and other moral causes. At his settlement here, twenty-four years ago, the installing prayer was by Rev. Rodney A. Miller; sermon by Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Park of Andover; charge to the pastor by Rev. D. R. Cady of Westboro'; right hand of fellowship by Rev. George Bushnell, then of Salem Street Church, Worcester; address to the people by Rev. Dr. Elam Smalley, then of the Union Church, Worcester; and concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Horatio Bardwell of Oxford. But two of the above now survive.

10. Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24, 1834, graduated at Yale in 1856, studied theology at New Haven, Heidelberg and Berlin, and was ordained at New Haven, June 5, 1861; chaplain of the First Connecticut Vol. Heavy Artillery, but resigned on account of ill health after fifteen months' service. He was installed at Worcester, July 2, 1863. During his pastorate the interesting exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the present church edifice, took place, Sept. 22, 1863, on which occasion Hon. Ira M. Barton presided, and a historical discourse was preached by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Walker was an able and eloquent preacher, but ill health compelled his resignation after a pastorate of two years, and he was dismissed Sept. 20, 1865. He was never afterwards settled. He died at Marquette, Michigan, April 10, 1866, at the early age of 31. His wife was Katharine K., daughter of Rev. Dr. Willard Child, who preached the sermon at the installation here of his son-in-law, on which occasion the installing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser of the Central Church, the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Dr. Noah Porter of New Haven, the right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. George B. Bacon, and the address to the people given by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven.

11. Rev. Royal B. Stratton, born in Pottsdam, New York, was a self-educated man, his first eleven years' experience as a preacher, beginning at 21 years of age, being as a Methodist, four years in New York City and seven years as a home missionary on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at Sacramento. He was then settled for four years over a Congregational Church in Great Barrington, after which he was settled in Worcester, Jan. 2, 1867, where he remained five years, resigning in 1872, (dismissed April 25,) on account of ill health, manifesting itself in a tendency toward insanity, which terminated in his decease Jan. 24, 1875, at Worcester. He was an enthusiastic Christian worker and somewhat radical in his views on reform atory questions, resulting perhaps from a lack of evenness of temperament, but he was universally esteemed for the sincerity of his convictions. The exercises at his installation here were as follows:—Reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Wm. Phipps of Paxton; sermon by Rev. Ray Palmer of New York, from Matt. 22 : 42; installing prayer by Rev. Dr. Wm. P. Paine of Holden; charge to the pastor by Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser of Worcester; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Merrill Richardson of Salem Street Church; address to the people by Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Cutler of the Union Church; concluding prayer by Rev. A. H. Coolidge of Leicester.

From July, 1872, to January, 1874, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Wm. M. Parry, from Nottingham, England, afterwards of the Tabernacle Church, Worcester.

12. Rev. Nathaniel Mighill, the present pastor, graduated at Amherst and Andover in 1864, was settled two years at Cambridge and eight years at Brattleboro, Vermont, and installed at Worcester, Sept. 15, 1875, with the following exercises: Introductory prayer by Rev. C. M. Lamson of Salem Street Church; sermon by Rev. George L. Walker, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., from John 8 : 12; charge to the pastor by Rev. A. H. Plumb of Boston; right hand of fellowship by Rev. George W. Phillips of Plymouth Church; charge to the people by Rev. George H. Gould, D. D., of Piedmont Church; closing prayer by Rev. Henry E. Barnes of the Central (Calvinistic) Church, Worcester.

During Mr. Mighill's vacation since Nov. 1, 1876, on account of ill health, the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. L. B. Voorhees, late of North Weymouth.

THE DEACONS.

The deacons of the Old Church, from its first organization, and their respective terms of service, have been : Daniel Heywood, 57 years, from 1716 to 1773 ; Nathaniel Moore, 45 years, from 1716 to 1761 ; Jonas Rice, 5 years, from 1748 to 1753 ; Thomas Wheeler, 21 years, from 1748 to 1769 ; Jacob Chamberlain, 39 years, from 1751 to 1790 ; Samuel Miller, 8 years, from 1751 to 1759 ; Nathan Perry, 23 years, from 1783 to 1806 ; Thomas Wheeler, 12 years, from 1783 to 1795 ; John Chamberlain, 22 years, from 1791 to 1813 ; Leonard Worcester, 4 years, from 1797 to 1801 ; David Richards, 28 years, from 1801 to 1829 ; Moses Perry, 30 years, from 1807 to 1836 ; John Nelson, 22 years, from 1812 to 1834 ; Lewis Chapin, 10 years, from 1833 to 1843 ; Moses Brigham, 4 years, from 1833 to 1837 ; Nathaniel Brooks and Nahum Nixon, each 14 years, from 1836 to 1850 ; John Bixby, 17 years, from 1836 to 1853 ; Richard Ball, 22 years, from 1845 to 1867 ; Allen Harris, 19 years, from 1845 to 1864 ; Jonas M. Miles, 14 years, from 1845 to 1859 ; Caleb Dana, 18 years, from 1851 to 1869 ; Samuel W. Kent and Charles A. Lincoln, each 9 years, from 1861 to 1870 ; L. B. Witherby, 8 years, from 1869 to 1877 ; the present deacons being Alfred Holden, H. H. Merriam, Wm. Finlay and Geo. M. Pierce.

The two first deacons served the longest, and Jacob Chamberlain comes next, himself and son John, occupying the position sixty-one years, and Nathan and Moses Perry, fifty-seven. Deacon Miles had previously officiated in the same capacity over the old church in Shrewsbury some twenty years. Thomas Wheeler was deacon for thirty-three years.

Dea. John Chamberlain, who married Mary, daughter of Capt. John Curtis, (see page 36,) was father of Hon. John Curtis Chamberlain, a distinguished lawyer of Charlestown, N. H., and member of Congress from that State ; and grandfather of Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain of Worcester. Dea. John

Nelson was father of Rev Dr. Nelson, pastor of the old Congregational Church in Leicester for over fifty years.

THE CLERKS.

The Clerks of the First Church during the last three quarters of a century have been : Dea. John Bixby to 1819 ; Henry Wheeler thirteen years to 1832 ; George M. Rice six years to 1838 ; Wm. Greenleaf eight years to 1846 ; Dea. Caleb Dana twenty-two years to 1868 ; Dea. L. B. Witherby six years to 1874 ; C. B. R. Hazletine three years to 1877 ; the present clerk being A. R. Marshall, chosen Jan. 17.

THE MUSIC.

The music in this church for many years has been an interesting feature of the services, being exempt from the frequent changes so common in many churches. The conductors at different times within the last 50 years, have been the late Emory Perry and Edward Hamilton ; and for fourteen years subsequently, Mr. Edward S. Nason, the present teacher of music in the public schools of this city, who officiated both as organist and conductor of a large chorus choir, Mrs. Nason being leading soprano, and her sister, Miss H. A. Taft, the alto. One of the first organists of this church was Mr. B. D. Allen. For the last 12 years, a quartette choir has led the service of song, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Munroe, with Mrs. Munroe as leading soprano. During most of the time, the organists have been Messrs. A. V. Hill of Lowell, Howard E. Parkhurst and C. C. Stearns.

The Organ, one of the largest church organs in this city, and the only one having three manuals, was built by Appleton in 1846, costing \$3000. In 1867 and '68 large improvements were made, of additional stops and new pedals of thirty notes, at an expense of more than \$600.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN EMIGRANTS OF 1718.

Among the earliest settlers in Worcester was a company of Scotch Presbyterians from Londonderry, in the north part of

Ireland. Of the one hundred families that came over in 1718 to escape persecution, then rampant, which pursued them from their original home in Argyleshire, Scotland, across the channel, to the "Emerald Isle," where they remained as long as they could, large numbers of them settled in Worcester, where similar illiberal hostility was manifested toward them by our Puritanic ancestors, who, although reverent worshippers of God themselves, could tolerate no form of manifesting that reverence except such as was ordained by the State. Having formed a religious society here, these Presbyterians met first in the old garison house at the north end of the town, where, and in "God's first temple," the open air, they enjoyed for a time the ministrations of Rev. Edward Fitzgerald and Rev. Wm. Johnston. On their attempting to build a meeting house, which they did on the west side of Lincoln street, just north of "The Oaks," they had hardly completed the frame work of it before the prejudices of the other settlers obliged them to desist, a mob by night demolishing what had been put up during the day, so those who came here to enjoy the freedom of "worshipping God in their own way," were obliged to forego that inestimable privilege, and accommodate themselves to the mode adopted by the majority around them. Some of the persecuted emigrants left and joined their friends in Pelham, Mass., and Londonderry, N. H., but a large party of them remained here, and became contributors to the support of the regularly established church, whose edifice was on the Common. Among those who thus remained after their brethren had left, were the following ancestors of numerous families of their respective names throughout the country :

James McClellan, great-great-great-grandfather of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan ; Wm. Caldwell, grandfather of Wm. Caldwell, sheriff of the county from 1793 to 1805 ; Andrew McFarland, who located about two miles out on the road to Tatnuck, his estate being still owned and occupied by his descendants of the sixth generation, the families of E. F. Chamberlain and Willard Richmond, who married daughters of the late Ira McFarland, great-great-grandson of the original Andrew McFarland whose descendants are numerous among us ; Robert Blair, who lo-

cated next west of McFarland, and whose estate was in the same family for an equal length of time, until sold to the present owner, Daniel Noyes; James Rankin, whose beautiful daughter Anna married Samuel Andrews, father-in-law of Col. Timothy Bigelow, thus making this Scotch emigrant great-great-great-grandfather of Ex-Chief Justice George Tyler Bigelow; William, Robert, Matthew, John and Hugh Gray, ancestors probably of all of that name now in the country, their location here being at first in the north part of the town, on the north side of Lincoln street, between Burncoat street and the Curtis farm, afterwards in the south-east part; Robert Crawford, ancestor of the Crawfords in this country, his location being between Green Hill and Plantation street; Robert Barbour (or Barber), ancestor of those of that name here; John Young and his son David, born near Londonderry, Ireland, who as well as a few other natives of the north of Ireland came over with their Scotch brethren, and introduced here the first potatoes used in this country, both living to very advanced age; James Hambleton, afterwards spelled Hamilton; Robert, John and Patrick Peables, or Peebles; John Duncan, sometimes spelled Dunkin; Duncan Graham, John Clark, John Battey, Wm. Mahan, Andrew Farrand, James Forbush, James Thornington, Hugh Kelso, James Ferguson, Robert Larthog, John McClentick (or McClintock), John McKonkey, James Glasford, James McGregoire.

Many persons distinguished in the history of the town, state and country, are descendants of the above. Genealogical sketches of some of these will form subjects of future chapters.

WORCESTER NORTH AND SOUTH PRECINCTS.

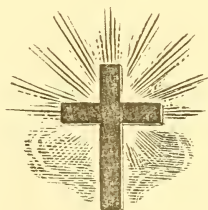
The original territory of Worcester, extending nearly twelve miles north and south, and nearly six miles east and west, was too great for its inhabitants to assemble in one place of worship. What had been previously called Worcester North Precinct, was set off as a separate town, Nov. 3, 1740, and a church was organized there the following year with Rev. Joseph Davis as pastor. June 23, 1773, "Worcester South Precinct" was

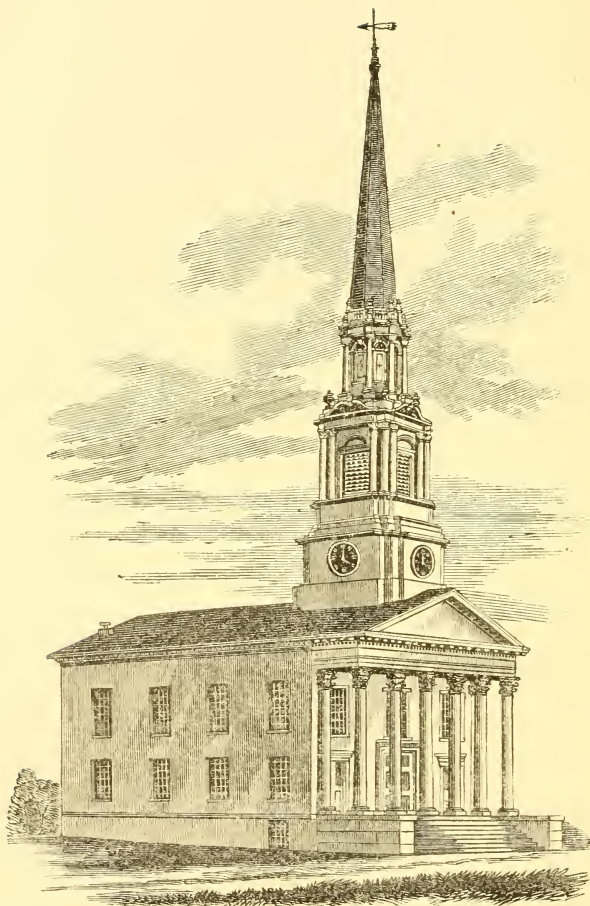
constituted out of some three miles in breadth of territory in the south-west corner of Worcester, including the present Auburn Common, with additional territory from the adjoining towns of Leicester, Oxford and Sutton; religious meetings began to be held there in the spring of that year, at the hotel of Major Thomas Drury, (where now resides the present pastor of the church there, Rev. Elnathan Davis,) and the erection of the present meeting house on Auburn Common was soon after begun, which was completed in 1776, in season to have the declaration of independence read within its walls on the first Sunday after it had been received in Massachusetts. The church there was organized Jan. 26, 1776, and "Worcester South Precinct" was incorporated as a separate town, April 10, 1778, under the name of Ward, changed to Auburn in 1837. The first pastor at the latter place was Rev. Isaac Bailey, succeeded from 1813 to 1828 by Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., now of Bangor Theological Seminary, in his 87th year. The moderator of the first legal meeting held to organize the south precinct, Aug. 17, 1773, was David Bancroft; precinct clerk, Jacob Stevens; assessors and committee first chosen to provide for preaching, and see to the building of a meeting house, Comfort Rice, Jonathan Stone, Alexander Nichols, Benjamin Carter, Andrew and John Crawl, Thomas Scott, James and John Hart, Thomas Drury, Peter Hardy, Wm. Phipps.

At the first legal meeting in Worcester North Precinct, after it was set off as Holden, which was held May 4, 1741, Lieut. Simon Davis, father of the first minister there, Rev. Joseph Davis, was chosen moderator; Simon Davis, John Bigelow and Cyprian Davis, selectmen; Jonathan Lovell, great-grandfather of the present Joseph, Amariah B., John D., and E. H. Lovell of Worcester, was chosen constable for the east end, and James Smith constable of the west end of the newly organized town; James Clark, James Palree and Samuel Hayward, assessors; William Nichols, Treasurer; Abraham Newton, tythingman; James Gray, Jotham Bigelow and David Brown, fence viewers; Jotham Bigelow, clerk of the market; Jas. Gray, Sam'l Bruso, hog reefs; Jos. Wooley, Abraham Newton, field drivers; Samuel Hayward, sealër of leather; James Caldwell and John Child,

deer reefs ; John Bigelow and Joseph Hubbard, surveyors of highways ; Simon Davis, grand juryman.

These names are given to indicate who were the prominent residents of the North and South precincts of Worcester, before any of its original territory of eight miles square had been set off. The John and Jotham Bigelow mentioned were undoubtedly sons of the Joshua Bigelow of Worcester, afterwards of Westminster, alluded to on page 48.





2d Congregational (Unitarian) Church, 1851.
(The present edifice on Court Hill.)



CHAPTER IX.

THE SECOND PARISH (FIRST UNITARIAN) CHURCH.

Until 1785, there existed but one organized religious society in Worcester, the population, numbering at the latter date about two thousand, having for thirty-seven years enjoyed the ministrations of the same clergyman. During the last illness and for a few months after the decease of Rev. Thaddeus Macarty, July 20, 1784, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, son of Dea. Samuel Bancroft of Reading, who graduated at Harvard, in 1778, amid the din of arms of the revolutionary strife, supplied the pulpit of the old South Church, but owing to differences of sentiment on certain points of doctrine, his preaching was not acceptable to a majority of the congregation, and a large minority of Unitarian views, comprising many of the wealthiest and most intelligent members, seceded and formed a new church and society, which began holding meetings the last Sunday in March, 1785, and they ordained and installed Dr. Bancroft as their pastor. Their meetings were for seven years held in the Court House (now the residence of Mrs. George A. Trumbull on Trumbull Square,) until January 1, 1792, when their first house of worship was dedicated, situated just south of the old Antiquarian Hall on Summer street, the old building having been for thirty years past occupied as a public school house. Rev. Zabdiel Adams of Lunenburg preached the dedicatory sermon. At the ordination of Dr. Bancroft, Feb. 1, 1786, the sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Barnard of the North Church in Salem, the charge to the pastor given by Rev. Timothy Harrington of Lancaster, the righthand of fellowship presented by Rev. Zabdiel Adams of Lunenburg, the concluding prayer made by Rev. Dr. John Lothrop of Boston, and benediction was pronounced by Rev. Timothy Hilliard of Cam-

bridge. As this was the first instance in this Commonwealth of a voluntary association for religious worship unsanctioned by the authority of government, it was considered a bold innovation on the usages of the past, inasmuch, also, as until that period, all the inland parishes in Massachusetts had been designated by geographical boundaries. Consequently, great difficulty was experienced in getting churches to assist in the installation solemnities, two churches only in Worcester County, at that time, (those in Lancaster and Lunenburg) being known to favor this liberal movement. At its first organization the new society consisted of sixty-three members, the church covenant being subscribed by twenty persons.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH:

At a meeting held in the Court House, Dec. 1, 1785, the pastor-elect, Rev. Aaron Bancroft, preached, the religious covenant was read, and the following persons subscribed their names thereto, and this was the formation of the Second Church in Worcester: Timothy Paine, Benjamin Flagg, Josiah Pierce, David Bigelow, Joseph Allen, Ephraim Mower, John Mower, Ignatius Goulding, Sarah Paine, (wife of Timothy Paine,) Thankful Mower, (wife of Maj. Ephraim Mower,) Sarah Pierce, (wife of Josiah Pierce,) Abigail Flagg, (wife of Benj. Flagg,) Elizabeth Willard, Dorothy Allen, (wife of Joseph Allen,) Lydia Baldwin, Susanna Fowle, Mary Sever, (wife of Wm. Sever, and mother of Mrs. Gov. Lincoln,) Sarah Paine, Jr., (daughter of Timothy Paine,) and Lucretia Chandler, (afterwards wife of the pastor, and mother of Mrs. Gov. Davis.) At subsequent church meetings, the number of members rapidly increased. The only religious test or creed embraced in the covenant subscribed to, which was drawn up by the pastor-elect, required the members to "walk together as a Christian society in the faith and order of the gospel, as true disciples of Jesus Christ in all good carriage and behavior both towards God and towards man, in charity with all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth, taking the Holy Scriptures as our sole and sufficient rule of faith and practice, and relying on the mediation of Christ for the pardon of our manifold sins."

Among the earliest to add their names to the above list, were Mary and Elizabeth Maccarty, daughters of the old south minister, and their brother Nathaniel was a member of the society. The new society was organized at their first public meeting for religious services, the last Sunday in March, 1785, when Dr. Bancroft received his formal invitation to settle, although the church was not constituted till December following.

Outside of the signers of the church covenant, among those most influential in the formation of the new society were the senior Gov. Levi Lincoln, Judge Edward Bangs, Col. Timothy Bigelow and Isaiah Thomas.

A severe struggle was maintained with the powers of both church and state before the new church and society were legally recognized, but an act of incorporation was finally obtained from the Legislature, Nov. 13, 1787, giving them the right of a separate parish existence.

PARISH MEETINGS.

The first legally called meeting of the members of the second parish, for the choice of parish officers, was held March 9, 1789, in pursuance of a warrant, issued by Hon. Levi Lincoln, senior, to Maj. Ephraim Mower, as one of the principal members of the parish.

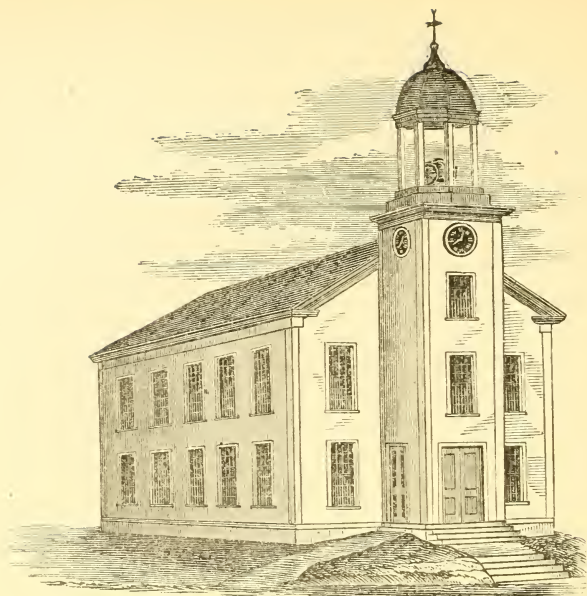
Mr. Lincoln was chosen moderator, and parish officers for the year ensuing were elected as follows: Hon. Joseph Allen, clerk; Capt. John Pierce, Hon. Timothy Paine and Hon. Edward Bangs, assessors; Capt. Samuel Bridge, treasurer; Ephraim Mower, collector; and David Bigelow, Lieut. Josiah Pierce, Col. Benjamin Flagg, Col. Samuel Flagg, and Cornelius Stowell, prudential committee. The meeting then adjourned to March 23, 1789, to consider a proposition from Dr. Bancroft to relinquish one-third of his annual salary of \$500 to equalize the expense of the erection of a meeting-house. At the latter meeting, plans for the house were considered, one reported by the committee adopted, and Capt. John Pierce, Hon. Nathaniel Paine, and Hon. Levi Lincoln were chosen a committee to procure the frame for the meeting-house, and make all necessary contracts for the building of the same,

agreeably to the plan accepted. At the same meeting, Hon. Timothy Paine, Samuel Braser, Capt. Joel Howe, Col. Benj. Flagg and Capt. John Pierce were chosen a committee to inquire on what terms the most convenient spot may be had whereon to erect the meeting house, and report at the adjourned meeting held April 20, following. At the latter meeting, several locations, reported by this committee, were considered, and the meeting adjourned to May 25, and again to June 1, 1789, when it was voted to have the location for the meeting house "between the dwelling house of Hon. Joseph Allen and that of Capt. Samuel Bridge, near the great road." Joseph Allen then lived on the north corner of Main and School streets, where David Curtis, the blacksmith, afterwards resided, and Samuel Bridge lived on the east side of Lincoln street, in the old dwelling, afterwards owned and occupied by Ebenezer S. Geer, behind two venerable elm trees. At the same meeting, Hon. Levi Lincoln, Dea. David Bigelow, Micah Johnson, Col. Benj. Flagg and Capt. Samuel Bridge were chosen a committee to "finally determine where to build, provided it be within the limits mentioned." The spot they selected, (just south of the old Antiquarian Hall, built in 1820,) was about half way between those limits.

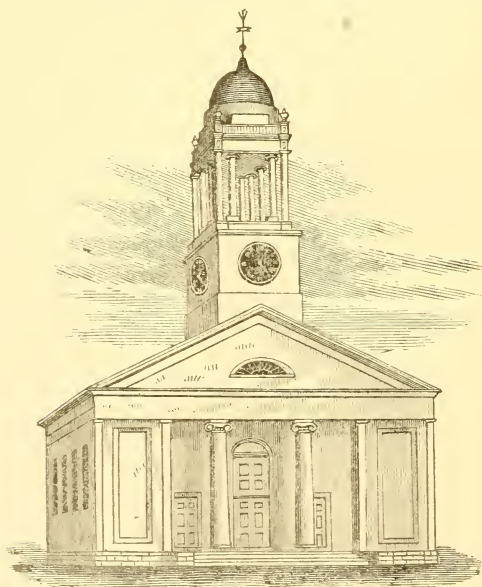
At the second annual parish meeting held April 30, 1790, Dea. David Bigelow was chosen Moderator, and the following parish officers chosen for the year ensuing: Hon. Joseph Allen, clerk; Hon. Timothy Paine, Joseph Allen and Capt. John Pierce, assessors; Capt. Samuel Bridge, treasurer; Dr. Abraham Lincoln, collector; the assessors to be the prudential committee.

At a meeting held Feb. 4, 1791, Dea. David Bigelow, moderator, Hon. Edward Bangs, Hon. Joseph Allen and William Sever, Esq., were chosen a committee to take a deed of the land selected for the church, and it was voted that pew, No. 51, adjoining the pulpit stairs, be for the use of the minister; and that the pews on the lower floor be granted to the persons designated by their respective numbers, each pew holder to pay twenty-four shillings annually from April 1, 1790.

At the third annual parish meeting held April 29, 1791, Hon. Timothy Paine, moderator, and Dr. Abraham Lincoln,



2d Congregational (Unitarian) Church, 1792.
(Now the Summer St. School-house.)



2d Congregational (Unitarian) Church, 1829.
(Occupied the site of the present one, and burned in Aug. 1849.)

clerk, Timothy Paine, Edward Bangs and David Bigelow were chosen assessors for the year ensuing; Dea. Samuel Bridge, treasurer; Samuel Allen, collector; and David Bigelow, Josiah Pierce and Samuel Braser were chosen a committee to make conveyances of the pews in the meeting-house then nearly completed.

The first parish meeting held in the meeting house, was Sept. 15, 1791. Sept. 19, Capt. Samuel Bridge, Maj. Wm. Treadwell, and Isaiah Thomas were chosen a committee to contract for the building of a cupola and vane on the structure.

THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

This first meeting house of the second parish or First Unitarian Society, which began to be regularly used for religious worship with the first Sunday in 1792, was a plain wooden structure, 60 feet by 50, having the same general outside appearance as the old building, excepting the tower which was removed, presents now. It was built by Ignatius Goulding and Elias Mann, according to plans by the latter, and had a bell and tower clock, which were afterwards used on the next church built in 1829. The clock was the gift of Isaiah Thomas. The old structure had sixty-one box pews on the floor, and there were galleries on three sides.

The main or central aisle led from the front entrance to a tier of pews on each side, numbered from one to twenty-five or thirty, even numbers on the north side, and the odd numbers on the south side of this aisle. The south aisle, parallel with the latter, led to a tier of pews on the south wall, and the north aisle led to a corresponding tier of pews on the north wall. A cross aisle also led to pews on each side of the high pulpit.

As put on record by the committee selected for the purpose, the pews on the lower floor were conveyed to the following parties, at the opening of the house, the same sum of 24 shillings annually being paid for each pew :

THE FIRST PEW OWNERS.

No. 1, Palmer Goulding; 2, James Goulding; 3, Benjamin Flagg; 4, Daniel Chadwick and Abner Child; 5, Benjamin

Butman ; 6, Aaron Bancroft, pastor ; 7, Eli Gale and Hugh Kelso ; 8, Nathaniel Paine ; 9, Timothy Paine ; 10, Samuel Bridge ; 11, Isaiah Thomas ; 12, William Sever ; 13, Ignatius Goulding ; 14, Levi Lincoln, senior ; 15, Nathan Heard ; 16, John Stanton ; 17, Wm. Chandler ; 18, Joseph Allen ; 19, Levi Lincoln ; 20, Charles and Samuel Chandler ; 21 and 22, Isaiah Thomas ; 23, Judge Edward Bangs ; 24, Timothy Paine ; 25, Isaiah Thomas ; 26, John Pierce ; 27, Daniel Heywood ; 28, Thomas Chandler ; 29, Isaac Chadwick ; 30, John Walker ; 31, Isaiah Thomas ; 32, Wm. Mahan ; 33, Samuel Rice ; 34, Ephraim Mower ; 35, Daniel Clapp ; 36, Dr. John Green ; 37, Micah Johnson ; 38, David Chadwick ; 39, Samuel Allen, senior ; 40, Clark Chandler ; 41, Nathaniel Paine ; 42, Elias Mann ; 43, Edward Bangs ; 44, Joel Howe ; 45, Nathan Patch ; 46, C. and S. Chandler ; 47, Levi Lincoln ; 48, Dr. Abraham Lincoln ; 49 and 50, Isaiah Thomas ; 52, C. and S. Chandler ; 53, Nathan Blackman ; 54, Ignatius Goulding ; 55, Isaiah Thomas ; 56, Joseph Allen ; 57, C. and S. Chandler ; 58, Joseph Allen ; 59, Levi Lincoln ; 60 and 61, Isaiah Thomas.

As many of the persons above named took each several pews, the numbers against their names would not be a true index of their respective seats, but it is known that Judge Edward Bangs, Isaiah Thomas, the senior Gov. Lincoln, Daniel Waldo, Senior, Stephen Salisbury, senior, and Timothy and Dr. Wm. Paine, occupied pews on the south side of the broad or main aisle, in the order named, and Hon. Joseph Allen, Judge Nathaniel Paine, Capt. John Stanton, Capt. John and Lewis Barnard, and Major Jedediah Healey were on the opposite side of the central aisle. Samuel Allen, senior, Samuel Braser, Lemuel Rice and Nathan Heard had wall pews on the south aisle, and Dr. Abraham Lincoln, Dr. John Green, senior, Maj. Ephraim Mower, Elias Mann and John Walker had pews on the north aisle. Dea. Wm. Trowbridge's pew was next to the stairs on the north side of the pulpit, and Benjamin Thaxter's the second from the pulpit on the south side. The first deacons, Samuel Bridge, David Bigelow and Nathan Heard, had seats specially provided for the deacons directly in front of the pulpit. On the broad stair at the right of the pulpit, sat a Hessian, dressed in minis-

terial attire, named Michael Heinrich Braatz, one of the earliest members of the church, who waited upon the pastor when occasion required. A comparison of the names of these pew-owners with those previously connected with the first parish church, as seen on pages 116 and 117, and the accompanying plan certified to by the then Town Clerk, Judge John Chandler, indicates how large a proportion of the prominent members of the old church seceded to form the second parish.

THE SECOND MEETING HOUSE.

The old structure well answered its purpose for thirty-seven years, until 1828, when a new and more commodious house was erected on the site of the present one. The first movement in this direction was at a parish meeting held Nov. 27, 1827, Dea. Benjamin Butman, moderator, when it was voted "expedient to contract for a new and more commodious house of worship, on a new lot on Main street, between the Court House on the north and the house of Nathaniel Maccarty [where Brinley Block now stands] on the south, the outside walls to be of brick, the whole cost to be not over \$15,000;" and the following persons were appointed a committee to carry this vote into effect, by contracting for the erection of the new structure, and superintending its construction: Frederick Wm. Paine, George T. Rice, Capt. Lewis Barnard, senior, Dea. Alpheus Merrifield, Maj. Rejoice Newton, Col. Pliny Merriek and Col. Samuel Ward.

The committee purchased for this purpose a lot of land of Isaiah Thomas for \$1,000, where the present church stands, on which then stood the dwelling house now in the rear of it, where Dea. John P. Kettell and Calvin Foster, senior, had previously resided. The dwelling house was removed back, ground immediately broken for the foundation of the new structure, and the corner stone was laid Aug. 11, 1828, when an address was delivered by Rev. Alonzo Hill, and religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bancroft.

At a parish meeting held June 29, 1829, Col. Pliny Merriek, moderator, the committee chosen at a former meeting, consisting of Gov. Levi Lincoln, Dea. Benj. Butman, Samuel M. Burnside,

Hon. Charles Allen and Wm. Eaton, to consider what was necessary to be done for the opening of the new house, made their report, stating that it would be ready for occupancy about Aug. 20, 1829, and on their recommendation, Hon. John Davis, Walter Bigelow, Samuel Hathaway, Lewis Barnard, Wm. Eaton, Benjamin Butman and John P. Kettell were chosen a committee to make appraisals of the pews, and make arrangements for the dedicatory exercises, in conjunction with the senior and junior pastors.

This building was 68 feet front by 75 feet deep, and the walls 31 feet high, surmounted with a cupola and tower 125 feet from the ground. There were galleries on three sides, and the floor was divided into 104 pews, arranged somewhat similar to the former house, with the exception that there was an additional tier of pews from both the north and south aisles, making six tiers of pews entered from the middle, north and south aisles, and there were eight pews on each side of the pulpit entered from the aisle running north and south in front of the pulpit. The highest appraised value of any pews was \$300 each, and the lowest \$80, the highest premium paid for any pew being \$54. The amount raised from the sale of all of them, was \$16,000, sufficient to pay for the building of the church, and the land. Of this sum, \$6330 was raised from the sale of the twenty-seven middle or broad aisle pews.

The contractors and builders of the church were Elias Carter, carpenter, and Col. Peter Kendall, mason. At the dedication, Aug. 20, 1829, the exercises, beginning at 11 o'clock A. M., were as follows: Introductory prayer by Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough; consecrating prayer by Rev. Alonzo Hill, colleague pastor; sermon by the senior pastor, Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D.; singing of a hymn, written for the occasion by the senior pastor; concluding prayer by Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D., of Lancaster. The music, including anthems at the opening and close, was under the direction of Emory Perry. Of the sixty-three original members of the society, only eight were living at the time of the dedication of this second meeting house.

This edifice was unfortunately burned on the night of Friday, Aug. 24. 1849, but most of the organ, pulpit and furniture were saved, having been removed, as the building was undergoing repairs.

At an informal parish meeting held in Brinley Hall, Aug. 27, following the fire, to take action concerning the matter, Gov. Levi Lincoln was chosen moderator, and a committee consisting of the following fifteen gentlemen, was appointed to take the subject under consideration, and report at a legal meeting what course to pursue to replace the structure burned: Hon. Levi Lincoln, Hon. Charles Allen, Elbridge Boyden, Wm. M. Bickford, Thomas Kinnicutt, Stephen Salisbury, Jas. Shepherd, John P. Kettell, Charles W. Hartshorn, Geo. T. Rice, Walter Bigelow, Jr., John W. Lincoln, Silas Dinsmore, Fitzroy Willard, Danforth B. Comins.

Several of the other churches offered the use of their respective houses of worship, but Brinley Hall was hired for a while, and then Flagg's Hall was used until the new house was built, the seats in which were arranged as near as possible to the positions occupied in the meeting house, by a committee chosen for the purpose, consisting of John P. Kettell, Charles A. Hamilton, Geo. W. Wheeler, George B. Coleman, and Walter Bigelow, Jr.

THE THIRD AND PRESENT HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

At a parish meeting held Nov. 9, 1849, the committee of fifteen formerly appointed, made their report, recommending the erection of a new structure, according to plans of Sidney M. Stone, architect, of New Haven, which with some modification was adopted, and the structure, (the present elegant and capacious, one of that society,) was erected under the direction of the following fifteen gentlemen as building committee: Ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln, chairman; Judge Charles Allen, Judge Thomas Kinnicutt, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, George T. Rice, James Shepherd, John P. Kettell, Charles W. Hartshorn, Francis H. Kinnicutt, Walter Bigelow, Jr., Wm. A. Wheeler, Fitzroy Willard, Alpheus Merrifield, John Hammond, and Rejoice Newton. Of the above fifteen gentlemen, four only now survive, after a lapse of a little over a quarter of a century.

The new edifice, of chaste and beautiful Corinthian design in its architecture, is of brick, covered with mastic representing squares, and cost a little over \$25,000, which sum was raised by the sale of pews at the opening. Of this expenditure, \$426 was for the bell weighing 2908 pounds, made by Holbrook & Ware of Medway, in addition to the \$348 allowed for the old metal in the bell burned; and \$825 for repairing the organ which originally cost \$2000. The building is about 95 feet front by 100 feet deep, exclusive of the 43 feet added the following year to the rear, for a vestry, &c. The principal builder was Joel Wilder, mason.

At the annual parish meeting held March 17, 1851, Judge Thomas Kinnicutt, moderator, it was voted to divide the \$8000 received from the insurance on the house burned, between the parish and the holders of pews in the former house, \$2447 of it to be retained by the parish, and the remainder to the pewholders in proportion to the prices paid. A committee consisting of the following seven gentlemen were chosen to appraise the pews in the new house: Ex-Gov. John Davis, George T. Rice, Wm. M. Bickford, Albert Brown, John Hammond, Silas Dinsmore, and D. B. Comins. Of the aggregate of \$25,100 raised, \$10,470 was from the thirty-six pews opening into the center aisle; \$6,290 from the thirty-six adjoining pews opening into the side aisles; \$4,570 from the thirty-six pews opening from the north and south walls into the north and south aisles; \$1,420 from the ten pews on the west end; and \$2,350 from the forty pews in the gallery. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, George T. Rice, and Dea. Alpheus Merrifield were chosen the committee to make sale of the pews, the day following the dedication.

The new house was dedicated March 26, 1851, with the following exercises: Introductory prayer by Rev. E. B. Wilson, then of Grafton, now of Salem; reading of Scriptures by Rev. Hasbrouck Davis, son of Gov. John Davis, now deceased; hymn, composed for the occasion by Rev. E. H. Sears, D. D., of Wayland, formerly of Lancaster, now deceased; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Edward E. Hale, then of the Church of the Unity, Worcester; concluding prayer by Rev. Samuel Clarke of Uxbridge; hymn, composed by Rev. John Pierpont of Medford; benediction by the latter.

The musical exercises on the occasion were under the direction of S. R. Leland.

The vestry addition, or chapel, was dedicated Dec. 12, 1852.

THE FIRST PASTOR.

The first pastor, Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D. D., who officiated for nearly fifty-four years, until his decease, Aug. 19, 1839, aged nearly 84, was sole pastor for forty-three years, until the ordination of his colleague, Rev. Alonzo Hill, in 1827. Dr. Bancroft was a man of remarkable character for ability and influence, and left the impress of his strong mind upon the age in which he lived, as well as upon the community in which he so long resided, as a theologian, scholar, and preacher of liberal views, at the outset of the great controversy between Orthodox and Unitarians, being himself one of the earliest pioneers of the latter. The next year after he was settled here, he was married, Oct. 24, 1786, to a member of his church, Lucretia Chandler, daughter of the last Judge John and Dorothy (Paine) Chandler, the nuptial ceremonies being performed by a distinguished member of his church, Hon. Joseph Allen. They had thirteen children:

1. Henry Bancroft, born Oct. 8, 1787, died Oct. 26, 1817, was an East India sea captain, and as sailing master commanded one of Commodore McDonough's ships when he gained the victory, Sept. 3, 1814, on Lake Champlain;
2. John Chandler Bancroft, born June 27, 1789, was also an East India sea captain, and died at sea in 1821;
3. Eliza Bancroft, born Feb. 17, 1791, died Jan. 24, 1872, married March 28, 1822, Hon. John Davis, for thirty years in public life as Representative in Congress, Governor and U. S. Senator, from 1824 to the year before his death, April 19, 1854, their five sons being Hon. John C. B. Davis, assistant Secretary of State and U. S. Commissioner at Geneva,—Gen. Hasbrouck Davis who distinguished himself in the late war, and was wrecked in the "Cambria," Oct. 10, 1870,—George H., Horace and Andrew McFarland Davis;
4. Mary Bancroft, born June 1, 1793, died Oct. 11, 1844;
5. Caroline Bancroft, born April 23, 1795;
6. Thomas Chandler, born 1796, lived in Paxton;
7. Jane Putnam Ban-

croft, born Nov. 12, 1798, married Oct. 2, 1828, Donati Gherardi of Northampton, and had five children ; 8. Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, born Oct. 3, 1800, graduated at Harvard in 1817, studied in Germany, and traveled extensively in Europe, has been Secretary of the Navy, minister to England, Prussia, &c., married first Sarah Dwight, and second, Betsey Davis, widow of Alexander Bliss, law partner of Daniel Webster, and has had five children, one of whom, Aaron Bancroft, was lieutenant and master in the United States Ship Niagara at the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in 1858 ; 9. Lucretia Bancroft, now the only surviving daughter, born May 19, 1803, married, 1852, Welcome Farnum, an extensive manufacturer, at Blackstone, Mass. ; 10. Charles Bancroft, born Feb. 18, 1805, died Dec. 23, 1838 ; 11. Sarah Bancroft, married, Jan. 21, 1836, Hon. John R. Blake of Brattleboro, Vt. ; 12. Dorothy, died young ; 13. Anne Bancroft, born Oct. 31, 1809, married Dr. Charles Ingalls, professor in Jackson College, Louisiana.

Besides his well known work, "Life of Washington," and a volume of twenty-nine doctrinal discourses, Dr. Bancroft published some thirty six of his discourses, orations and sermons, delivered on public occasions, including one on the termination of fifty years of his ministry, Jan. 31, 1836.

Dr. Bancroft was a member of the Board of Trustees of Leicester Academy for thirty-one years, from 1800 to 1831, and President of the Board during the last thirteen years of that time ; President of the Worcester County Bible Society, and of the American Unitarian Association from its organization in 1825 till 1836 ; and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Piety and Charity ; Vice President of the American Antiquarian Society from 1816 to 1836, and an officer of various other similar organizations. He received the degree of D. D. from Harvard University in 1810.

John Adams in a letter dated Jan. 24, 1823, expressed himself as follows in regard to a series of doctrinal discourses, just preached by Dr. Bancroft, which had been printed, and a copy sent to the venerable Ex-President at Quincy, then in his 88th year : "I thank you for the gift of a precious volume. It is a chain of diamonds set in links of gold. I have never read, nor

heard a volume of sermons better calculated and adapted to the age and country in which it was written. How different from the sermons I heard and read in the town of Worcester from the year 1755 to 1758. Your twenty-nine sermons sent to me, have expressed the result of all my reading, experience and reflections, in a manner more satisfactory to me than I could have done in the best days of my strength."

Dr. Bancroft resided first in the house now occupied by the family of the late Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton on Salisbury street, afterwards in the house now of John B. Pratt on the same street, and lastly and for much the longest period on the easterly side of Main street, between Thomas and Central streets, the latter estate being now owned by L. R. Hudson, who remodeled the old mansion many years ago, for stores.

THE FIRST BAPTISMS.

The first children christened were, Oct. 20, 1785, Martha, daughter of Hon. Levi and Martha (Waldo) Lincoln, (afterwards wife of Hon. L. M. Parker of Shirley, and mother of Mrs. F. H. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Joseph Mason of Worcester,) and Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. William and Mary Treadwell. This being previous to the organization of the church and the ordination of the pastor, the ceremony was performed by Rev. Timothy Harrington of Lancaster. Among the earliest christened by Dr. Bancroft were, May 21, 1786, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy Allen, and Nancy, daughter of Dea. Nathan and Anna Heard; and subsequently the following children of Hon. Joseph Allen: Nov. 29, 1789, Samuel; Dec. 19, 1790, William; Feb. 5, 1792, George; Aug. 11, 1793, Maria; Oct. 12, 1794, Charles, member of Congress, Judge, &c.; and Jan. 20, 1799, James. Of these we have the happiness to have one still among us, the venerable Rev. George Allen. Dr. Bancroft's daughter Eliza, (wife of Gov. Davis,) was christened Feb. 20, 1791, and her brother George (the historian) Oct. 5, 1800. Of the late Gov. Lincoln's brothers, Daniel Waldo was christened March 10, 1784; John Waldo, July 8, 1787; Enoch, (afterwards Governor of Maine), Jan. 4, 1789; William, the historian, Oct. 4, 1801. Gen. Nathan Heard, son of Dea. Nathan and Anna Heard, was christened by Dr. Bancroft,

March 28, 1790, and still survives in his 88th year, the oldest male resident in Worcester, except one. George Curtis, son of David and Susanna Curtis, and father of George William Curtis, was christened March 6, 1796.

THE SECOND PASTOR.

The second pastor, Rev. Alonzo Hill, D. D., was ordained and installed as colleague with Dr. Baneroft, March 28, 1827, on which occasion the exercises were: Invocation and reading of Scriptures by Rev. Alexander Young, D. D., of Boston; prayer by Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., of Dorchester; sermon by Rev. John Brazer, D. D., of Salem; ordaining prayer by Rev. John Thornton Kirkland, D. D., President of Harvard University; charge to the pastor-elect by the senior pastor, Rev. Dr. Baneroft; right hand of fellowship by Rev. George Ripley, then of Purchase Street Church, Boston, now of the New York *Tribune*, and the only survivor of those who took part in those exercises of half a century ago; address to the people by Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D. D., of Lancaster; concluding prayer by Rev. Isaac Allen of Bolton.

Dr. Hill was born in Harvard, June 20, 1800, son of Oliver Hill. He was prepared for College at Groton Academy, graduated at Harvard University in 1822, was then tutor in Leicester Academy till 1824, and graduated for the ministry at Harvard Theological School in 1826.

In order to accept of the invitation to settle here, Dr. Hill declined similar invitations which he had received from the Unitarian Societies of Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. He officiated as sole pastor, with unusual acceptance, during the long term of forty-two years, and as senior pastor with his colleague and successor, Rev. E. H. Hall, two years more, until his decease, Feb. 1, 1871, making forty-four years in all, which, added to the long pastorate of his predecessor, Dr. Baneroft, constitutes the long period of ninety-eight years served by both, including the twelve years from 1827 to 1839 during which they officiated together as senior and junior pastors.

On the last Sunday, Feb. 7, 1869, previous to the installation of his colleague, Dr. Hill preached an interesting discourse, on the close of his active ministerial labors, comprising an

earnest and feeling sketch of his forty-two years of service, making appropriate allusion to the fact as indicative of unity, that during the eighty-four years since the formation of the church, only two pastors had been settled. Alluding to the changes which had taken place since his own installation, he said that of a church of 180 families in 1827, he could count only seven men and seven or eight women still living in 1869.

Dr. Hill received the degree of D. D. from Harvard College in 1851, and was one of the Board of Overseers of that institution from 1851 to 1854, besides filling other prominent positions. He published some twenty-five sermons and discourses delivered on public occasions, in his own pulpit and elsewhere, including one on the close of his pastorate of a quarter of a century, in 1852, and another on his fortieth anniversary, in 1867.

Dr. Hill married, Dec. 29, 1830, Frances Mary Clark, daughter of Hugh Hamilton Clark of Boston. His widow and a daughter and a son survive him, the latter, Hamilton Alonzo Hill, born in 1832, being a resident of Hyde Park, and a member of the mercantile firm of Hill, Clark & Co., of Boston.

The first child christened by Dr. Hill, was, May 6, 1827, Caroline Cutler, daughter of Capt. Ephraim and Caroline Mower.

Dr. Hill's funeral, Feb. 4, 1871, in the church, was attended by a large concourse of citizens, among those who took part in the services, being Revs. Edward E. Hale and Rush R. Shippen of Boston, formerly of the Church of the Unity in Worcester, and the pall bearers were from the oldest members of his congregation, Dea. John P. Kettell, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Capt. John Barnard, Charles A. Hamilton, Dr. George Chandler, F. H. Kinnicutt, Walter Bigelow, and Charles H. Whiting. On the following day, (Sunday) a memorial discourse was preached by his colleague, Rev. Edward H. Hall.

Dr. Hill's residence, while pastor, was on the beautiful estate on the easterly side of Lincoln street, next south of that of Gov. John Davis. His delightful grounds were the scene of numerous Sunday School and other gatherings of members of his congregation, which will be long remembered.

THE THIRD AND PRESENT PASTOR.

Rev. Edward Henry Hall, (son of Rev. Edward Brooks Hall, D. D., settled minister in Providence from 1832 to 1836,) graduated at Harvard University in 1851, and at Harvard Divinity School in 1855, traveled in Europe a few years, and was ordained at Plymouth in 1859, where he preached till 1867. He came to Worcester in 1869, and was installed colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Hill, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, with the following exercises: Original anthem, "Awake, put on thy strength," composed by C. C. Stearns, organist and director of the choir, and inscribed to the new pastor; reading of Scriptures and introductory prayer by Rev. A. M. Knapp, successor of the late Rev. Dr. Hall at Providence; sermon by Rev. Nathaniel Hall of Dorchester, uncle of the pastor-elect, from Acts 4: 32; installing prayer by the senior pastor, Rev. Dr. Hill; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Rush R. Shippen, pastor of the Church of the Unity. In consequence of the illness of Rev. Edward E. Hale of Boston, who was to deliver the address to the people, that part of the exercises was omitted, and the concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D., of Northborough. Subsequent to the services in the church, the congregation repaired to the vestry, where, after a collation had been partaken of, brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hill, Rev. Dr. Allen of Northborough, Rev. E. A. Horton of Leominster, Rev. R. R. Shippen and S. S. Green, Esq., of Worcester.

Mr. Hall has given on Sunday evenings several series of very able lectures on doctrinal, practical and moral topics, one series of which, entitled "Orthodoxy and Heresy in the Christian Church," were printed in 1874, comprising a volume of 212 octavo pages.

The salaries of the pastors of this church have aggregated from year to year, about the same as at the first parish, at the same period, having gradually risen from the \$500 originally paid to Dr. Bancroft, to \$3000 at the present time to Mr. Hall.

THE DEACONS.

The first two deacons, elected May 17, 1786, were Samuel Bridge and David Bigelow, the former serving thirteen years,

and the latter twenty-one years, until their decease ; the next, Nathan Heard, (father of the present Gen. Nathan Heard,) eighteen years from 1799 ; Wm. Trowbridge, twenty years from 1807 ; Jeremiah Robinson, ten years from 1817 ; Alpheus Merrifield, twenty years from 1827 ; Benjamin Butman, thirteen years from 1827 ; John P. Kettell, thirty-five years from 1839, until his decease in 1874, the longest term of any ; Chas. A. Hamilton, sixteen years from 1847 ; and Phinchas Ball and John C. Otis, the present deacons, since Nov. 1, 1863.

Dea. Wm. Trowbridge was nephew of Edmund Trowbridge of Newton, successively Attorney General and Chief Justice of Massachusetts from 1749 to 1775. Dea. David Bigelow was brother of Col. Timothy Bigelow.

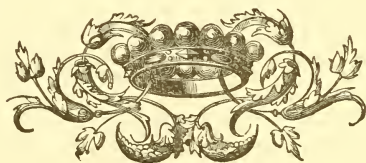
PARISH CLERKS.

The clerks of the second parish, from the first, have been successively : Hon. Joseph Allen, Dr. Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Payson, (afterwards master of the Franklin Grammar School in Boston,) and Daniel Waldo, Jr., to 1800 ; followed by Samuel Allen, senior, Jeremiah Robinson, Enoch Flagg, Sewall Hamilton, and Samuel Allen, Jr., to 1816 ; William Jennison, fourteen years to 1830 ; Fred. Wm. Paine, Charles A. Hamilton, Edward Lamb, Edwin Conant, and Nathaniel Eaton, successively to 1839 ; George W. Wheeler, eighteen years to 1857 ; George G. Burbank, sixteen years to 1873 ; and Frederick W. Ward since the latter date.

THE MUSIC.

The first conductor of music in this church, after the purchase of its first organ in 1836, was Emory Perry, who also officiated as organist until 1839, when S. R. Leland succeeded Mr. Perry as organist, and soon afterwards took his place as conductor, in which capacity Mr. Leland served for some twelve years. The latter was succeeded by Alexander Stocking in 1852, the choir being under his direction until 1867. The organists serving under Mr. Stocking were : Charles F. Cushman, Henry W. Eades, Daniel W. Kimball, Eugene Thayer and C. Henshaw Dana, Messrs. Thayer, Dana, and Eades being very

distinguished. Miss Ellen M. A. Whiting was the soprano for about eleven years, she being succeeded by Miss Jenny Twichell, (now Mrs. Kempton,) the latter being succeeded by Miss Emma Weeks of Lowell, all sopranos of the first order. Miss Delia Metcalf was contralto for some eight or nine years, and was succeeded by Mrs. Woodecock. F. J. Lawrence was basso eight years or more, also E. B. Fairbanks and Anson Cutting. C. C. Stearns succeeded Mr. Stocking as conductor and organist for three or four years, when Mr. Stocking again took the conductorship, with Miss Fanny Childs as soprano, Miss Fanny Putnam as contralto, and Henry B. Keith as organist, the latter being succeeded by C. P. Morrison as organist and conductor. The present conductor is B. T. Hammond, with Walter Ingalls as organist, Miss Anna Brierly as soprano, and Miss Agnes Stone as contralto.



CHAPTER X.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Previous to 1795, there were but three persons of the Baptist persuasion in the town of Worcester: the first Dr. John Green, son of the founder of the church in Greenville, Leicester; Amos Putnam, a member of the Baptist Church in Charlton; and Dolly Flagg, wife of Col. Samuel Flagg. In the spring of 1795, James Wilson, a member of the Baptist Church in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England, removed to this country, in order that he might enjoy more fully the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and took up his abode in Worcester, making the fourth Baptist in the place, where he exerted a wide influence during his residence here of nearly forty years, being postmaster for thirty one years, and the first deacon of the church.

During the long period between 1795 and 1812, however, there appear to have been no new converts, here, to this faith, although there was occasional preaching at the house of James Wilson; and the decease of the three others named left him the only Baptist in the town at the beginning of the year 1812. The preaching at the old South Church by Dr. Austin, was calculated to hinder, instead of advance, the progress of the new faith, he professing to consider it a dangerous, and even a ruinous heresy. Dr. Austin not only denied his pulpit to the preachers of this class of Christians, but frequently took occasion to declaim against their religion before his congregation.

During the year 1812, however, through the instrumentality and efforts of James Wilson, the attendance at Baptist gatherings became more numerous, and great progress was made as the result of the preaching of Elders William Bentley of Tiver-

ton, R. I., Caleb Green of Newport, John Leland of Grafton, Luther Goddard of Shrewsbury, Thomas Baldwin of Boston, Caleb Blood of Portland, Me., David Pease of Belchertown, Jason Livermore of Malden, and others, at the residences of James Wilson and William Rice,* and at various school-houses in the town, alternately. Sunday, May 31, 1812, Elder Bentley, then pastor at Tiverton, R. I., who had been preaching here for several weeks, gave three discourses in the old school-house on the Common, which stood on the south-east side, fronting Salem Square, to a crowded audience, and during the afternoon Rebecca Parsons and John M. Hunt were baptized, this being the first time the ordinance of baptism by immersion was administered in Worcester. Two sermons against the Baptists followed on the next Sunday from Rev. Dr. Austin in the old South Church,† in consequence of which Elder Bentley was induced to return again to Worcester, and preached Friday evening, June 26, at the house of Wm. Rice, from Rev. 11: 6, and at the school house on the Common the following Sunday, when the ordinance of baptism was administered in the afternoon, at Col. Samuel Flagg's mill pond, (on Green street,) to William Rice, Patty Rice, Thompson Kimberly, Deborah Kimberly, Hannah Hall and Solomon Parsons.

During the following month of July, the number of meetings at private residences and school houses increased, and Elder Bentley came again and preached on Sunday, July 29, in the school house at Tatnuck. As stated in the records of James Wilson, the first clerk as well as deacon, who did so much for the formation of the church here, the house was filled with attentive hearers, among them Dr. Austin, who rose after the sermon was finished, and said to the congregation that "the leading doctrines of Elder Bentley, in the discourse just delivered, were the same he had preached among them for two and twen-

* This is the William Rice alluded to on page 49. He removed with his family to Hartford, Ct., in 1816.

† In the first of these two sermons the Baptists were called "a sneaking set who hovered about the suburbs, not daring to come into the centre of the town," in allusion to their meeting in outer district school houses. In the other discourse, (records Dea. Wilson) "the Rev. Dr. railed against what he was pleased to denominate the audacity of the Baptists in approaching the drop-pings of his sanctuary," alluding to their holding a meeting on the Common.

ty years." Monday, July 30, the hall over the centre school-house was opened for public worship by the Baptists, with a discourse by Elder David Pease of Belchertown, and this place was occupied for their regular place of worship till their meeting house was built, the following year. Tuesday evening, July 31, Elder Bentley preached in what was then known as Gates' school-house in the east part of the town, corner of Bloomingdale road and Plantation street, (afterwards known as the pond district,) and Dr. Austin, who attended, took exception to the expositions of Scripture given by Elder Bentley, and a long discussion ensued, this being the last time Dr. Austin attended their meetings. Elder Bentley, in the course of his sermon, taking his text from the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th verses of Paul's epistle to the Hebrews, made the remark that "there would be a great shaking among the churches—that the whore of Babylon must come down. In the text, he said, two speakers were alluded to; first, Moses and the prophets, by whom God spake on earth,—and Christ and his apostles, by whom God spake from Heaven." Dr. Austin interposing, and being allowed to give his exposition of the text, a conference or discussion ensued, of which the following account is given by Dea. Wilson :

"Elder Bentley—The only difference between you and me is, that you conclude Moses spoke in his own name and strength, whereas I believe he spoke in the name and by the power of the Most High.

"Dr. Austin—You seem to have construed this remark of the apostle in verse 27, "Yet once more, signifieth the removing of things that are shaken," as alluding to the downfall of Babylon? Pray, sir, by this allusion to the downfall of Babylon, did you intend my church?

"Elder Bentley—I intended no particular allusion to your church. I spoke only of the downfall of Babylon, and permit me to ask if you do not believe that Babylon will fall, and is even now falling?

"Dr. Austin—Yes.

"Elder Bentley—So far, then, we agree.

"Dr. Austin—Do you consider my church a church of Christ?

"Elder Bentley—I know nothing of your church.

"Dr. Austin—Why, Mr. Bentley, do you not answer me?

"Elder Bentley—If you wish to know what I understand by the church of Christ, I will readily explain it to you. It is an association of believers who receive baptism by immersion. Now, sir, if your church corresponds with this explanation, it is then in my opinion a church of Christ.

"*Dr. Austin*—Do you believe me to be a minister of Christ?

"*Elder Bentley*—Were I to answer that question, sir, Solomon would call me a fool; for I never heard you preach, nor have I ever seen a sermon of yours; and Solomon says, "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him." However, sir, I have understood from my distant friends, that you preach sound doctrines.

"*Dr. Austin*—Why did you not call upon me, on your first arrival in the town of Worcester?

"*Elder Bentley*—I am happy in this opportunity of answering that question: On my first arrival at Worcester, I found myself in the midst of strangers. I was not acquainted with any person in the town. A lecture being appointed to be held at brother Wilson's house, I called upon that gentleman, and inquired if he thought you would open your meeting-house for me to preach in.

"Brother Wilson replied, he did not think you would, for that Elder Caleb Green, some time ago, upon a similar application, was refused, because he was a close communionist. Now, sir, as you refused your meeting-house to Elder Green, so I had every reason to believe that a like application from me would meet with a like refusal from you. It was for this reason, sir, that I did not call upon you."

To this last speech of Elder Bentley, Dr. Austin made no reply, but left the school house with great apparent mortification and uneasiness, records Dea. Wilson.*

Sunday, Aug. 2, Elder Bentley preached three times in the hall, and from that time regular religious services were held every Sunday, by different preachers, besides frequent meetings

* The character of this discussion may have been looked upon in a different light by Dr. Austin, from what is here represented by Elder Bentley. However decided may have been their theological antipathies at this time, these two distinguished and able representatives of their respective denominations, subsequently became warm friends before leaving Worcester, which they did at nearly the same time, in 1815. Rev. Dr. R. E. Pattison, a member of Dea. Wilson's household by marriage with his daughter, made the following statement in reference to this matter: "It is due to the memory alike of Dr. Austin and of Deacon Wilson, as well as to the honor of religion, which seeks and promotes peace, to state what is not generally known: that when Dr. Austin discovered his error he was as magnanimous as he had been tenacious. After further acquaintance with Dea. Wilson, and that growing band of Christians who gathered around him in that enterprise, on seeing their love for evangelical truth and the pure and undefiled religion which was the fruit of their labors, he sought an interview with Dea. Wilson, and in the language of my informant, "with tears" acknowledged his mistake. He claimed sincerity, as acting from no motive but fidelity to what he deemed truth and the interest of religion. Few men could more readily appreciate such an honest conviction of duty, though erroneous, or would more heartily have forgiven the offender, than Dea. Wilson. Previous to this interview, and as they understood each other better, there had been springing up not only between the two eminently godly men, but between their families, a kindly feeling which at a later period ripened into respect and affection."

at other times. Oct. 30, 1812, Elder Wm. Bentley, by unanimous request, returned to Worcester to take the pastoral charge of the church here when constituted.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

At a meeting, on Thursday, Nov. 5, of the brethren and sisters, at the house of James Wilson, Elder Bentley, moderator, and James Wilson, clerk, it was unanimously voted to form themselves into a church, a confession of faith and form of church government drawn up by brother Wilson were adopted, and this was the constitution of the First Baptist Church in Worcester. Wednesday, Dec. 9, was set apart for the public exercises in recognition of the new church and the installation of its pastor, at which the First Church in Providence, the Second Church in Boston, the First Church in Sutton, and the churches in Warren, R. I., Grafton, Leicester, Charlton and Sturbridge of this denomination were invited to take part.

Dr. Austin declining the use of the old South meeting-house for this occasion, Dr. Bancroft offered the use of that of the second parish, which was accepted.

Letters of invitation to dine with the council of churches on the day of installation and recognition, were sent to Revs. Drs. Austin and Bancroft, and the latter accepted. Dr. Austin declined for the following reasons stated in his letter of declination :

“ Mr. Bentley, originally excited by some, and seconded by others whose sectarian zeal carries them beyond a regard for several of the primary precepts of the gospel, has commenced, and is prosecuting a partisan warfare against the harmony and prosperity of the church and congregation under my pastoral care. He has broken in upon my charge at a moment of increasing and very promising seriousness, and when I was obliged to be from home on missionary and other concerns, and has drawn several awakened inquirers from the path of duty, and it is to be feared, from the path of salvation. He has seduced one member of my church to a violation of her solemn covenant engagements, and confirmed her in a *separation* expressly reprobated in the Scriptures. He has announced, as is

understood, the intentions of the Baptists to occupy the meeting house on Wednesday, against a full expression of personal feeling, the rights of the Christian ministry, the order of Christ's house, and the laws of the land. For these and other correspondent reasons presenting themselves in the general system of Baptistical procedure, I must deline an acceptance of the invitation, at the same time declaring my intention in the future to act in regard to the Baptists merely on the defensive, having determined not officiously to interfere, and not wishing myself to be interrupted in the prosecution of a work consigned to me by the Redeemer of Zion."

On the receipt of the above letter, the intention of occupying Dr. Austin's meeting house was relinquished, although the assessors had granted their permission, and application was made by Dea. Wilson to Dr. Bancroft, for leave to occupy his church, which he very readily granted, and attended the services, both forenoon and afternoon.

THE INSTALLATION EXERCISES.

The council representing the churches before named, met on the morning of Dec. 9, 1812, at the dwelling house of James Wilson,* and after organizing by the choice of Elder Joseph Cornell of Boston, as moderator, and Elder Stephen Gano of Providence, as scribe, they adjourned to the meeting-house of Dr. Bancroft on Summer street, where the right hand of fellowship was extended to the new church by a discourse from Elder Cornell in the forenoon, from Luke 13 : 5 ; and a similar fellowship was extended to the pastor, Elder Wm. Bentley, in a discourse by Elder Gano in the afternoon, from 1 Peter 2 : 5.

In this council, the church in Greenville, (Leicester), was represented by Elder Peter Rogers and Dea. David Bryant ; the church in Charlton by Elder James Boomer, Dea. Daniel Bacon and Daniel Bacon, Jr. ; the church in Grafton by Dea. Enoch Batchelor and Amasa Smith ; Sutton, by Deas. Solomon Marble and Moses Putnam, James McClellan, Isaac Dwin-

* Dea. Wilson resided on the site of the present Union Block, (just south of the present Mechanics' Hall building). The old building in which he lived, now stands on the north side of Mechanic street, to which place it was removed in 1853, it having been known for the last twenty years as the "Farmers' Hotel." He kept the post office in a small building, attached to the south of his residence.

nell and Buckley Waters ; and Sturbridge, by Elder Zenas L. Leonard and Dea. Henry Fiske.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

Of the new church thus constituted, nearly sixty-five years ago, the following twenty-nine persons, fifteen males and fourteen females, were the original members : James Wilson, Wm. Bentley, William Rice, Solomon Parsons, James Young, Sylvanus Dana, Isaac Tucker, Enos Tucker, Benjamin Tucker, George Grafton, Abel Flagg, Abner Putnam, William Henry, Jacob Pell, Thompson Kimberly, Mary Bentley, Rebecca Parsons, Patty Rice, Deborah Kimberly, Hannah Hall, Anna Grout, Mary Tucker, Eliza M. Tucker, Lydia Irving, Harriet White, Rosanna Pell, Sarah Sturtevant, Nancy Putnam.

Solomon Parsons, above named, who came to Worcester from Leicester in 1812, and settled on the estate between Cherry Valley and New Worcester, previously owned and occupied by Reuben and Asa Hamilton, (grandfather and father of the present Charles A. Hamilton,) was father of the present Solomon Parsons, and son of Dr. Solomon Parsons, the latter being son of Rev. David Parsons, the first pastor of the old Congregational Church in Leicester, from 1721 to 1735.

The first persons added to the church after its constitution, by the administration of the rite of water baptism, by Elder Bentley, were : Dec. 27, 1812, Daniel and Abigail Rand, Betsey Searle, Nancy Hersey, and Eliza Johnson ; Jan. 3, 1813, Lucy and Sally Adams ; Feb. 27, Samuel Davis, Nancy White, Abigail Johnson, Olive Davis and Hannah Hemenway ; April 17, Daniel Hersey and Patty Johnson ; May 2, 1813, Gustavus F. Davis, Polly Goulding and Harriet Johnson. Of these, one, the venerated and esteemed "Aunt Hannah" Hemenway, still survives, the oldest member of the church, with which she thus united sixty-four years ago, coming within a year of being one of the original members.

THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

Numerous additions to the church continued to be made, and from this beginning the church and society increased so

rapidly that the hall in the Centre School-house became insufficient to hold their meetings in; and measures were accordingly adopted for the erection of a meeting-house, which was built during the summer and fall of 1813, upon the site of the present house of worship of that society, on the east side of Salem Square. It was begun May 19, and finished in season for dedication, on Thursday, Dec. 23, following, when a sermon was preached by Elder Bentley from Haggai 2: 9, "The glory of this latter house," &c., to a numerous audience.

This was a plain wooden structure of moderate dimensions, about 45 by 60 feet, without a tower, and cost \$2459, principally defrayed by a sale of the pews, of which there were four tiers on the first floor, entered from two aisles, besides slips on each side of the pulpit, and there were galleries on three sides of the house. The land cost \$100. The church committee having charge of the building, were James Wilson, William Rice and Enos Tucker. In the fall of 1827, the house was made twenty feet wider by putting on two one-story lean-toes giving an additional tier of pews to each side, entered from wall aisles. At the same time a tower was added, and a bell put in. The expense of this enlargement and addition was \$2850. The carpenter work was done by Capt. Zenas Studley and Horatio N. Tower. This building was burned between one and two o'clock on the morning of May 21, 1836, and steps were immediately taken for the erection of a new house on its site, meetings being held in the meanwhile at the Thomas Street Chapel, then belonging to the Calvinistic Church.

At the same time the first house of worship was erected, in 1813, a parsonage house was built on the south-west corner of Park and Green streets, it being the same house afterwards owned and occupied by Mrs. John Foxcroft. Elder Bentley resided here during his pastorate. The builder of this house and of the church was James Hall of Shrewsbury, and among those who worked for him in the building of these two structures was the venerable Capt. Erastus Tucker of this city, now in his 84th year. The old dwelling now stands on Washington street, just in the rear of Gates' block, the site of which it formerly occupied. The old parsonage grounds had an extensive front-

age on Park and Green streets, Elder Going also residing there during the first portion of his ministry.

THE SECOND AND PRESENT HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

The building of the new house was begun in July, 1836, under direction of a committee consisting of Hon. Isaac Davis, Dea. Daniel Goddard, James S. Woodworth and others; and the work was prosecuted with such vigor that the vestry was ready for occupancy in November following, and regular services were held there till the whole building was completed, the middle of August, 1837, when the body of the house was first opened for public worship, with a discourse by the then pastor, Rev. Jonathan Aldrich, from Psalms 73: 5. Of this structure, 50 feet by 80, surmounted by a spire, 138 feet high, and costing \$17,000, James S. Woodworth was the architect and builder. In it were placed an organ, costing \$2000, and a clock, both given by Hon. Isaac Davis.

During the latter half of the year 1867, and the beginning of 1868, the building was enlarged to its present ample and spacious dimensions at an expenditure of over \$25,000, making it essentially a new house. The enlargement was made by cutting the structure longitudinally through the ridge, and separating the parts sixteen feet, filling the intervening space with new materials; and cutting it laterally immediately in the rear of the steeple, removing the larger part easterly to the rear of the lot, and filling the intervening space of twenty feet with new materials. By this arrangement, the width of the house was increased to sixty-six feet, and the length to 102 feet. The vestry was also proportionately enlarged, and made entirely new, with commodious and convenient ante-rooms, kitchen, &c., entrance thereto being from the first story of the vestibule, flights of stairs leading to the main audience room above. New galleries were also put in, new pews, and new windows of "flock glass" were deemed necessary to correspond with this thorough remodeling and modernizing of the structure, which is now one of the most spacious and attractive appearing houses of worship in the city. At the same time, a new organ costing \$3269, was put in, from the Baumgarten Organ Company of

New Haven, Conn., towards which \$1000 was allowed for the old organ in exchange. The reconstruction of the church edifice was made by Alonzo Bowers, contractor, of Somerville, under the supervision of a building committee consisting of A. L. Burbank, Alzirus Brown, Samuel Warren, S. N. Story, Freeman Upham, John Simmons, and Rev. H. K. Pervear. The vestry began to be occupied for religious services the first Sunday in January, 1868, and the house was finished four months later, the dedicatory exercises taking place on Thursday afternoon, May 7, on which occasion the pastor, Rev. H. K. Pervear, preached a discourse from Hab. 2: 20, "The Lord is in his holy temple," followed with the dedicatory prayer by Rev. David Weston of the Pleasant street Baptist Church. In the evening, a discourse was preached by Rev. Lemuel Moss, (Mr. Pervear's predecessor as pastor of this church,) from Matt. 13: 33.

At the same time the above improvements were being made in the house of worship, the hill on which it stood, and the ground in front of it were graded and lowered six feet by the city authorities, greatly adding to the general appearance of that locality.

This church has had nine pastors in sixty-five years, as follows:

THE PASTORS.

1. Rev. William Bentley, born in Newport, R. I., March 3, 1775; at the age of 13 went to learn the trade of a baker in Boston. He joined the First Baptist Church in Boston, then under charge of Rev. Dr. Samuel Stillman, and subsequently connected himself with the Second Baptist Church there, then under charge of Rev. Dr. Thomas Baldwin, by whom he was influenced to become a preacher. Without any collegiate education, he was ordained as evangelist in Salem in 1807, soon after which he became pastor of the church in Tiverton, R. I., from which place he came to Worcester in 1812, and removed from here in December, 1815, to take charge of the Baptist Church in Wethersfield, Conn., where he officiated six years, and was then for sixteen years Domestic Missionary of the State

of Connecticut, laboring also six weeks in each year for the Massachusetts Domestic Missionary Society. From 1840 to 1847, he supplied the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church in Middletown, Conn., after which he occasionally supplied destitute churches in Connecticut, residing at Wethersfield, where he died Dec. 24, 1855, aged over 80, forty years after leaving his Worcester charge. During his long ministry he baptized, on profession of their faith, nearly 800 persons, and in his various journeys claimed that he "rode in his own carriage as many miles as would go round the world three times." His bold and energetic characteristics adapted him far more especially as a pioneer and general missionary, in which he did so much efficient service, than as a long settled preacher in the same locality. His annual salary, while here, was but \$300.

2. The second pastor, Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D., (son of Capt. Jonathan and Sarah Kendall Going, formerly of Lunenburg, Mass.,) was born in Reading, Vt., March 7, 1786, graduated at Brown University in 1808, and studied theology there with Rev. Dr. Asa Messer, then president of the college. In 1811, he was ordained pastor of the church in Cavendish, Vt., and removed thence to Worcester, beginning his labors here Dec. 10, 1815, in pursuance of a call extended to him previously. During his long pastorate of sixteen years, the membership of the church was very largely increased, as well as the interests of temperance, common school education, home and foreign missions, and of religion and good morals generally, he being a most indefatigable worker in every good cause, so much so as in the end to break down his powerful physical constitution, and oblige him to resign his duties here. Retiring from Worcester in 1831, he became Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, then just organized, with head-quarters at New York, and in this capacity was proprietor and editor of its organ, the "Mission Record," for five years. From 1836 to his decease, Nov. 9, 1844, he was president and theological professor of Granville College, Ohio, of which institution he had been one of the principal founders.

Dr. Going received the title of A. M. from the University of Vermont in 1818; and of D. D. from Waterville College, Maine,

in 1832. In the early part of his ministry here he instructed the Latin Grammar school one year, and for many years acted a leading part in improving the system of education in our common schools. The first Sabbath School in the county was established by him in his church here in 1816. He married, in 1811, Lucy Thorndike of Dunstable. His annual salary averaged a little less than \$500.

3. The third pastor, Rev. Frederick Augustus Willard, born in Lancaster, was son of Rev. Benjamin Willard, and graduated at Amherst College in 1826, and Newton Theological Seminary in 1830. For two years he was professor of Chemistry and Botany in Vermont University at Woodstock, and was ordained and installed pastor at Worcester, Jan. 18, 1832, with the following exercises: Reading of Scriptures by Rev. John Greene of Greenville, Leicester; introductory prayer by Rev. Otis Converse of Grafton; sermon by Rev. Prof. Henry J. Ripley of Newton Theological Seminary; consecrating prayer by Rev. Elisha Sampson of Harvard; charge to the pastor-elect, and address to the congregation by Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D., the retiring pastor; right hand of fellowship by Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., of the First Baptist Church in Boston; concluding prayer by Rev. John Walker of Sutton. The members of the Worcester church having direction of the exercises were: Rev. Luther Goddard; Deacons Nathaniel Stowell, Daniel Goddard, and Solomon Marble; and brethren Isaac Davis, Benjamin Flagg, Wm. Keith, Lewis Thayer and Daniel Shephard.

After resigning his pastorate here, August 1, 1835, he was settled in Newton four years, then ten years in Louisville, Ky., successively as pastor, college professor and superintendent of city missions; pastor in South Danvers from 1849 for a few years, and then removed to Newton, where he died.

Mr. Willard married in 1839, Sarah, daughter of Seth Davis of Newton.

4. Rev. Jonathan Aldrich, the fourth pastor, (son of Asquire Aldrich of St. Johnsbury, Vt.,) graduated at Brown University in 1826, prepared for the ministry at Newton, and was ordained at Dedham in December, 1827, where he remained three years, then officiated a short time at Beverly and East Cambridge, and

was installed at Worcester, Oct. 27, 1835, with the following exercises: Sermon by Rev. Baron Stow of Boston, charge by Rev. Abisha Samson of Southborough, installing prayer by Rev. Charles O. Kimball of Methuen, right hand of fellowship by Rev. F. A. Willard, address to the people by Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, and concluding prayer by Rev. John Walker of Sutton.

Mr. Aldrich officiated here till May, 1838, after which time he labored successively as pastor in Philadelphia and Baltimore, secretary and agent of the New England Sabbath School Union, pastor at Framingham, and agent of the American Baptist Missionary Union, in which latter capacity he officiated several years, residing at Worcester, where he died Jan. 19, 1862, aged 62. He married in 1828, Catharine P., daughter of Asa Lewis, then of Dedham, afterwards of Worcester. His salary as pastor here was \$700.

5. Rev. Samuel Budd Swaim, D. D., the fifth pastor, was born in Pemberton, N. J., June 22, 1809, (being the oldest son of Judge Thomas and Mary Budd Swaim.) He was at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., one year, graduated at Brown University in 1830, at Newton Theological Seminary in 1833, and was ordained at Haverhill, Nov. 7, the latter year. After preaching on supply successively at Haverhill, Mass., and Brunswick and Augusta, Maine, he was for one year professor of theology in Granville College, Ohio, and subsequently pastor of the Baptist Church there. He began his pastorate in Worcester, the first Sunday in April, 1839, and remained here over fifteen years, resigning on account of ill health, May 4, 1854, after a ministry of unusual success and general acceptance. He was next settled in West Cambridge, where he remained over eight years, being obliged to suspend his ministerial labors on account of exhausted energies, and changed his residence to Cambridgeport. For two years subsequently he acted as District Secretary for New England, of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, but died soon afterwards. Jan. 22, 1865, the last Sunday but one before his decease, Dr. Swaim preached two discourses in his old pulpit in Worcester, in the forenoon from Neh. 7: 2, and in the afternoon from Mat. 27: 2.

He preached his last sermon in Lexington the following Sunday, and died, suddenly, of rheumatism of the heart, the following Friday, Feb. 3, 1865, at his residence in Cambridgeport, aged 55 years and 7 months. He received the degree of D. D. from Waterville College, Maine, and from Brown University.

Dr. Swaim married, May 4, 1837, Mary Noble, daughter of Joseph and Mary G. Noble of Portland, Maine, by whom he had two children: 1, Samuel Noble, born Feb. 5, 1838, died Nov. 27, 1859; 2, Mary A. Noble, born in Worcester, Feb. 9, 1840, died June 29, 1865. His first wife died in Worcester, August 29, 1841, and he married Oct. 10, 1842, Aurora D. Skinner, daughter of Dea. Parry C. and Mary Skinner of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had five children: 1, Thomas Parry, born Feb. 24, 1844, died Sept. 4, 1846; 2, Baron Stow, born April 7, 1846, died May 29, 1848; 3, Roger Williams, born July 12, 1848, lately deceased; 4, Joseph Skinner, born May 2, 1851; 5, Elizabeth Day, born Aug. 20, 1854.

6. Rev. John Davis Edmands Jones, the sixth pastor, was born in Charles River Village, Needham, Nov. 11, 1819, son of John Jones. He graduated at Brown University in 1845, studied two years for the ministry at Newton Theological Seminary, was then for two years principal of Troy Academy, N. Y., and ordained pastor at North Bennington, Vt., Nov. 8, 1849, where he officiated as pastor nearly six years, and began his pastorate in Worcester, April 1, 1855, which he resigned in April, 1859, to take the position of superintendent of public schools in Worcester, which he held for seven years till Jan. 1, 1866, and has been for the last eleven years superintendent of agencies of the State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Worcester.

Mr. Jones married in March, 1846, Clarissa A. Day, daughter of Preston Day, Esq., of Wrentham, and they have had three children: 1, Preston Day Jones, born in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1847, graduated at Brown University in 1869, and has been for several years principal of Belmont street Grammar School in Worcester; 2, Edward Davis Jones, born in Worcester, Oct. 7, 1856, studied at Brown University one year, and has been for two years past city editor of the Providence Evening Press;

3, Clara Alice Jones, born Aug. 21, 1858, now Sophomore in Wellesley College, where she has been nearly two years.

7. Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., the seventh pastor, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, Dec. 27, 1829 ; worked nine years at the printing business in Cincinnati, Ohio ; graduated at Rochester University, New York, in 1858, and at the Theological Seminary there in 1860 ; and was ordained at Worcester, Aug. 30, 1860, with the following exercises : reading of Scriptures by Rev. J. D. E. Jones of Worcester ; introductory prayer by Rev. Jonathan Aldrich of Worcester ; sermon by Rev. J. R. Scott of Yonkers, N. Y. ; ordaining prayer by Rev. Dr. R. E. Pattison of Worcester ; charge to the pastor by Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, then of Rochester Theological Seminary, now president of Brown University ; right hand of fellowship by Rev. H. L. Wayland of the Main street Baptist Church, Worcester ; charge to the church by Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Warren of Boston ; closing prayer by Rev. Dr. Abial Fisher of Bellingham.

Dr. Moss resigned his pastorate in September, 1864, to enter the service of the United States Christian Commission, as one of its Secretaries, and after the war was successively editor of the American Baptist at Philadelphia ; professor in the University of Lewisburg, and Theological Seminary at Chester, Penn. ; president of the University of Chicago, Ill. ; and is now president of Franklin College, Indiana.

Dr. Moss married, December, 1851, Harriet Brigham.

It was during the pastorate of Dr. Moss, that the interesting semi-centennial exercises took place Dec. 9, 1862, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the constitution of this church, on which occasion an able and interesting historical address was delivered by Hon. Isaac Davis, with other appropriate exercises.

8. Rev. Hiram K. Pervear, the eighth pastor, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, graduated at Brown University, and Newton Theological Seminary ; and was first settled in East Cambridge. He began his pastorate in Worcester the first Sunday in May, 1865, and left in January, 1873, to become pastor of the church in Cambridgeport, where he has since remained.

9. Rev. Benjamin DeForest Marshall, D. D., the ninth and present pastor, was born in North Egremont, son of Rev. Enos and Helen DeForest Marshall, now of Clarksburg, Munroe Co., N. Y. He graduated at Rochester University in 1852, and at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1855; was settled four years at Lockport, and thirteen years at Buffalo, N. Y.; and began his pastorate at Worcester the first Sunday in April, 1873, when he preached his introductory discourse from Eph. 4: 11, 12. The public installation exercises in recognition of the commencement of his pastorate here, and of Rev. F. W. Bakeman as pastor of the Main street Baptist, which took place at the same time, May 16, 1873, were as follows: Reading of Scriptures by Rev. C. V. Hanson of Peabody; prayer by Rev. Dr. George H. Gould of the Piedmont Congregational Church; sermon by Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln of Newton, from John 12: 3; prayer of installation by Rev. S. H. Stackpole of Westboro'; charge to the pastors by Rev. Dr. S. B. Grant of Fitchburg; right hand of fellowship by Rev. I. R. Wheelock of Pleasant street Baptist Church; charge to the churches by Rev. George B. Gow of Worcester.

Dr. Marshall received the degree of D. D. from Rochester University. He married in 1856, at Lockport, N. Y., Catherine R. Woods, daughter of Judge Jonathan L. and Cornelia (Dayton) Woods, and they have had four children, as follows, the two oldest being members of the June (1877,) graduating class of the Worcester High School: 1, Cornelia D.; 2, John Murray; 3, Helen D., now member of the Walnut street Grammar School; 4, Ernest W.

Dr. Marshall, now in his fifth year of service here, has officiated with great acceptance. Besides his pulpit and pastoral labors, he has given several series of Sunday evening discourses on moral and practical topics, suggested by the reformatory movements of the day, in which he has taken a prominent part.

The annual salaries of the nine pastors of this church have averaged as follows, from the beginning: 1, Wm. Bentley, 1812 to 1815, \$300; 2, Jonathan Going, 1815 to 1832, \$400; 3, F. A. Willard, 1832 to 1835, \$500; 4, Jonathan Aldrich, 1835 to 1838, \$700; 5, S. B. Swaim, 1839 to 1854, \$900; 6,

J. D. E. Jones, 1855 to 1859, \$1200 ; 7, Lemuel Moss, 1860 to 1864, \$1400 ; 8, H. K. Pervear, 1865 to 1873, about \$2000 ; 9, Rev. Dr. Marshall from 1873, \$3000.

Among the early members of this church, whom it has instructed and sent forth to the world, are many distinguished preachers of the gospel, doctors of divinity, and presidents of colleges, including Rev. Abisha Sampson, afterwards minister at Harvard ; his son, Rev. George W. Sampson, D. D., for many years past president of Columbia College, Washington, D. C. ; Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., successively president of Granville Ohio, and of Franklin College, Indiana ; Rev. Robert E. Pattison, D. D., president successively of Waterville College, and of the Theological Seminaries at Covington, Ky., and Newton, Mass. ; Rev. Prof. Samuel S. Green of Brown University ; and Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, D. D., who died at Hartford in 1836 ; besides a host of others, distinguished in educational as well as religious enterprises in home and foreign fields.

THE DEACONS.

The deacons of this church have been, from the beginning : James Wilson, 21 years from 1812 to 1833 ; Nathaniel Stowell, 38 years from 1822 to his death, April 28, 1860, aged 90 ; Daniel Goddard, 20 years from 1822 to 1842, when he became united with the Pleasant Street Baptist Church, where he officiated as deacon thirty years till 1873, making fifty years in all ; Zebina E. Berry, 12 years from 1836 to 1848 ; Joseph Converse, 5 years from 1844 to his death, April 6, 1849 ; George W. Rugg, 28 years from 1848 to his death in 1876 ; Enoch Hall, 8 years from 1848 to 1856 ; Rhodes B. Chapman and Amos Lyon, each for a brief period, the latter in 1855-56 ; Henry B. Hakes and Samuel Warren from 1868 to 1873. The present deacons are : Nathaniel G. Whitney, chosen in 1868 ; Simeon N. Story and Moses S. Johnson, chosen in 1873, and George W. Huse in 1876.

THE CLERKS.

The clerks of the church, since the time of Elder Going, who kept the records during most of his pastorate, have been :

Benjamin Flagg, Joel Marble, R. B. Chapman, Charles Warren, George A. Willard, and Charles H. Hill, from 1830 to 1842; Horace Ayres, 15 years to 1857; succeeded by Jonathan Luther, and Benjamin S. Luther to 1864, and Charles F. Rugg to the present time.

The society clerks since 1853 have been: Simeon N. Story, Benjamin Goddard, George H. Rice and John Q. Adams.

THE MUSIC.

The music at this church, for a long time before the first organ was put in, was led by the venerable Benjamin Flagg, with his well remembered bass viol, and his brother John on the tenor viol. For a year before the first organ was put in, and seven years afterwards, Wm. Sumner was conductor and organist, and the late Osgood Colleston succeeded him for several years. There was then congregational singing, led by F. H. Knight and others, till the new organ was put in, in 1868, from which time A. L. Barr, Henry S. Rice and J. D. Moore were successively organists, till the present year, C. P. Morrison being now organist and conductor.

OTHER CHURCHES.

In the course of the sixty-five years from 1812 to 1877, the number of churches in Worcester has increased from three to thirty-three, divided among the different denominations as follows, a more particular account of each and of their places of worship, being deferred till another time:

TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL—*Eight Churches*: 1st, (Old South,) organized in 1716; 2d, Calvinist (Central), organized August 17, 1820, the successive pastors being Revs. Loammi Ives Hoadley to 1830, David Peabody to 1835, John S. C. Abbott to 1838, and Dr. Seth Sweetser, 39 years to the present time, Rev. Horace E. Barnes serving as colleague for one year from November, 1875; 3d, the Union Church, organized February 3, 1836, the successive pastors being Rev. Jonathan E. Woodbridge to 1838, Dr. Elam Smalley to 1854, and Dr. Ebenezer Cutler, 22 years to the present time; 4th, Salem street Church, organized June 14, 1848, the successive pastors being Revs. George Bushnell to 1858, Merrill Richardson to 1871, and Charles M. Lamson, six years to the present time; 5th, Plymouth Church, organized July 7, 1869, their first pastor, Rev. George Whitefield

Phillips, being now in his seventh year of service; 6th, Piedmont Church, organized Sept. 18, 1872, Rev. Dr. George H. Gould, pastor; 7th, Tabernacle Church, organized April 15, 1874, Rev. Wm. M. Parry, pastor; 8th, Summer street Mission, first organized as a church Jan. 22, 1865, with Rev. Wm. T. Sleeper now pastor, but there has been regular preaching there for twenty-two years by him, Rev. Samuel Souther, and Rev. Henry T. Cheever and Rev. C. M. Whitney.

UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL—*Two Churches*: 1st, organized December 1, 1785; 2d, Church of the Unity, organized Jan. 31, 1846, the successive pastors being Revs. Edward E. Hale to 1856, Rush R. Shippen to 1871, and Henry Blanchard, the latter settled May 4, 1873.

BAPTIST—*Four Churches*: 1st, organized Dec. 9, 1812; 2d, Pleasant street, organized Dec. 28, 1841, the successive pastors being Revs. John Jennings, Charles K. Colver, D. W. Faunce, J. J. Tucker, David Weston, I. R. Wheelock and S. L. Holman; 3d, Main street, organized July, 1853, the successive pastors being Revs. H. L. Wayland, Dr. Joseph Banvard, George B. Gow and F. W. Bakeman; 4th, Dewey street Chapel, organized in 1872, the successive pastors being Revs. L. M. Sargent and D. F. Lamson, the latter since 1873.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—*Seven Churches*, (including Zion and Bethel, colored): 1st, Trinity, (formerly Park street), organized Feb. 18, 1834, the successive pastors being Revs. Joseph A. Merrill, George Pickering, John T. Burrill, James Porter, Jotham Horton, Moses L. Scudder, Miner Raymond, Charles K. True, Amos Binney, Jonathan D. Bridge, Loranus Crowell, N. E. Cobleigh, Z. A. Mudge, D. E. Chapin, F. H. Newhall, Chester Field, J. H. Twombly, J. W. Dadman, D. E. Chapin, J. H. Mansfield, C. N. Smith, W. F. Mallalieu, Ira G. Bidwell, V. A. Cooper, A. B. Kendig; 2d, Laurel street, organized July 20, 1845, the successive pastors being Revs. Richard S. Rust, J. W. Mowry, George Dunbar, F. A. Griswold, C. L. Eastman, Wm. Mann, D. H. Higgins, J. W. Lewis, J. W. Mowry, H. W. Warren, Ichabod Marcy, Samuel Kelley, J. C. Cromack, Jefferson Hascall, T. W. Lewis, Samuel Kelley, A. Carroll, Wm. Pentecost, H. D. Weston, and Wm. Pentecost, the latter being now in his eighth year of service in Worcester; 3d, Zion's Church, organized in 1846, their successive pastors being Revs. Alexander Posey, J. N. Mars, R. R. Morris, Peter Ross, Joseph Hicks, Joseph G. Smith, Thomas A. Davis, Allen Walker, Peter Ross and J. Wesley Brown; 4th, Webster Square, organized in April, 1860, their successive pastors being Revs. Daniel Dorchester, Wm. Gordon, Wm. Pentecost, E. W. Virgin, Pliny Wood, C. H. Hanaford, R. C. Parsons, E. A. Titus and V. M. Simons; 5th, Bethel, organized in 1867, the successive pastors being Revs. P. L. Sanford, E. T. Williams and J. B. Hill; 6th, Grace Church, organized May 5, 1867, the successive pastors being Revs. J. O. Peck, A. McKeown, J. O. Knowles, C. D. Hills and George S. Chadbourne; 7th, Coral street, organized in 1872, the successive pastors being Revs. E. S. Chase and H. D. Weston.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—*Five Churches*: 1st, St. John's, organized in 1834 under Rev. James Fitton, succeeded by Revs. A. Williamson, M. W. Gibson, J. A. McAvoy, John Boyce, P. T. O'Reilly, Thomas Griffin and Thomas J. Conaty, the two latter having officiated as chief and assistant since Rev. Mr. O'Reilly was chosen bishop; 2d, St. Anne's Church, organized in 1855, the successive pastors being Revs. John J. Power, Wm. A. Power and Dennis Scannell; 3d, St. Paul's, organized in 1869, pastor, Rev. J. J. Power, assistant, Rev. Daniel H. O'Neil; 4th, Notre Dame des Canadiens, organized in 1869, Rev. J. B. Primeau, pastor; 5th, Church of the Immaculate Conception, organized 1874, pastor, Rev. Robert Walsh.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—*Two Churches*: 1st, All Saints', first meeting held Dec. 13, 1835, by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Vaill, the succeeding pastors being Revs. F. C. Putnam, Dr. George T. Chapman, George H. Clark, Nathaniel T. Bent, A. M. Morrison, Dr. Wm. H. Brooks, A. C. Patterson, E. W. Hagar, and Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, the latter being now in his sixteenth year of service; 2d, St. Matthew's Chapel, organized in 1871, the successive pastors being Revs. Henry McKay and Amos Skeele.

Other denominations have one church each, as follows:

UNIVERSALIST,—Society formed June 3, 1841. Church organized Nov. 21, 1843, the successive pastors being Revs. S. P. Landers to 1844, Albert Case to 1849, O. H. Tillotson to 1852, J. G. Adams to 1860, L. M. Burrington to 1862, T. E. St. John to 1866, B. F. Bowles to 1868, T. E. St. John to the present time, the latter being now in his thirteenth year of service.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS—began holding meetings in 1837, and built their meeting-house in 1846.

SECOND ADVENT—began holding meetings in 1840, church organized in 1850; the successive pastors being Elders George W. Needham, John S. White, D. T. Taylor, Geo. W. Burnham, Albion Ross, and S. G. Matthewson.

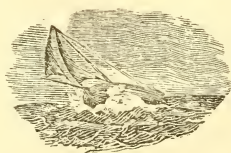
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—organized in 1860, by Elders W. A. S. Smyth and P. Blaisdell, and the pastors have been Revs. Alanson Wilcox, J. M. Atwater and Wm. Rowsee.

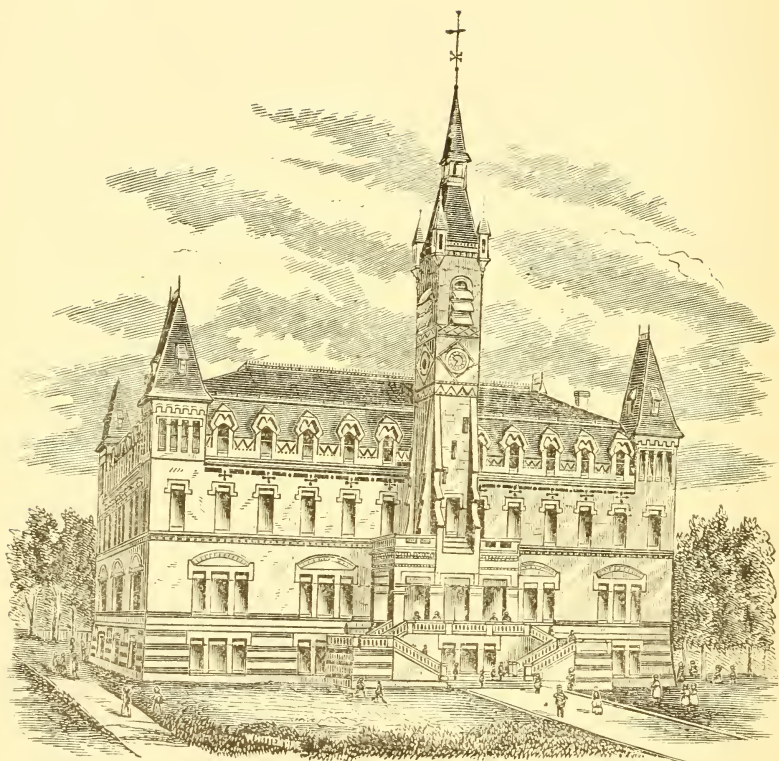
NEW JERUSALEM—organized in 1874, Walter Gates, leader.

THE NORTH END BAPTIST MISSION—established by representatives of the different Baptist churches in the city, as the nucleus of a new Baptist church in that section, began holding regular religious services Aug. 1, 1875, in Bang's Block, opposite the Court House, conducted by Rev. S. L. Holman and others.

FREE CHURCH—organized in 1852; Rev. T. W. Higginson was pastor for about six years, and was succeeded by Rev. D. A. Wasson who officiated several months, and subsequently the society became merged into a spiritualist organization, and they have continued to hold public meetings and seances to the present time.

Besides the above there have been regular services by different resident clergymen of the city at the State Lunatic Hospital and Jail chapels.





WORCESTER HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, 1871.



SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

CHAPTER XI.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

The earliest practical action taken by the founders of the town toward the establishment of common schools, was April 4, 1726, when Maj. Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler, was appointed the first school-teacher, he being engaged by the selectmen of that year, Dea. Nathaniel Moore, Dea. Daniel Heywood, James Taylor, Moses Leonard, and Benjamin Flagg, Jr., "to teach children and youth to read and write as ye law directs, until ye fifteenth day of December ensuing." May 25, 1727, James Holden, Moses Leonard, Henry Lee, John Hubbard, and John Stearns were chosen a "committee to provide a school-master for one year," they being the first school committee appointed by the town, the duties entrusted to them being in those days often performed by the selectmen. Jan. 15, 1728, the sum of £16. 10s. was voted for the support of schools, a portion of this sum being for the payment of a fine imposed on "presentment" by the grand jury for not complying with the law previous year. May 23, 1728, Benjamin Flagg, Jr., Palmer Goulding and Daniel Hubbard were chosen a committee to "provide a school-master for the year ensuing." March 31, 1729, the selectmen, that day chosen, Dea. Nathaniel Moore, Judge William Jennison, James Holden, Dea. Daniel Heywood and Zephaniah Rice, were instructed to provide a school-master, and in May, engaged Benjamin Flagg, Jr., to act in that capacity till December 15, following. The latter year, £14

were raised for the support of schools, including allowance for previous arrearages.

April 13, 1731, five school districts were formed, one in the centre and four others in the north, south, east, and west divisions of the territory, and the selectmen were instructed to "procure a suitable number of young dames, not exceeding five for the teaching of small children." In 1732, Richard Rogers was engaged, and taught eight years, holding his schools at different dwellings in circuit around the town, £50 a year being voted to him for his services, which began September 1, Maj. Jonas Rice officiating again in that capacity for four months from May 1, 1732, until Mr. Rogers took hold.

May 25, 1733, the first action was taken toward the erection of a school-house ; it was then voted that "a school-house be built in the centre of the south half," [Holden was then the north half or precinct, and Worcester proper the south half of the original township,] and "that Col. John Chandler, Jr., be the surveyor to find the centre of said south half, and Lieut. Henry Lee, Maj. Jonas Rice and James Moore be a committee to assist him." It was also "voted, that said house be 24 feet long, 16 feet wide and 7 feet stud, to be completely finished with good chimney glass, at the discretion of a committee to be appointed, and that Maj. Daniel Heywood, Benjamin Flagg and Ebenezer Stearns be a committee to see the house erected, as they shall think most to the advantage of the town, and that they provide suitable tables and benches for ye scholars."

The ample period of five years was occupied in considering this matter before further action, as it appears by the record, that at a town meeting held May 15, 1738, "John Chandler, Jr., Esq., surveyor, and ye committee appointed to find where the centre line will strike the country road in order to build a school-house there or as near as may be [to such a point] in some suitable place, reported, and the town voted : That ye committee formerly appointed (or those of them that still live in the town) erect and build a school-house at or near the north-west corner of the estate of John Chandler, Jr., Esq., where he now dwells, and as his fence now stands, and that the charge therefor be paid out of the surplus money now in the hands of the

Treasurer." This location was changed by vote, three weeks later, to a spot described "between the Court House and bridge below the fulling mill," indicating a point near the middle of Lincoln Square, nearly in front of the present Antiquarian Hall, where the house was accordingly built, and the old structure remained there till toward the close of the century. The John Chandler, Jr., surveyor, here referred to, was the son of the first Judge, who soon after that succeeded himself to the judicial functions, his residence and homestead estate comprising the five hundred acres east and south-east of Lincoln Square, which so long remained in the family, the old dwelling house on which occupied the site of the present residence of Hon. Edward Earle.

One of the first teachers in this first school-house was Rev. William Jennison, nephew of Judge Jennison, and great-grandfather of the late Samuel and William Jennison of Worcester.

In 1740, the sum of £100 was appropriated for the support of the schools, one-half of it for the centre district, on condition that a Grammar School be sustained in the latter to "save the town from presentment," and a writing master be employed for the year in the circuit of the outer districts. But the full requirements of the law in regard to maintaining a Grammar School do not seem to have been carried into effect until 1752, when the first Grammar or High School, for instruction in the languages, was established, a building for that special purpose being afterwards erected on the east side of Main street, near the north corner of Mechanic street.* It was an humble one story structure, afterwards converted into a dwelling by Thomas Johnson. After the revolution, a more commodious structure for the purpose was erected on the west side of Main street, afterwards known as the Centre School House.

* It is a matter of uncertainty at what precise time this building was put up. Previous to its being erected, of course the Grammar School then established must have been kept in the old school-house "between the Court House and bridge" at Lincoln Square, and John Adams must have officiated there, instead of in the building erected, specially for the Grammar School, (as stated on page 91,) provided the latter structure was not erected till after he taught here. Judging from his description of his school, during his first year at least, it must have included the elementary as well as higher branches of instruction.

At the annual March meeting in 1742, it was voted that nine months of the schooling be divided among the four quarters of the town, described as Dr. Moore's, Thomas Parker's, Henry Lee's, and Elisha Smith's, the other three months in the school-house then just built at the centre.

At the annual meeting in 1749, the committee appointed to fix places for erecting school-houses in the four outer quarters of the town, made a report, which was accepted, locating them as follows: East quarter, between Capt. (afterwards Col.) Benjamin Flagg's and Matthias Stearns, (probably near what was afterwards known as Gates' school-house); west quarter, "ye crotch of the path between Nathaniel Moore, Jr., and Wm. Elder's," probably not far from Qunsigamond Village, or the district afterwards known as Pakachoag; north quarter, "near Lieut. Fisk's," taking in what was afterwards known as Adams Square, etc.

The number and location of the seven districts in 1760, when the total appropriation for schools was £80, were as follows, with the proportion allowed to each: Centre, £36. 8s. 4d.; Tatnuck, £9. 16s. 11d.; Smith quarter, £7. 5s.; Curtis', at North-east, £5. 7s.; Harrington's, £6. 14s.; Pakachoag, £9; Stone's, £5. 8s. 9d.

In 1769 the total appropriation of £78. 17s. was divided among the eight districts as follows: Centre, £19; Tatnuck, £10. 10s.; Smith quarter, £9. 8s.; Pakachoag, £8. 8s.; Stone's quarter, £8. 5s.; Stowell's, (Sagatabscot Hill); £8. 3s.; Capt. Curtis', £7. 11s.; Capt. Flagg's, (corner of Plantation street and Bloomingdale road,) £7. 11s.

At the March meeting in 1774, £100 were appropriated for schools, and Hon. Timothy Paine chosen to provide for the Grammar (high) school-master, and the following gentlemen for the English schools in their respective divisions: William Young, Daniel Bigelow, William Gates, David Bancroft, Jonathan Stone, David Chadwick and Joseph Barber.

The vote by which the first Grammar School was established in 1752, required the inhabitants of the centre district, extending one mile and a half around the centre, to keep a Grammar School the whole year. The deficiency of the public grants for

instruction therein was made up by subscription among the leading citizens of the town who had been instrumental in starting the enterprise, foremost among whom were Attorney General James Putnam, Judge John Chandler, and his brother the sheriff. The establishment of this institution was probably the nucleus of what was afterwards known as the Centre District School System, which accomplished so much for public instruction in Worcester fifty and seventy-five years ago, and earlier, under the lead of the Lincolns, Allens, Dr. Dix, Dr. Green, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Going, Theophilus Wheeler, Benjamin Chapin, Samuel Jennison, Frederick W. Paine, S. M. Burnside and others.

PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS AS A WORCESTER SCHOOL MASTER.

In this connection a few reminiscences concerning the time when John Adams, afterwards president of the United States, taught the Latin Grammar School in Worcester, between 1755 and 1758, may be interesting. It is remarkable that the first entry upon his diary which he so long kept, through so many public vicissitudes in a life-time extending to nearly ninety years, was made in Worcester, Nov. 18, 1755, some three months after he had begun his school here, and is in these words:

“ In the public exercises of commencement I was somewhat remarked as a respondent, and the Rev. Mr. Maccarty of Worcester, who was empowered by the Selectmen of that town to procure them a Latin master for the Grammar School, engaged me to undertake it. About three weeks after commencement in 1755, when not twenty years of age, a horse was sent from Worcester, and a man to attend me. We made the journey (from Braintree to Worcester) sixty miles, in one day, and I entered on my office. For three months I boarded with one Greene, at the expense of the town, and by the agreement of the Selectmen. Here I found Morgan’s Moral Philosophy, which I found had circulated with some freedom in that town, and that the principles of Deism had made considerable progress among persons in that and other towns in the county.”

The Greene, above referred to with whom John Adams boarded, was Maj. Nathaniel Greene, and his residence was on the westerly side of Main street, opposite the present Central Exchange. He was one of the town committee with John Chandler and Luke Brown to see the vote of March, 1852, carried into effect in regard to maintaining the Grammar School; the committee in charge of the other schools in their respective

localities in different sections of the town that year being John Boyden, on Pakachoag^{*} Hill; Nathaniel Adams, near Lake Quinsgamond; James Howe; Robert Barber, in the north section of the town; Capt. James Moore, probably near Tatnuck; and Noah Jones, near New Worcester.

JOHN ADAMS' DESCRIPTION OF HIS SITUATION HERE.

Immediately after he had taken his degree of A. B. at Cambridge, in August, 1755, upon his contracting the engagement to keep the school at Worcester, John Adams had promised his friend, Judge Richard Cranch, of Boston, that he would write him an account of the situation of his mind after he had entered upon his new career as a school-master, and the following letter, in response thereto, from Worcester, is the earliest production extant of the school-master statesman's pen:

WORCESTER, 2 September, 1755.

Dear Sir :—I promised to write you an account of the situation of my mind. The natural strength of my faculties is quite insufficient for the task. Attend, therefore, to the invocation, O thou goddess, muse, or whatever is thy name, who inspired immortal Milton's pen with a confusion ten thousand times confounded, when describing Satan's voyage through chaos, help me, in the same cragged strains, to sing things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme. When the nimble hours have tackled Apollo's coursers, and the gay deity mounts the eastern sky, the gloomy pedagogue arises, frowning and lowering like a black cloud begrimmed with uncommon wrath to blast a devoted land. When the destined time arrives, he enters upon action, and as a haughty monarch ascends his throne, the pedagogue mounts his awful *great chair*, and dispenses right and justice through his whole empire. His obsequious subjects execute the imperial mandates with cheerfulness, and think it their high happiness to be employed in the service of the emperor. Sometimes paper, sometimes his penknife, now birch, now Arithmetic, now a ferule, then A, B, C, then scolding, then flattering, then thwacking calls for the pedagogue's attention. At length, his spirits all exhausted, down comes pedagogue from his throne, and walks out in solemn solemnity, through a cringing multitude. In the afternoon he passes through the same dreadful scenes, smokes his pipe, and goes to bed.

The situation of the town is quite pleasant, and the inhabitants, as far as I have had opportunity to know their character, are a sociable, generous and hospitable people; but the school is indeed a school of affliction. A large number of little rantlings, just capable of lisping A, B, C, and troubling the master. But Dr. Savil tells me, for my comfort, "by cultivating and pruning these tender plants in the garden of Worcester, I shall make some of them plants of renown and cedars of Lebanon." However this be I am certain that keeping this school any length of time would make a base weed and ignoble shrub of me. Pray, write me the first time you are at leisure. A letter from you would balance the inquietude of school-keeping. Dr. Savil will pack it with his, and convey it to me. When you see friend

Quincy,* conjure him by all the muses to write me a letter. Tell him that all the conversation I have had since I left Braintree is dry disputes upon politics and rural obscene wit; therefore, that a letter written in that elegance of style and delicacy of humor which characterize all his performances, would come with the additional charm of rarity, and contribute more than anything (except a letter from you) towards making a happy being of me once more. To tell you a secret, I don't know how to conclude neatly without invoking assistance; but as truth has a higher place in your esteem than any ingenious conceit, I shall please you, as well as myself most, by subscribing myself.

Your affectionate friend, JOHN ADAMS.

*This was the first Hon. Josiah Quincy.

In his successive entries in his diary, while in Worcester, Schoolmaster Adams notes the manner in which he passed his time, what books he read, his attendance upon the preaching of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty and others at the Old South Church, then the only church in the place, and mentions his frequent visits at the residences of the leading families, dining, taking tea, spending the evening, etc., at Major Gardner and Col. John Chandler's, James Putnam's, Dr. Nahum Willard's, Maj. Greene's, Mr. Maccarty's and Timothy Paine's, and especially at Major Gardner Chandler's, with whom he says he was most intimate. Here is a specimen for the month of February, 1756:

"Friday, Feb. 13. Supped at Major Chandler's, and engaged to keep school at Bristol, provided Worcester people at their ensuing March meeting should change this into a moving school, not otherwise. Major Greene, this evening, fell into some conversation with me about the divinity and satisfaction of Jesus Christ. All the argument he advanced was, that 'a mere creature or finite being could not make satisfaction to infinite justice for any crimes,' and that 'these things are very mysterious.' Thus mystery is made a convenient cover for absurdity."

HIS DESCRIPTION OF WORCESTER.

Next, he has the following description of the general appearance presented by Worcester, then a town of some fifteen hundred inhabitants:

"I take great pleasure in viewing and examining the magnificent prospects of nature that lie before us in this town. If I cast my eyes one way, I am entertained with the savage unsightly appearance of naked woods and leafless forests. In another place a chain of broken and irregular mountains throws my mind into a pleasing kind of astonishment. But if I turn myself round, I perceive a wide extensive tract before me made up of woods and meadows, wandering streams and barren plains, covered in various places by herds of grazing cattle, and terminated by the distant view of the town."

A few days later, under the date of Wednesday, February 18, he pens the following moral and religious reflections in connection with a visit made that evening:

"Spent an hour in the beginning of the evening at Major Chandler's, where it was thought that the design of Christianity was not to make men good riddle-solvers, or good mystery-mongers, but good men, good magistrates, and good subjects, good husbands and good wives, good parents and good children, good masters and good servants. The following questions may be answered some time or other, namely: where do we find a percept in the gospel, requiring ecclesiastical synods, convocations, councils, decrees, creeds, confessions, oaths, subscriptions, and the whole cart-loads of other trumpery that we find religion encumbered with in these days?"

HIS DESCRIPTION OF HIS SCHOOL.

March 15, 1756, he has the following lively description of his school, with suggestive reflections thereon:

"I sometimes in my sprightly moments consider myself in my great chair at school as some dictator at the head of a Commonwealth. In this little state I can discover all the great geniuses, all the surprising actions and revolutions of the great world, in miniature. I have several renowned generals but three feet high, and several deep projecting politicians in petticoats. I have others catching and dissecting flies, accumulating remarkable pebbles, cockle shells, etc., with as ardent curiosity as any virtuoso in the Royal Society. Some rattle and thunder out A, B, C, etc., with as much fire and impetuosity as Alexander fought, and very often sit down, and cry as heartily upon being outspelt, as Cæsar did when at Alexander's sepulchre he recollected that the Macedonian hero conquered the world before his age. At one table sits Mr. Insipid, foppling and fluttering, spinning his whirligig, or playing with his fingers, as gaily and wittily as any Frenchified coxcomb brandishes his cane or rattles his snuff box. At another sits the polemical divine, plodding and wrangling in his mind about 'Adam's fall in which we sinned all,' as his primer has it. In short, my little school, like the great world, is made up of kings, politicians, divines, LL. Ds., fops, buffoons, fiddlers, sycophants, fools, coxcombs, chimney sweepers and every other character drawn in history, or seen in the world. Is it not then the highest pleasure to preside in this little world, to bestow the proper applause upon virtuous and generous actions, to blame and punish every vicious and contracted trick, to tear out of the tender mind everything that is mean and little, and fire the new-born soul with a noble ardor and emulation? The world affords no greater pleasure. Let others waste their bloom of life at the card or billiard table among rakes and fools, and when their minds are sufficiently fretted with losses, and influenced by wine, ramble through the streets, assaulting innocent people, breaking windows, or debauching young girls. I had rather sit in school, and consider which of my people will turn out in his future life a hero, and which a rake, which a philosopher, and which a parasite, than change breasts with them, though possessed of twenty laced waist-coats and a thousand pounds a year. Methinks I hear you say, This is odd talk for John Adams! I'll tell you, then, the occasion of it: About four months since, a poor girl in this neighborhood, walking by the meeting-house upon some occasion in the evening, met a fine gentleman with laced hat and waist-coat and a sword, who solicited her to turn aside with him into the horse sheds. The girl relucted a little, upon which he gave her three guineas that proved three farthings, and the girl proved with child, without a friend upon earth that will own her, or knowing the father of her three-farthing bastard."

Thursday, April 15, he has the following entry concerning the religious views of one of the most distinguished men of that time in Worcester, with whom he had spent the evening :

“ Drank tea, and spent the evening at Mr. Putnam’s, conversing with him concerning Christianity. He is of the opinion that the apostles were a company of enthusiasts. He says that we have only their word to prove that they spoke with different tongues, raised the dead, healed the sick, etc.”

In his autobiography occurs the following passage concerning his relations with Mr. Putnam, with whom he afterwards boarded, while studying law here :

“ At breakfast, dinner and tea, Mr. Putnam was commonly disputing with me some question of religion. Although he would argue to the extent of his learning and ingenuity to destroy or invalidate the evidences of a future state, and the principles of natural and revealed religion, yet I could plainly perceive that he could not convince himself that death was an endless sleep.”

Sunday, April 25, his youthful mind gives vent in his diary to the following religious and philosophical reflections which show that the future president, while of a strongly religious and conscientious turn of mind, had very decided convictions in opposition to the old time Calvinistic theology :

“ Astronomers tell us with good reason that not only all the planets and satellites in our solar system, but all the unnumbered worlds that revolve around the fixed stars, are inhabited, as well as this globe of earth. If this is the case, all mankind are no more in comparison with the whole rational creation of God than a point to the orbit of Saturn. Perhaps all those different ranks of religious beings have in a greater or less degree committed moral wickedness. If so, I ask a Calvinist whether he will subscribe to the alternative, ‘ either God Almighty must assume the respective shapes of all these different species, and suffer the penalties of their crimes, in their stead, or else all these beings must be consigned to everlasting perdition ? ’ ”

His disposition for revision and prompt self-correction, when deemed necessary, is seen in the following penned the next day :

“ MONDAY, April 26. The reflection I penned yesterday appears upon the revision to be weak enough, for in the first place, we know not that the inhabitants of other worlds have sinned. Nothing can be argued in this manner till it is proved at least probable that all these species of rational beings have revolted from their rightful sovereign. When I examine the little prospect that lies before me, and find an infinite variety of bodies in one horizon of perhaps two miles diameter, and consider how many millions of such prospects there are upon the surface of this earth, how many millions of globes there are within our view each of which has as many of these prospects upon its own surface as our own planet ; how natural appears the exclamation of the Psalmist, “ Great and manifold are thy works, O Lord ! ” etc.

Under date of July 21, 1756, he has the following entry, giving the key note to his studious and methodical habits :

"I am now entering on another year, and I am resolved not to neglect my time as I did last year. I am resolved to rise with the sun, and to study the Scriptures on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings, and to study some Latin author the other three mornings. Noons and nights I intend to read English authors. This is my fixed determination."

Under date of Sunday, Aug. 22, 1756, he entered in his diary the fact of his contracting with Mr. Putnam to study law, with his reasons for that determination, in the following words:

"Yesterday I completed a contract with Mr. Putnam to study law, under his inspection, for two years. Necessity drove me to this determination, but my inclination, I think, was to preach. However that would not do. But I set out with a firm resolution, I think, never to commit any meanness or injustice in the practice of the law. The study and practice of law, I am sure, does not dissolve the obligations of morality or of religion; and although the reason of my quitting divinity was my opinion concerning certain disputed points of theology, I shall not give reason of offence to any in that profession by imprudent warmth."

On the following day, August 23d, he records that he "came to Mr. Putnam's, and began the study of the law" with him. During his remaining two years' residence in Worcester, his time was so closely occupied with his double devotion to his law studies and to his duties as a school-master, that he found no time to give to his diary. During the last portion of his first year, he boarded with Dr. Nahum Willard,* whose residence was on Park street, the old house now standing in the rear of the French Catholic Church, the site of which it then occupied. In his autobiography, John Adams speaks of Dr. Willard and his relations with Mr. Putnam, as follows:

"This physician had a large practice, a good reputation for skill, and a pretty library. Here were the works of Dr. Cheyne, Sydenham and others, and Van Sweten's commentaries on Boerhaave. I read a good deal in these books, and entertained many thoughts of becoming physician and surgeon. But law attracted my attention more and more; as I attended the courts of justice, where I heard Worthington, Hawley, Trowbridge,† Putnam and others, I felt myself irresistibly impelled to make some efforts to accomplish my wishes. I made a visit to Mr. Putnam, and offered myself to him. He received me with politeness and even kindness, took a few days to consider of it, and then informed me that Mrs. Putnam had consented I should board

* Dr. Nahum Willard was son of Col. Abijah Willard of Lancaster, and removed, soon after the beginning of the revolution, to Uxbridge, where he died April 26, 1792, aged 59. He was father of Dr. Samuel Willard, and grandfather of the late Dr. George Willard, who died in 1846. Father, son and grandson were successively distinguished practising physicians in Uxbridge.

† These were the leading lawyers of their time in the State. Edmund Trowbridge, attorney-general from 1749 to 1767, and a judge from 1767 till the revolution, was brother of James Trowbridge, who came to Worcester in 1740, and settled in Trowbridgeville, his son Dea. Wm. Trowbridge succeeding him in the manufacturing business there, and giving the name to the village, (see page 43.) Joseph Hawley, (of Northampton,) was a distinguished member of patriot committees in revolutionary times, of the Provincial Congress, General Court, &c. James Putnam was attorney general from 1769 to 1775.

in the house, that I should pay no more than the town allowed for my lodgings. and that I should pay him a hundred dollars when I should find it convenient. I agreed to his proposals without hesitation, and immediately took possession of his office. His library at that time was not large; but he had all the most essential law books. Immediately after I entered with him, however, he sent to England for a handsome set of law books and for Lord Bacon's works. I carried with me to Worcester Lord Bolingbroke's 'Study and Use of History,' and his 'Patriot King.' These I had lent him, and he was so well pleased with them that he added Bolingbroke's works to his list, which gave me an opportunity of reading the posthumous works of that writer in five volumes. Mr. Burke once asked, 'Who had read them through?' I can answer that I read them through before 1758, and that I have read them through at least twice since that time, but I confess without good. His argument relative to the Christian religion is impious."

Some two months later, he unbosoms himself in the following letter, written to a particular friend and classmate, Charles Cushing, giving the reasons for his choice of a profession, contrary to the advice of his friend, recommending him to the ministry :

WORCESTER, October 19, 1756.

My friend:—I look upon myself obliged to give you the reasons that induced me to resolve upon the study and profession of the law, because you were so kind as to advise me to a different profession. When yours came to hand, I had thoughts of preaching, but the longer I lived, and the more experience I had of that order of men, and of the real design of that institution, the more objections I found in my own mind to that course of life. I have the pleasure to be acquainted with a young gentleman of fine genius, cultivated with indefatigable study, of a generous and noble disposition, and of the strictest virtue; a gentleman who deserves the countenance of the greatest men, and the charge of the best parish in the province. But with these accomplishments he is despised by some, ridiculed by others, and detested by more, only because he is suspected of arminianism. And I have the pain to know more than one, who has a sleepy, stupid soul, who has spent more of his waking hours in darning his stockings, smoking his pipe, or playing with his fingers, than in reading, conversation, or reflection, cried up as promising young men, pious and orthodox youths, and admirable preachers. As far as I can observe, people are not disposed to inquire for piety, integrity, good sense, or learning, in a young preacher, but for stupidity (for so I must call the pretended sanctity of some absolute dunces), irresistible grace, and original sin. I have not, in one expression, exceeded the limits of truth, though you may think I am warm. Could you advise me, then, who you know has not the highest opinion of what is called orthodoxy, to engage in a profession like this?

The students in the law are very numerous, and some of them, youths of whom no country, no age, would need to be ashamed. And if I can gain the honor of treading in the rear, and silently admiring the noble air and gallant achievements of the foremost rank, I shall think myself worthy of a louder triumph than if I had headed the whole army of orthodox preachers.

Your friend, JOHN ADAMS.

This may seem rather strong language, but it must be recollected that John Adams was a remarkably *positive*, as well as strong man, naturally, and the prevailing theology of that period was very different from the orthodoxy of the present time.

Oct. 1, 1758, John Adams finished his contract with Mr. Putnam in the study of the law, and with the town of Worcester in school-teaching, and was that day admitted as an attorney at the then session of the Superior Court of Judicature in Worcester, and soon after began practice in Boston. His subsequent fame as a public man, the world over, contrasts strangely enough with the expressions which he penned in his diary at his chamber in Worcester, April 24, 1756, after noting his ardent desires for more knowledge :

“ But I have no books, no time, no funds. I must therefore be contented to live and die an ignorant obscure fellow ! ”

Oct. 5, 1758, he records that he arrived at his father's home in Braintree, from Worcester, and gives the following interesting account of circumstances transpiring here during his three years' residence in Worcester, which embraced the most exciting period of the French and Indian war, resulting in the conquest of the Canadas from the French, by the British, during which war, lasting from 1748 to 1763, the town of Worcester furnished 453 men for the service :

“ While I was at Worcester, three great personages from England passed through that town. Lord Loudon was one ; he traveled in the winter from New York to Boston. The relations we had of his manners, and conduct on the road gave us no great esteem of his lordship's qualifications to conduct the war, and excited gloomy apprehensions. The young Lord Howe, who passed from Boston to New York, was the very reverse, and spread everywhere the most sanguine hopes, which, however, were soon disappointed by his melancholy but heroic death. The third was Sir Geoffroy Amherst, afterward Lord Amherst, and commander-in-chief of the British army. Amherst, who had arrived at Boston from the conquest of Louisburg, marched with his army of four thousand men across the country, and halted a few days at Worcester, having encamped his army on the hill behind the Court House. Here we had an opportunity of seeing him, his officers and army. The officers were very social, spent their evenings, and took their suppers with such of the inhabitants as were able to invite them, and entertained us with their music and their dances. Many of them were Scotchmen in their plaids, and their music was delightful ; even the bag-pipe was not disagreeable. The general lodged with Col. Chandler the elder,* and was very inquisitive concerning his farm, insisting on rambling over the whole of it. The excellent order and discipline observed by these troops revived the hopes of the country, which were ultimately fully satisfied by the entire conquest of Canada, with the help of the militia of the country, which were sent on to their assistance with great confidence.

At the time when Fort William Henry was besieged, there came down almost every day depatches from the general to the New England colonies,

* This was the Judge Chandler who died in 1762, his residence and farm of 500 acres being east of Lincoln Square, (see pages 68 and 69.

arguing for troops and assistance. Col. Chandler the younger* had sent so many expresses that he found it difficult to get persons to undertake the journeys. Complaining of this embarrassment one evening, in company, I told him I had so long led a sedentary life that my health began to fail me, and that I had an inclination to take a journey on horseback.

The next morning, by day-break, he was at my chamber door with despatches for the Governor of Rhode Island; he said a horse was ready. Without hesitation I arose and was soon mounted. Too much despatch was necessary for my comfort, and I believe, for my health; for a journey so fatiguing, in a man who was not on horseback more than once a year on a short visit to his parents, I cannot think, calculated to relieve a valetudinarian. Arrived at Providence, I was informed that Mr. Greene was at Newport with the General Assembly. I had then to ride through the Narraganset country, and to cross Conanicut to Rhode Island. In the woods of Narraganset I met two gentlemen on horseback of whom I took the liberty to inquire whether the governor was still at Newport. One of them answered he was not; but the gentleman with him was the governor. My despatches were delivered to him, and he broke the seals, and read them on the spot. He said he believed the French were determined to have the country.† He asked of me many questions, and also gave me many polite invitations to return with him to his home, which, as he said he had no answer to return by me, and as I was determined to see Newport, I civilly declined. Pursuing my journey, I found great difficulty to get over the water, as the boats and men were gone upon their usual employment. One was found after a time very tedious to me, and I landed on the island, and had a good opportunity to see the whole of it, as my road to Bristol lay through the whole length of it. To me the whole island appeared a most beautiful garden, an ornamented farm; but hostile armies have since degarnished it of a principal embellishment, the noble acres and plantations of trees. Crossing over the ferry to Bristol, I spent a night with Col. Greene whose lady was a Church, and a sister to Mrs. John Chandler. Here I was happy, and felt at home. Next morning I pursued my journey to Worcester. The whole was accomplished in four days, one of which was Sunday. As I was obliged to ride all that day, I had an opportunity of observing the manners of Rhode Island, much more gay and social than our Sundays in Massachusetts."

SCHOOL PROGRESS SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

During the revolution, the schools as well as other like objects were comparatively neglected in the all-absorbing inter-

*Among John Adams' pupils here were sons of Judge Chandler, Timothy Paine, and other distinguished men of the time. (See page 84.) John Adams was promised by Col. Doolittle, Nathan Baldwin and others, the office of Register of Deeds if he would settle here.

† On the receipt of the news of the siege of Fort William Henry, Aug. 4, 1757, and its subsequent surrender, in response to commands from the Governor and council ordering the colonels of all the regiments to hold each man in readiness for the service, the whole militia of Worcester marched westward, Aug. 10, under Col. John Chandler, Jr.; one company of fifty-six men being headed by Capt. James Goodwin with Noah Jones as lieutenant, David Bancroft, ensign, and Dr. Nahum Willard, surgeon; another company of fifty-four men was under Maj. Gardner Chandler with Capt. John Curtis, Lieut. Luke Brown and Ensign Asa Flagg. (See page 75.) Sept. 17, following, when Gen. Amherst halted here, another Worcester company was raised, of which Capt. Samuel Clark Paine (a brother of Hon. Timothy Paine) was captain, with Daniel McFarland, (afterward captain) as lieutenant, Col. Samuel Ward (afterwards of Lancaster) as ensign; this latter company being attached to the regiment of Col. Abijah Willard of Lancaster, of which regiment Rev. William Crawford, John Adams' successor as school master in Worcester, was chaplain, and Col. Samuel Ward promoted adjutant. In 1761, Capt. Thomas Cowden, (afterwards of Fitchburg), who had served as lieutenant, was promoted captain, and took twenty-five men with him from Worcester into the service.

est of the war, but the important matter of education soon received its wonted prominence, stimulated by the fact that in 1785, the town was again presented by the Grand Jury for neglect of its grammar school; and arrangements were then made for a thorough re-organization of the school system in the centre district, in co-operation with Dr. Elijah Dix, Hon. Joseph Allen, Hon. Levi Lincoln, senior, Nathan Patch, Dr. John Green, senior, John Nazro, Palmer Goulding and others, who had united in a joint stock company, and procured land on the west side of Main street, on which was erected the building so long and well known as the "Centre School House." This structure was described by Rev. Peter Whitney in 1793, as "a large and handsome school-house, about 60 by 30 feet, and two stories high, on the lower floor of which are two apartments, one for a grammar school, and the other for an elementary school; in the upper story is a large hall, (with a fire place at each end,) used by the scholars on their exhibition days; on the top is a cupola with a bell."

Of the two schools opened in this new house, that for the common or elementary studies began under the tuition of Samuel Brown; and the other for the higher branches of academic instruction as a "Classical School" under Thaddeus Mason Harris* in the fall of 1787, succeeded by Thomas Payson, afterwards master of the Franklin Latin Grammar School in Boston. Among those who succeeded the latter were many who subsequently became distinguished in various ways, including Prof. Calvin Park of Brown University, father of Rev. Dr. Edwards A. Park of Andover Theological Seminary; Dr. Jacob Bigelow

* Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D., son of William Harris, a school-master in Charlestown, was born July 17, 1768, and died April 3, 1842, having been for forty years settled minister in Dorchester, where he was installed in 1793. He came to Worcester immediately after his graduation at Cambridge in 1787, and kept the "Classical" school one year. He married a daughter of Dr. Elijah Dix. Clarendon Harris, for the last fifty-five years a prominent citizen of Worcester, is the fifth of their ten children. The grandfather, Wm. Harris, was obliged to leave Charlestown, where he was engaged teaching school, on the burning of that town by the British, in June, 1775, and retired into the country, to a place then called Choxet or Chockset, now Sterling, (formerly a part of Lancaster.) In the spring of 1776, he joined the union army with a captain's commission, and was appointed paymaster in Col. David Henley's regiment. He died in Sterling, Oct. 30, 1778.

of Boston, Rev. Dr. John Nelson of Leicester, Rev. Dr. Jonathan Going, Rev. Leonard Worcester, noticed elsewhere; and George Folsom, noted for his antiquarian research. Hon. Charles Thurber of New York was master of the Latin Grammar School for ten years subsequent to 1830, and Warren Lazell of the English Grammar School for eighteen years subsequent to 1828. Hon. Peter C. Bacon, then a law student in the office of Gov. Davis and Judge Allen, was the predecessor of Mr. Thurber as Latin Grammar master in 1829, and Leonard Worcester, Jr., was Mr. Bacon's predecessor. John Wright, afterwards of Lowell, succeeded Mr. Thurber in 1841, and Rev. R. B. Hubbard, afterwards of Sunderland, was the successor of Mr. Wright till 1845.

In the year 1800, ten school-houses were built in different sections of the town, each from 18 to 25 feet square, at a cost of from \$202 to \$270 each, one in each of the eight districts, and two in the centre district, one of the two latter being the little structure on Summer street, partially torn down, opposite the present Summer street school-house; and the other on the south-east side of the old common, previously alluded to. The eight outer districts in which these houses were built in 1800, were designated and located as follows: 1st, Tatnuck, 25 feet square, cost \$270.27; 2d, Jones', near New Worcester, 24 feet square, \$270.27; 3d, Fiske's corner, near Northville, 22 feet square, \$247.75; 4th, Burncoat Plain, 22 feet square, \$247.75; 5th, Burbank's, at Quinsigamond Village, 22 feet square, \$247.74; 6th, Baird's, on Grafton road, 22 feet square, \$247.75; 7th, Gates', near corner of Plantation street and Bloomingdale road, 20 feet square, \$225.22; 8th, Thaxter's, at North Worcester, 18 feet square, \$202.70.

In 1826 there were nine districts, with five schools in the centre district, the schools in the outer districts kept from five to eight months. The number of scholars was then 1027 in a population of 3700.

In 1837 there were twelve districts, and the whole number of public schools in them, 27; number of scholars in winter, 1195, and in summer, 1206; appropriation for schools, \$4500, with an additional amount of \$2500 in the centre district.

Within the last one hundred years the annual appropriation for schools has increased from £100 (or about \$400) to about \$150,000. In 1785, it was £150, in 1788 it had increased to £200, in 1795 to £250, and in 1803, when the currency had changed, it was \$1400, increased to \$1500 in 1806, to \$1700 in 1717, to \$2500 in 1824, \$3000 in 1832, and \$3600 in 1835. During the latter year, when the number of registered children between the ages of 4 and 16 was 923, the average attendance was 859. Fifteen years later, in 1850, when the population of the town had advanced from 6500 to 17,000, and the number of permanent schools in the centre district had increased from five to twenty, besides those in the then thirteen outer districts, the expenditures for schools and school-houses had increased to \$31,292. Twenty years later, in 1870, when the population had advanced to over 41,000, of which the average number belonging to the schools was 6385, the expenditures for schools and school-houses amounted to the liberal sum of \$259,425, the largest total of any year, \$138,997 of it being for school-houses, of which so large a number of costly ones were built about that period, including the present elegant High School building, all of which made the annual expenditures of this department for several years near that period much larger than they have ever been, before or since.

During the year 1876, the expenditures for schools and school-houses amounted to \$145,109, somewhat less than for several previous years. In a present population of over 50,000, the average number belonging to the schools during the past year was 7503, and the average daily attendance 6926, out of an estimated school population of 9,391 between the ages of 6 and 16, and 8,801 between 5 and 15.

The total valuation of the present thirty-four school-houses and school lots in different sections of the city, comprising in all about 16 2-3 acres of land, is about \$323,000. Twenty-five of the school-houses are of brick. The present number of school-rooms is 174, and of teachers 194, the salaries of the latter amounting last year to \$114,190. The highest annual salary now paid for a teacher, \$3000, seems large, when contrasted with the \$333.33 voted to be paid to Thomas Payson as pre-

ceptor of the High or Latin Grammar School in 1795, or \$750 to the grammar master in 1837, but the wonderful progress in everything else since those days has rendered a corresponding increase necessary in the expenditures for public school instruction.

The old centre district school-house on Main street was used till about 1844, (the last few years for schools of a lower grade,) when it was sold, raised up one story, and moved forward about twenty feet to its present position, where it has since been occupied for stores, offices, &c., and been known successively as "Wait's Block," and "Fletcher's Block." The tier of bricks then added to the outside walls, has given it the appearance of a brick structure, but an examination of the two upper stories on the inside discloses the upper hall and two lower rooms of the old Classical and Latin Grammar School-house of 1789. At the time this was sold over thirty years ago, another school-house, of brick, costing \$14,000, was erected just north of it, which, after being used about twenty years, was about a dozen years ago sold to David S. Messenger, and converted by him into stores and dwellings; more spacious structures in different sections of the city, now taking the place of this as well as of other former structures for educational purposes. The first brick school-house erected in the town, was that on Thomas street, built in 1832, and for a dozen years it was the largest school-house in the place, the Classical and Latin Grammar School being kept there for many years previous to the opening of the first High School building on Walnut street, in January, 1845. This last was a very creditable structure for its time, costing about \$25,000, and well answered its purpose until the rapidly growing wants of the city demanded increased accommodations, when the present commodious and elegant edifice was erected on its site, and opened the first week in January, 1871. The present brick school-house on Thomas street was erected in 1850 on the site of the former one, then removed to East Worcester. It was the only Grammar School in the city aside from the High School, until the Grammar School-house on Sycamore street was built in 1855, that in New Worcester fol-

lowing in 1857, others being added from year to year until there are now ten Grammar School-houses in different sections of the city, costing from \$30,000 to \$50,000 each, exclusive of the High School building which cost \$200,000.

Caleb B. Metcalf, for the last twenty years principal of the Highland Military Academy, was the successor of Warren Lazell as principal teacher in the Thomas street school-house for eleven years from 1846 to 1857, since which time the number of Grammar Schools of the highest grade has increased to ten, the present principal of longest experience in them being Edward I. Comins, now of the Woodland street School, who in 1864 succeeded James H. Newton, (the successor of C. B. Metcalf,) as principal of the Thomas street School.

PRINCIPALS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

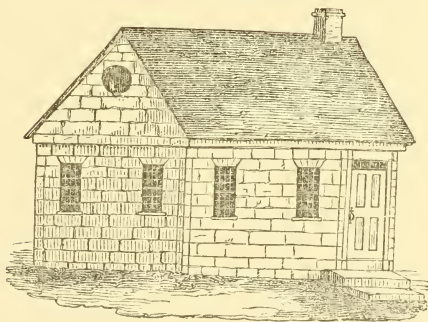
The principals of the High School, since the erection of the first High School building on the corner of Walnut and Maple streets, have been : Elbridge Smith, who began with the opening of the new structure the first week in January, 1845, and continued three years to 1848 ; Nelson Wheeler four years to 1852 ; George Capron three years to 1855 ; Osgood Johnson one year to 1856 ; Homer B. Sprague three years to 1859 ; Harris R. Greene seven years to 1866 ; John F. Claflin one year to 1867 ; Ellis Peterson three years to 1870 ; A. H. Davis three years to 1872 ; Ellis Peterson four years to 1876 ; Joseph W. Fairbanks, the present principal, being now in his second year.

The first assistant principals, during this time, have been : Hasbrouck Davis in 1845 ; Wm. E. Starr eleven years to 1857 ; the latter's successors to this time being P. W. Calkins, J. H. Winn, James K. Lombard, Henry Shippen, H. P. Boyden, M. S. Snow, A. H. Davis, Roswell Parish and Edward H. Davis.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

After Warren Lazell resigned his position as principal teacher of the Thomas street Grammar School in 1846, he was chosen secretary of the school committee, and his successors in the latter capacity were Henry J. Howland, Augustus Tucker and

Hon. Wm. W. Rice, till the year 1857, when the office of Superintendent of schools was created. The first superintendent was Rev. George Bushnell, the first pastor of the Salem street Congregational Church, who officiated one year when the office was abolished, and created again the following year, since which time the school superintendents have been : Rev. J. D. E. Jones, seven years from 1859 to 1866 ; Col. B. P. Chenoweth, three years to 1869 ; the present superintendent, Albert P. Marble, being now in his eighth year of service





MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, ETC.

CHAPTER XII.

SELECTMEN.

Having given, on pages 28 and 29, the names of the leading town officials from 1722 to the revolution, a continuation to the present time is proper here. Those acting upon the board of selectmen, during the contest with the mother country, were Co^l. Benjamin Flagg, Col. Ephraim Doolittle, Joshua and David Bigelow, Samuel Curtis, Josiah Pierce, Wm. Young, Jonathan Stone, Samuel Miller, Dea. Nathan Perry, Robert Smith, Col. Ebenezer Lovell, Nathaniel Brooks, Samuel Brown, Col. Edward Crafts, Capt. John Gleason, and Wm. McFarland, to 1783. Dea. Nathan Perry was nine years a member of the board previous to 1789, six years chairman; Samuel Brooks was selectman ten years to 1793; Samuel Curtis eight years to 1795; Daniel Baird six years to 1790; Rev. Joseph Wheeler five years to 1792; Col. Phinehas Jones two years to 1797; Dea. John Chamberlain fifteen years, Judge Nathaniel Paine eight years, and David Andrews five years to 1802; Judge Benjamin Heywood eight years to 1800; Col. Samuel Flagg was chairman of the board eighteen years from 1790 to 1807; Joseph Holbrook was selectman four years to 1809; Nathaniel Harrington seven years to 1809; Judge Edward Bangs six years to 1808, and his son, Edward D. Bangs, two years to 1824; Maj. Ephraim Mower twelve years to 1810 and his nephew, Capt. Ephraim Mower, three years to 1817; Thomas Nichols seven years to 1815; Nathan White thirteen years to 1820;

Dea. Nathaniel Stowell six years to 1821, and in 1837; Capt. Peter Slater four years to 1822; Wm. Chamberlain three years to 1824; Dr. Abraham Lincoln was chairman of the board fifteen years to his death in 1824, and Judge Pliny Merriek and Otis Corbett, successively chairman, three years each to 1830; John Gleason, Jr., was selectman nine years to 1826; F. W. Paine in 1827; Asahel Bellows in 1830; William Eaton eleven years to 1830; Gen. Thomas Chamberlain three years to 1829, and in 1838 and 1839; Dea. Alpheus Merrifield five years and Henry Heywood two years to 1832; Jonathan Harrington two years to 1833; John Flagg seven years to 1834; Guy S. Newton four years to 1835; Gen. E. L. Barnard two years to 1836; Jonathan Harrington in 1832 and 1833; Benjamin Butman in 1828, 1834 and 1835; Joseph Converse and Samuel Banister in 1837; John P. Kettell in 1838 and 1839; Wm. A. Wheeler in 1840 and 1841; Henry Goulding and William Barber in 1842.

Judge Charles Allen was chairman of the selectmen in 1832, Judge Thomas Kinnicutt in 1836, and Col. Isaac Davis in 1837. Col. John W. Lincoln was chairman of the board eight years between 1833 and 1845, and Frederick W. Paine six years between 1831 and 1848, both being on the same board three years besides, Mr. Paine serving as chairman during the last two years of the town organization.

The oldest surviving member of the former town organization is the venerable Benjamin Flagg, selectman in 1831 and in 1837, who completed his 87th year, June 12, 1877. The next oldest is Hon. Isaac Davis, who was chairman of the board in 1837, the first year the selectmen's reports were printed. The next oldest is Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who served in 1839. The next oldest surviving members are: Albert Curtis, who served in 1840 and 1841; Henry W. Miller, who served five years to 1845; Darius Rice, four years to 1845; Edward Earle, four years to 1846; Samuel Davis and Jonas Bartlett, members in 1846, the latter also serving in 1847; and Horatio N. Tower and Albert Tolman, selectmen in 1847, the last year of the town.

WORCESTER A CITY.

The legislative act establishing the city of Worcester received the signature of Gov. George N. Briggs, Feb. 29, 1848, and the first city government elected under it, was inaugurated April 17, 1848, with Ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln, Mayor, and the following Aldermen: Parley Goddard, Benjamin F. Thomas, John W. Lincoln, James S. Woodworth, Wm. B. Fox, James Estabrook, Isaac Davis and Stephen Salisbury, of whom four only, Judge Thomas, Col. Davis, and Messrs. Salisbury and Woodworth, now survive. Of the twenty-four members of the first common council, Gen. Thomas Chamberlain, president, nine now survive, as follows: Charles Bowen, John Gates, Darius Rice, Benjamin F. Stowell, Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Albert Curtis, Dea. Daniel Goddard, Wm. T. Merrifield, and Calvin Foster.

MAYORS.

The seventeen mayors for the twenty-nine years of the city government have been: Levi Lincoln in 1848; Henry Chapin in 1849 and 1850; Peter C. Bacon in 1851 and 1852, during whose administration the official year was changed to Jan. 1; John S. C. Knowlton in 1853 and 1854; George W. Richardson in 1855 and 1857; Isaac Davis in 1856, 1858 and 1861; Alexander H. Bullock in 1859; Wm. W. Rice in 1860; P. Emory Aldrich in 1862; Daniel Waldo Lincoln in 1863 and 1864; Phinehas Ball in 1865; James B. Blake five years to his death, Dec. 18, 1870, by the explosion at the gas house, he being also elected for 1871, Henry Chapin serving as Mayor *ad interim* until a successor was chosen by the people, Jan. 30, following; Edward Earle from January 30, during the year 1871; George F. Verry in 1872; Clark Jillson in 1873, 1875 and 1876; Edward L. Davis in 1874; and Charles B. Pratt in 1877.

OFFICERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

The presidents of the common council have been: Gen. Thomas Chamberlain in 1848; Jonas M. Miles in 1849; Charles Washburn in 1850 and 1851; John F. Burbank in 1852; Wm. N. Green in 1853; Col. James Estabrook in 1854;

Hon. George M. Rice in 1855, 1856 and 1857; Hon. E. B. Stoddard in 1858; Col. John W. Wetherell in 1859; Joseph H. Walker in 1860; James E. Estabrook in 1861; Philip L. Moen in 1862 and 1863; Richard Ball in 1864; Wm. E. Starr in 1865 and 1866; Edward L. Davis in 1867; Stephen Salisbury, Jr., in 1868; Samuel V. Stone in 1869; Charles G. Reed in 1870, 1871 and 1872; Samuel R. Heywood in 1873; Enoch H. Towne in 1874; Charles Ballard in 1875; Thomas J. Hastings in 1876; George E. Boyden in 1877.

The clerks of the common council have been: Wm. A. Smith four years to 1852; Warren Adams in 1852; Lewis A. Maynard in 1853; Wm. A. Smith seven years more to 1860; John A. Dana five years to 1865; Henry L. Shumway ten years to 1875; S. Hamilton Coe in 1876 and 1877.

TOWN AND CITY CLERKS.

Jonas Rice in 1722 and 1724, and from 1731 to 1753; Benjamin Flagg, Jr., in 1723 and 1730; Daniel Heywood in 1753; Timothy Paine, eleven years to 1764; Clark Chandler, eleven years to 1775; Nathan Baldwin, four years to 1778; Wm. Stearns, Nathaniel Heywood and Joseph Allen 1781; Daniel Goulding to 1783; Wm. G. Maccarty to 1784; Daniel Goulding to 1787; Theophilus Wheeler to 1792; Daniel Goulding to 1800; Dr. Oliver Fiske to 1803; Daniel Goulding again to 1808; Enoch Flagg to 1815; Levi Heywood, (uncle of the present Levi and Seth Heywood of Gardner,) three years to 1818; Dr. Benjamin Chapin, (brother of the late Dea. Lewis Chapin,) fifteen years to 1833; Samuel Jennison, three years to 1836; Charles A. Hamilton, twenty years to 1856; Samuel Smith, twenty-one years to 1877; Enoch H. Towne, the present incumbent, from Jan. 1, 1877.

TREASURERS.

Daniel Heywood in 1722, and from 1732 to 1736; Henry Lee in 1723 and 1728; Nathaniel Moore in 1725, and in 1730 and 1731; James Taylor in 1726 and 1727; Judge Wm. Jennison in 1732; Gershom Rice from 1736 to 1739; Benjamin Flagg, Jr., from 1739 to 1741; John Chandler, (the second

judge,) from 1741 to 1753; his son, the last judge, twenty-two years from 1753 to 1775, except the year 1761, when Capt. John Curtis was treasurer; Dea. Nathan Perry, four years to 1779; Dr. John Green and Capt. Wm. Gates to 1781; Dea. Nathan Perry, again nine years to 1790; Judge Benjamin Heywood, five years to 1795; Samuel Chandler, three years to 1798; Dr. Oliver Fiske to 1800; Theophilus Wheeler to 1803; Col. Samuel Flagg, five years to 1808; Levi Lincoln, (afterwards governor,) seven years to 1815; James Wilson, (postmaster,) fourteen years to 1829; Samuel Jennison and Asa Hamilton to 1831; Charles A. Hamilton to 1833; Chas. G. Prentiss to 1837; William Greenleaf to 1840; Stephen Bartlett to 1844; John Rice to 1847; John Boyden to 1850; George W. Wheeler, twenty-two years to 1872; Wm. S. Barton, the present treasurer, from Jan. 1, 1872.

CITY MARSHALS.

The city marshals have been: George Jones five years to 1853; Alvan Allen in 1853; Lovell Baker, Jr., in 1854; Jonathan Day in 1855; Frederick Warren three years to 1859; Col. Wm. S. Lincoln in 1859; Col. Ivers Phillips in 1860; Col. Levi Barker in 1861; Wm. E. Starr in 1862; Charles B. Pratt three years to 1866; Joseph B. Knox in 1866; A. B. R. Sprague to June 10, 1867, when he resigned, was succeeded by Col. James M. Drennan $4\frac{1}{2}$ years to 1872; Jonathan B. Sibley in 1872; W. Ansel Washburn in 1873; Maj. A. D. Pratt in 1874; W. Ansel Washburn Jan. 1875, to the present time.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

During the 150 years that Worcester has sent representatives to the General Court, 178 of her citizens have filled that office. But one representative was sent each year till 1796, when another was added, and two more in 1807, making three from the latter date till 1830, when five began to be sent; increased to six in 1834; seven in 1835; eight in 1836 and 1837; reduced to five in 1838; six in 1839 and 1840; and then, (the basis of representation being changed,) three each

year to 1851 ; five from 1851 to 1866 ; and six from the latter date to 1876 ; eight being sent the present year, one from each ward. The district system first went into effect at the election in November, 1857, before which time all the representatives from the same town or city were voted for on one ticket, as also all the senators from the same county.

The following is a list of the representatives from Worcester, beginning with the first one in 1727. The year of service given is that following the election. Since 1830, the election of State officers has been in November, and they have taken their seats the January following. Previous to 1830, they were elected the fore part of May, took their seats on "old election" day, the last Wednesday in May, and after the ceremonies of inauguration, the appointment of committees, and other preliminaries, adjourned till winter, the main part of the session, coming in the first months of the following year, their terms of office holding for one year till the succeeding May.

Capt. Nathaniel Jones in 1727 ; Judge William Jennison in 1728, 1729 and 1730 ; Palmer Goulding in 1741 ; the second Benjamin Flagg in 1731, and seven years more from 1743 to 1751 ; John Chandler, (the second judge,) ten years from 1732 to 1742, and his son, the third judge, from 1752 to 1755 ; Timothy Paine, eight years to 1764 ; Col. Ephraim Doolittle, three years to 1767 ; Joshua Bigelow, six years to 1773 ; Col. Ebenezer Lovell, David Bigelow, Dr. John Green and Ezekiel Howe to 1778 ; Samuel Curtis, eight years to 1786 ; Samuel Brooks in 1787 and 1788 ; Timothy Paine, three years to 1791 ; Col. Samuel Flagg, eight years to 1799, the first Levi Lincoln serving with him in 1796 ; Judge Nathaniel Paine in 1800 and 1801 ; Samuel Curtis in 1802 ; Samuel Curtis and Judge Edward Bangs in 1803 ; Col. Samuel Flagg and Judge Edward Bangs in 1804, 1805 and 1806 ; Bangs, Curtis and Maj. Ephraim Mower in 1807 ; Bangs, Mower and Col. Flagg in 1808 ; Bangs, Mower and Nathan White in 1809 ; Bangs, Mower and Dr. Abraham Lincoln in 1810 and 1811 ; Bangs, Abraham Lincoln and Wm. Eaton in 1812 ; Abraham Lincoln, Wm. Eaton and Nathan White in 1813 and 1814 ; Abraham Lincoln, Nathan White and Levi Lincoln in 1815 and 1816 ; Abraham Lincoln, Levi Lincoln, Jr., and Edward D. Bangs, six years to 1822 ; Levi Lincoln, Jr., (that year speaker, and afterwards governor,) Abraham Lincoln and Wm. Eaton in 1823 ; Abraham Lincoln, Wm. Eaton and Samuel Harrington in 1824 ; Wm. Eaton, Col. John W. Lincoln and Otis Corbett in 1825 and 1826 ; John W. Lincoln, Otis Corbett and S. M. Burnside in 1827 ; Otis Corbett, Wm. Eaton and Pliny Merriek in 1828 ; Corbett, Eaton and Rejoice Newton in 1829 ; Charles Allen, Dr. Benjamin Chapin, Rejoice Newton, Wm. Eaton and Frederick Wm. Paine in 1830 ; Otis Corbett, Wm. Eaton and Rejoice Newton in 1831 ; Luther Burnett, Jr., Capt. Lewis Bigelow, Dea. Nathaniel Stowell, Otis Corbett and Jubal Harrington in 1832 ; Charles Allen, Silas Brooks, Dea. Lewis Chapin, Alfred D. Foster, Windsor Hatch and John W. Lincoln in 1833 ; Charles Allen, Lewis Chapin, John Flagg, A. D. Foster, Windsor Hatch and John W.

Lincoln in 1834; David T. Brigham, Gen. Thomas Chamberlain, A. D. Foster, John Flagg, Thomas Kinnicutt, John W. Lincoln and Samuel B. Thomas in 1835; Thomas Chamberlain, Otis Corbett, Benjamin Flagg, Benj. Goddard, 2d, Maj Thomas Harback, Jubal Harrington, Wm. Lincoln and Guy Stafford Newton in 1836; Gen. E. L. Barnard, Gen. Thomas Chamberlain, Dea. John Coe, Benj. Goddard, 2d, E. H. Hemenway, Thomas Kinnicutt, Wm. Lincoln and David Wadsworth in 1837; Gen. E. L. Barnard, Gen. Nathan Heard, Wm. Lincoln, Guy S. Newton and Emory Washburn, (afterwards governor,) in 1838; Lewis Chapin, Thomas Kinnicutt, and Wm. Lincoln in 1841; Thomas Kinnicutt, Benjamin F. Thomas and John Hammond in 1842; Thomas Kinnicutt, Dea. Nathaniel Brooks and Fitzroy Willard in 1843; Thomas Kinnicutt, (that year speaker of the House,) Fitzroy Willard and Nathaniel Brooks in 1844; Alexander H. Bullock, (afterwards governor,) John Milton Earle and Darius Rice in 1845; Ira M. Barton, J. M. Earle and Darius Rice in 1846; A. H. Bullock, P. B. Gilbert and D. Waldo Lincoln in 1847; A. H. Bullock, P. B. Gilbert and Samuel Davis in 1848; Peter C. Bacon, Albert Tolman and Charles White in 1849; John Milton Earle, Albert Tolman and Charles White in 1850; John M. Earle, Charles Washburn, Benjamin Flagg, John F. Gleason and Edward Earle in 1851; George F. Hoar, (afterwards representative and senator in Congress,) Isaac Davis, John M. Earle, Putnam W. Taft and John Gleason in 1852; Eli Thayer, (afterwards member of Congress,) Charles White, Edward Lamb, Henry W. Benchley and George W. Gill in 1853; Henry W. Benchley, (afterwards Lieut.-Governor,) Henry H. Chamberlin, George W. Gill, Edward Lamb and Eli Thayer in 1854; Harrison Bliss, Daniel E. Chapin, Waterman A. Fisher, Austin L. Rogers and Putnam W. Taft in 1855; Harrison Bliss, Elijah B. Stoddard, Putnam W. Taft, George W. Russell and John H. Brooks in 1856; John B. D. Cogswell,* Wm. T. Merrifield, Dexter F. Parker, George F. Thompson and Stephen P. Twiss in 1857; Albert L. Benchley, Alexander Thayer, Dexter F. Parker, James S. Woodworth and Rev. O. H. Tillotson in 1858; Dr. George Chandler, Albert Tolman, Henry C. Rice, Charles B. Pratt and Marcus Barrett in 1859; Henry C. Rice, Benjamin F. Otis, Samuel A. Knox, Joseph Pratt and Timothy S. Stone in 1860; Alexander H. Bullock, Dexter F. Parker, Joseph D. Daniels, Benjamin F. Otis and Patrick O'Keefe in 1861; Alexander H. Bullock, (speaker,) Delano A. Goddard, Joseph D. Daniels, Rev. Samuel Souther and John L. Murphy in 1862; Alexander H. Bullock, (speaker,) Warren Williams, Rev. Samuel Souther, Vernon A. Ladd and E. G. Warren in 1863; Alexander H. Bullock, (speaker,) Warren Williams, Timothy W. Wellington, George A. Brown and Edwin Draper in 1864; Alexander H. Bullock, (speaker,) George A. Brown, John P. Marble, Charles H. Ballard and Edwin Draper in 1865; P. Emory Aldrich, (afterwards judge,) Rev. T. E. St. John, Fitzroy Willard, M. J. McCafferty and George R. Peckham in 1866; P. Emory Aldrich, Jonathan C. French, A. G. Coes, George R. Peckham and John C. Bigelow in 1867; D. A. Goddard, Warren Williams, A. G. Walker, Edward S. Stebbins, James S. Woodworth and Prescott A. Thompson in 1868; Warren Williams, T. L. Nelson, A. G. Coes, John Dean, George M. Woodward and Welcome W. Sprague in 1869; Col. John W. Wetherell, Daniel W. Bemis, Thomas Earle, Edwin T. Marble, Dorrance S. Goddard and Thomas Gates in 1870; Lewis Barnard, Charles L. Putnam, John S. Baldwin, Joseph R. Torrey, Thomas Gates and Wm. Mulligan, (Paxton,) in 1871; Lewis Barnard, John Gates, John S. Baldwin, Joseph R. Torrey, George P. Kendrick and B. W. Potter in 1872; T. W. Wellington, John Gates, Samuel Winslow, Samuel E. Hildreth, Joseph A. Titus and George P. Kendrick in 1873; T. W. Wellington, Samuel

*President of the State Senate in 1877.

Winslow, Emory Banister, James E. Estabrook, Andrew Athy and Thomas Gates in 1874; Wm. W. Rice, (afterwards representative in Congress,) Samuel R. Heywood, Enoch H. Towne, Andrew Athy, James E. Estabrook and Osgood Bradley, Jr., in 1875; Col. John W. Wetherell, Samuel R. Heywood, Col. John D. Washburn, Osgood Bradley, Jr., M. J. McCafferty and Jeremiah Murphy in 1876; Samuel R. Heywood, John D. Washburn, John D. Lovell, Frank P. Goulding, M. J. McCafferty, James H. Mellen and Cornelius O'Sullivan in 1877.

Of those serving longest, Dr. Abraham Lincoln was representative 14 years; Timothy Paine, Samuel Curtis and Col. Samuel Flagg each ten years; Alexander H. Bullock nine years; Col. John W. Lincoln, Wm. Lincoln, Wm. Eaton, Otis Corbett and Thomas Kinnicutt each six years; Gov. Levi Lincoln and Ephraim Mower, senior, each five years.

SENATORS.

Previous to the revolution, no such body as the senate existed, that most nearly answering to it being the Executive Council of the Province, consisting of one or more persons from each county. The first State Constitution of 1780 provided for both senators and councillors as now, the latter having always been chosen by the legislature until 1857, when they were made elective by the people, in districts, eight in number. The first senators from Worcester county, under the constitution of 1780, were: Moses Gill of Princeton, afterwards Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor; Samuel Baker of Berlin; Joseph Dorr of Ward, (now Auburn,) afterwards judge of probate; Israel Nichols of Leominster; and Col. Seth Washburn of Leicester, of revolutionary fame, (grandfather of the late Gov. Emory Washburn.) Five have been sent each year, from the first, (and six from 1835 to 1845,) from different sections of the county, all on one ticket till 1857. Daniel Bigelow, then of Petersham, a native and previous resident of the town of Worcester, (before noticed,) was senator from 1794 to 1799, and from 1802 to 1807, ten years in all, and his son, Lewis Bigelow in 1820 and 1821. Those on the board residents of this town and city have been:

Levi Lincoln, senior, in 1797 and 1798; Levi Lincoln, Jr., in 1813; Francis Blake from 1810 to 1815; Daniel Waldo from 1816 to 1819; Wm. Eaton in 1826; Joseph G. Kendall, (then of Leominster, afterwards of Wor-

cester,) from 1824 to 1828: Col. John W. Lincoln from 1827 to 1832; Ira M. Barton from 1833 and 1834; Rejoice Newton in 1834; Charles Allen in 1836 and 1837; Thomas Kinnicutt in 1838 and 1839; Emory Washburn in 1841 and 1842; Ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln in 1844 and 1845, the latter year president of the Senate; Calvin Willard in 1846; Stephen Salisbury in 1846 and 1847; Alfred D. Foster in 1848; Alexander H. Bullock in 1849; Pliny Merriek in 1850; Alexander DeWitt in 1851; John S. C. Knowlton in 1852 and 1853, Charles Thurber taking his place the latter year, Mr. Knowlton having been elected Mayor of Worcester; Isaac Davis in 1854; Henry W. Benchley in 1855, that year president of the Senate, and the next year Lieut. Governor; Francis H. Dewey in 1856; George F. Hoar in 1857; John Milton Earle in 1858; Dexter F. Parker in 1859 and 1860; Ichabod Washburn in 1861; Hartley Williams in 1862 and 1863; E. B. Stoddard in 1864 and 1865; L. W. Pond in 1866, 1867 and 1868; F. H. Dewey in 1869; George M. Rice in 1870; Adin Thayer in 1871 and 1872; George F. Thompson in 1873; George F. Verry in 1874 and 1875; Edward L. Davis in 1876; George S. Barton in 1877.

GENERAL PROGRESS FROM 1722 TO 1877.

As to the relative growth and progress of the town in population, at different periods, from the time of its incorporation, in 1722, when there were some two hundred souls, the population had increased to 1475 in 1765, and at the outbreak of the revolution in 1775 to 1925. This was deemed a very satisfactory growth considering all the dangers from the savages who still continued to haunt the place for many years, the loss from the cutting off of Holden in 1740, the subsequent French and Indian wars, &c. Three other towns in the county, since then cut up into additional town organizations, had then larger populations than Worcester, the census of one hundred years ago giving Lancaster 2746, Brookfield 2649 and Mendon 2322 inhabitants. During the ten years from 1765 to 1775, Worcester increased about five hundred in population, Lancaster 750, Brookfield 840 and Mendon 500.

From 1775 to 1790, Worcester remained nearly stationary in population, owing to the troubles caused by the revolutionary war, another slice of territory having in the mean time been cut off to constitute the town of Ward, (now Auburn,) incorporated in 1778. During the ten years ending in 1800, there was an increase of but a little over four hundred, and only an increase of about one hundred and fifty during the succeeding ten years to 1810, and less than four hundred during the ensuing ten years to 1820, when the number was

2962. The next five years the population increased to 3650, in 1830 it was 4172, and in 1835, it was 6624, an increase of about 2500 in five years, and about three thousand in ten years, the greater increase at this latter period being in consequence of the opening of the Blackstone canal, the first boat of which passed through the whole route from Providence, and arrived at the upper basin on Central street in Worcester, Oct. 7, 1828. This latter enterprise, however, while giving a temporary impetus to business here, turned out to be rather unprofitable to the stockholders, owing to the adoption, not long after it went into operation of a much more rapid, expeditious and efficient mode of passenger communication and freight transportation, by rail, with all sections of the country. The old canal, about forty miles long from Worcester to Providence, cost about \$750,000, more than half a million of which was contributed by Rhode Island, and the remainder by Massachusetts, the capitalists and leading business men in Worcester and other towns in this county on its line, or affected by it, contributing the remainder. The State commissioners having the general management or direction of it, were Gov. John Davis and Col. John W. Lincoln of Worcester, for Massachusetts, and Edward Carrington, Moses B. Ives and Stephen H. Smith of Providence, for Rhode Island. Anthony Chase of Worcester was the local agent, charge of its interests here, and having his office on Central street. The amount of tolls collected upon it for different years of its operation, was as follows: In 1828, \$1090; in 1829, \$8,606; in 1831, \$14,945; in 1832, \$18,907; in 1833, \$17,545; in 1834, \$16,464; in 1835, \$14,433; in 1836, \$11,500. The number of barrels of flour transported over it in 1834 was 21,158; in 1835, the number decreased to 16,278; and in 1836 to 10,025. From this point the business rapidly decreased, and the boats soon after ceased running, very naturally beginning the decrease of tolls during the year 1835, the middle of which witnessed the first communication by rail with tide water, at Boston.

The opening of the Boston and Worcester Railroad in 1835, the Western to Springfield in 1839, the Norwich and Worces-

ter in 1840, the Providence and Worcester in 1846, the Worcester and Nashua in 1848, the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad in 1872, and other business enterprises of which Worcester has become a grand centre, have caused the remarkable increase in population and business here during the last forty years, from a little over six thousand, with a valuation of but little more than \$3,000,000, to a population of 50,000 with a valuation of \$50,000,000.

The enormous amount of the present passenger and freight business on these different roads, as compared with the state of things at their beginning, is the best index of the wonderful growth of Worcester during the last forty years, since the writer of this first became a resident of the place, and a review of this period will form a subject of future portions of this work.



BURIAL GROUNDS, ETC.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE FIRST BURIAL PLACES.

The first place selected by our fathers for the burial of the dead, was on the north corner of Summer and Thomas streets, a path leading to it from Lincoln Square. A thick grove of forest oaks then waved their branches over the spot, where, during the last half century, so large a proportion of the youth of the town and city have received their first rudiments of education, and danced unconsciously over the graves of the first settlers, some of them their own ancestors. The first burial here was that of the body of "Rachel, daughter of John and Jean Kellough," (sometimes spelled Kelogth, and afterwards Kellogg,) who died Dec. 15, 1717, being the first death after the beginning of the third or permanent settlement. During the following thirteen years, till 1730, when the burial ground on the old common began to be used, twenty-eight more persons were interred at the first place, averaging about two each year.

Among the first persons interred on the old common, where an acre of land on the east side was reserved for burial purposes, was John Young, Scotch Irish emigrant, born in the Isle of Bert, near Londonderry, Ireland, who died June 27, 1730, aged 93, as the town records say, but on the old tomb stone, now buried, the extraordinary age of 107, was inscribed; on the same stone was afterwards put the name of his son, David Young; who died Dec. 26, 1776, aged 94. William Young, probably a son of David, was author of many of the inscriptions in this cemetery.

The first town sexton and grave digger mentioned on the records, is Thomas Stearns, keeper of the old "Kings Arms"

tavern, which stood on the site of the present Lincoln House. He was chosen by the Selectmen in accordance with the vote at the annual March meeting in 1728, instructing them to provide some suitable person to "take care of and sweep the meeting-house, and also to dig the graves as there may be occasion," his pay for "taking care of and sweeping the meeting-house for the year ensuing to be four shillings." Oct. 11, following, the same individual was chosen "pound keeper till further orders." At the annual March meeting in 1728, Daniel Ward was chosen to "take care of and sweep the meeting-house for the year ensuing, to have twenty shillings for the work." At the annual meeting in 1730, the additional charge was given to the sexton chosen to "keep the burying cloth;" and in 1732 "to provide water for baptism." At the latter meeting, Wm. Nichols was chosen town sexton and grave digger, to attend to those duties. Capt. Moses Rice, who kept the first tavern on the site of the late U. S. Hotel, served several years as sexton, subsequent to the above.

At the March meeting in 1734, the Selectmen were instructed to "measure, lay out, and locate the new burying place," and report at the next annual meeting "in regard to the clearing and fencing of the same, what they apprehend the cost thereof may be."

The next recorded action on this matter was May 2, 1737, when Capt. Daniel Heywood, Ensign Daniel Ward and Samuel Brown were appointed a committee to "agree with a suitable person or persons at the charge of the town to fence the burial place in such a manner as they may judge proper—to contain an acre and a half if it may be—and report thereon to the town." The matter lay over till April 3, 1738, when the town by vote instructed the above committee to "proceed as speedily as may be" in the work they were directed to do, and to "fence in the burial ground with a two railed fence and a stone wall under it, and lay their account before the town for payment." At the March meeting in 1739, Palmer Goulding, James Holden and Phinehas Heywood were added to the committee having the work in charge, with additional instructions to "proceed in that affair and complete the same as soon as may be."

This Phinehas Heywood was a brother of Capt. Daniel Heywood, father of Hon. Benjamin Heywood, and grandfather of the late Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood. Phinehas afterwards lived in Shrewsbury, where he was distinguished in revolutionary times.

The work of this enlarged and able committee, however, proceeded so slowly, that they had to be jogged every year with similar instructions to "hurry up;" a vote of 1743 directing that the ground be "inclosed with a board fence let into cedar posts." Another vote hurrying up the committee, was passed May 16, 1744.

At a town meeting held Oct. 8, 1744, Thomas Wheeler, John Chandler, Jr., and John Chadwick were chosen a committee to "fence in the burying place with a good substantial stone wall, four feet high, to be 18 perch on the north easterly side, 12 perch on the south easterly side, 20 perch on the south westerly side, and five perch on the north westerly side, in which there must be a gate, the sum of £15 to be appropriated for the work." This made the length of the wall on the side next to Front street about three hundred feet, the end abutting on what is Salem Square 200 feet, the side next to Park street 330 feet, and the end next to the meeting-house, reaching about to the centre of the common, 82 1-2 feet, thus enclosing about an acre of ground or 43,000 square feet.

At a town meeting held Oct. 31, 1749, Deacon Thomas Wheeler was "desired, as soon as may be, to erect a suitable gate at the burial place;" and at a meeting held May 13, 1751, the sum of ten shillings was allowed to Asa Moore for "mending the pound and stocks, and for new hinges for the burial place gate." Oct. 1, 1753, the sum of £3 was granted for repairing the meeting-house and fencing the burial place;" and Capt. Daniel Heywood and Capt. Thomas Stearns were appointed a committee to "see that the burial place gate be hung, the wall be mended up, and poled with good peeled poles, soon as can be done." Sept. 13, 1756, the sum of £6 was granted the Selectmen to "procure a decent burying cloth."

It would thus appear that the early "fathers of the town" were reasonably solicitous and attentive regarding all matters

pertaining to the resting place of the dead. The old burial ground on the Common remained very much in the same condition, as to its bounds and outside surroundings, as described above, up to a period within the memory of many still living.

The tomb of the distinguished Chandler family occupied a prominent position among the trees not far from the south-west corner of the brick school-house, recently standing on the Common, under the north easterly brow of the hill then there. This tomb was torn down during the revolution, or at its commencement, when the leading representatives of that family left, on account of their sympathy with the mother country. Over this tomb, or where it once was, as the hill there was steepest, the school children were wont to coast on sleds in winter, and sport in the shade of the branching trees in summer, unconscious of the "honored dust" reposing beneath.

On the northerly side of the enclosure, and near the centre of the sloping bank adjoining the path from the west to the present soldiers' monument, were the tombs of the Dix and Wheeler families, remembered by many of our older citizens, they having been removed within the last forty years, since the beginning of the grading of this old burial place.

Near the easterly side stood till after the beginning of the present century the first cattle pound built in 1723, and near the south-east corner was one of the ten small school-houses built in the different districts of the old town in 1800. The gate to the enclosure was in the middle of the west side, on the right side of it was a little building for the storage of the hearse, and on [the left side another for the "county gallows." The gun-house, or headquarters of the old "Worcester artillery," stood about on the site of the present flag staff, nearly on a line with the two other buildings last mentioned. The "march of improvement" long since swept away all these old relics of the past, they disappearing about the time the old stone wall was removed, and the enclosure graded.

The principal or original part of this grading was done about the year 1842 or 1843, the sum of \$700 being appropriated during the latter year for the object, most of the stones in the surrounding wall being taken for the construction of paved cross walks in the vicinity of the old "Central Hotel."

About the time our thriving town became a city, the question of removing the remains of those who had found a resting place in this cemetery for more than a century, or doing something to secure the graves of more than three hundred of our forefathers from continued desecration and disgrace, began to be agitated and discussed by the municipal authorities as well as the citizens generally, and in the public prints. Finally, August 22, 1853, the City Council adopted an order by which Aldermen Charles White and Moses D. Phillips, and Councilmen James S. Woodworth, Charles Washburn and Samuel B. Dennis were appointed a committee to "cause a careful and accurate survey to be made of the old burying ground upon the Common, and to cause a plan or map of the same to be drawn, upon which shall be delineated every grave properly marked or numbered, and cause substantial bounds to be set at every angle and in such other places as they may think proper or necessary, the inscriptions of every stone or monument now standing to be copied and preserved, and then to bury all these stones at least twelve inches under the surface of the ground upon the graves, where they now stand; that they then cause the surface of the ground to be smoothed over, not changing the grade in any place so as to injure any trees that shall be left standing; that they then cause all the underbrush to be removed, and also as many of the trees as they shall deem proper, by transplanting at the appropriate season, without impairing the beauty of the grove."

In accordance with the provisions of this order, (many of the details of which had been anticipated or suggested by one of our public spirited fellow citizens, Wm. S. Barton, Esq., now filling the office of City Treasurer, who had copied all the inscriptions referred to, and printed them in a neat pamphlet for future reference and use,) a map and list of inscriptions were prepared by Gill Valentine, Esq., city surveyor, and placed in the custody of the City Clerk, and the various monuments were buried over the remains of those intended to be commemorated thereby.

The principal burials on the old Common are indicated in the following list:

BURIALS ON THE OLD COMMON.

- Samuel Andrew, Sept. 24, 1760, aged 46.
 Nathaniel and Lucy Adams, died in 1776.
 Charles Adams, Nov. 3, 1773, aged 85.
 Hannah, April 18, 1727, aged 27, wife of John Hubbard. He was one of the first board of town officers. This is probably the first interment on the old common, or the remains must have been at first buried elsewhere, and removed here.
 Zephaniah Rice, died May 10, 1730, aged 30. He was son of Joshua Rice, (see pages 20 and 22), and married Mary, sister of Dea. Daniel Heywood, (see page 30,) and of their daughters, one, Mary, married Lieut. Jacob Hemenway, (see page 116,) and another, Anna, married Reuben Miles. This Zephaniah Rice was town clerk three years previous to his decease.
 Ephraim Roper, Feb. 16, 1731, aged 43, accidentally killed while hunting.
 Isaac, son of Capt. Micah and Phebe Johnson, Nov. 26, 1732, aged 25.
 William Jennison, born in Watertown, April 17, 1676, died in Worcester, Sept. 19, 1741, aged 65, and his wife Elizabeth, Dec. 2, 1756, aged 85. He was judge, selectman, etc. (See page 56.)
 James Taylor, Feb. 24, 1743, aged 70, and his wife Elizabeth, July 14, 1755, aged 82: Othniel Taylor, probably son of the preceding, July 29, 1770, aged 81; lived on Plantation street, near Wigwam hill. Dinah, wife of the latter, March 29, 1746, aged 38.
 Jean, wife of Wm. Young, March 30, 1743, aged 27.
 Martha Boyd, wife of David Young, Oct. 6, 1749, aged 65.
 Capt. Benjamin Flagg, June 12, 1751, aged 61: his wife Elizabeth, Nov. 3, 1769, aged 77. (See page 107.)
 Andrew McFarland, June 4, 1761, aged 71; his wife Rebecca, March 20, 1762, aged 62.
 James McFarland, April 9, 1783, aged 56.
 James Forbush, Jr., March 11, 1762, aged 38.
 Zebudah, wife of Joseph Potter, Jan. 24, 1767, aged 33.
 John, son of John and Kesiah Waters, Feb. 11, 1767, aged 23. Resided in the Waters house south east of the Common.
 Absalom Rice, July 27, 1781, aged 72: his wife Elizabeth, Aug. 3, 1792, aged 76.
 Maj. Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler, Sept. 22, 1753, aged 81. (See page 40.)
 Jonathan Lynde, Dec. 4, 1755, aged 41, and seven children.
 John Ball, Jan. 11, 1756, aged 59.
 Jonathan Gates, Feb. 7, 1756, aged 73.
 James Taylor, 3d, Feb. 20, 1756, aged 26; was in the fight at Lake George.
 Francis Smith, April 17, 1756, aged 35.
 Capt. James Moore, Sept. 29, 1756, aged 68: his wife Comfort, June 22, 1765, aged 63: daughter Sarah, June 3, 1765, aged 28.
 John Fiske, Nov. 2, 1756, aged 75: his wife Elizabeth, in 1768.
 Jonathan Fiske, Jan. 8, 1781, aged 52.
 Adam Knox, Feb. 28, 1759, aged 66.
 Samuel Miller, born in Newton, Sept. 24, 1678, died in Worcester, Sept. 9, 1759, aged 81.
 Capt. Samuel Clark Paine, (brother of Hon. Timothy Paine,) died of small pox, Nov. 9, 1759, aged 32: he was commander of a company at the reduction of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
 Persis (Gates,) wife of Adonijah Rice, Jan. 6, 1760. (See page 41.)
 Robert Smith, July 4, 1807, aged 80; and his wife Sarah E., in 1760.
 Experience, wife of Capt. Thomas Cowden, died Apr. 3, 1760, aged 39, with three children. He went to Fitchburg in 1765, where he died in 1792, aged 72. He served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. He came to Worcester about 1743, and had a blacksmith shop on Main street.
 Samuel Mower, May 8, 1760, aged 70. He was grandfather of Maj. Ephraim Mower who died in 1810, and great-grandfather of the late Capt. Ephraim Mower.
 Capt. Samuel Mower, Jan. 24, 1784, aged 64, and his second wife Sarah, Oct. 10, 1774, aged 49. His first wife was Comfort (Larned), and they were parents of Ebenezer Mower who died in 1861, aged 100.
 Mary, wife of Dea. Thomas Wheeler, May 18, 1740, aged 40.
 Dr. Charles Wheeler, June 3, 1761, aged 61, and his wife Susannah, Sept. 23, 1760, aged 58.
 Eunice, wife of Josiah Flagg, Dec. 26, 1785, aged 28.
 Margaret, wife of James Hambleton, Feb. 14, 1761, aged 35, and three sons and one daughter.
 Andrew McFarland, June 4, 1761, aged 71: and his wife Rebecca, March 20, 1762, aged 62. Their son, James McFarland, April 9, 1783, aged 56. They lived on Pleasant street near Tatnuck.
 Dr. John Green, (son of Dr. Thomas Green, founder of the Baptist Church in Greenville, Leicester,) died Oct. 29, 1799, aged 64; his first wife Mary, Sept. 5, 1761; and his second wife Mary, June 16, 1814, aged 74.
 Jonathan Moore, Nov. 25, 1761, aged 84.
 Wm. Mahan, June 30, 1763, aged 69; his wife Margaret, Feb. 5, 1767, aged 68.
 John Mahan, Oct., 1789, aged 32.
 Matthew Gray, Feb. 16, 1783, aged 73; and his wife Jean, Dec. 20, 1764, aged 48.
 Gershom Rice, Dec. 19, 1768, aged 102; his son, Lieut. Gershom Rice, Jr., Sept. 24, 1781, aged 85. (See page 41.)
 Daniel Heywood, Jr., June 30, 1756, aged 29.
 Abel Heywood, Nov. 29, 1769, aged 40. (See page 39.)
 Dea. Daniel Heywood, April 12, 1773, aged 79: his wife Hannah, Feb. 24, 1760, aged 64, and his wife Mary, April 9, 1768, aged 65. (See page 80.)
 Robert Blair, Oct. 14, 1774, aged 91: his wife Isabella, Feb. 10, 1765, aged 82. Scotch Presbyterian emigrants of 1718. (See page 127.)
 Capt. Thomas Sterne (afterwards spelled Stearns,) Jan. 16, 1772, aged 76; his wife Mary, July 19, 1784, aged 77. Kept the "King's Arms" hotel. (See page 58.)

Samuel Kingsley, Sept. 25, 1773, aged 57.

Wm. Swan, April 18, 1774, aged 59. He was one of the first choir of the Old South Church. in March, 1770, with James McFarland, Jonathan Stone and Ebenezer Flagg, when the first introduction of choir music in the church service caused so much excitement that the venerable Dea. Jacob Chamberlain, who strenuously opposed this interference with his prerogative in leading the psalm reading, absented himself from the church services for several Sabbaths.

Isaac Gleason, Jan. 7, 1776, aged 57.

Daniel, son of Daniel Bigelow, Aug. 29, 1776, aged 48. (See page 45.)

Capt. James Goodwin, June 2, 1776, aged 62; was in the French and Indian war in 1757; his wife Mary, July 19, 1749, aged 33.

Dea. Nathaniel Moore, Nov. 25, 1761, aged 83; his son Nathaniel, July 19, 1811, aged 96, and the latter's wife Mehitabel, April 25, 1809, aged 89. (See page 41.)

Nathaniel Fullerton, Feb. 16, 1777, aged 38. He resided on the east corner of Pleasant and High streets. The old house in which he lived, (removed to Pine Meadow, when the house now standing on its site, was built by Palme and Cyrenus Aldrich in 1840,) was used for a while after Fullerton's death, as temporary quarters for a portion of Burgoyne's soldiers after their surrender in 1777, they being afterwards quartered in Rutland, where commodious barracks 120 by 20 feet, were erected for the purpose, and the whole captured army was quartered there during the summer of 1788 in twenty-four rooms, each 20 feet square. The Fullerton house, (afterwards owned and occupied by Samuel Warden,) was lined inside with bricks, and otherwise made secure against escape of the prisoners during their temporary confinement therein. Isaiah Thomas subsequently resided in this house for a time until the erection of his palatial mansion on Court Hill, about 1788.

Capt. James Moore, Sept. 29, 1756, aged 68, and his wife Comfort, June 22, 1765, aged 63.

Capt. David Moore, Feb. 25, 1794, aged 64, and his wife Eleanor, Oct. 1, 1791, aged 63.

Katrine, wife of Joseph Moore, Mar. 12, 1755, aged 41.

Rebekah, wife of James Moore, July 19, 1788, aged 39.

Asa Moore, June 30, 1800, aged 89; his wife Sarah, Dec. 13, 1760; his wife Lucy, March 11, 1800, aged 76.

Capt. Palmer Goulding, senior, Feb. 11, 1770, aged 75; and his wife Abigail. (See page 50.) Capt. Palmer Goulding, Jr., Jan. 30, 1792, aged 69, and his wife Abigail (Heywood.) Abigail, daughter of the latter, Sept. 26, 1795, aged 25. Peter Goulding, July 22, 1790, aged 54. Ignatius Goulding died in 1787. (See page 52.)

Phineas Flagg, (son of Col. Benjamin, and father of the present Benjamin Flagg,) Oct. 1, 1791, aged 39.

Francis Harrington, July 18, 1793, aged 84; his wife Deborah, April 20, 1799, aged 84.

Francis Harrington, April 6, 1768, aged 31.

Nathaniel Harrington, Feb. 28, 1831, aged 89; his wife Ruth, Aug. 21, 1817, aged 69; parents of Capt. Francis Harrington.

Dea. Jacob Chamberlain, March 17, 1790, aged 71; his wife Lydia, Dec. 29, 1768, aged 44. (See page 125.)

Coroner Daniel Hubbard, April 28, 1787, aged 90; his wife Dorothy, April 14, 1769, aged 71.

John Chadwick, Sept. 3, 1763, aged 86; his wife Hannah, May 4, 1752.

John Chadwick, Jr., July 17, 1768, aged 67; his wife, Dec., 1766, aged 46.

Eljah Harrington, Feb. 3, 1811, aged 77; his wife Azubah, April 27, 1768, aged 34.

Ebenezer Wiswall, March 19, 1809, aged 87; his wife Irena, Dec. 31, 1793, aged 76.

Joseph Wiley, May 9, 1776, aged 63; Mrs. Martha Wiley, May 6, 1794, aged 48.

John Bush, Jan. 28, 1816, aged 61; his wife Hannah, Feb. 1, 1807, aged 40. (See page 21.)

Catherine, daughter of Thomas Drowne, late of Boston, Jan. 23, 1807, aged 70; his daughter Mary, Oct. 21, 1816, aged 65.

Josiah Perry, Sept. 16, 1767, aged 83; great-grandfather of Capt. Samuel Perry. (See page 100.)

Robert Barber, Sept. 27, 1769, aged 69; his wife Sarah, June 9, 1790, aged 86. Settled on the Barber homestead in Northville. Maria, wife of Joseph Barber, (son of the preceding,) April 7, 1781, aged 39.

James Barber, March 30, 1812, aged 85; he resided north-west of North Pond.

Simon Gates, April 11, 1777, aged 66; and his wife Sarah, Sept. 30, 1800, aged 75; came to Worcester from Marlborough in 1749, and settled on the old homestead at the head of Gates' lane, running north from Leicester street, near New Worcester. Their son, Simon Gates, died Feb., 1849, aged 93, in the same room in which he was born. They have numerous descendants.

Luke Brown, Jr., Nov. 6, 1776, aged 31; Thomas Brown, Dec. 11, 1776, aged 40; James Brown, Jan. 11, 1778, aged 67, and his wife Rebekah, Feb. 26, 1756, aged 42; Lieut. Samuel Brown, May 25, 1785, aged 42.

Mary, wife of Jonathan Stone, Aug. 7, 1773, aged 47; her husband was buried in Auburn.

Elizabeth, wife of Ezekiel Howe, Sept. 13, 1776, aged 58.

James Tanner, innholder, April 8, 1782, aged 68; his wife Sarah, Sept. 19, 1785, aged 73; James Tanner, Jr., Sept. 6, 1778, aged 36; Capt. John Tanner, Jan. 10, 1784, aged 44.

John Greenleaf, from Boston, Feb. 21, 1779, aged 64.

Abraham Wheeler, Oct. 20, 1780, aged 80.

Capt. Israel Jennison, Sept. 19, 1782, aged 69; his wife Mary, June 19, 1775, aged 57; their daughter Abigail, June 29, 1789, aged 34; their son Samuel, Nov. 18, 1815, aged 70. Hotel keeper. (See page 59.)

Wm. Elder, July 27, 1786, aged 79; his wife Esther, Aug. 31, 1772, aged 59. He headed the famous protest of fifty-two Tories in 1774. He resided on Pakachoag Hill, on the estate now owned and occupied by A. W. Ward.

Samuel Rice, Feb. 10, 1781, aged 89.

Absalom Rice, July 27, 1781, aged 72. (See page 40.) His wife Elizabeth, Aug. 3, 1792, aged 76. Capt. John Curtis, June 29, 1797, aged 90; his first wife Rebekah, March 24, 1755, aged 45; his second wife Elizabeth (Prentice), Nov. 14, 1802, aged 90. (See page 34.)

Maj. Daniel Ward, May 21, 1777, aged 77, and his wife Sarah, Nov. 1, 1733. (See page 31.)

Lieut. Noah Jones, July 6, 1781, aged 70; his wife Rebekah, Jan. 12, 1771, aged 46; his brother Capt. Wm. Jones, April 6, 1777, aged 73. Hotel-keepers. (See pages 32 and 36.)

Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, July 20, 1784, aged 63; and his wife Mary, Dec. 28, 1783, aged 58; their daughter Lucy, June 21, 1813, aged 53; their daughter Elizabeth, March 25, 1823, aged 70. Mary, wife of Nathaniel Maccarty, Jan. 13, 1821, aged 64. (See pages 119 and 120.)

John Goddard, June 26, 1785, aged 87, and his wife Hannah, Dec. 10, 1777, aged 76.

Samuel Goddard, June 12, 1803, aged 71, and his wife Abigail, April 8, 1804, aged 64. The latter's son Samuel, Jr., May 3, 1800, aged 26, their daughter Elizabeth, Sept. 21, 1790, aged 20, and their daughter Lydia, Aug. 9, 1778, aged 13.

Isaac Barnard, March 18, 1788, aged 86, and his wife Sarah, April 9, 1806, aged 97, great-grand-parents of the present Lewis Barnard.

Col. Timothy Bigelow, April 4, 1790, aged 50. (See page 45.)

Samuel, son of Capt. Samuel Hunt, April 29, 1766, aged 23. Capt. Hunt went from Worcester to Fitchburg, about that time, and built a house in which he kept the first tavern ever kept there, on the spot afterwards occupied by James L. Haynes, who enlarged the old house.

James Howe, March 18, 1755, aged 44.

Samuel Thomas, May 20, 1755, aged 67, and his wife Janet, Aug. 18, 1756, aged 56.

Col. Ebenezer Lovell, Dec. 6, 1817, aged 88; his wife Abigail, April 11, 1766, aged 25.

Increase Blair, Nov. 11, 1797, aged 40; his wife Huldah, July 9, 1798, aged 38; and two children.

Wm. Harris, March 29, 1782, aged 82; his wife Mary, March 10, 1767, aged 67.

Noah Harris, Aug. 30, 1804, aged 70; wife Phebe, March 6, 1800, aged 67.

Sally, wife of Lieut. Benjamin Andrews, Nov. 9, 1796, aged 34.

Cornelius Stowell, Jan. 3, 1804, aged 79; his wife Servilla, June 7, 1812, aged 82; and their sons, Peter Stowell, July 16, 1810, aged 48; Abel Stowell, Aug. 3, 1818, aged 66; Samuel Stowell, April 14, 1774, aged 25; and Peter's wife, Relief Stowell, April 14, 1817, aged 62. (See page 53.)

Maj. Wm. Treadwell, April 10, 1796, aged 46. Performed meritorious service as commander of the old Worcester Artillery in the revolutionary war. He resided on the north corner of Main and Central streets, his old mansion, afterwards owned and occupied by Hon. Francis Blake, still standing on the north side of Central street, east of the Advent Church.

Mary Ann Barber, Oct. 11, 1802, aged 67.

Lieut. Richard Flagg died at Holden, Nov. 12, 1799, aged 92; and his wife Grace, Dec. 4, 1808, aged 100. Parents of Col. Samuel Flagg. (See page 107.)

Col. Samuel Flagg, Sept. 24, 1819, aged 83; and his wife Dolly Flagg, March 11, 1824, aged 85. They are among the very last buried upon the old common, the latter being the last one named upon the records.

Rebecca, wife of James Brown, Feb. 26, 1750, aged 42.

James Carlyle, 1758; his wife Mary, Aug. 24, 1755, aged 34.

Hannah, wife of Lieut. John Mower, Sept. 24, 1784, aged 59.

Martha, wife of Capt. Simon Stevens, Aug. 10, 1817, aged 79.

Damaris, wife of Lieut. Cyprian Stevens, Sept. 28, 1787, aged 79.

Martha Boyd, wife of David Young, Oct. 6, 1749, aged 65.

Ebenezer Waters, Aug. 27, 1813, aged 38.

The burial ground upon the north side of Mechanic street, comprising 67,600 square feet of land, began to be used in 1795, the first one interred therein being an infant son, six months old, of Rev. Leonard Worcester, whose death took place July 1, 1795. This ground was a part of the old ministerial land, which originally extended north from Front street nearly as far as Exchange street, easterly to Mill Brook, and westerly to Main street at some points. Mechanic street was opened soon after the selling off of the main portion of the ministerial land in 1786, also what is now called Bridge street was then opened to Front street. The construction of the Boston and Worcester Railroad in 1835 necessitated the building of a bridge over the extension of this street north, and as a consequence the highway had to be cut down, and a bank wall built on the east and south sides of the burial ground. In 1837, the wall bordering on Mechanic street was reset, and a substantial and permanent one built, as it now appears, with

hewn stone posts for a gate-way, and new gates, the entrance to the ground being from this street.

The only tomb which has ever been upon the Mechanic street burial ground, is that of Isaiah Thomas, built in 1817, at an expense of between \$5000 and \$6000, which appears to-day, as it did at the time of his decease, April 4, 1831, aged 82. The tomb is built of hewn granite blocks from three to six feet in length, and a foot and a half in thickness, each block weighing from three to five tons. The structure is six feet high, five feet deep and has an area 11 by 13 feet. The covering is composed of five pieces of hewn granite soldered together with type metal. It is located in the north-west corner of the ground, but a few feet from the old Boston and Worcester railroad track. The entrance to the tomb is from the south-west side through a granite door, on which are inscribed the words: "Isaiah Thomas—built 1817."

BURIALS IN MECHANIC STREET CEMETERY.

James Trowbridge, July 21, 1806, in his 90th year, and his son, Dea. Wm. Trowbridge, Sept. 30, 1833, aged 82; Achsah, wife of the latter, Nov. 13, 1847, aged 88. (See page 43.)

Eculah Clements, wife of Dea. Moses Clements, and daughter of Dea. Wm. Trowbridge, Sept. 30, 1826, aged 39.

Dea. David Bigelow, May 10, 1810, aged 79, (brother of Col. Timothy Bigelow,) and David's wife, Deborah Bigelow, May 23, 1822, aged 86; the latter's son, Silas Bigelow, April 24, 1837, aged 66; and the latter's wife Arethusa, Dec. 23, 1815, aged 44. (See page 44.)

Jedediah Healey, Feb. 7, 1821, aged 65, and his wife Sally, Feb. 1, aged 65, within six days of each other; and their son John, Sept. 17, 1809, aged 26. Major Healey was many years town sexton, and owned and occupied what was afterwards the S. M. Burnside estate on Main street, one of his buildings still standing in the rear, now occupied by James Penniman and others, being formerly occupied for some years as a Masonic Hall.

Col. Phineas Jones, March 22, 1814, aged 66; kept the old Jones Tavern near New Worcester. Betsey, wife of Capt. James McFarland, Sept. 8, 1805, aged 48. He was son of James McFarland, and grandson of Andrew McFarland, who settled upon the old McFarland estate near Tatnuck, where his great-grandson, the late Ira McFarland, lived. (See page 127.)

James McFarland died in Worcester, March 22, 1801, aged 34; Andrew McFarland died in Barre, July 22, 1824, aged 72; and their sister, Mrs. Mary Pierce, died in Rutland, April 16, 1820, aged 60; they being children of Wm. and Elizabeth McFarland of Worcester, who resided upon the old Rutland road. They were all descendants of the first Andrew McFarland.

Col. Benjamin Flagg, Oct. 8, 1818, aged 95; his son Benjamin, March 9, 1819, aged 73, and the latter's wife Hannah, July 21, 1843, aged 97. Col. Benj. Flagg's son Amos, Dec. 17, 1817, aged 32. (See page 107.)

Samuel Flagg, Esq., (son of Col. Samuel Flagg,) March 5, 1825, aged 50. (His father, who died Sept. 24, 1819, aged 85, and his mother, Mrs. Dolly Flagg, wife of Col. Samuel, who died March 11, 1824, aged 88, were buried upon the old common, the latter being almost the last, if not the very last one interred there.)

Sarah, wife of Elijah Flagg, Aug. 16, 1831, aged 66; their daughter Catherine, April 4, 1829, aged 39.

Ensign Isaac Putnam, April 23, 1808, aged 45, and his wife Martha, Aug. 24, 1816, aged 52, grandparents of the present Wm., Samuel and Henry Putnam. (See page 98.)

Joel Putnam, Oct. 30, 1822, aged 32.

Nathan Patch, June 22, 1808, aged 72; his wife Eunice, July 3, 1813, aged 74; their daughter Lucy, June 17, 1839, aged 58, and son Lieut. Joseph Patch, April 8, 1836, aged 76, and the latter's wife Hannah, July 19, 1824, aged 60.

Elizabeth (Stanton,) Jan. 18, 1820, aged 50, widow of Ebenezer Putnam and granddaughter of Judge John Chandler, refugee; James Putnam, Aug. 18, 1810, aged 20, son of Ebenezer and grandson of Hon. James Putnam, the distinguished lawyer and tory refugee.

Capt. John Coolidge, Jan. 20, 1821, aged 35, and Nathan B. Coolidge, June 5, 1813, aged 19, sons of Nathaniel and Catherine Coolidge, who resided in the house, previously owned and occupied by Nathan Baldwin, and afterwards by William Eaton, corner of Main and George streets, Mrs. Catherine Coolidge being Mr. Baldwin's daughter. (See page 32.) His son Erasmus, Sept. 19, 1811, aged 27.

Daniel Baird, Dec. 9, 1819, aged 77, and his wife Jane, April 15, 1811, aged 64. He kept the Baird Tavern.

Arba Legg, Sept. 5, 1819, aged 94.

Dea. David Richards, Jan. 29, 1829, aged 78, and his wife Rebecca, Oct. 13, 1834, aged 82.

Dea. Nathan Heard, April 28, 1825, aged 74, (father of Gen. Nathan Heard, now surviving in his 88th year,) and his wife Anna in 1807, aged 55; Sarah in 1812, aged 48, and Dinah, Oct. 5, 1848, aged 82.

Capt. Joshua Whitney, May 7, 1809, aged 72; his wife Mary, July 4, 1796, aged 55; and his widow Abigail, Oct. 5, 1838, aged 94. He was father of Israel Whitney, and lived in the ancient house, corner of Cambridge and Millbury streets, near what was the "Whitney-lock" in Blackstone canal times.

Asa Ward, (father of the late Artemas Ward, register of deeds,) June 27, 1818, aged 70, and his granddaughter Sarah, daughter of Asa Ward, Jr., Oct. 31, 1847, aged 44.

Samuel Curtis, Esq., Oct. 18, 1814, aged 84, and his wife Mary, June 3, 1830, aged 95. He was prominent in revolutionary times. (See Curtis Family, page 38.) His son Ephraim died Oct. 9, 1839, aged 75, and the latter's wife Mary, Oct. 12, aged 79, within three days of each other.

Persis, daughter of Christopher Ranks, Jan. 21, 1847, aged 87; her brother John Ranks, July 7, 1835, aged 63. Christopher Ranks and his son John lived at the head of Ranks' lane, running north from Pleasant street, near Tatnuck.

Samuel Allen, Esq., Dec. 29, 1830, aged 73. He was county treasurer for nearly forty years till his death, and brother of Hon. Joseph Allen. He resided on the estate now owned and occupied by H. N. Tower, upon which Mr. Tower built his present residence in 1848.

Col. Daniel Clapp, March 23, 1827, aged 87, register of deeds from 1784 till 1816. He resided on the estate, corner of Main and Park streets, afterwards owned and occupied by Hon. Charles Allen.

Lieut. Jacob Hemenway, Feb. 6, 1801, aged 77, and his wife, June 27, 1802, aged 75.

Hon. Benjamin Heywood, Dec. 6, 1816, aged 76; his brother, Phineas Heywood, April 21, 1821, aged 76. Sewall Heywood, Oct. 14, 1813, aged 29.

Capt. Daniel Heywood, Dec. 15, 1809, aged 55, and wife Mary, Jan. 9, 1809, aged 53. He was the third one of the same name, who kept the hotel, afterwards the "Central Hotel." (See page 30.)

Daniel Heywood, (a relative of the preceding,) Sept. 4, 1817, aged 55; his wife Sally, April 1, 1814, aged 47. Ground enclosed by an iron fence.

Thomas Rice, Dec. 10, 1837, aged 85; his wife Eliphal Rice, Sept. 21, 1845, aged 83.

Nathaniel Maccarty, Esq., (son of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty of the Old South Church), Oct. 14, 1831, aged 73, and his wife Rebecca, Dec. 11, 1836, aged 56.

Maj. Ephraim Mower, (hotel-keeper, &c.,) Dec. 20, 1810, aged 62, and his wife Huldah, March 10, 1828, aged 81. His brother Thomas Mower, Sept. 14, 1800, aged 50. The latter was father of Capt. Ephraim Mower.

Nancy, wife of Capt. Ephraim Mower, Feb. 18, 1822, aged 20. He was nephew of Maj. Ephraim Mower.

Capt. Azor Phelps, April 2, 1837, aged 75, and his wife Mary, Oct. 6, 1814, aged 53.

Col. Moses N. Childs, Jan. 30, 1826, aged 51 $\frac{1}{4}$; his wife Sarah, Feb. 4, 1823, aged 53; their son Moses, May 22, 1823, aged 18; their son Simeon N., Mar. 18, 1816, aged 19; their daughter Lucy B., Feb. 8, 1820, aged 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.

John W. Hubbard, Sept. 19, 1825, aged 32. He was a prominent lawyer, nephew and adopted son of Rev. Dr. Samuel Austin, and resided upon his estate, corner of Main and Austin streets.

Mary, wife of Dea. Henry Parker, (and daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor, late minister at Harvard,) May 8, 1802, aged 25. Mrs. Grosvenor, after the death of her husband, resided in the house next south of that of Judge Bangs, on Main street. Mrs. Grosvenor's daughter Mary was wife of Hon. Edward D. Bangs and subsequently of Hon. Stephen Salisbury.

John Parker, 91; his wife, Welthea Parker, 69; and their daughter Charlotte, 4.

Capt. Thaddeus Chapin, March 14, 1831, aged 75; his wife Lucy, June 1, 1847, aged 88; his brother, Capt. Eli Chapin, March 7, 1830, aged 76; and the latter's wife Margaret, Jan. 10, 1831, aged 75. They were sons of Benjamin Chapin, who died May 6, 1782, aged 70, and resided on the east side of Pakachoag hill, between Worcester and Auburn.

Dr. Benjamin Chapin, (son of Capt. Thaddeus,) Jan. 15, 1835, aged 54, his wife Comfort, Oct. 14, 1814, aged 29, and his wife Hannah, Dec. 21, 1834, aged 23. Dr. Benjamin was brother of Dea. Lewis Chapin, who died in 1874, aged 82.

Mary, daughter of Dea. Seth Chapin of Mendon, July 26, 1805, aged 30.

Elder Luther Goddard, May 25, 1842, aged 80, and his wife Lucretia in 1852, aged 77, parents of Dea. Daniel Goddard.

Capt. John Goddard, Jan. 20, 1824, aged 35.

Capt. John Gleason, April 14, 1823, aged 49; his wife Polly, April 29, 1829, aged 51; and son Samuel S., June 21, 1826, aged 18.

Jonathan Gleason, June 1, 1827, aged 82; his wife Mary, Aug. 1, 1821, aged 73.

Lois, wife of Wm. Taylor, Nov. 1805, aged 70.

Molly, wife of Timothy Bragg, April 23, 1820, aged 69.

Miriam, wife of Samuel Warden, Aug. 5, 1797, aged 61.

Nancy, wife of Capt. Leonard Clark, June 24, 1818, aged 32.

John Goodale, April 13, 1827, aged 82; and his wife Lucy, Feb. 11, 1814, aged 74.

Capt. Wm. Gates, July 7, 1811, aged 76. He served in the revolutionary war, and resided on the corner of Plantation street and the Bloomingdale road.

Samuel Gates, Dec. 19, 1831, aged 77, and his wife Lucy (Chadwick,) Sept. 22, 1819, aged 56. He was grandfather of the present John Gates, lumbermerchant, and resided on the corner of Plantation and Belmont streets.

Nathaniel Gates, Dec. 10, 1824, aged 54, and his wife Lucy, June 16, 1855, aged 85. He lived in Tatnuck.

Jonathan Gates, Dec. 4, 1814, aged 66, and his wife Sarah, Jan. 28, 1828, aged 78.

John Gates, Nov. 27, 1797, aged 97, and his wife Violaty, Feb. 10, 1801, aged 79.

- Joseph Blair, Feb. 8, 1804, aged 77, son of Robert Blair, Scotch Presbyterian of 1718.
 Lieut. Isaac Willard, Dec. 26, 1806, aged 80; and his wife Marcy, July 26, 1813, aged 67.
 Phineas Ward, Nov. 20, 1808, aged 79.
 Tyler Curtis, (son of Capt. John Curtis,) April 16, 1807, aged 54; his wife Lydia, Oct. 5, 1841, aged 88; and their children as follows: John, (father of the present Tyler Prentice Curtis), Aug. 31, 1826, aged 43; Eliza P., wife of Jonathan Knight, March 26, 1815, aged 24; Tyler, March 17, 1842, aged 40; Nathaniel, March 23, 1818, aged 24; and Samuel, May 17, 1811, aged 15. (See pages 37 and 38.)
 Charles Stearns, Nov. 17, 1828, aged 81; he built and first kept the old C. M. Deland tavern at New Worcester in 1812. (See page 39.)
 Thomas Stearns, Mar. 26, 1811, aged 39.
 Mindwell, wife of Silas Harrington, Oct. 27, 1808, aged 57.
 Capt. Ebenezer Wiswell, Jan. 10, 1822, aged 67, son of Ebenezer Wiswell buried on the old Common.
 Capt. Simeon Duncan, Feb. 22, 1836, aged 80, and his wife Mary, May 26, 1813, aged 53.
 Willard Moore, Feb. 13, 1859, aged 83; his wife Mary, Feb. 21, 1821, aged 45.
 Daniel Knight, Aug. 31, 1826, aged 35. Son of Reuben Knight of Leicester.
 Edward K. Knight, Sept. 19, 1819, aged 69. Miss Elizabeth Knight, Jan. 12, 1816, aged 71.
 Sarah, wife of Uriah Johnson, July 22, 1817, aged 37.
 Maj. John White, Feb. 2, 1797, aged 51. Mrs. Eliza White, Oct. 16, 1798.
 Tyler Wellington, July 26, 1821, aged 42.
 Palmer Stowell, Oct. 18, 1820, aged 24.
 Curtis Fowle, March 18, 1825, aged 80. He came from England, joined the American army in 1775, and served faithfully during the war.
 David Brown, Oct. 11, 1816, aged 48; wife Lucy, Feb. 20, 1823, aged 47; daughter Lucy, May 31, 1819, aged 19.
 Samuel Harrington, March 27, 1833, aged 84; wife Silence, May 17, 1828, aged 74.
 Elizabeth, wife of Dison Dyer, Aug. 13, 1828, aged 67.
 John Fisk, Sept. 10, 1836, aged 35.
 Sarah, wife of Simon S. Gates, Feb. 23, 1830, aged 33.
 Rufus, son of Andrew and Rebecca Adams, Oct. 9, 1828, aged 27; his sister Lucy, Dec. 21, 1818, aged 27.
 Joseph Kingsbury, Feb. 15, 1815, aged 68.
 Oliver Kingsbury, Nov. 12, 1809, aged 27.
 Joseph Daniels, Feb. 18, 1826, aged 68; father of the late Wm. P. Daniels. Joseph Daniels owned a very large amount of real estate around Washington Square, which he sold to Samuel Hathaway, including all that now occupied by the railroad corporations, iron works, the old Pine Meadow Cemetery, &c.
 Daniel Johnson, Jr., May 17, 1809, aged 33.
 Charles Adams, Oct. 3, 1813, aged 70; his wife Abigail, Oct. 6, 1796, aged 53.
 Benjamin Tucker, Sept. 13, 1806, aged 73, and his wife Martha, Nov. 3, 1820, aged 90. Their son, Enos Tucker, June 19, 1822, aged 56; and his wife Mary, July 10, 1851, aged 82. Enos Tucker was the first harness-maker in Worcester, having a shop on Main street, nearly opposite Central street.
 Capt. Samuel Brooks, June 29, 1817, aged 87, and his wife Hannah, Dec. 6, 1819, aged 96. He was brother of Capt. Nathaniel Brooks, and father of the late Dea. Nathaniel Brooks.
 Samuel Woodburn, March 11, 1803, aged 80. He resided previous to 1782 in the old Gov. Hancock (afterwards Gov. Lincoln) mansion on Lincoln street, where he kept a public house for the entertainment of attendants upon the county courts.
 Zilpa Furrows, July 8, 1830, aged 30.
 Lucy, wife of Amos Robbins, April 11, 1849, aged 56.
 Ebenezer Geer, Jr., Aug. 31, 1818, aged 28; his wife Azubah, March 4, 1826, aged 40.
 Thankful, wife of Joel Putnam, Oct. 30, 1822, aged 32.
 Wm. Barber of Boston, nephew of Elder Wm. Bentley, Nov. 12, 1813, aged 19.
 Daniel Chadwick, May 23, 1836, aged 84; his wife Elizabeth, July 1, 1822, aged 61. Their son Daniel, Feb. 26, 1825, aged 37, and his wife Betsey, Jan. 30, 1818, aged 24. Joseph, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Chadwick, March 2, 1812, aged 12. They lived just south of Northville.
 Wm. Bingham, April 7, 1827, aged 27.
 Robert Gray, Oct. 6, 1799, aged 64; his wife Margaret, Sept. 7, 1796, aged 57.
 Reuben Gray, May 23, 1814, aged 70; his wife Lydia, (date unknown); their son Reuben, drowned July 12, 1807, aged 20; their son Moses, killed by fall of a tree, March 26, 1803, aged 18.
 Asahel Bellows, Aug. 9, 1835, aged 54. He kept the old stone jail and tavern on Lincoln Square after Gen. Heard.
 Adrian Webb, Feb. 5, 1830, aged 62. He was a well known barber, occupying a shop on Court Hill.
 Dolly, wife of Thomas V. Kent, Feb. 19, 1836, aged 39.
 Sarah, wife of Thomas Sutton, March 23, 1821, aged 26.
 Rufus, son of Andrew and Rebecca Adams, Oct. 9, 1828, aged 27; their daughter Lucy, Dec. 21, 1818, aged 27.
 Lemuel Estey, Oct. 6, 1817, aged 21.
 Wm. Augustus, only son of Wm. Stowell, drowned May 19, 1827, aged 6.
 Wm. Alden, son of Alden and Elizabeth Blanchard, Mar. 12, 1829, 1 year; daughter Elizabeth Aug. 12, 1834, aged 9.
 Heman Lincoln, son of Benjamin F. and Maria C. Farnsworth, Sept. 6, 1825, 20 months.
 Noah Harrington, July 18, 1832, aged 73; his wife Lois, Oct. 11, 1820, aged 54; grandparents of Wm. H., Chauncey G., and Frank W. Harrington of Worcester.
 Charles Smith, Sept. 1, 1820, aged 24.
 Sarah, daughter of Elbridge and Hannah Dix, Nov. 19, 1825, 2 years and 10 months.

Silas Rice, May 31, 1835, aged 83; his wife Elizabeth, Sept. 4, 1797, aged 39; their son Abraham, Aug. 1, 1795, aged 6.

Benjamin, son of Rev. L. I. Hoadley and Mrs. Lydia Hoadley, April 15, 1828, aged 5 days.

Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Burbank, Sept. 11, 1831, aged 66, and their daughter Mary, March 12, 1810, aged 17. He carried on for a long time till 1834, the paper mill at Quinsigamond Village, started in 1794 by Isaiah Thomas, where the iron works now are. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1848.

Sylvia, wife of Peter Rich, Sept. 10, 1844, aged 74.

The preceding comprise but a portion of the numerous burials in the Mechanic street Cemetery between 1795 and 1860, the earliest and latest dates at which interments appear to have been made there, as a large number of the bodies have been removed by their friends, and buried elsewhere, either at the Rural Cemetery, which was first opened in 1838, or at Hope Cemetery, comprising 52 acres, opened in 1854. It is estimated that of the 450 persons interred in the Mechanic street ground, the bodies of 350 yet remain. The condition in which this ground has been for several years past, has provoked much indignant comment upon the policy of the municipal authorities in allowing the wholesale desecration which has been enacted here, as well as at the Pine street Cemetery, the fences of both having been broken down and carried off for fire-wood, and many of the monuments mutilated and destroyed by vicious hands, whom a secure fencing and a proper guarding of the same would have kept away from making these depredations. Should the Foster street extension from Main street to the Union depot at Washington Square be constructed, as now contemplated, most if not all of the Mechanic street burial ground will have to be taken for the purpose, thus necessitating the removal of all the remains now left there.

PINE STREET BURIAL GROUND.

The burial ground at East Worcester, having a frontage of five hundred feet on Pine street, which originally comprised eight acres, first began to be commonly used in 1828. It originally belonged to the estate of Jacob Holmes, afterwards successively of Joseph Daniels and Samuel Hathaway, who more than fifty years ago owned an extensive tract of real estate in the vicinity of Washington Square, including the site of the Union depot. By successive cuttings off from time to time, on the south side, since the opening of the Boston and Worcester,

and Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroads, this burial ground has now been reduced to 90,000 feet, or a little over two acres, and it will probably all be soon used for other purposes, the larger portion of the bodies interred there having already been removed, and the remainder will soon be. No burials have been made there for many years. One of the first interments in this cemetery was of the body of Col. Reuben Sikes, who died Aug. 19, 1824, aged 69. He was proprietor and landlord of the old Exchange Hotel, opposite Court Hill, then the leading hotel of the town, from 1807 to 1824, and was with Capt. Levi Pease of Shrewsbury, the most extensive stage proprietor in the central section of New England. His remains have just been removed to the family lot in Rural Cemetery. Another whose remains have recently been removed from this ground, is Isaac Goodwin, a prominent lawyer and distinguished antiquarian, who died Sept. 17, 1832, aged 45. He was father of Hon. John A. Goodwin of Lowell. Among others interred here, whose remains have been removed, are the following :

Capt. John Barnard, died Sept. 13, 1830, aged 87 ; and his wife Sarah, Feb. 4, 1831, aged 84. They were grandparents of the present Lewis Barnard, and resided on the estate on Lincoln street, previously owned and occupied by Capt Israel Jennison. This Capt. John Barnard was son of Isaac Barnard who came from Sutton, and settled first at New Worcester.

Capt. Peter Slater, died October 13, 1831, aged 72 ; and his wife Zilpa, July 18, 1818, aged 53. Capt. Slater was one of the celebrated "Boston Tea Party," and when a youth of 14, on the night of Dec. 16, 1773, aided in throwing overboard the 242 chests of tea into Boston harbor, associated with him on that memorable occasion, being Col. Paul Revere, Gen. John Spurr of Charlton, (grandfather of Zephaniah, Elijah and George R. Spurr of Worcester,) Capt. Benjamin Rice of Brookfield, (great-grandfather of Hon. Wm. W. Rice of Worcester,) and some fifty others, many of them afterwards distinguished in the revolutionary service, whose names are engraved upon a marble monument erected to the memory of Capt. Slater in Hope Cemetery, to which place his remains and those of his family were removed several years ago, at the dedication of which monument appropriate services were held July 4, 1870, when speeches were made by Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Henry Chapin and others. Capt. Slater was a native of England, and came from Boston to Worcester in June, 1775, after the battle of Bunker Hill, of which he was an eye witness, (being then a youth of 16,) and served three years in Maj. Wm. Treadwell's artillery company, after which he was a short time laborer on the farm of Gov. Levi Lincoln, senior, on Lincoln street. He married a daughter of Benjamin Chapin who lived just over the border in Auburn, and settled on the farm on Pakachoag Hill, afterwards owned and occupied by Wm. Goss, senior. In 1806, Capt. Slater removed to Main street, and established a rope walk in the rear of the estate (where the Quinsigamond Bank now is) which he purchased of Dea. Nathan Heard. This rope walk was removed ten years ago, and brick buildings owned by Hon. Isaac Davis now occupy the site of his residence, and that of Maj. Treadwell, (afterwards of Francis Blake,) just south of it on the corner of Central street. Capt. Slater was at one time a commander of the old Worcester Artillery. He had ten sons and four daughters.

The burials in over fifty family lots yet remain to be removed, among them the following :

Samuel Braser, a well known and leading merchant in Worcester nearly 100 years ago, who died Aug. 10, 1835, aged 89 ; his wife Elizabeth, June 6, 1821, aged 65 ; and their daughter Betsey, June 18, 1871, aged 3 years. He was father of Rev. Dr. John Braser of Salem. Samuel Braser's residence and store occupied the site of the present residence of William Dickinson, who purchased the Braser estate in 1848, and remodeled the old dwelling, which then had stores in the first story as now. Mr. Braser's first residence and store were burned February 18, 1815, in connec-

tion with the residence and store of Enoch and Elisha Flagg, adjoining on the south, and new structures were erected on their site.

Reuben Gleason, died Nov. 24, 1833, aged 55; his wife Abigail, Aug. 31, 1830, aged 45.

Susan C., wife of Joseph Fisher, and daughter of Wm. and Lucretia McClellan, died March 11, 1831, aged 25.

Charles W., son of Wm. and Lucy Gates, Aug. 26, 1833, aged 4.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Smith, Oct. 6, 1837, aged 96 years and 7 months.

Lucy, daughter of Ephraim and Catherine Child, March 1, 1830, aged 32.

Alexander G. Vottier, Oct. 17, 1844, aged 70. He was a well known Frenchman of exceedingly facetious character, and kept a candy and refreshment store sixty years ago in a little wooden building which stood on the south corner of Main and School streets, and afterwards in one of the stores in "Goddard's Row." He was fond of relating incidents of his service as one of Napoleon's soldiers, under whom he served at the battle of Waterloo.

Archibald Willard, Oct. 9, 1848, aged 50; and his wife, Dec. 11, 1844, aged 37. He kept a hotel at Tatnuck, a little west of that previously kept successively by Joseph and Lewis Holbrook, and Benjamin Flagg.

James Witherby, Sept. 3, 1851, aged 34.

Harriet, wife of Francis R. Gourlay, Nov. 24, 1846, aged 40.

OTHER BURIAL PLACES.

The Roman Catholics had their first burial ground about two miles out on the road to Tatnuck, which they purchased in 1834. Their present burial ground at South Worcester began to be used in 1848, during the ministrations of Rev. Matthew W. Gibson, one of their earliest pastors, who superintended the construction of St. John's Church. The French Catholics have a burial place about a mile and a half out on the east side of Lincoln street, comprising about 22 acres, which they have used for two years.

Besides the above, there have been private and family burial lots at other places, including one at Quinsigamond Village, belonging to the Tatman family, descendants of Jabez Tatman. The old dwelling of the latter, and of his son, John Tatman, (grandfather of the present R. James Tatman,) stood one hundred years ago, just east of the burial place, in which some forty interments have been made. Another private burial place was near Winter Hill on land of the late Ezra Goddard, now owned and occupied by his son, Josiah Goddard, in which several members of that family were buried, but all the remains have been removed to Rural Cemetery. On John Brewer's estate near the corner of June and Mill streets, near Tatnuck, two burials of that family have been made, and there are probably other instances of this kind.

At Jamesville, near the south-east side of the pond, on land belonging to Benjamin James, were buried two persons, whose remains were removed to the west cemetery in Auburn two years ago. They were the bodies of Amos Putnam, who

died Sept. 17, 1811, aged 81, and of his wife Sarah, who died Dec. 21, 1802, aged 64. He was probably a relative of Isaac Putnam, (referred to on page 99.)

When the excavations were being made for the foundation for Jonathan Grout's block, on Main street, opposite Elm street, June 8, 1870, the workmen found several feet below the surface of the ground, part of an old tombstone with the inscription: "Here lies the body of Elizabeth Willard, wife of Jonathan Willard, who died July 4, 1720, aged 38 years." She was daughter of John and Mary (Hapgood) Whitney of Framingham. Her husband resided at what is now South Worcester. The finding of this old relic in that locality, coupled with the fact that when the excavations were being made for the building of the Insurance Block, just north of this spot, a few years previous, several fragments of tombstones were found, indicates that formerly, between the closing of the first burial ground on the corner of Summer and School streets, and the opening of the second one on the old Common, the ground opposite Elm street about midway between the two localities may have been used for a burial place. The date (1728) would seem to confirm such a supposition. At that period, the ministerial or common land embraced all the territory east of Main street and north of Front street, as far as Exchange street and Mill Brook, including the spot in question.

Upon the farm of Dea. John H. Brooks, in the north part of the city, are the graves of four persons who died of small pox, two of them on the north side of Nelson lane, leading west from Holden street, and two on the south side of that lane, half a mile from any street. No mark designates the names or dates of burial, except on one grave, upon the head stone of which are the words: "In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Increase Blake, who died of small pox, Nov. 22, 1792, aged 61. The sweet remembrance of the just, shall flourish when they sleep in dust." By the side of this is another grave upon which there is nothing to indicate the name. Possibly it is that of her husband, who kept a store for several years in Worcester, the name of Increase Blake being upon the list of property owners here between the years 1778 and 1792.

Luke Brown, who came from Sudbury, and kept the old jail and Hancock Arms' tavern on Lincoln street from 1746 up to the time of his decease, of small pox, April 14, 1772, when he was succeeded in the hotel and jail by his son, Luke Brown, Jr., was buried near the summit of the Jo Bill road, upon what was then his own land, afterwards purchased by the elder Stephen Salisbury, who had the remains removed to the old Common.

The first person buried in the old Catholic Cemetery near Tatnuck, was John Diviny, who was killed with three others, while at work blasting in the big ledge on the Boston and Albany Railroad, then in process of construction, near Pine Meadow, his body being lodged in a tree. He was buried near the front gate of the cemetery. He came over from Ireland in 1833 with John Fay, now Catholic sexton and undertaker.

The first person buried in the Catholic (St. John's) Cemetery at South Worcester, now comprising some forty acres, was Nicholas Mooney, in June, 1848.

The first person buried in the Rural Cemetery, now comprising fifty acres, was Harriet Paine, wife of Judge Thomas Kinnicutt, who died Sept. 29, 1838, aged 30.

The cemetery in Auburn Centre began to be used about the time that section was first set off as the southern precinct of Worcester.

The burials in the old Auburn or "Worcester South Precinct" Cemetery, of those prominent in Worcester affairs preceding the separation of that town, are as follows:

Thomas Drury, Nov. 3, 1778, aged 58, and his wife Elizabeth, Aug. 17, 1807, aged 77: their son, Lieut. Thomas Drury, July 6, 1836, aged 91, and the latter's wife, Experience Drury, Dec. 2, 1834, aged 91. Maj. Thomas Drury, (son of Lieut. Thomas,) died April 26, 1846, aged 69, and his wife Melitable, Nov. 6, 1810, aged 32. Col. Alvah Drury, (son of the latter,) died Sept. 28, 1839, aged 43. The above, comprising four generations, all resided in the old Drury mansion, (long kept as a hotel) now owned and occupied by Rev. Elnathan Davis. The family for over 100 years owned the old Drury mills, (latterly the Dunn mills) recently burned. William H., Thomas A., and Enoch P. Drury of Worcester are sons of Alvah: and Mary A., who married Alvin T. Burgess, and Wealthy H., who married Rev. Albert Tyler, were his daughters.

David Bancroft, died April 16, 1782, aged 63: his first wife Eunice Bancroft, Oct. 1, 1777, aged 58, and his last wife Ruth, Aug. 1, 1809, aged 94. His son, Timothy Bancroft, died March 4, 1831, aged 73, and the latter's wife, May 10, 1844, aged 84. The latter were parents of the late Harvey Bancroft, who was father of the present Enoch L. and Isaac A. Bancroft. Their ancestor, David Bancroft, was an influential man in town affairs during the revolution, as representative to the General Court, member of important committees, &c. His residence was a mile or more from the railroad depot on the road towards Millbury.

Dea. Jonathan Stone, Dec. 21, 1806, aged 81; and his wife Martha, March 2, 1811, aged 71. Their son, Lieut. Jonathan Stone, Nov. 24, 1809, aged 59; his first wife Mary, March 24, 1791, aged 37, and his last wife Sally, Sept. 16, 1853, aged 39.

Rev. Isaac Bailey, the first pastor of the Auburn Church (originally Worcester South Precinct, see page 128), died April 10, 1814, aged 61: and his wife Elizabeth, Jan. 5, 1842, aged 87, with two infant children. His residence fronted the south-east corner of the Common.

Wealthy, wife of Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., (second minister,) died greatly beloved and lamented, in the midst of her days of usefulness, in the joyful hope of heaven, Sept. 15, 1824, aged 30, with four infant children. Dr. Pond still survives in Bangor, Me., in his 87th year. He was pastor here till 1828. His residence was north east of the Common.

Thomas Baird, April 29, 1782, aged 74, and his wife Elizabeth, April 23, 1790, aged 82.

Elizabeth, relict of John Boyden, died Jan. 6, 1812, aged 86. Samuel Boyden, son of the latter, died Sept. 18, 1847, aged 83, and his wife Sarah, Nov. 28, 1845. The latter, who resided on Pakachoag hill, a few rods south-east of the present residence of Charles F. Curtis, was father of the present Joseph, Jubal and Lewis Boyden of Worcester.


Sarah, relict of Benjamin Wiser, senior, Dec. 14, 1794, aged 76. Benjamin Wiser, Jr., July 1, 1794, aged 41, and his widow Dolly, May 4, 1829, aged 80. Dea. Benjamin Wiser, June 15, 1858, aged 78. Four generations of Benjamin Wisers resided in the old Wiser dwelling on the east side of Pakachoag Hill, now (1877) the residence of J. F. Beane.

Dea. David Gleason, April 29, 1833, aged 86, and his wife Lydia, Nov. 27, 1838, aged 93.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

The principal sextons and undertakers from the first have been: Capt. Thomas Stearns, (see page 58;) Capt. Daniel Ward, (see page 21;) Capt. Moses Rice, (page 20;) Wm. Nichols; and John Waters, who resided in the old Waters house fronting the south-east corner of the old Common. Those who officiated while there was but one church or parish in the town, had superadded the charge of "taking care of the meeting." Major Jedediah Healey, owner and occupant of the S. M. Burnside estate on Main street, was town sexton and undertaker for a long series of years preceding his death, Feb. 7, 1821, when he was succeeded by Thomas B. Eaton, and the latter by Samuel Harrington, who died May 28, 1842, aged 58. He died from erysipelas contracted while preparing a body for burial. His wife died the same day from the same disease taken in caring for him, and there was but one funeral service for both, and they were buried side by side in the same grave. He was succeeded as sexton by Mr. Eaton, who had been his predecessor, who served the town in this capacity for a brief period. Wm. G. Maynard and John Gates succeeded Mr. Eaton, Mr. Maynard acting till 1850, when he was succeeded by Geo. Sessions and Horace Mirick, the latter acting till 1857, and the former being now in his 28th year of service. Waldo E. Sessions has been in company with his father (George Sessions) in the business since 1867. George G. Hildreth has been city sexton and undertaker since 1857.

Thomas Maginnis was the first Catholic sexton and undertaker, from 1855 to 1869, the McConville Bros., M. A. Power and others, succeeding him. John Fay, who began in 1872, and Andrew Athy, are the present ones.



COURTS, COURT HOUSES, COUNTY OFFICERS, JAILS, HOUSES OF CORRECTION, ETC.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE COURTS AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

As the Courts have always been held in Worcester since the organization of the county, and the officers have been mostly residents in Worcester, an account of the constitution of the county Courts and of the successive officers connected therewith, properly belongs here.

The act incorporating the county of Worcester was passed April 2, 1731, before which time eight of the fifteen towns of which this county was originally composed, belonged to Middlesex county, and five (including the town of Worcester) to Suffolk county. The first Court of General Sessions and Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the new county was held at the old meeting-house in Worcester, occupying nearly the site of the present one upon the Common, Aug. 10, 1731, when the Rev. John Prentice of Lancaster preached a sermon at the opening of the Court, taking his text from King Jehoshaphat's charge to the Judges of Judah, 2d Chron. 19: 6 and 7: "Take heed what ye do, ye judge not for man, but for the Lord," &c. The first commissioned officers of this Court of Common Pleas, (all its judges being confined to residents of the county until the year 1811, when the system of County Courts of Common Pleas was abolished,) were as follows: John Chandler of Woodstock,* chief justice; Joseph Wilder of Lancaster, William Ward of Southborough, and William Jennison of Wor-

* The town of Woodstock was included within the county of Worcester until 1749, when it was set off to Connecticut.

cester, judges ; John Chandler, Jr., of Worcester, (son of the first judge,) clerk ; and Daniel Gookin of Worcester, (son of Gen. Daniel Gookin, so distinguished in the earliest acts for the settlement of the town,) sheriff.

For a long time after this period, Lancaster, Mendon, Brookfield and Sutton were larger than Worcester, and when it was proposed to make Lancaster the shire town, the inhabitants there objected, on the ground that it would demoralize them.

After the death of Chief Justice John Chandler in 1740, Joseph Wilder of Lancaster was promoted chief justice, and Joseph Dwight of Brookfield appointed the additional judge. Upon the death of Judge Jennison in 1741, Samuel Willard of Lancaster was appointed in his place. In 1745, Nahum Ward of Shrewsbury (father of Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward,) was commissioned in place of William Ward of Southborough. In 1752, Maj. Jonas Rice of Worcester was constituted judge, in place of Samuel Willard of Lancaster, deceased ; and in 1750, Edward Hartwell of Lunenburg, in place of Joseph Dwight of Brookfield. In May, 1754, John Chandler of Worcester, who had from the beginning been clerk of the courts, was appointed judge. In 1755, Thomas Steel of Leicester was appointed judge in place of Jonas Rice, deceased. In May, 1757, upon the death of Judge Wilder, a re-arrangement of the judges was made, in the following order : John Chandler, Edward Hartwell, Thomas Steel, and Timothy Ruggles, the latter from Hardwick. Upon the decease of Chief Justice Chandler in 1762, the court was constituted as follows : Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick, Thomas Steel of Leicester, Joseph Wilder of Lancaster, and Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury. These constituted the court until June 5, 1774, when the controversy with the mother country put a stop to the exercise of all judicial powers held under the king of England, and the whole province remained in this situation until Oct. 17, 1775, when under the authority of the executive council of the Provincial Legislature, the court was constituted as follows, three of the four members of the previous court siding with the mother country : Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, chief justice ; Jedediah Foster of Brookfield, Moses Gill of Princeton,

and Samuel Baker of Berlin, judges. Sept. 19, 1776, Joseph Dorr of Ward (now Auburn,) was appointed judge in place of Jedediah Foster, promoted judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1794, Dwight Foster of Brookfield, (son of Jedediah and grandfather of the present Hon. Dwight Foster of Boston,) was appointed judge, in place of Moses Gill promoted Lieut.-Governor, but not accepting the position, Michael Gill was appointed judge. Elijah Brigham of Westborough was chosen in 1795, in place of Samuel Baker, deceased, who had served twenty years. In 1799, John Sprague of Lancaster was appointed chief justice in place of Gen. Artemas Ward, resigned; in 1801, Dwight Foster of Brookfield was chosen chief justice in place of Sprague, and Benjamin Heywood of Worcester, judge, in place of Dorr, the latter having served as judge twenty-five years, and Gen. Artemas Ward as chief justice twenty-four years. No other change was made till 1811, when the system of county courts for the Common Pleas was abolished, and the "Circuit Court of Common Pleas" established, the State being divided into three circuits, of which Suffolk,* Essex and Middlesex counties constituted the Middle Circuit; Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire counties the Western Circuit; and Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable counties the Southern Circuit; with three judges for each circuit. The first judges for the Western Circuit, including Worcester county, were: Ezekiel Bacon of Stockbridge, chief justice, and Edward Bangs of Worcester and Jonathan Leavitt of Greenfield, associate justices; John Hooker of Springfield taking the place of Bacon as chief justice in 1812, and Solomon Strong of Leominster taking the place of Judge Bangs at the decease of the latter, June 28, 1818, aged 62.

In 1820, another change was made, abolishing the circuit courts, and requiring four judges to be selected from the State at large. Under this new arrangement, Artemas Ward of Newton, who had previously been member of Congress, executive councillor, &c., (son of Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury,) served as chief justice for nineteen years till

* In 1813, another Court called the "Boston Court of Common Pleas," was established separate from the Middle Circuit.

1839, his associates being Solomon Strong of Leominster, John Mason Williams of Taunton, and Samuel Howe of Northampton. David Cummins of Salem taking the place of Judge Howe in 1828. The number of judges of the Common Pleas Court for the whole State was subsequently increased to seven, those from Worcester being: Charles Allen from 1842 to 1844; Pliny Merriek from 1843 to 1848; Emory Washburn from 1844 to 1847; and Pliny Merriek again from 1850 to 1853. The chief justices succeeding Judge Ward, were: John Mason Williams from 1839 to 1844; Daniel Wells of Greenfield, from 1844 to 1854; and Edward Mellen of Wayland, afterwards of Worcester, from 1854 until the abolition of the Court in 1859, when the present Superior Court was established in its place. Of the judges of the Superior Court, now eleven in number, those from Worcester have been: Charles Allen, (chief justice,) from 1859 to 1867; Charles Devens from 1867 to his appointment to the Supreme Bench in 1875; Francis H. Dewey from 1869, and P. Emory Aldrich from 1873, the two latter still officiating as judges. Seth Ames succeeded Judge Allen as chief justice, and Lincoln F. Brigham of Boston has been chief justice of this court since 1869.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which originally had jurisdiction of criminal cases and all matters afterwards entrusted to the Board of County Commissioners, consisted of all the justices of the peace in the county, including the four judges of the Common Pleas, whose sessions were on the same days, in the months of February, May, August and November, and who took the lead in the general business. The Court of General Sessions remained the same in its constitution and powers, from the first organization of the county till 1803, when the criminal jurisdiction was transferred to the Common Pleas. In 1807, the number of Sessions magistrates was limited to six, when the name "General" was omitted, and it was called simply "Court of Sessions," Pliny Merriek of Brookfield acting as chief justice for a couple of years, with Moses White of Rutland, John Whiting of Lancaster, Jonathan Davis of Ox-

ford, John Spurr of Charlton, and Dr. Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Salisbury, Dr. Oliver Fiske, Jeremiah Robinson and John W. Lincoln of Worcester, associate justices with him at different sessions. In 1809, this Court was abolished, and all its remaining powers transferred to the Common Pleas. On account of the growing dissatisfaction at this act, the Sessions Court was again revived in 1811 with four justices, consisting of Jonathan Davis of Oxford, Timothy Whiting of Lancaster, Joseph Adams of Uxbridge and Edmund Cushing of Lunenburg. In 1813, the whole jurisdiction was again transferred to the Common Pleas with two additional justices, termed "Sessions' Justices of the Court of Common Pleas," whose power was limited to Sessions matters. The "Sessions Justices" thus acting till 1819, were Benjamin Kimball of Harvard, and Oliver Crosby of Brookfield. In 1819, the separate "Court of Sessions" was again revived with three justices, of whom Seth Hastings of Mendon was chief justice, with Benjamin Kimball of Harvard and Aaron Tufts of Dudley as associate justices. These remained in office until 1828, when this court was abolished, and a "Board of County Commissioners" established in its place, comprising four persons, the following persons being appointed to constitute the board: Jared Weed of Petersham, Aaron Tafts of Dudley, Edmund Cushing of Lunenburg, and William Eaton of Worcester. James Draper of Spencer was appointed in place of Edmund Cushing in 1832, and the board as thus constituted, continued till 1836, when the law was again changed, making the board consist of three commissioners and two special commissioners, the latter to be called upon in case of necessity. Under this new arrangement, Col. John W. Lincoln of Worcester, Ebenezer D. Ammidown of Southbridge, and Gen. Wm. Crawford of Oakham were appointed commissioners, Gen. Crawford taking the place of Col. Lincoln as chairman of the board in 1842, with Davenport of Mendon and Charles Thurber of Worcester as his associate commissioners; Jerome Gardner of Harvard and Joseph Bruce of Grafton taking the place of Messrs. Davenport and Thurber in 1844. The board so continued until 1850, when the commissioners were Otis Adams of Grafton, Bonum Nye of North

Brookfield, and Asaph Wood of Gardner ; Mr. Nye taking the position of chairman in 1855, with Zadok A. Taft of Uxbridge as the new member in place of Otis Adams. Mr. Nye retiring in 1857, Asaph Wood became chairman, and James Allen of Oakham the new member. Velorous Taft took the place of Zadok A. Taft in 1858, and Gen. Amory Holman of Bolton the place of James Allen in 1859. In 1862, Velorous Taft became chairman, J. Warren Bigelow of Rutland then taking the place of Asaph Wood. In 1869, Wm. O. Brown of Fitchburg took the place of Gen. Holman. The board as thus constituted, continued till January, 1876, when Henry G. Taft of Uxbridge took the place of Velorous Taft, (who had served eighteen years) ; and in January, 1877, Henry E. Rice of Barre took the place of Mr. Bigelow, who had served fifteen years, Wm. O. Brown being the present chairman of the board.

THE SUPREME COURT.

From the first organization of the county, there has always been a Court above all those just described, having a general supervision of all their proceedings, called before the revolution the "Superior Court of Judicature," and since the adoption of the constitution of 1780, known as the "Supreme Judicial Court" of the Commonwealth. This court held its first session in this county, in the old meeting-house in Worcester, Sept. 22, 1731, Benjamin Lynde being then chief justice, and Addington Davenport, Paul Dudley, Edmund Quincy and John Cushing, associate justices, who were all present with fifteen grand jurors, of whom Maj. Jonas Rice of Worcester was foreman ; John Hubbard of Worcester being foreman of the petit jury. This court affirmed four judgments of the Common Pleas' Court on complaint, tried one indictment, and on the 23d adjourned without day, after a session of days.

The chief justices of this court, since the death of Lynde in 1745, have been : Paul Dudley to 1751 ; Stephen Sewall to 1760 ; Thomas Hutchinson to 1769 ; Benjamin Lynde to 1771 ; Peter Oliver to 1775 ; Wm. Cushing to 1789 ; N. P. Sargent to 1791 ; Francis Dana to 1806 ; Theophilus Parsons to 1813 ; Samuel Sewall to 1814 ; Isaac Parker to 1820 ; Lemuel Shaw

to 1860 ; George Tyler Bigelow to 1868 ; R. A. Chapman to 1874 ; Horace Gray to the present time.

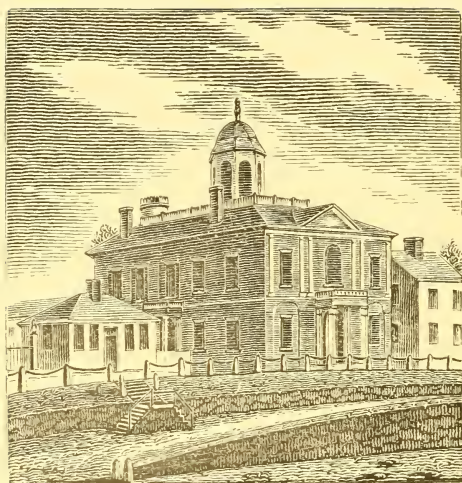
The judges of this court from Worcester county have been : Jedediah Foster of Brookfield from 1776 to 1779 ; Levi Lincoln, in 1824, afterwards governor ; Benjamin F. Thomas from 1853 to 1859 ; Pliny Merriek from 1853 to 1864 ; Dwight Foster from 1866 to 1869 ; Charles Devens from 1873 to March, 1877, when he was appointed Attorney General of the United States.

CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

Wm. N. Green, who had previously acted as police justice for many years, was judge of the Worcester Police Court from its organization in 1848, to its abolition in 1868, a period of twenty years. Hartley Williams was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, which took the place of the Police Court, July 1, 1868, and of the Central District Court of the county, which succeeded it in 1872, the present court comprising within its jurisdiction the city of Worcester and the surrounding towns of Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden and Shrewsbury. The first clerk of this succession of courts, who officiated from 1848 till 1853, was Calvin E. Pratt, afterwards a general of the army in the war of the rebellion, and for ten years past judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. His successors have been : Maj. Samuel V. Stone, Provost Marshal of this Congressional district during the war, for many years Secretary of the School Committee ; John B. Dexter, Jr., from 1855 to 1858 ; Clark Jillson, who served thirteen years until July, 1871, when he was appointed judge of the First District Court of Southern Worcester county, and has since served three years as mayor of the city of Worcester. The present clerk, appointed Aug. 14, 1871, is Theodore S. Johnson, formerly judge of the Second District Court of Southern Worcester.

COURT HOUSES.

At the August Session of the Court of General Sessions, in 1732, steps were first taken for the building of a Court House, which was erected the following year on land given by Judge



BRICK COURT HOUSE, 1802.

Wm. Jennison for the purpose, the sessions of the Courts being in the meanwhile held in the old meeting-house, until the Court House was completed. This building, located near the site of the present brick Court House ; was of wood, 36 feet by 26, with 13 feet posts. It was first opened, at the session of the Court of General Sessions, beginning Feb. 8, 1734, when a dedicatory address was delivered by Chief Justice John Chandler. Less than twenty years afterwards this edifice was supplemented by one of larger proportions, erected a few feet north-west of it, measures for which were first taken March 16, 1751. This structure, also of wood, 36 by 40 feet in size, after being occupied nearly fifty years as a temple of justice, was sold and converted into a dwelling, being removed on wheels about the year 1802 to its present location at the junction of Green, Park and Franklin streets, having been occupied for over half a century as a dwelling by the family of the late Geo. A. Trumbull, who owned an extensive tract of land in that vicinity.

THE OLD BRICK COURT HOUSE.

The work on the third Court House, built of brick, (being the present north Court House, remodeled in 1857,) was begun in 1801, being located a few feet north-west of the former one, the corner stone being laid Oct. 1, 1801, by Isaiah Thomas, who with Sheriff Wm. Caldwell and Hon. Salem Towne of Charlton, State Senator, comprised the building committee of the structure, which cost \$20,000. Its size, 48 1-2 feet front by 50 1-2 deep, and two full stories in height, well arranged into rooms for the courts and all the various offices, (surmounted by the scales of justice still suspended on its dome,) made it of ample accommodations for seventy-five and fifty years ago. It was first opened Sept. 27, 1803, when the presiding justice of the Supreme Court, Robert Treat Paine, made appropriate reference in his dedicatory remarks, to the magnificence of the structure, considering "the grandeur of the building a striking proof of the prosperity of the inhabitants." But this building, even, became insufficient, in the progress of the town's growth, within forty years from that time, for all the purposes for which it was built, and another and far more costly structure of

granite was erected in 1845. But such was the growth of the county business during the succeeding twelve years, that in 1857 an addition had to be made to the old brick Court House, which was during that year remodeled, moved back about forty feet to its present position on a line with the new stone structure, and 16 feet added to the front, making the brick Court House, now have a depth of 66 1-2 feet by 48 1-2 front. The former entrance by a porch on the south side was then closed. The roof was also raised four feet, and the outside covered with a coating of mastic. The dome on the top surmounted by the blind goddess holding the scales of justice, still remains, as also the small tower in the rear in which used to be a bell formerly rung at the opening of the daily sessions of the court.

THE STONE COURT HOUSE.

The first steps taken toward the erection of the present stone Court House, were at the February session of the court of-county commissioners, in 1842, when it was voted to build, and at the June session, 1843, the full board, consisting of Wm. Crawford of Oakham, David Davenport of Mendon, and Charles Thurber of Worcester, with Stephen Davis of Oxford and Jerome Gardner of Harvard, special commissioners, voted unanimously to accept of the plans, prepared after the Corinthian order of architecture, by Ammi B. Young, architect, of Boston, July 27, 1843, a contract was signed by the commissioners with Horatio N. Tower, carpenter and builder, and David Woodward, stone cutter, of Worcester, for the construction of the building according to those plans, the contract being \$65,600, although the whole cost of the structure in its entire completion amounted to about \$100,000. Its location is on the site previously occupied by the spacious mansion of Isaiah Thomas, removed to the rear, now owned and occupied by Walter H. Davis. Work upon the building was immediately begun, and it was completed during the summer of 1845, being first occupied at the fall session of the Supreme Judicial Court, when a dedicatory address was delivered at the opening of the court, Sept. 30, 1845, by Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw. This was considered one of the most elegant and costly court

houses in the State, its material being Quincy granite, and the style after that of the Custom House in Boston, then just erected, being a variation from that of the Grecian "Tower of the Winds" at Athens.

A further description is given in the language of the architect.

"Size of the building, 56 2-3 feet wide and 108 feet deep from the front of the upper step to the base at the rear end. The base is 3 1-2 feet high, the columns and body 30 feet high, and the entablature 7 1-6 feet high, making the whole height from the ground to the eaves 40 2-3 feet, and to the apex of the pediment 48 2-3 feet. The pediment is 8 feet high. The front and two sides of the building, the portico, steps, and three feet return at the rear end are of hammered stone, also the door and window caps, sills and door posts, and steps of the rearend, (the remainder of the rear end being rough stone-work laid in courses as ashlar work.) The six columns having shafts in one piece, 3 1-2 feet in diameter above the scope of the base, 2 feet 11 inches in diameter below the scope of the neck, and 25 feet high. Their capitals 3 3-4 feet high, and 5 feet 5 inches square at the abacus, also each in one piece. The bases 1 1-4 feet high, 4 1-3 feet in diameter, in one piece. The columns have twenty elliptical plates with twenty fillets. The entablature extends on three sides of the building with proper returns at the rear end. Full pediments in front, with crotera at the eaves, and ridge, and raking cornice at the rear end. The base of the building, piers on the sides, and antæ of the portico, of ashlar work in courses generally three feet in height."

The six huge granite pillars in front, twenty-five feet long and three feet in diameter, each weighing nineteen tons, were transported by rail from the quarry at Quincy to the freight station at Washington Square, whence an ox and horse team conveyed them, one at a time, through Summer street to their destination on Court Hill, the wooden bridge then spanning Mill Brook on Front street, not being considered safe for so heavy a load, and the bridge at Lincoln Square being a stone arch. Arrived at the foot of Court Hill, ascension was too steep from the northern declivity, and when the foot of the southern declivity was reached, the street was not wide enough for them to turn round so as to go up, and the teams had to proceed up Main street as far as the City Hall in order to find room enough to turn round, which done the teams went north again and deposited their heavy burden without further difficulty.

COUNTY JAILS.

At a meeting of the Court of General Sessions, Sept. 2, 1731, a prison was ordered to be built for the confinement of

malefactors, and previous to its erection, in 1733, arrangements were made with Judge Wm. Jennison for the use of a part of his dwelling (see page 57) as a temporary jail; a suitable "cage" for the purpose being built in the rear part, with the liberties of the yard extending twenty feet on the south side and east end. At the February Session of the Court, in 1732, it was ordered, that "in lieu of the prison before appointed, the cage, so called, already built, be removed to the chamber of the house of Dea. Daniel Heywood, innholder, (see page 30) and be the gaol until the chamber be suitably finished for a jail, and then the chamber be the gaol for the county, and the cage remain as one of the apartments." Here the prisoners were confined until they were put in the building erected in 1733, in the west side of Lincoln street, several hundred feet north from Lincoln Square. This first jail building was 41 feet long by 18 wide, with 8 feet studs; the prison part was 18 feet square made of white oak timber set with studs, four inches thick and five inches broad, and floored, roofed and ceiled with two inch planks spiked together. A stone dungeon was underneath. The north end of the structure, finished as a dwelling, afterwards became part of the old "Hancock Arms" and Brown and Butman tavern, (alluded to on page 57) which was burned Dec. 23, 1824. In 1753, a new jail was built a few rods south of the former one, 38 feet long by 28 wide, with 7 feet joists, the south end being studded with joist six inches square, set five inches apart, and filled with stone and mortar. The top, sides and floor are described as covered inside and out with plank fastened with a profusion of iron spikes, and the doors, windows and partitions protected with heavy iron gratings.

The progress of time demanded increased accommodations and more effectual protection and security against the escape of prisoners, and at the December session of the Court in 1784, provision was made for the erection of what was then considered a massive granite structure, 64 by 32 feet, three stories in height, on the south side of Lincoln Square, the appropriation of £500 being granted therefor. This was completed Sept. 4, 1788, and considered a great affair. The lower story was divided into four arches crosswise, forming four rooms for the

safe custody of persons convicted of or committed for gross crimes. The second story was divided in the same manner into four rooms, but not arched with stone ; these were for the keeping of debtors who had not the "liberty of the yard," and for persons committed for small offences. The upper story had an entry or walk from end to end, and was divided into eight convenient rooms for the use of prisoners for debt, who had the liberty of the jail yard. This yard extended so far as to include the jailor's house, on the east side, and the meeting-house of the second Parish (First Unitarian Church.) The house built for the keeper of the jail was the property of the county, and described as a "handsome, well finished building."

The estimation in which this structure, built of stone from millstone hill, was considered at that time, is seen in the following from the *Massachusetts Spy*, written by Isaiah Thomas, at the time of its first occupation :

"This is judged to be at least the second stone building of consequence in the Commonwealth ; none being thought superior to it, except the stone chapel in Boston ; that is built of hewn stone ; the stones of this are mostly as they were taken from the quarry. The master workman, John Parks of Groton, has acquired great credit for the ingenuity and fidelity with which he has executed the work. A great saving must be experienced from the new building, as without some convulsion of nature, it is not probable that it will need any repairs, excepting the roof, for two or three centuries. The capaciousness of the building will make it answer for a work-house, and save the county the expense of erecting one."

But the progress of crime and improvements of prison discipline soon afterwards outgrew even these accommodations. In 1819, a House of Correction, of brick, 53 by 27 feet, including the appointments for a work-house, was erected on the site of the present Jail and House of Correction on Summer street, being the nucleus of the present commodious and elegant brick structure extended to its present large dimensions by successive additions and remodelings since. In 1832, the whole interior of the first structure was rebuilt, after the plan of the State Prison at Charlestown, and forty cells put in, 7 by 3 1-2 feet in size, with three other rooms for closer confinement in the basement. In April, 1835, a part of this building was appropriated for the county jail, and the two upper stories of cells, with the rooms above and below the kitchen, were oc-

cupied for the jail, and the prisoners transferred thereto from the old stone jail on Lincoln Square, which was then torn down.

The last and most extensive remodeling made in the present Jail and House of Correction, amounting substantially to an entirely new structure, as far as appearances are concerned, was made in 1873, at an expenditure of some \$200,000.

When the old stone jail was torn down in 1835, the material was used in the construction of the stone block soon after built by Capt. Silas Bailey, stone mason, on the north side of Front street, just west of the old canal, and now about a rod west of the viaduct. It has recently been remodeled, and a brick front put up, but the ends and rear of the block show the old material, which for so many years formed the prison walls of the old jail.

The saddest of all the melancholy reminiscences connected with the old stone jail, used for the incarceration of poor debtors as well as criminals, is the fact, stated in the records, that the patriot Col. Timothy Bigelow, committed there on an execution for debt, Feb. 15, 1790, died there, March 31, following—the entry reading “Discharged by death, April 1.”

JAILERS AND KEEPERS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The first regular jailer was Luke Brown, (see page 58,) keeper of the old “Hancock Arms” tavern on Lincoln street, from 1746. He was succeeded by his son Luke, and the latter’s son Samuel followed. After the completion of the new stone jail in 1788, the first keeper of it and of the jail tavern connected therewith was Lemuel Rice. He was succeeded by Dea. Nathan Heard in 1798, and the latter by his son, the present Gen. Nathan Heard, in 1812. The latter was succeeded by Asahel Bellows in 1824, who continued until the demolition of the old stone jail in 1835, and the transference of the prisoners to the House of Correction on Summer street, since which time the jail and House of Correction have been in the same building.

John F. Clark was keeper of the House of Correction from its opening in 1819 till 1837, and also jailer from 1835 to 1837. Asa Matthews was jailer and keeper from 1837 to September 1,

1849, when Rufus Carter, who had previously been turnkey for Mr. Matthews three years, succeeded him as jailer and keeper, occupying that position for over twenty-two years till Jan. 1, 1872. Charles N. Hair succeeded Mr. Carter, and filled the position until April 1, 1875, when the sheriff, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, took charge of the institution, and has since acted as jailer and keeper. The present turnkey, Emery Wilson, has officiated ten years in that capacity, eight of them under Mr. Carter.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The different officers, from the first organization of the county to the present time, a period of 146 years, have been as follows. The county treasurers and registers of deeds have always been chosen by the people; and since 1857 the other county officers, before appointed by the executive authorities, have been elective by the people:

SHERIFFS.

Daniel Gookin, 12 years to 1743; Benjamin Flagg, 8 years to 1751; John Chandler, (afterwards judge,) 11 years to 1751; Gardner Chandler, (brother of the latter,) 13 years to 1775; Simeon Dwight of Warren, 3 years to 1778; William Greenleaf of Lancaster, (grandfather of the late William Greenleaf of Worcester,) 10 years to his death in 1788; John Sprague of Lancaster, 4 years to 1792; Dwight Foster of Brookfield, (father of the late Alfred D. Foster of Worcester,) 1 year to 1793; William Caldwell of Rutland, (uncle of the late Seth Caldwell of Worcester,) 12 years to 1805; Thomas Walter Ward of Shrewsbury, (son of Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward,) 20 years to 1824; Calvin Willard, 20 years to 1844; John W. Lincoln, 7 years to 1851; James Estabrook, 2 years to 1853; George W. Richardson from 1853 to 1857; John S. C. Knowlton, 14 1-2 years to his death July 1, 1871; Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, the present incumbent, being now in his sixth year of service.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

John Chandler, son of the first judge, 21 years to 1752; Timothy Paine, 23 years to 1775; Levi Lincoln, 1 year to 1776,

when he was appointed judge of probate; Joseph Allen, (father of Rev. George Allen,) 34 years to 1810, when he was chosen member of Congress; Wm. Steadman, 4 years to 1814; Francis Blake, 3 years to 1817; Abijah Bigelow, (previously member of Congress,) 15 years to 1832; Joseph G. Kendall, (previously member of Congress,) 15 years to 1848; Charles W. Hartshorn, 5 years to 1852; Joseph Mason, 24 years to 1877; and John A. Dana, who had been assistant clerk twelve years, entered upon the office of clerk, January 1, 1877, with Maj. Wm. T. Harlow, assistant clerk. When the office of assistant clerk was first created in 1847, Wm. A. Smith was appointed, and served seventeen years till 1865, when he resigned on account of ill-health.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Before the revolution, there appear to have been no persons specially officiating as county or district attorneys in the courts, aside from the general attorneys of the province. Since the adoption of the first State Constitution in 1780, the attorneys for Worcester county (at one time included in the Middle District) have been successively: John Sprague of Lancaster, afterwards judge; Daniel Bigelow, son of the second Daniel Bigelow of Worcester; Nathaniel Paine, for twelve years till his appointment as judge of probate in 1801; Edward Bangs, ten years till 1811; William Charles White, seven years till his decease, May 2, 1818; Rejoice Newton, six years to 1824; Edward D. Bangs, one year till his election as Secretary of State in 1824; Pliny Merrick, afterwards judge, twenty years to 1844; Ezra Wilkinson (now judge) of Dedham, seven years to 1851; Benjamin F. Newton of Worcester, two years to 1853; P. Emory Aldrich, (now judge,) to 1855; John H. Matthews to 1856; E. B. Stoddard to 1857; P. Emory Aldrich to 1866; Hartley Williams, two years to 1868, when he became judge of the Municipal Court of Worcester; Wm. W. Rice, (now Representative in Congress,) five years to 1873; Hamilton B. Staples, the present district attorney, being now in his fifth year of service.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Chandler, father and son, of Worcester, (the second and third judges of that name,) 44 years from 1731 to 1775 ; Nathan Perry, 15 years to 1790 ; Samuel Allen, (uncle of Rev. George Allen,) 40 years to 1831 ; Anthony Chase, 35 years to 1866 ; Charles A. Chase, 10 years to 1876 ; Edward A. Brown, the present incumbent, being in his second year.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

John Chandler, (the second judge,) thirty years from 1731 to 1761 ; Timothy Paine fourteen years till 1775 ; Nathan Baldwin nine years till his death in 1784 ; Daniel Clapp thirty-two years till 1816 ; Dr. Oliver Fiske five years to 1821 ; Artemas Ward twenty-five years to 1846 ; Alexander H. Wilder thirty years till his death, Dec. 12, 1874, Harvey B. Wilder, filling out the remainder of his father's term to January, 1876 ; Charles A. Chase one year to Jan. 1, 1877, when Harvey B. Wilder began his present term.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

John Chandler of Woodstock, from 1731 to 1740 ; Joseph Wilder of Lancaster, 16 years to 1756 ; John Chandler of Worcester, from 1756 to his death in 1762 ; John Chandler, Jr., of Worcester, 13 years to 1775 ; Jedediah Foster of Brookfield, 1 year to 1776 ; Levi Lincoln of Worcester, 7 years to 1783 ; Joseph Dorr of Ward, (formerly Worcester) 17 years to 1801 ; Nathaniel Paine, 35 years to 1836 ; Ira M. Barton, 8 years to 1844 ; Benjamin F. Thomas, (grandson of Isaiah Thomas) 4 years to 1848 ; Thomas Kinnicutt, 9 years to his death, January, 1857 ; Dwight Foster, 1 year ; Henry Chapin, the present judge, who entered upon his office, July 1, 1858, having thus just completed his nineteenth year of service.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE.

John Chandler, (the second judge,) twenty-six years from 1731 to 1757 ; Timothy Paine, ten years to 1767 ; Clark Chandler, eight years to 1775 ; Rev. Joseph Wheeler (from Harvard,) seventeen years till his death, Feb. 10, 1793 ; his son,

Theophilus Wheeler, forty-three years till 1836 ; Charles G. Prentiss, twenty-three years till 1859 ; John J. Piper, ten years till 1869 ; Charles E. Stevens, the present register, from 1869, with F. W. Southwick as assistant register, Mr. Stevens having previously been assistant register from 1859.

COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

A Court of Insolvency was created by the legislature of 1855, and went into operation, July 1, 1856, with Alexander H. Bullock as judge, for this county, and Austin L. Rogers register. Wm. W. Rice soon afterwards succeeded Gov. Bullock as judge, and John J. Piper succeeded Mr. Rogers as register in 1857. July 1, 1858, this court was merged with the Probate Court, under the present name of "Court of Probate and Insolvency," of which the officers have since been as stated under the head of the "Probate Court." Judge Chapin's commission dates from July 1, 1858 ; and Charles E. Stevens was assistant register for ten years from Jan. 1, 1859, and has been register since Jan. 1, 1869, of the consolidated Court of Probate and Insolvency.

CRIERS OF THE COURTS.

Nathan Heywood from 1750 ; Capt. Samuel Bridge, twenty-one years from 1779 to 1800 ; Maj. Ephraim Mower from 1800 to 1807 ; Silas Brooks, thirty-one years from 1807 to 1838 ; Gen. Thomas Chamberlain, seventeen years to his decease, Sept., 1855 ; Henry K. Newcomb, till 1867. The office of crier, (under appointment by the Governor,) was abolished in 1859, since which time those who have acted as criers, have done so by virtue of being deputy sheriffs, of whom Charles Sibley, appointed for that special service, has been crier since April 1, 1872.

COUNCILLORS.

The members of the Executive Council from this county previous to the revolution were John Chandler, father and son, Timothy Paine, Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick and John Murray of Rutland. During the revolution, this body, who had the general management of affairs by appointment of the Pro-

vincial Congress, was composed of such men as the Bigelows of Worcester, Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, Moses Gill of Princeton, Samuel Baker of Berlin and others. After the adoption of the State constitution in 1780, Moses Gill was the councillor for this county till 1794, with the exception of the year 1787 and 1788, when that position was occupied by Gen. Artemas Ward. Samuel Baker of Berlin was councillor in 1795; Jonathan Warner of Hardwick in 1796 and 1797; Josiah Stearns of Ashburnham in 1798 and 1799; Elijah Brigham of Westborough in 1800 and 1801; Daniel Bigelow of Petersham in 1802; Salem Towne, senior, of Charlton in 1803, 1804 and 1805; Bezaleel Taft, Sr., of Uxbridge in 1806; Levi Lincoln, senior, of Worcester in 1807, 1811 and 1812; Col. Timothy Newell of Sturbridge in 1808; Dr. Oliver Fiske of Worcester in 1813, 1814 and 1815; Joseph Allen of Worcester in 1816, 1817 and 1818; Dwight Foster of Brookfield in 1819; Silas Holman of Bolton in 1821 and 1822; Jonas Kendall of Leominster, (father of the late Hon. Joseph G. Kendall of Worcester,) in 1823; Dr. Abraham Lincoln of Worcester in 1824; Edmund Cushing of Lunenburg, three years to 1828; Bezaleel Taft, Jr., of Uxbridge, three years to 1831; Joseph Bowman of New Braintree to 1834; David Wilder of Leominster to 1836; Samuel Mixter of Hardwick to 1838; Charles Hudson of Westminster to 1841; Linus Child of Southbridge in 1842; Jedediah Marcy of Southbridge in 1843; Alfred D. Foster of Worcester in 1844 and 1845; Chas. Russell of Princeton in 1846 and 1847; Samuel Wood of Grafton in 1849 and 1850; Isaac Davis of Worcester in 1851 and 1852; Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg in 1853 and 1854; Elmer Brigham of Westborough in 1855; Edward Denny of Barre in 1856; Ansel Phelps of Greenfield in 1857; Austin L. Rogers of Worcester in 1858 and 1859; Aaron C. Mayhew of Milford in 1860; Hugh W. Greene of Northfield in 1861; Dr. Alfred Hitchcock of Fitchburg in 1862 and 1863; Jonathan D. Wheeler of Grafton in 1863; Hartley Williams of Worcester in 1864 and 1865; Dr. J. F. Hitchcock of Warren in 1865; Charles A. Stevens of Ware in 1866 and 1867; Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield in 1868, 1869 and 1870; Elijah B. Stoddard

of Worcester in 1871 and 1872; Milo Hildreth of Northborough in 1872, 1873 and 1874; George Whitney of Royalston in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877.*

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

One of the earliest members of the old Continental Congress was General Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, first appointed in 1779. The first representative in Congress from the Worcester district, under the constitution, was Jonathan Grout of Petersham (noticed on page 108,) who served from the first organization of the government in 1789 till March 4, 1791. Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury succeeded him, serving four years till March 4, 1795, when he was succeeded by Dwight Foster of Brookfield, (father of the late Alfred D. Foster of Worcester,) who served four years till 1799, when he was elected United States Senator. Gov. Levi Lincoln, senior, succeeded Foster as representative, serving till 1801, when he resigned to take the position of the Attorney General of the United States under President Jefferson, acting also a short time as Secretary of State. The representatives in Congress from this county have since been: Seth Hastings of Mendon from 1801 to 1807; Jabez Upham of Brookfield from 1807 to 1810; Joseph Allen of Worcester, (father of Hon. Chas. Allen,) from 1810 to 1811; Elijah Brigham of Westborough from 1811 to 1815; Abijah Bigelow of Westminster from 1810 to 1815, (afterwards of Worcester and clerk of the courts,) the northernmost towns of Worcester county being at that time attached to another Congressional district; Solomon Strong of Leominster from 1815 to 1819; Jonas Kendall of Leominster, (father of Joseph G. Kendall,) from 1819 to 1821; Benjamin Adams of Uxbridge from 1815 to 1821; Lewis Bigelow of Petersham from 1821 to 1823; Joseph G. Kendall of Leominster, (afterwards of Worcester and clerk of the courts,) representative from 1829 to 1833; John Davis of Worcester from 1825 to 1834, afterwards Governor and United States Senator; the second Levi Lincoln of Worcester, (Governor from 1824 to 1833,) represent-

* At different periods, some of the Worcester county towns have been taken to form other councillor districts.

ative from 1834 to 1841; Wm. S. Hastings of Mendon, (son of Seth Hastings,) from 1837 to 1842, the southernmost towns of this county being at that time attached to another district; Charles Hudson of Westminster from 1841 to 1849; Charles Allen of Worcester from 1849 to 1853, (afterwards chief justice of the Superior Court;) Alexander DeWitt of Oxford from 1853 to 1857; Eli Thayer of Worcester from 1857 to 1861; Goldsmith F. Bailey of Fitchburg from 1861 to his decease, May 8, 1862, succeeded by Amasa Walker of North Brookfield to March 4, 1863; John D. Baldwin of Worcester, (senior editor and proprietor of the *SPY*,) from 1863 to 1869; George F. Hoar of Worcester from 1869 to 1877, (afterwards United States Senator;) Wm. W. Rice of Worcester from March 4, 1877.

Besides the above, Alvah Crocker of Fitchburg was representative from 1871 to his decease, Dec. 27, 1874, and Amasa Norcross of Fitchburg is the present member from March 4, 1877, that section of the county being again attached to another district.

OTHER DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS.

Worcester has furnished two Attorney Generals of the United States,—Levi Lincoln, senior, from 1801 to 1804, and Charles Devens, the present incumbent, from March 4, 1877; also two Attorney Generals of Massachusetts,—James Putnam from 1769 to 1775, and Dwight Foster from 1861 to 1864; also two United States Senators,—John Davis from 1838 to 1841 and from 1845 to 1853, and George F. Hoar from March 4, 1877; one Secretary of the Navy and Minister to England and Germany, George Bancroft; two United States Collectors for the port of Boston, George Bancroft under Van Buren and Gov. Levi Lincoln under President Harrison. Worcester has had seven judges of the State Supreme Court, and one of her first eminent citizens, the first Levi Lincoln, was appointed by President Jefferson judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but declined on account of ill-health. Worcester has also furnished five governors of the State, the two Levi Lincolns, John Davis, Emory Washburn and A. H. Bullock, and one governor of Maine, Enoch Lincoln; four speakers of the

House of Representatives, Levi Lincoln, Timothy Bigelow, Thomas Kinnicutt and Alexander H. Bullock ; nine representatives in Congress : Levi Lincoln, Sr., Joseph Allen, John Davis, Levi Lincoln, jr., Charles Allen, Eli Thayer, John D. Baldwin, Geo. F. Hoar and W. W. Rice ; and one secretary of the Commonwealth, Edward D. Bangs.

The old town of Mendon has furnished three representatives in Congress, Seth and Wm. S. Hastings and Samuel Dexter ; one United States Senator, Secretary of War, and of the Treasury, Samuel Dexter ; and an unusually large number of county officers. Brookfield has furnished, besides many county officials, one United States senator, judge and sheriff, in the person of Dwight Foster ; one chief justice of the old County Court of Common Pleas, the latter's father, Jedediah Foster ; and two representatives in Congress, Dwight Foster and Jabez Upham. Lancaster has also been well honored in the furnishing of many noted officials, among them Joseph Wilder, father and son, successively judges of the Court of Probate and of the County Court of Common Pleas. Leicester has had one Secretary of the Navy, and Collector of the port of Boston, David Henshaw. Southbridge has furnished a Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, of the United States, and a Governor and United States Senator for New York, in the person of William L. Marcy. Leominster has furnished two members of Congress, Jonas Kendall and Joseph G. Kendall, father and son, and one State Treasurer and Auditor, David Wilder. North Brookfield has furnished one Secretary of the Commonwealth, Amasa Walker, and one State Treasurer, Charles Adams. Fitchburg has furnished three members of Congress, G. F. Bailey, Alvah Crocker and Amasa Norcross. Shrewsbury has furnished a Major General of the United States Army, and two chief justices of the State Courts, in the persons of Gen. Artemas Ward, and his son, Hon. Artemas Ward, Jr. Petersham, Westminster and Oxford have had representatives in Congress in the persons respectively of Jonathan Grout, Abijah Bigelow and Alexander DeWitt.



WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE.

CHAPTER XV.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE IN WORCESTER.

Both these world-renowned champions of liberty in America—one the revered “Father of his country,” and the other his illustrious compeer and companion in arms from across the water, made visits to the old town of Worcester,—each passing through it twice on different occasions, allusions to which may be appropriate in this connection. Washington’s first visit was made when he came to take command of the army at Cambridge in 1775.

WASHINGTON’S FIRST VISIT TO WORCESTER IN 1775.

George Washington of Virginia was appointed, June 15, 1775, by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, (of which body he was a member,) commander-in-chief of the American army. He left Philadelphia, June 21, following, for Cambridge, Mass., to take command, and was accompanied by Gen. Charles Lee of Virginia. Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury and Gen. Lee had been appointed, June 16, first and second Major Generals, next to Washington. Gen. Ward had been previously in command at Cambridge by authority of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, which body had appointed him commander-in-chief, the preceding May 19. Washington and Lee arrived after four days’ journey, at New York, June 25, when they first heard of the battle of Bunker Hill. They left New York on the afternoon of June 26th, and stopped that night at King’s bridge, (now Williams bridge.) They passed through New

Haven and Hartford to Springfield, at which latter place they were met by Dr. Church and Hon. Moses Gill of Princeton, a committee of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, sent to receive them, and when the party had arrived at Brookfield, (stopping on the way at Palmer and Warren,) they were met by a company of horsemen from Worcester, under command of Capt. James Chadwick, by whom they were escorted to Worcester, where they arrived Saturday, July 1, 1775, and stopped at the old Stearns (previously King's Arms) tavern, occupying the site of the present Lincoln House. The next day, (Sunday, July 2,) in the forenoon, they arrived at Wattertown, where they were received by the Provincial Congress with congratulatory addresses, and escorted to Cambridge by a troop of light horse. Washington went immediately to the quarters provided for him. The following day, Monday, July 3, he formally took command of the American army under the wide spreading branches of that grand old patriarchal elm on Cambridge Common, made classic by the pens of historians and poets.

Washington was also accompanied on this journey through Worcester, by his private secretary, Col. Joseph Reed of Philadelphia. The house where the party stopped while here, was the hotel opened nearly half a century previous by Capt. Thomas Stearns, before referred to, and afterwards the residence of William Sever, father of the late Mrs. Gov. Lincoln. It was a large two-story frame house, with a room on each side of the front door, one used for a parlor and the other for a bar room and office. Lodgings were provided on this occasion for a part of the escort, on the parlor floor, where beds were made up, the house being full. The old elm trees seen in the engraving facing page 247, which have within a few years given way before the march of business, afforded shelter one hundred years ago to Washington and the party accompanying him through Worcester.

A few months later, in the fore part of December, Mrs. Washington passed through Worcester to join her husband at Cambridge, accompanied by her son, George Washington Parke Custis and his wife, with other ladies of the families

of several officers of the army at headquarters. This party also stopped at the same hotel, on their way. Mrs. Washington came from Mount Vernon in her own conveyance—"a chariot and four, with black postilions in scarlet and white liveries." The night of Nov. 29, was spent at the house of Dr. Wm. Burnet, on Broad street, Newark, N. J., and Cambridge was reached, after a long and tedious journey, Dec. 11, when she proceeded directly to her husband's headquarters. It was probably about Dec. 9, that the party arrived at Worcester.

WASHINGTON'S SECOND VISIT TO WORCESTER IN 1789.

Washington's second visit to Worcester was in the autumn of 1789, when he made his tour through New England after his first inauguration as President of the United States. For the sake of completeness, and on account of the connection, there is included in the following sketch some detail of the journey before and after reaching Worcester, as well as while here, and of the magnificent ovation extended to him in Boston:

On Thursday morning, Oct. 15, 1789, George Washington, president of the United States, started from the city of New York, (then the seat of government,) on a visit to the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He came in his own carriage, accompanied by two of his secretaries, Tobias Lear and Maj. Jackson. No event since the establishment of peace had given such general satisfaction and joy to the inhabitants along the route as the honor of this visit. The people delighted to honor their revered chief magistrate. In every place through which he passed, the inhabitants of all ranks, ages and conditions, testified their joy at the opportunity to behold the political savior of their country. The route taken was through New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Brookfield, Spencer, Leicester, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, etc., to Boston. He arrived in New Haven, Saturday night, remaining over the Sabbath. On Monday, he proceeded to Hartford, (staying over Tuesday); the legislature of Connecticut being in session, a committee from both houses was chosen to prepare an address to him, which was presented, as also an address from the city government and clergy of that city, to both of which "His Highness" returned responses. On Wednesday and Thursday, he journeyed through Springfield, Palmer, Warren, Brookfield, Spencer and Leicester to Worcester, being greeted all along the route by heartfelt and continuous demonstrations of respect and love.

RECEPTION IN WORCESTER.

Information being received in Worcester during Thursday evening, that Washington would be here the next morning, [Friday, Oct. 23, 1789,] a company of respectable citizens, about forty in number, paraded before sunrise, on horse-back, and went out as far as Leicester line to welcome him into the town. The Worcester Company of Artillery commanded by

Maj. Wm. Treadwell were already assembled, on notice being given that Washington was approaching, and before he reached here, five cannon were fired for the New England States—"three cannon for the three States in the Union, one for Vermont which will be speedily admitted, and one as a call to Rhode Island to be ready before it is too late." [Maine was a part of Massachusetts until 1820.] When the "President General" had arrived in sight of the meeting-house, [the Old South Church,] eleven more cannon were fired. Washington viewed with great interest and attention the Artillery Company as he passed, and expressed to the inhabitants his sense of the honor done him. He stopped at the "United States Arms," [now Exchange Hotel,] where he took breakfast, and then proceeded on his journey. To gratify the inhabitants, he politely passed through town on horse-back. He was dressed in a brown suit, and pleasure glowed in every countenance as he came along. Eleven more cannon were fired as he departed. The party of forty citizens, before mentioned, escorted him a few miles from the village, when they took their leave. The route traveled was up Lincoln street, across the upper end of Long Pond by the old road, through Shrewsbury, etc. At the line of Marlborough, Washington was met by Capt. Rice's company of horse, well mounted and in complete uniform. They escorted him to Capt. Williams' tavern, where he was met by the United States Marshal of the Massachusetts District, Jonathan Jackson, with whom he dined. From thence he proceeded to Capt. Flagg's tavern in Weston, where he lodged and breakfasted the next morning, [Oct. 23.] Here Capt. Fuller's company of horse met him and escorted him to Cambridge. The "Father of his country" was cordially saluted by the Watertown Artillery as he passed. He stopped about an hour at the seat he formerly occupied as his headquarters, when commander-in-chief of the American army at Cambridge, [for many years past the residence of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.] Gen. John Brooks [of Medford, commanding Third Division M. V. M.,] had mustered and paraded on Cambridge Common about one thousand of the neighboring militia all in complete uniform and equipment. They saluted the "President General," who was on horse-back as he passed them. The health of His Excellency the Governor (John Hancock) would not permit him to go abroad, and he was consequently deprived of the pleasure of partaking largely in the enjoyment of the day. His Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, (Samuel Adams,) the Executive Council, Ex-Gov. James Bowdoin, and others from Boston, escorted by Col. Tyler's troop of horse, met Washington at Cambridge, and accompanied by Mr. Jonathan Jackson, the United States Marshal, and Mr. Joseph Henderson, sheriff of Suffolk County, escorted the "Father of his country" to Boston, where a grand civil and military greeting awaited him. He was met at the entrance by the selectmen and other officials of the then town of Boston, who extended him a cordial welcome. The street from the town line to the State House was crowded with people as was also Boston Neck; the town procession, already formed, reached from the entrance of the town to Seven Star Lane, and the school boys with the masters at their head reached from near Seven Star Lane to the State House; they opened to the right and left, and Washington, on horse-back, dressed in military uniform, with his suit, passed through them, preceded by the Independent Company of Light Infantry, commanded by Maj. Otis, Independent Fusileers, commanded by Capt. Laughton, Independent Cadets, under command of Maj. Scollay, and Capt. Johnson's Company of Artillery; the whole under command of Col. Bradford. By the august procession thus headed, and accompanied by the officials of the state and town, Washington was escorted through the vast throng of admiring spectators, under a magnificent triumphal arch extending from the Old State House across Cornhill to the building opposite, erected

in his honor. On the top of this arch was a gallery in which was a select choir of singers of both sexes. In the middle of the gallery over the arch was erected a pyramid, at the top of which were the Arms of the United States. On one side over the arch were inscribed the words: "To the man who unites all hearts." On the opposite side: "To Columbia's Favorite Son." At the end of the arch next to the State House on a large ground were the words: "Boston relieved March 17, 1776," with devices emblematical of the union between France and America.

The different military companies formed on State street, and Washington was conducted through them to the State House, and through that to the west end of that building, where a handsome gallery on seven large pillars was erected near the triumphal arch. At the back of this gallery, which was covered with rich carpeting, stood erected on a pedestal a handsome, emblematical figure of the Goddess of Harvest, holding the Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty. On his arrival at this gallery, in view of so many thousands, instantly the welkin rang with loud huzzas! Washington bowed gracefully to all around, and the choir sang an ode, "To Columbia's Favorite Son."

The Vice-President, John Adams; the Lieut.-Governor, Samuel Adams; Ex-Governor James Bowdoin; the members of the Executive Council; United States Marshal, Sheriff and other officials were in the gallery with President Washington.

The procession then passed in view of the "President General," after which the Independent Military Companies escorted the President to his residence on Court street, fired three volleys, and were dismissed. The rejoicings of the day were followed by illuminations in the evening. Washington remained in Boston till Oct. 29, when he left for New Hampshire, through Salem and Newburyport, returning the following week.

Washington returned to Philadelphia, after his northern tour, from Boston, by what was called the "lower route," through Mendon, Uxbridge, etc. He stopped in Uxbridge at the house of one Samuel Taft. The old homestead dwelling of this Samuel Taft, where Washington was thus entertained and lodged the fore part of November, 1789, with the brave old oak tree in front of it, remains to the present day in possession of the family, sacredly preserved in commemoration of the "Father of his country." Washington was so well pleased with his reception and entertainment in Uxbridge, that after his arrival at Hartford, on the way to New York, he wrote Mr. Taft the following letter:

"HARTFORD, Nov. 8, 1789.

SIR:—Being informed that you have given my name to one of your sons, and called another after Mrs. Washington's family," [Dandridge,] "and being moreover very much pleased with the modest and innocent looks of your two daughters, Patty and Polly, I do for these reasons send each of these girls a piece of chintz; and to Patty, who bears the name of Mrs. Washington, and who waited more upon us than Polly did, I send five guineas, with which she may buy herself any little ornaments she may want, or she may dispose of them in any other manner more agreeable to herself. As I do not give these things with a view to have it talked of, or even to its being known, the less there is said about the matter the better you will please me; but, that I may be sure the chintz and money have got safe to hand, let Patty, who I dare say is equal to it, write me a line informing me thereof, directed 'To the President of the United States, at New York.' I wish you and your family well, and am your humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

On his way through Mendon, Washington called on one of his old companions in arms, who served under him, Col. Ammidon, but did not find him at home. On returning home at night, Col. Ammidon feeling sorely disappointed at the loss of this opportunity of seeing his old commander, started out immediately with his daughter for Uxbridge, and called upon Washington at the place where he had stopped, the old Samuel Taft mansion. Washington had retired, but on the name of his visitor being announced, he immediately came down in his slippers, and a cordial interview was had. At the close, before parting, Washington said to the daughter, "You have come so far to see an old man,—how far would you have come to see a young man?" The reply was not handed down.

Independence Whipple, (referred to on page 61,) who died Oct. 24, 1873, aged 96, and was consequently twelve years old, when Washington passed through Uxbridge and Douglas on this return trip, used to tell of his having received a bow from the "Father of his country" on that occasion. While standing in the road near his father's house on the old Douglas and Hartford Turnpike, he saw a great carriage coming up the road, from Boston, with outriders, and when it came opposite to him, he saw a military gentleman looking out of the window. True to his native instincts for politeness, and as little boys used to be taught to do in those old fashioned times to their superiors passing them on the highway, Independence took off his hat and made as graceful a bow as he could, which was as gracefully returned by the military gentleman in the carriage, who proved to be no less a personage than President Washington himself, on his return home from this northern trip. Independence Whipple gave the following description of Washington's equipage on this occasion, of which he made a particular notice, it being the same as passed through Worcester three weeks previous:

1. A gentleman in uniform on a beautiful dapple grey horse.
2. Next, two aids on dapple grey horses in uniform.
3. Bay horses with two negro boys as riders, the horses attached to a traveling carriage in which sat Gen. Washington.
4. Behind was the baggage wagon with two bay horses, containing the baggage.

LAFAYETTE'S FIRST VISIT TO WORCESTER IN 1824.

Lafayette landed in New York City, Aug. 15, 1824, on his second visit to this country after the achievement of our independence in which he bore so memorable and conspicuous a part. Coming by invitation of Congress, his progress through the country resembled a "continuous triumphal procession." Leaving New York for Boston, by the route through New Haven, New London and Providence, he reached the residence of Gov. Wm. Eustis in Boston, at two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 24. From that time until noon of Thursday, Sept. 3, he was the recipient of ovations, civil and military, from the citizens and public bodies of Boston and vicinity, (including a trip through Salem and Newburyport to Portsmouth, N. H.,) as he had been in New York City and during his journey to Massachusetts.

An interesting incident relative to one of Lafayette's officers from this county, which happened at this time, is too good to be omitted. When he arrived at Gov. Eustis' from Rhode Island, it being so late, the numerous party who had been so long waiting there to receive him, had retired, all but one person, a young man named Moses Mandell from Hardwick, who has recently deceased at Barre, who was in the vicinity determined to get a look at his father's old commander. When Lafayette came at last, all unexpected, the Governor rushed around, in his exultation of delight, to find somebody to introduce his distinguished guest to. Coming across young Mandell, he said to him, "Come in and see the most distinguished man in the world." Mandell went in, and after some little conversation, Lafayette inquired more particularly about the name of his visitor. The latter said to him, "Do you remember the officer who dismounted from his horse and served a gun alone after the enemy had driven us back at the battle of Brandywine?" Lafayette, after a little reflection, replied, "It was *Mandale!*—*Major Mandale!*" "That was my father," said the young man, and then followed a season of warm embracings and congratulations on the part of both.

Meanwhile arrangements were being made on a magnificent scale for the reception of the nation's distinguished guest in

Worcester. A committee of prominent citizens, of which Gov. Levi Lincoln, (then judge of the Supreme Court,) was chairman, had charge of the affair, in co-operation with the civil and military authorities, the sixth division of the State militia being called out to aid in the display.

The general and staff of the sixth division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ivers Jewett of Fitchburg, and of the second brigade, commanded by Gen. Frank Gregory of Royalston, with the companies of cavalry attached to the first and second regiments of infantry, assembled at Bolton on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2, to receive Gen. Lafayette at the line of the county, and conduct him to the residence of S. V. S. Wilder, and thence the following morning to Worcester. The company of cavalry attached to the sixth regiment of infantry of the first brigade, was paraded on West Boylston Common early Friday morning, to assist in the escort to Worcester. Brig. Gen. Nathan Heard and staff of the first brigade with the companies of cavalry in his brigade, were in readiness at Worcester the same morning to continue the escort to the confines of the county, at the departure of the illustrious guest from our midst.

General Lafayette, with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and suite, left Boston about two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 3, 1824, accompanied by Cols. Samuel D. Harris and John Everett of Gov. Eustis' staff. They passed through Lexington and Concord, spending about an hour in each place receiving the congratulations of the citizens and indulging in the recollections which those places so noted in the revolution, excited in their minds. At Concord, Lafayette was welcomed, in behalf of the citizens, with an address by Hon. Samuel Hoar, (father of Hon. E. R. and Hon. Geo. F. Hoar,) in a magnificent arbor erected for the purpose.

LAFAYETTE'S RECEPTION AT BOLTON.

He arrived between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening at the line of this county, in Bolton, where the party were received by the escort of cavalry and a large cavalcade of military officers, in full dress uniform, in waiting, and were conducted by them to the hospitable mansion of S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., at which place the nation's distinguished guest was sumptuously entertained. Mr. Wilder, who was an ardent, though an eccentric patriot, signalized his devotion by erecting over the entrance to his mansion an arch with the following inscription, called "Wilder's Trinity:" "The Great Jehovah, Washington, and Lafayette." This place was reached about ten o'clock at night. Here Lafayette was met by a deputation from the committee of arrangements of Worcester, consisting of F. W. Paine and others, and notified by them of the earnest desire of the citizens of this town to pay their respects and acknowledge their obligations to the early friend of the country, who had saved her in the war that established our independence. At the same time the chairman of the committee, Judge Levi Lincoln, through

this deputation, invited the distinguished guest, with his suite, to breakfast with him on the following morning.

RECEPTION AT LANCASTER.

On Friday morning, about seven o'clock, after a brief stop for repose at Bolton, Lafayette, conducted by the same escort, arrived at Lancaster, where he was greeted by the citizens of that ancient town with a salute of artillery, honored with an arch highly decorated, and welcomed with an address by Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, to which he made a pertinent response.

RECEPTION AT STERLING.

The party proceeded thence through Sterling, where Lafayette was received with every demonstration of joy, his approach to the village being hailed with thirteen discharges of artillery, and the ringing of bells. He here received the additional escort of two companies of light infantry under command of Capt. Caleb Dana of Princeton, (afterwards of Worcester,) and Capt. Merriam of Sterling. The General was received at the entrance of the village by the selectmen of the town under a spacious arch fancifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, appended to the centre of which were the words inscribed in gold letters, "Welcome Lafayette, America's Adopted Son, Brother and Friend of Washington."

"Our land in trouble found a friend in thee,
We'll not forget thee in prosperity."

He was then addressed by the chairman of the board of selectmen, Isaac Goodwin, Esq., (afterwards of Worcester,) as follows :

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY ISAAC GOODWIN.

"*Gen. Lafayette* :—The selectmen, in behalf of the citizens of Sterling, welcome your arrival at their village. The name of this town associates with it the recollections of another transatlantic hero, who, like yourself, sir, felt a sympathy from father's wrongs, and whose sword was unsheathed for their redress. Lord Sterling, the gallant and the generous, now sleeps in dust, but the memory of America's benefactors will survive the decay of time. The multitudes that hail your march through this part of our country are not the assemblages of idle crowds, seeking to gratify a morbid curiosity, but, sir, the men around you are the independent possessors of their fields, and the defenders of their homes. From hoary age to lisping childhood, our whole population are eager in contributing deserved honors to the companion of Washington, the benefactor of our country, and the friend of mankind."

Lafayette responded, in substance, as follows :

"I feel grateful for my kind reception here. I rejoice in your prosperity, and am happy to be once more among you. The name of your place recalls the recollection of Lord Sterling. He was my intimate friend as well as companion in arms. I venerate his memory, and when at New York, I had the pleasure of calling upon his family."

The General then reviewed the troops, including the two companies of light infantry, a company of militia in full uniform under command of Capt. Holcomb, and a company of artillery under command of Capt. Maynard.

Lafayette then proceeded on his route for Worcester, making a short stop at West Boylston, where another company of cavalry under command of Capt. James Estabrook was added to the escort, and he arrived at the northern limits of the town about half-past ten o'clock A. M., where he was received with a general burst of joy from a large number of citizens. Here the committee of arrangements in coaches, and the Hon. Judge Lincoln, their chair-

man, in a barouche drawn by four beautiful grey horses, waited his arrival. When the cheering had subsided, Judge Lincoln invited the General to take a seat with him in the carriage, provided by the town. The procession then moved in the following order, under the direction of ten marshals, preceded by the military escort, including two companies of cavalry: Committee of arrangements in carriages; Gen. Lafayette and Judge Lincoln in a barouche; Lafayette's son, and suite; cavalcade of officers of the militia of the sixth division, in full dress; cavalcade of citizens.

When the tavern then kept by Leonard Clark, on the west side of Belmont street, opposite Adams Square, about a mile and a half north of Lincoln Square, was reached, the escort was joined by a regiment of light troops, under command of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward who had turned out to honor the occasion, and added much to the splendor of the scene. At this place the road became much thronged with people, impatient to greet the distinguished guest with a hearty welcome, commingled with enthusiastic cheers. When the procession reached the declivity near "The Oaks" Paine mansion, then occupied by Dr. William Paine and his son, Frederick William, it passed under a number of flags tastefully arranged, when a national salute was fired, and the bells commenced ringing a merry peal. The concourse of people now became very great, and the cheerings and tokens of welcome almost continual, and the scene impressive beyond description. The grey headed soldiers of the revolution, in their impatience to salute their old companion in arms, seemed to forget their infirmities and to banish all ceremony. They pressed up to the barouche as it passed along, and extended their arms to embrace the object of their affection. The veteran himself seemed deeply moved by these spontaneous demonstrations of gratitude and respect, and shook many of his old soldiers by the hand as he passed along. After crossing the bridge, [at Lincoln Square,] the procession passed through the then middle street, upon Court Hill, over which had been thrown a triumphal arch, so tastefully decorated by the ladies as to excite the admiration of all who saw it. On each side of this street were ranged, under the care of their respective teachers, the children of the schools, ornamented with appropriate badges, who threw laurel in his path as he passed. There was no spot more interesting than this. Children whose parents had not existence when our obligations were incurred, were taught to lip his name with reverence, and to associate with it our proudest thoughts of national glory; and here could our nation's benefactor find the best evidence that his labors had not been in vain, since even infancy was instructed to blend the thought of liberty, and the independence of our country, with the names of Washington and Lafayette.

THE SCENE ON MAIN STREET.

Near the Worcester Bank [then in the old Central Exchange] the procession passed under several flags extended across the street, from one of which was suspended the following motto: "Hitherto I have only cherished your cause, now I go to serve it." This was the reply made by Gen. Lafayette when the American commissioners endeavored to dissuade him from embarking in the war of the revolution, because the gloomy aspect of affairs at that time (1776) almost destroyed the hope of final success. Underneath was inscribed: "Brandywine, Jamestown, Valley Forge, Yorktown."

EXERCISES IN FRONT OF THE LINCOLN MANSION.

Soon afterwards, Lafayette, amidst cheers and welcomes, uttered by thousands pressing around him, alighted at the gate of the spacious mansion house of Judge Lincoln, which had been thrown open for such ladies as chose to avail themselves of his hospitality to see the hero. Here language

fails to do justice to the scene. Each individual of a vast multitude seemed anxious to proclaim a hearty welcome to him who "not for the fading echoes of renown or purple robe of power," left a home where he was rich in every thing that endears life to man to prop the sinking fortunes of our country. The gate and portico were decorated with evergreens and flags, and the windows even to the upper story were crowded with ladies greeting his approach with smiles and tears, while their handkerchiefs waved in token of welcome. Take it altogether the effect was such as must be seen and felt to be realized.

The General was introduced to the committee near the entrance of the house, when their chairman, Judge Lincoln, delivered in an animated and impressive manner the following address :

WELCOMING ADDRESS TO LAFAYETTE BY HON. LEVI LINCOLN.

"*Gen. Lafayette* :—The citizens whom you see assembled around you, have spontaneously thronged together, to offer you the tribute of their affection, their respect, their gratitude. In the name of the inhabitants of Worcester, the shire of an extensive county of more than 75,000 population ; in behalf of all who are present, and in anticipation of the commands of those whom distance and want of opportunity occasion to be absent from the joyous scene, I repeat to you the salutations, which elsewhere have been so impressively offered upon your arrival in this country, and your visit to this Commonwealth. Welcome, most cordially welcome, to the presence of those who now greet you !

Your name, sir, is not only associated with the memorable events of the revolution, with the battle of Brandywine, the retreat from Valley Forge, the affair near Jamestown, and the triumph at Yorktown, but the memorials of your services, and our obligations, exist in the independence of the nation which was accomplished in the government of the people, which is established in the institutions and laws, the arts, improvements, liberty and happiness which are enjoyed. The sword was beaten into the plowshare to cultivate the soil which its temper had previously defended, and the hill-tops shall now echo to the sea-shore the gratulations of the independent proprietors of the land to the common benefactor of all ranks and classes of the people.

Wherever you go, General, the acclamations of freemen await you—their blessings and prayers will follow you. May you live many years to enjoy the fruits of the services and sacrifices, the gallantry and valor of your earlier days devoted to the cause of freedom and the rights of man ; and may the bright examples of individual glory and of national happiness, which the history of America exhibits, illustrate to the world the moral force of personal virtue, and the rich blessings of civil liberty in a republican government."

To this the general made a pertinent and affectionate reply, the substance of which is as follows ; though neither the expressions nor the arrangement of topics is recollected, nor does this pretend to do justice to what was actually uttered :

LAFAYETTE'S RESPONSE.

He said that "he received with much sensibility the expressions of kind attention with which he was received by the inhabitants of the town and county of Worcester—that he was delighted with the fine country which he had seen, and the excellent improvement and cultivation which he had witnessed—that he saw the best proofs of a great, prosperous and happy people, in the rapid advancement of the polite and useful arts, and in the stability of our free institutions—that he was especially much gratified in the great improvements of the face of the country, because he was himself a farmer—that he

felt happy to observe such decided proofs of industry, sobriety and prosperity. He begged the citizens to be assured of his affectionate and grateful recollection of their reception of him. He thanked them for all they had manifested towards him, for the kind expressions which had been offered him by the committee, and in a feeling, impressive manner reciprocated their good wishes."

EXERCISES IN THE LINCOLN MANSION.

Lafayette then entered the house, where a breakfast awaited him, doing equal honor to the known hospitality of our distinguished townsman, and to the taste of his lady. After partaking of this, he mingled with the citizens, appearing to participate deeply in the interest of the day, and received, in rapid succession, the congratulations of vast numbers; but was at length constrained to decline further introductions for want of time; many, therefore, went away regretting that they had no opportunity to pay their respects to him.

About two o'clock P. M., Lafayette took a station at the gate near the street, and the troops marched in review before him. With their appearance and deportment he expressed great satisfaction, their appearance and equipment not being excelled by any body of militia in the United States.

Lafayette then entered his coach amid the loud and reiterated cheering of the citizens, and was accompanied by the committee about four miles on his way to New York, where they took their leave of him.

His dress was plain, his manners simple and prepossessing, his language good, though strongly marked with foreign accent. Speaking of the attentions he received, he said: "It is the homage you pay to the *principles* of your government, and not to me."

LAFAYETTE'S RECEPTION AT ROCHDALE.

When the party arrived at Rochdale, they were met by a large procession of citizens, headed by Capt. Howe, who escorted him to the front of Hezekiah Stone's tavern, where an address of welcome was made in behalf of the citizens of that village, by Rev. Joseph Muenscher of the Episcopal Church, to which an appropriate response was made by Lafayette.

RECEPTION AT CHARLTON NORTH SIDE.

The next place where a demonstration was made, was at Charlton North Side, a few miles further, where Lafayette was desirous of stopping to have an interview with an old comrade who served under him, Lieut. Dunbar, who came out from the crowd, and a greeting of the most cordial character on both sides took place.

Of the officers of the sixth division of the Massachusetts militia, who took part in the escort services to Lafayette on this occasion, nearly fifty-three years ago, but very few now survive. Among the few survivors is our venerable fellow-citizen, Gen. Nathan Heard, then commanding the first brigade, and afterwards commander of the division, who is now in his 88th year, and looks back with particular delight upon the events of these times in which he participated. His aide de camp on this occasion was the late Ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, then of Leicester. They accompanied Lafayette as far as Sturbridge, on the route

through New Worcester, Clappville, (now Rochdale,) and Stafford Springs, Ct., over the old Stafford turnpike, to New York. Before parting with the distinguished guest in his charge, Gen. Heard received personally from Lafayette his cordial thanks for the many courtesies extended to him by the escort.

Another survivor of this old sixth division of the Massachusetts militia, who had the honor of participating in the escort to Lafayette on that occasion, is Hon. Ebenezer Torry of Fitchburg, who was aide de camp to Maj. Gen. Jewett, commander of the division.

LAFAYETTE'S SECOND VISIT TO WORCESTER IN 1825.

Lafayette's second visit to Worcester was made June 15, 1825, when he passed through here from Albany on his way to Boston, to assist in laying the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, traveling day and night from the west, by rapid stage coaches, with frequent change of horses, in order to be on hand in season to participate in those august ceremonies. He rode from Rice's Hotel in Brookfield, in a coach driven by a veteran knight of the whip, Samuel D. Phelps, recently deceased, who was a stage driver over fifty years ago for Maj. Simeon Burt, the successor of Col. Reuben Sikes as proprietor of the stage lines, then passing through Worcester. Lafayette was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and his private secretary, Levasseur. They arrived in Worcester about two o'clock in the morning of June 15. Lafayette and suite took a brief repose and breakfasted at the old Exchange Hotel, then called the "Exchange Coffee House," and proceeded early in the forenoon to Boston, where they arrived before night, stopping at the residence of U. S. Senator, James Lloyd. The next day began a series of grand demonstrations in honor of Lafayette, in Boston, including the celebration of June 17, when the stone corner of Bunker Hill monument was laid, amid ceremonies of the most imposing character, in presence of the nation's distinguished guest. Lafayette left the following week for New York, by way of New Hampshire and Vermont, reaching Concord, N. H., June 24, and Albany, July 1.



WORCESTER AND ITS ANCIENT DWELLINGS.

CHAPTER XVI.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

The original shape of the township of Worcester, as first laid out, and according to the re-survey taken at the beginning of the second attempt at settlement in 1684, was that of a parallelogram, with the two longest sides, running N. 12° W. 3760 rods, or about 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the two ends each 1920 rods, or about six miles, running E. 82° N., forming an obtuse angle at the north-west and south-east corners of 110° , and an acute angle at the other two corners of 70° . This constituted an amount of territory a trifle over eight miles square, or sixty-four square miles, equal to 42,000 acres. Of this tract, a strip a little over five miles in width was cut off from the northern end in 1740 to constitute Holden, and 2250 acres were taken out of the south-west corner in 1778, (as indicated on the accompanying map,) to constitute the north-east section of the town of Ward, (now Auburn,) then incorporated. By a legislative act of June 14, 1785, the gore of land, (called Oxford gore,) then lying between the towns of Worcester and Sutton, was added to Worcester; this extended the southern boundary of Worcester toward what is now Millbury (incorporated in 1818) about ten degrees from a point on the western boundary of Auburn, to a point in what was then Grafton gore, south of Lake Quinsigamond. By another legislative act of March 22, 1838, "that tract of incorporated land, called Grafton gore, bounded west by Worcester, south by Millbury, east by Grafton and north by Shrewsbury," was "annexed to and made part of the town of Worcester." This extended the territory of Worcester to the limit it now presents in that direction, on the map

WORCESTER IN 1750.

The central village of Worcester, according to the best description which can be given of it in 1750, must have then presented a very scattered appearance, the houses being "few and far between." One gentleman of remarkably tenacious memory, who died at a great age in 1834, and whose recollection went back to this early period, used to say he could remember when there was but one house on Front street, (the Palmer Goulding house, just east of the Common, see page 49;) and but seven on Main street between the jail bridge, then so called, at Lincoln Square, and the (Old South) meeting-house, and none on Summer street or any of the streets running between Main and Summer, none of those streets being laid out till long afterwards. Of those seven houses on Main street, one was the Judge Chandler house, located on the site of Clark's Block, on the south corner of Main and Mechanic streets, (alluded to on pages 20 and 21); another was the Daniel Heywood tavern, (where the Bay State House now stands, (see page 26;) the next building north of the latter on the east side of Main street was the Col. Timothy Bigelow house, (see page 46.) On the west side of Main street, the next building south of the old Court House was the Judge Wm. Jennison (afterwards Dr. Oliver Fiske) dwelling, (see page 57); the next house south was one standing near the site of the present Calvinist Church, (probably the Nathan Baldwin house, afterwards the Wm. Eaton house, alluded to on page 41); the next was Thomas Stearns' tavern, afterwards known as the "King's Arms," (see page 57); the next was a dwelling standing near where Pearl street now is. In addition to the above, on the south corner of Main and Pleasant streets stood the parsonage house of Rev. Isaac Burr, then owned by Dr. Samuel Breck; south of the latter was the Daniel Ward house sold in 1750 to Sheriff Gardner Chandler, (see page 21,) just south of which the latter erected his elegant mansion, the last owner and occupant of which previous to its demolition and the sale of the estate to R. C. Taylor in 1870, was the late Hon. Ira M. Barton. The old one story "Compound" building, used by the Chandlers for a store and office, stood on the corner of Main and Front street.

PONDS, STREAMS, &C.

Blackstone river, forty miles long, from Worcester to Providence, upon whose banks probably more manufacturing is done than upon any other stream of equal size in the country, has several sources or head waters of supply in Worcester and vicinity, the largest of which are Kettle Brook, Tatnuck and Beaver Brooks, Mill Brook, and Ramshorn Brook from Millbury. The largest of these, Kettle Brook, originates in Paxton, and passing through the easterly part of Leicester and the southwest part of Worcester, into Auburn, it there joins the waters from Ramshorn Pond in Millbury, the united stream, called by the Indians Pakachoag Brook, (or Boggachoag Brook,) flowing north through Stoneville and Trowbridgeville to New Worcester. Here it receives the waters of Tatnuck Brook and of Beaver Brook, both coming from Holden, and after their junction, the united waters, called on the ancient records Half-Way River, (from its being considered, on the old route of travel, as located half way between Boston and the Connecticut river,) flow easterly a little over a mile across Raccoon Plain to South Worcester, where junction is made with the stream coming from the north called on the old records usually Mill Brook, and sometimes, though rarely, Bimelech. This latter stream, (which is but a continuation of Weasel Brook, in two branches, from West Boylston,) uniting with the waters from North Pond, near Northville, flows south through the heart of the city, receiving the waters of Paine Brook just above Lincoln Square, and of Hermitage or Bear Brook just after the latter crosses Summer street between School and Thomas streets.* Another tributary of Mill Brook is Pine Meadow Brook, from the east side of Bell Pond on Chandler Hill, which flows across Pine Meadow (now East Worcester,) crossing Grafton street near the Providence and Water streets, and entering what used to be called Flagg (afterwards Fox) mill pond, now merged in the general sewer.

A stream called North Pond Brook, enters the north-west corner of the pond, from Holden, in two branches.

* The beds of these and several other streams are now incorporated with the sewers in the central sections of the city.

A small tributary of Kettle Brook is Parsons' Brook, having its rise just east of Lynde Brook reservoir in Leicester, and flowing south to Jamesville.

A little stream called Lincoln Brook, having its rise near the Common, or Elm Park, enters Beaver Brook between Chandler and May streets.

From the union of all these streams at South Worcester, the waters take the name of Blackstone river, to Providence.

The largest body of water, and only natural pond of any size entirely within the limits of Worcester, is North Pond, which originally covered but thirty acres, now increased to 228 acres by the erection of artificial dams, making it the summit reservoir of the waters used by so many manufacturing establishments below. Salisbury's pond, Coes' and Curtis' ponds at New Worcester, and those at Jamesville, Tatnuck, Trowbridgeville and Quinsigamond Village have been made so for mechanical purposes. Lake Quinsigamond, or Long Pond, four miles in length between Worcester and Shrewsbury, extending all the way from Grafton on the south to West Boylston at the North, a beautiful sheet of water, having within its borders ten small islands, was originally mostly within the limits of Shrewsbury, but about fifty years ago a new boundary line between Worcester and Shrewsbury was located, from its northern terminus, making all of the then floating bridge, (answering to the present causway,) as well as the larger portion of the northern half of the pond, and a small portion of the southern half, come within the limits of Worcester.

Bladder Pond, or Bell Pond, is a small natural reservoir on the north-east side of Chandler Hill, originally covering about five acres, increased to eight acres by being made the reservoir of the Worcester Aqueduct Company organized in 1845, the first measure for the supply of the inhabitants with water at their dwellings. This pond has a storing capacity of 30,000,000 gallons, and North Pond of 656,000,000 gallons.

The most elevated of the hills in the central section of the city is Green hill at the north-east, rising 777 feet; the next highest, Paine hill, 751; Sagatabscot hill, where Digory Ser-

geant and Jonas Rice located, 721 feet; Pakachoag hill, where Gershom Rice, the first Daniel Bigelow and Ephraim Curtis, Jr., located, 693 feet.

ANCIENT DWELLINGS AND THEIR OCCUPANTS.

One of the most elegant residences in Worcester a century and more ago, was the celebrated Hancock mansion, on the west side of Lincoln street, a little south of "The Oaks" Paine mansion. This was the property of Thomas Hancock, who, on his decease in 1764, willed it to his nephew, Gov. John Hancock, whose devotion to the patriotic cause during the revolution made him the peer of John Adams. Owing to his numerous official duties elsewhere, he probably never made the house his residence, except temporarily during the summer or other vacations from public labors. For many years previous to 1781, when the estate, comprising 150 acres, was purchased by Gov. Levi Lincoln, senior, this house was occupied by Samuel Woodburn as a fashionable boarding-house or hotel for the judges, officers, jurymen and others attending the courts, during court time. This was before the Exchange Hotel was opened. Gov. Lincoln, senior, lived in this house nearly thirty years till his decease, April 14, 1820, aged 71. The old mansion, after remaining several years in possession of the family, was sold in 1846 to David S. Messenger, and the old structure was then removed to its present location, on the south corner of Grove and Lexington streets. The elegant residence of Philip L. Moen, (formerly of the late Wm. A. Wheeler,) built in 1852, occupies the former site of this old Lincoln mansion on Lincoln street.

On the north side of Lincoln Square still stands on its original site, and presenting almost the same general appearance as it did one hundred years ago, the ancient Salisbury mansion, erected in 1770 by the elder Stephen Salisbury, who officiated on various town committees in the revolutionary cause. He came to Worcester from Boston in 1767, and boarded for three years with Hon. Timothy Paine at the latter's first residence on Lincoln street, just north of the "Hancock Arms" tavern. He kept a store for many years in a small building which stood

where the railroad passenger station now is, but afterwards removed his store business to the east side of his residence. He was son of Nicholas and Martha Salisbury of Boston, and died May 11, 1829, aged 83. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Tuckerman of Boston, and she died Oct. 19, 1851, aged 83. Their son, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, whose first wife was Rebecca Scott, daughter of Aaron and Phila Dean of Charlestown, N. H., occupied the paternal mansion till he built, in 1836, his present elegant residence on Highland street. After the death of his first wife, July 24, 1843, he married Nancy Hoard, widow of Capt. George Lincoln, who died Sept. 4, 1852; and for his third wife Mary Grosvenor, widow of Hon. Edward D. Bangs, who deceased Sept. 25, 1864. His only son, (Stephen Salisbury, Jr.,) is by his first wife. Hon. Stephen Salisbury has been President of the old Worcester Bank since the death of Hon. Daniel Waldo in 1845; of the American Antiquarian Society since the death of Gov. John Davis in 1854; and of the Institute of Industrial Science since its organization in 1866.

On the east side of Lincoln Square stands an old edifice of large dimensions, for many years occupied as a hotel. When the elder Daniel Waldo came to Worcester from Lancaster, in 1782, with his son, he took up his residence in it, and erected the *first* brick building in Worcester, for his store, on the same spot which has been occupied by his son's apprentice and successor, Henry W. Miller, for fifty-six years. Mr. Waldo, senior, died Dec. 8, 1808, aged 84, and his son, Daniel Waldo, Jr., who succeeded his father in his store business as well as president of the old Worcester Bank, resided in the old dwelling east of Lincoln Square until he erected, in 1806, the first brick building for the use of the bank on the site of the present Central Exchange, residing himself in one portion of it until he built, in 1828, his last elegant mansion, (the front portion of the present Waldo House,) which, previous to 1854, occupied the site of Mechanics Hall. Mr. Waldo's former residence at Lincoln Square was afterwards occupied for a short time by Gov. Levi Lincoln, Jr., while the latter was erecting his brick mansion, (afterwards the Lincoln House,) corner of Main

and Elm streets. The Waldo house east of Lincoln Square was occupied as a hotel, from 1814 to 1818, by Capt. Peter Slater; from that time to 1823 by Benjamin Howard, succeeded by Capt. Joseph Lovell, Harmon Chamberlin, Nathaniel Powers, John Fessenden and Nathaniel Stearns, under the name of the "Lincoln Square Hotel," for many years, and by other parties afterwards as the "Nashua Hotel." The old house was probably the residence of one of the Chandlers before the revolution.

On the corner of Main street and Lincoln Square, opposite the Court House, stood, from 1749 to 1830, the ancient yellow building now fronting the jail grounds on Prospect street, which was occupied successively as a dwelling by Samuel Andrews, his son-in-law, Col. Timothy Bigelow, and the latter's son-in-law, Dr. Abraham Lincoln, (see page 46.) The property, including a large tract of land in the rear, has since been owned by Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who has built very extensively thereon.

Next south of the preceding estate, on the site of Bangs Block, erected by David S. Messenger in 1854, were previous to that date two ancient dwellings now standing in the rear, the northernmost one of which was the residence of Judge Edward Bangs, and afterwards of his son, Hon. Edward D. Bangs, before spoken of; and the other house next south of it was the residence of the widow of Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor, minister at Harvard till 1788, who came to Worcester with her children after the death of her husband her daughter Mary being afterwards the wife of Hon. Edward D. Bangs.

This estate previously belonged to Joseph Lynde, born in Charlestown, Jan. 7, 1703, who married Mary Lemmon, Feb. 24, 1736, and after its destruction by the British in 1775, came to Worcester with his family, and resided here till his decease, in one of these two dwellings. His son, Dr. Joseph Lynde, born in Charlestown, Feb. 8, 1749, began practice in Worcester in 1775, superintended the hospital for the small pox, and was for a while connected here in business as an apothecary with his brother-in-law, Dr. Elijah Dix, and afterwards established himself as a druggist in Hartford, Ct., where he

died Jan. 15, 1829, aged 80. Four of his sisters, (daughters of Joseph Lynde, senior,) married in Worcester: 1, Sarah, born Feb. 21, 1743, married Andrew Duncan; 2, Dorothy, born May 23, 1746, married Oct. 1, 1771, Dr. Elijah Dix; 3, Elizabeth, born Oct. 1, 1756, married April 4, 1790, Theophilus Wheeler, register of deeds, and died March 7, 1833; 4, Hannah, born July 4, 1760, married Sept. 18, 1788, Hon. Edward D. Bangs, and died Sept. 10, 1806. Joseph Lynde, senior, was thus great-grandfather of Messrs. Clarendon Harris and Henry M. Wheeler of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city. These Lyndes were relatives or descendants of John Lynde, one of the earliest settlers in Leicester in 1721, from whom Lynde brook is named.

Adjoining the Lynde estate on the south is the old Wheeler estate, on which are two ancient houses, built by Rev. Joseph Wheeler, register of probate from 1776 to his death, Feb. 10, 1793. Mr. Wheeler came here before the revolution from Harvard, where he had been for nine years settled pastor, bringing with him from that place a portion of the lumber for his first dwelling in Worcester, occupied by himself and his descendants for a store, after he had built his last residence standing south of it, which latter has been in possession and occupancy of the family for five generations. Theophilus Wheeler, who succeeded his father, Rev. Joseph Wheeler, as register of probate for forty-three years till 1836, resided in this second mansion, (which presents almost the same appearance as it did nearly one hundred years ago,) as did also his son, Daniel G. and grandson, Henry, who kept store in the former structure, now owned by A. M. Eaton. Daniel G. Wheeler purchased (of Nathan Patch) in 1803 the estate, corner of Summer and Exchange streets, where his daughters still reside. His purchase extended to Mill Brook on the west and to Bridge street south.

Dr. Elijah Dix, son of James Dix of Waltham, studied with Dr. John Green, senior, began practice here about 1768, and was in active business as a physician and druggist for more than thirty years, during a portion of the time in company with Dr. Green. He married a sister of Dr. Joseph Lynde, and his daughter married Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris,

before spoken of. He resided on the estate on the west side of Main street, behind two magnificent elm trees, (now owned and occupied by Samuel Davis,) next south of the old Judge Jennison and Dr. Fiske estate, now owned and occupied by Harrison Bliss. Dr. Dix died in Dixmont, Me., June 7, 1809. His dwelling here, built more than a century ago, is noted as having been the residence of the family of Gen. Joseph Warren, during the occupaney of Boston by the British, in revolutionary times.

Next south of the Dr. Dix mansion was a two story building (now standing on the east side of Prescott street, opposite the Rural Cemetery,) which was originally occupied by Dr. Dix for his apothecary store, but afterwards owned and occupied by Dea. Jeremiah Robinson, both for his residence and store. The name "Robinson Place" has since been given to this locality.

On the site occupied by the block of stores called "Granite Row," erected by Daniel Waldo in 1832, was an old dwelling, now standing on the north side of Thomas street, occupied on its original site by Nathaniel Mower, hatter.

The old dwelling which previously occupied the site of the Calvinist Church, erected in 1820, stands on the east side of Slater Court, leading out of Thomas street.

South of the Waldo (now Henry W. Miller) store, and Calvinist Church, still stands the ancient mansion owned and occupied as early as 1760 by Nathan Baldwin, and after his death in 1784 by his son-in-law, Nathaniel Coolidge. The estate was purchased of the latter, three-quarters of a century ago, by Hon. Wm. Eaton, father of the present owner and occupant. Mr. Eaton erected, in 1828, upon the north side of his estate, the brick building now owned by Dr. Franklin Barnard, in which the SPX office was located from 1828 to 1837.

South of the Wm. Eaton estate, corner of George street, was the Benjamin and Enos Tucker estate, and south of the latter, on the spot afterwards purchased by the city for a brick school house, and next north of the old "Centre District" school house, was the residence of Nathaniel Eaton, (brother of Wm. Eaton,) before he purchased the Palmer Goulding house on Front street, where he kept a hotel until his death in 1831.

Next south of the old "Centre School House," was the Dr. John Green estate.

Dr. John Green, senior, son of Rev. Thomas Green, M. D., founder of the Baptist Church in Greenville, Leicester, came to Worcester about 1757, when he was 21 years old, and settled upon the old homestead on Green Hill, east of Lincoln street, still in possession of one branch of his descendants. His office and apothecary store, and that of his son and grandson of the same name, was in a little wooden building, just north of the brick Green mansion erected by his son, (now owned and occupied by Dr. L. B. Nichols.) This last was the second brick building erected in the town of Worcester, being built about 1790 by the second Dr. John Green, who died Aug. 11, 1808, at the early age of 45. His father died Oct. 29, 1799, aged 63. After the death of the third Dr. John Green, Oct. 17, 1865, aged 81, who occupied his father's estate, the old brick mansion was purchased by Dr. L. B. Nichols, raised up one story, and a French roof put on.

Next south of the Dr. John Green estate was the estate of Samuel Braser, whose store was originally in another building just south of his residence; and next south of the latter came the estate of Enoch and Elisha Flagg, whose bakery was also just south of the original dwelling. By the great fire, Feb. 18, 1815, the buildings of the Messrs. Flagg and Brazer were burned, and brick structures were subsequently erected on their site. Mr. Brazer had his store under his new dwelling, now owned and occupied by William Dickinson, who purchased the Brazer estate in 1848.

Next south of the Flagg estate, came the residence and store of Asa Hamilton, who removed in 1800 from the estate beyond New Worcester, (now owned and occupied by Solomon Parsons,) where he had been keeping a hotel. He kept a store for over thirty years, south of his residence on Main street, opposite Exchange street, (on the site of Goulding's block,) for the last few years of that time in company with his son, Charles A. Hamilton, afterwards town clerk, cashier of the Quinsigamond Bank, and treasurer of the Worcester County Institution for Savings to the present time.

Next south of the latter, and near the corner of Main and Walnut streets, was an old building, (removed when Boyden block was erected on its site in 1842,) which was the residence of Nathaniel Greene, with whom John Adams boarded the first six months he taught school in Worcester, (see page 173.) William Leggate afterwards had a harness shop in this building, and subsequently David Roberts a hair dresser's shop.

South of the latter, on the south side of Walnut street, were two woolen buildings, removed when "Paine Building" was erected on their site in 1832. In the one next to Walnut street, Otis Corbett kept a jewelry store three quarters of a century ago, succeeded in 1822 by the late Wm. D. Fenno, with whom Joseph Boyden and Charles W. Rice afterwards went into company. In the other building next south, just north of the site of Brinley Block, John Milton Earle and Anthony Chase had in 1820 a boot and shoe and West India and domestic goods store.

On the site of Brinley Block was the Nathaniel Maccarty house, a very ancient structure, since removed to the corner of John and North Ashland streets. Next south came the old "King's Arms" tavern, and the residence of Hon. Joseph Allen, which latter was built by Col. Daniel Clapp as early as 1790, and sold by him to Mr. Allen about 1798, Col. Clapp then removing to the residence he afterwards occupied till his decease in 1827, (on the corner of Main and Park streets,) subsequently owned and occupied by Hon. Charles Allen.

The large square dwelling house, now on the north corner of Main and Myrtle streets, formerly stood on the site of Butman Block, and was the residence of Hon. Joseph Allen, from 1798, (when he removed from the north corner of Main and School streets,) until his death, Sept. 2, 1827.

The dwelling now owned and occupied by Willard F. Pond on Providence street, which formerly stood just south of Mr. Allen's, where Pearl street is, was the residence, until his decease in 1828, of John Miller, father of Henry W. Miller.

Between the Joseph Allen and John Miller estates and Pleasant street was the extensive estate of Judge Nathaniel Paine, who had about 150 acres of landing extending west over the hill. (See page 89.)

The late Stephen Goddard, carriage-trimmeer, and his brother, Benj. Goddard, carriage-maker, came to Worcester, about 1806, from Cambridge, being among the earliest to carry on those departments of business here, which they did in connection for many years. They were sons of Stephen Goddard, and grandsons of John Goddard, who owned and resided where the Bunker Hill monument is in Charlestown. Benjamin Goddard, when he came here, purchased the estate of John Farrar, on the north side of Pleasant street, who kept store in the old "Compound" building. Farrar's estate comprised several acres of land in the vicinity of what is now Chestnut street, the only house thereon being the ancient dwelling last occupied by Jeremiah Stiles, (grandfather of the present Maj. F. G. Stiles.) Benjamin Goddard resided and carried on business on this spot many years, his shop being in connection with his house. He built the two houses, next east of that in which he first lived, originally for a shop, one of which he sold to Mrs. Sewall Hamilton, and the other to Capt. Erastus Tucker. After disposing of the old dwelling (afterwards owned and occupied by Jeremiah Stiles) to Samuel Allen, senior, county treasurer, the land including the site of the present residence of Horatio N. Tower, Mr. Goddard removed his residence and business to Exchange street, and subsequently elsewhere. He was probably the first regular carriage manufacturer in Worcester, or the first to make a speciality of the business, the next after him being Osgood Bradley and Albert Tolman.

Stephen Goddard built about 1806 or 1807 the house (for many years past known as the "Farmer's Hotel" on Mechanic street,) which stood originally on the site of "Union Block" on Main street, just south of Mechanics' Hall, and was owned and occupied by Dea. James Wilson, postmaster from 1801 to 1833. After selling this estate to Dea. Wilson about 1810, Stephen Goddard built on the site of "Waldo Block," just north of the old Central Hotel, his house and shop being afterwards removed to give way to the present brick structure on their site.

On the south corner of Main and Austin streets was the residence, three quarters of a century ago, of Alpheus Eaton, the

principal shoe-maker of that period in the town. After his decease in 1832, the estate was purchased by William Stowell, who erected the present building upon its site, where he resided until his decease, Aug. 27, 1853.

On the south corner of Main and May streets is an ancient dwelling, at least one hundred years old, the original farmhouse of the Chandler-Ward-Jaques-Allen estate, which was removed from its original location upon the Ethan Allen estate in 1832 by William Stowell, building mover, who occupied it for a few years upon its present site before he purchased the Alpheus Eaton estate on the corner of Main and Austin streets.

On Ripley street, leading east from Main street, on the site of the residence of the late John C. Ripley, was the dwelling, early as 1760, of Ebenezer Wiswall; after him of his son, Ebenezer Wiswall, Jr.; of the latter's son, A. C. Wiswall; and next, of Ebenezer Collier, the last owner and occupant before Mr. Ripley.

The ancient dwelling on the west side of Main street, nearly opposite the preceding, owned and occupied from 1786 to 1854 by Abel Heywood and his son, the late Henry Heywood, was originally the residence of Zebadiah Rice, son of James Rice, one of the earliest settlers in the town. James Rice was a brother of Jonas, and settled near him. Nathan Patch sold the Zebadiah Rice estate to Abel Heywood in 1786.

The old Dea. David Richards dwelling, on the east side of Main street, before reaching New Worcester, occupies the site of a former dwelling on this estate, owned by the Chandlers before the revolution. Simon S. Gates owned and occupied this estate after Dea. Richards.

On the west side of Main street, just before descending the hill to New Worcester, is an ancient one-story dwelling, which was the residence of Ebenezer Whitney, (father-in-law of Wm. Hovey,) before he purchased his residence on Lincoln street, next north of the estate owned and occupied by Artemas Ward, register of deeds from 1821 to 1846.

On the site now occupied by the City Hall stood previous to 1824, an old wooden building, in the first story of which a store had for many years been kept successively by Dea.

James Wilson, Reuben Munroe and others, and in the second story, entered by a flight of stairs from the outside there had for many years been a printing office, where the old *National Ægis* was first printed. To make way for the new structure, this old building, fronting Main street, was removed to Front street, nearly opposite to its former location, and there occupied for stores, etc., until it was torn down in 1854 to make way for a theatre building then erected upon its site by Wm. Piper.

Reuben Monroe kept store in the above building for some twelve or fifteen years previous to his keeping the "Baird Tavern" on the old Grafton road. Among those who "tended store" for Mr. Monroe while here, was our venerable fellow citizen, Benjamin Flagg. Mr. Monroe built, and resided in, at that time, the brick house on Front street, now occupied for stores by George Geer and others. He opened "Bigelow Court," about that time, east of his dwelling, in conjunction with Hon. Abijah Bigelow, whose estate adjoined him on the east.

At the time, above alluded to, Maj. Enoch Flagg resided in the large wooden dwelling now standing on the east side of Bridge street, between Mechanic and Front streets, which then stood on the corner of Front and Bridge streets, it being afterwards owned and occupied by Capt. Silas Bailey.

Thompson Kimberly, one of the prominent members of the First Baptist Church at its organization in 1812, resided in the old dwelling on the east side of Church street, afterwards owned and occupied by Maj. Gardner Paine, until the latter removed to his last residence still occupied by his family on the corner of Elm and West streets. Mr. Kimberly had a tailor shop in the old "Compound" building, corner of Main and Front streets.

Richard Mills built, nearly sixty years ago, the brick building on the corner of Mechanic and Church streets, afterwards owned and occupied by Dea. Daniel Goddard, before the latter removed to his present residence on High street.

William Goulding, son of Ignatius Goulding, (see page 52,) resided in the old wooden building on the north side of Mechanic street, south of the "Farmer's Hotel," a wooden structure occupying the site of the brick building next east was the residence of Capt. Thomas B. Eaton, the old sexton.

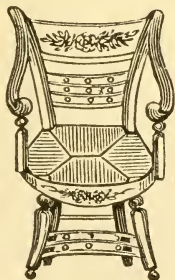
Hon. Abijah Bigelow, representative in Congress from the Worcester North district from 1810 to 1815, who soon after came to Worcester to become clerk of the courts, (see page 48,) resided first in the house previously owned and occupied by Rev. Dr. Austin, and afterwards by John W. Hubbard and Samuel H. Colton, on the site of Dr. Emerson Warner's block, near the north corner of Main and Austin streets. Mr. Bigelow moved next into the old Sheriff Gardner Chandler mansion, afterwards owned and occupied by Judge Barton, (see pages 21 and 74,) that estate about that time being purchased by Dea. Benjamin Butman, Mr. Bigelow having the previous offer of this estate, comprising thirty-one acres of land for the sum of \$9,000, but he thought it rather high. After living here a year or two, Mr. Bigelow resided a short time in the mansion owned and occupied for the last thirty years by Osgood Bradley. Mr. Bigelow then purchased of Capt. Azor Phelps the estate on the west corner of Front and Church streets, comprising about an acre and a half of land, for \$3300. This included the original Daniel Goulding dwelling, (alluded to on page 49,) where Mr. Bigelow resided until his decease in 1860. He was offered one dollar per foot for 47,000 feet of this land in 1851.

The mansion above alluded to, now of Osgood Bradley, was built by William Hovey, one of the most enterprising business men of Worcester, half a century ago, a mill right by trade, and a man of remarkable mechanical ability, who came to Worcester from Connecticut about 1811, and built the first dam and a large factory at South Worcester for the manufacture of woollen machinery, on land he purchased of Israel Whitney, son of Capt. Joshua Whitney, near what was afterwards known as the "Whitney canal lock." He resided in a tenement in one end of his factory building until he built about 1818, the Bradley house, which was then considered one of the most elegant and costly dwellings in the town. It was while

Mr. Hovey lived in this house on Front street, that the late Dea. Ichabod Washburn, who then first came to Worcester, and worked for Mr. Hovey, boarded with him, about 1818 or 1819, previous to Dea. Washburn's going into business on his own account, culminating in such wonderful success. Mr. Hovey about 1822 sold out his South Worcester factory to the late Wm. B. Fox, who began there his first manufacturing in Worcester, afterwards carried on with so much success at the foot of Green street. More will be said, at another time, of the manufacturing enterprises of Messrs. Hovey, Fox, Washburn and others. Mr. Hovey moved from his front street residence to occupy the brick hotel building he erected about that time, called the "United States Hotel." Previous to Mr. Bradley's purchasing his present dwelling, in 1845, it had been the residence, for many years, of Hon. Rejoice Newton.

The brick building above alluded to, built by Reuben Monroe, corner of Front street and Bigelow Court, was afterwards owned and occupied by Joseph T. Turner, and subsequently owned by Daniel Denny, (son of the Daniel Denny alluded to on page 253,) who sold the estate in 1846 to Luke Jones. Austin Denny fifty years ago owned and occupied the estate next west, on Front street, where Leland's block now is, and then came the Dr. Chapin estate, on the site Wm. Bush has occupied for twenty-five years.

Notices of various other old structures in different sections of the city, are given in connection with notices of the persons residing in or occupying them.



HOTELS, POST OFFICE, TOWN HALL.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOTELS.

The spot where a hotel has been longest kept in Worcester, is the site of the Bay State House, where there has been a house of public entertainment ever since the organization of the town, a period of 155 years. (See page 30.) On the site of the Lincoln House, a hotel was kept by Thomas Stearns and his wife Mary Stearns for fifty-two years from about 1732 to 1784, (see page 58.) In 1835, the Lincoln mansion, occupying nearly the site of the former or "King's Arms" structure, was converted into a hotel by David T. Brigham, and a public house has been kept there ever since, a period of forty-two years, making ninety-four years in all. On the site of Wm. C. Clark's block, a hotel was kept for over ninety years of the 132 years from 1722 to 1854, (see page 20.) The old "Exchange Hotel" building, corner of Main and Market streets, occupied for a public house since 1785, makes the third place where a hotel has been kept on the same spot for over ninety years. At the old Jones' tavern mansion, still standing, beyond New Worcester, on the corner of Leicester and Apricot streets, a hotel was kept by father, son and grandson, Noah, Phinehas and John Jones, successively, for seventy-five years from 1760 to about 1835. In Tatnuck, near the corner of Pleasant and Mower streets, a hotel was kept by father, son and grandson, Abel, Joseph and Lewis Holbrook, from about 1775 to 1823, at which latter date Lewis Holbrook's son-in-law, the present Benjamin Flagg, now in his 88th year, purchased the estate and kept a hotel in the same building, (now owned and occupied by Mr. Flagg's son-in-law, Geo. S. Newton.) Mr.

Flagg relinquished the hotel business about 1830, when Archibald Willard opened a hotel a little east of Mr. Flagg's residence on the north side of the road, and kept it until his decease, Oct. 9, 1848, and after him it was kept by James Snow and a Mr. Willington.

Daniel Baird kept a hotel from about 1785 until his decease Dec. 9, 1819, on what used to be known as the "Baird Place" on the Grafton road, on the corner of Grafton and Harrington streets. He was succeeded by Reuben Monroe who continued the hotel there for many years.

Samuel Harrington had a hotel from about 1795 until his decease, March 27, 1838, aged 84, on the old Grafton road (now Harrington street) near Grafton line.

Thomas Knight had for many years subsequent to 1775 a hotel on the north side of Lincoln street, east of Adams Square, for many years past owned and occupied by Joseph E. Bond.

On the east side of Lincoln street, just south of Adams Square, Lydia Chadwick kept a hotel for many years, subsequent to 1797, in the large dwelling afterwards owned and occupied by Josiah Brittan.

Samuel Banister, who succeeded Cyrus Stockwell as innholder at the old "Central Hotel" in 1828, and who subsequently succeeded Capt. Joseph Lovell as keeper of the hotel then kept on the north corner of Main and Thomas streets, afterwards kept a hotel called the "Summer street House," in the building first used by the second parish (Unitarian society) for their place of worship, subsequently converted into a school-house.

Between fifty and sixty years ago, a hotel under the name of the "Cow Tavern," was kept on the estate now of Francis P. Stowell, on the corner of Salisbury and Forest streets, by Capt. Leonard Clark and others. Capt. Clark had previously kept a hotel on the west side of Burncoat street, opposite Adams Square. He was father of Wm. L. Clark, city assessor.

A hotel was also kept for many years, within the last century, at the "Five Points," so called, near what is now the "Summit" station on the Worcester and Nashua railroad, by Col. George Moore, and his son, Luther G. Moore.

Daniel Chadwick, near the beginning of the present century, had a hotel on West Boylston street, just south of Northville, in the large house on what has since been known as the "Brigham" estate.

Asa Hamilton, (father of Capt. Charles A. Hamilton,) kept a hotel between 1794 and 1800 in the "Solomon Parsons house," on Apricot street, a little west of the old Jones tavern. Apricot street was a part of the oldest traveled thoroughfare and stage route between Boston and New York, through Worcester.

For a notice of John Curtis' hotel on Lincoln street between 1754 and 1774, see page 34; of Samuel Jennison's tavern a little east of it from 1782 to 1815, see page 58; of the old "Hancock Arms" and "Brown and Butman" tavern on Lincoln street, see page 39; of the "Deland tavern" at New Worcester, kept from 1812 to about 1850, successively by Charles Stearns, Uriah Stone, Joseph Curtis, and C. M. Deland, see page 39; of the Nathaniel Eaton tavern on Front street, kept from 1817 to 1847 by Nathaniel Eaton, Wm. Chamberlain, Aaron Howe, John Bradley and Hiram Billings, see page 50; the tavern kept by the tory Wm. Jones, from 1770 till his death, April 6, 1777, aged 73, on the site of Sargent's block, corner of Main and Southbridge streets, see page 36; Harmon Chamberlain kept the jail tavern at Lincoln Square from 1822 to 1824, after Gen. Heard and Asahel Bellows; then the old "Bigelow tavern," corner of Mountain and Nixon streets, from 1824 to 1826, (see page 44); and then the "Lincoln Square Hotel," (see page 256.) Wm. Harrington kept on Park street, (see page 54.)

THE OLD "CENTRAL HOTEL."

The ancient three-story structure, now standing on the southeast corner of Salem and Madison streets, (see page 30,) has a history carrying the original part of it, built by the first Daniel Heywood, to the first organization of the town. The three Daniel Heywoods, father, son and grandson successively kept a hotel in the original part of this building, while it stood on its original site, where the Bay State House now is, for nearly ninety years, from 1722 to the decease of the third Daniel Hey-

wood, Dec. 15, 1809, aged 55. The estate was soon after purchased by Reuben Wheeler, who added thirty feet front by sixty deep to the north side for a hall, making the whole building about 75 feet front by 60 deep. The hall occupied the two upper stories of the north side addition, and the dining hall was in the first story. The office was in the south-west corner, and the ladies' entrance in the middle of the Main street front. This hall, after it was built, was the largest hall in the town until Brinley Hall was built in 1836. The meetings of the Agricultural society, Fourth of July celebrations and other festivals of the town, took place in it for a long series of years. Samuel Hathaway purchased the estate of Mr. Wheeler about 1816. Cyrus Stockwell became owner of the property about 1824, and put on the piazza at the south-west corner entrance. He subsequently added a third story, increasing the accommodations 40 rooms, and a two-story piazza at the front entrance. He kept the hotel a few years, and then leased it to Samnel Banister. Mr. Stockwell, (who was father of Hon. Stephen N. Stockwell of the BOSTON JOURNAL,) sold the real estate about 1833 to Gen. Nathan Heard and Hon. Isaac Davis, in whose hands the ownership remained until it was purchased by the "Bay State House" Corporation in 1854, for the erection upon the site of the old structure of the building since known throughout the country as one of the largest and most popular hotels in the central section of New England. After Samuel Banister left it, about 1833, the Old "Central Hotel," the name given to it about this time, was kept successively by Z. and D. Bonney, Cyrus Stockwell, Luke Williams, Wood & Fisher, T. E. Wood, Elias T. Balcom, Clifford & Swan, and Warner Clifford, to the year 1854, when it was removed. The elegant "Bay State House" was opened upon the same site in 1857 with Warner Clifford as landlord, succeeded by Maj. Church Howe, Linsley & Randall, Hatch & Wilcox, Horace Barnes, Charles B. Pratt, and Pond & Shepard to the present time.

Among the best remembered of the many interesting reminiscences of the old "Central Hotel," are those connected with the fact, that it was the head quarters, from 1830 to 1846, of the most distinguished stage proprietor and manager of that

period, the Hon. Ginery Twichell, who has been successively post rider, stage driver, the most noted express rider of his time, stage proprietor, railroad superintendent, president of the Boston and Worcester railroad corporation and representative in Congress—and is now president of the Boston, Barre and Gardner railroad corporation.

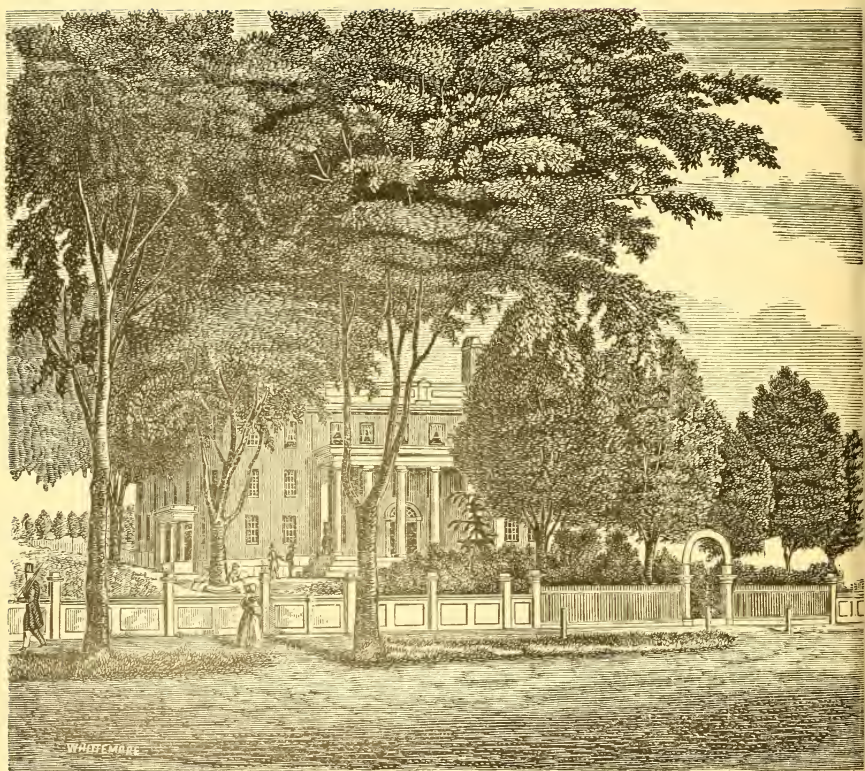
THE OLD "EAGLE HOTEL."

One of the earliest brick buildings in Worcester is that on the north corner of Main and Thomas streets, built by Elnathan Pratt, (father of John B. Pratt,) who had his residence and store in it for many years. A hotel was afterwards kept there for about thirty years, under different names, as "Eagle Hotel," "Fessenden's Hotel," and then "Worcester Temperance House," and "Franklin House." This hotel was kept successively, from about 1826, by Capt. Joseph Lovell, Samuel Banister, Eleazer Porter, Col. Warner Hinds, David Bonney, J. Fessenden, Gen. George Hobbs, J. E. Wood, S. W. Steele till about 1866, since which time the main part of it has been occupied by Howe, Bigelow & Co., wire-workers who purchased the real estate of Gen. Hobbs, the latter having bought it of the Pratt heirs in 1837.

This building was erected in 1806. John Milton Earle and Anthony Chase kept store in it a few years, both before and after keeping on the site of Paine Block, (see page 260.)

THE WALDO HOUSE.

At the Waldo House, on Waldo street, the original portion of which, while on its former location on the site of Mechanics' Hall, was the residence of Hon. Daniel Waldo from 1828 to his death in 1845, a hotel has been kept from Jan. 28, 1856, to June 6, 1856, by Russell Lamb; to 1860 by R. N. Start; to 1863 by Thomas Tucker & Co.; to 1866 by R. N. Start; nine months to Jan. 1, 1867, by Warner Clifford; ten years to Jan. 1, 1877, by R. N. Start; from the latter date by L. B. Start. The fourth story was added to the main part in 1866, and the five-story addition made to the rear in 1872.



Mansion of Hon. Levi Lincoln, on Main Street, in 1824.

THE LINCOLN HOUSE.

The accompanying engraving of the Lincoln Mansion, on Main street, done expressly for this work, represents that distinguished seat of official hospitality in the past, as it appeared at the reception of Lafayette, in 1824, and while it was the residence of the late Gov. Levi Lincoln, a period of nearly twenty five years, from the time of its erection by him in 1811 or 1812, until 1835, when he built his last mansion upon Elm street, now owned and occupied by his son, Hon. Daniel Waldo Lincoln. This covered the period when he was governor, from 1825 to 1834, after which he was eight years representative in Congress, and then collector of the port of Boston, among his other high official positions. While Gov. Lincoln occupied his Main street residence, it was the seat of generous hospitality to many of the most distinguished men in the country, including Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, Felix Grundy of Tennessee, Sam'l L. Southard of New Jersey, and other statesmen from different sections of the Union. On such occasions as that which marked the "national republican convention,"* held in the Old South Church, Oct. 11 and 12, 1832, when Henry Clay of Kentucky and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania were nominated for the presidency and vice-presidency, Gov. Lincoln was renominated the ninth time for governor, and Daniel Webster made one of his great speeches, the Lincoln Mansion was the recipient of the most distinguished persons present, as guests. Its ample, high studded parlors, and numerous suite of rooms, specially adapted it for public occasions, and no very great addition to it was necessary in order to convert it into a hotel, when the governor left it and sold it, at the time of going into his new mansion upon the hill, which he occupied for a still longer period, some thirty-three years, until his decease, May 29, 1868.

Elm street was opened by Gov. Lincoln, when he began to build upon that street, about 1834. When his Main street

* This was before the organization of the "Whig" party so called, the political elements of which the latter was composed, having previously been designated more generally by the name of "national republican." Although this name was given to this convention, in the established report at the time, it was a regular State convention, and being presidential year, when a full set of presidential electors, representative as well as senatorial, were chosen, national matters were discussed much more prominently than State issues.

mansion was converted into a hotel by David T. Brigham in 1835, the latter constructed a semi-circular drive-way up to the front door, extending around the beautiful lawn in front of the house, from Elm to Maple streets, which latter street was opened at the same time.

A hotel was kept here, under the name of the "Worcester House," from 1835 to 1857, successively by David T. Brigham, Lysander C. Clark, Hiram and Gordon Gould, T. E. Wood, J. G. Fisher, J. W. Lane, Wm. F. Day, Col. Warner Hinds, Truesdell & Norris, Ebenezer Harrington, William Wells, Frank Green, Wm. E. Richardson, and A. W. Bugbee. The property, comprising about 33,000 square feet of land was purchased of Gov. Lincoln in December, 1843, by James H. Wall and the late Edward H. Hemenway for \$14,000. They in 1844 erected a one-story building of seven stores on the park in front, leaving a drive-way in the rear around the front of the old mansion. In 1854, these one-story stores, or "tombs," as they were called, were removed, and the block, since known as "Lincoln House Block," 127 feet front and four stories high, was added to the front of the old structure, and the hotel from that time has been known as the "Lincoln House." Messrs. H. T. Bonney & Co. (Thomas Tucker and John G. Ball) succeeded Mr. Bugbee as landlords in 1857, and they were succeeded by James H. Wall, A. G. Williams, Elias T. Balcom, Mrs. Holden, George Tower, Wall & Williams, Wall & Balcom, Sumner W. Balcom, and George Tower again. Mr. Tower purchased the property of James H. Wall, April 1, 1877, and then began his present occupancy of the house, which has the reputation of being a first-class hotel in every respect.

James H. Wall, in 1864, had made a division of the original estate with the heirs of his former partner, (who died in 1861,) himself taking the Lincoln House portion, and Mr. Hemenway's sister (Mrs. Dr. Workman,) taking the block in front.

Among the well remembered incidents connected with the old "Worcester House," is one of the time that Daniel Webster spoke from its front portico, July 3, 1840, when he stopped there on his way from Washington to deliver a Fourth of July address, the next day at Barre. This was during the rag-

ing of the exciting political campaign for "old Tippecanoe and Tyler too," when "log cabins and hard cider" carried the day. It being known that Daniel Webster had that morning arrived, and was stopping at this house, a large crowd soon collected in front, and called him out. After enthusiastic cheering, and an appropriate introduction, the great "Defender of the Constitution," gratified his audience by saying, among other things: "The news received at Washington from all sections of the country leaves no room for doubt of the triumphant election, in November next, of William Henry Harrison as President of the United States," a prediction fulfilled in a manner highly satisfactory to the triumphant party, however much may have been their disappointment, after the death of the president of their choice, at the political backsliding of "Capt. Tyler."

During the fall of 1837, a grand supper was given in the dining hall of the Lincoln House, (then "Worcester House,") to John Bell of Tennessee and Wm. J. Graves of Kentucky, by their political friends, in Worcester county, or rather the friends of their great champion, Henry Clay of Kentucky. At this festival were present many of the most distinguished citizens of the county.

Among the other distinguished guests of the old "Worcester House," were Abraham Lincoln, afterwards president of the United States, and Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, who made speeches at the old City Hall, in the summer of 1848, for "Taylor and Fillmore," and were entertained here, with many other noted men of the nation, during the celebrated political campaign of that year, when the "Heart of the Commonwealth" became the head quarters of the new "Free Soil movement" which subsequently overturned both the great political parties then dividing the politics of the country. During that memorable year, such renowned representatives of those times as Samuel Hoar, Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame, Charles Francis Adams, Richard H. Dana, John G. Palfrey, Amasa Walker, John P. Hale, Salmon P. Chase, and Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, co-operated with our own distinguished fellow-citizens, Charles

Allen, John Milton Earle and others in founding the "Free Soil" subsequently the Republican party of the country. All these found generous entertainment at the "Worcester House" and "American House."

Abraham Lincoln also made a speech from the portico of the old depot on Foster street, on his departure from here on that occasion. At a later period, Joshua R. Giddings was entertained at the "Lincoln House," with due honors, and made a speech to an immense assemblage in the old Foster depot, standing near the old turn-table, afterwards removed.

Daniel Webster, who made a speech here in the old City Hall, in the fall of 1848, for "Taylor and Fillmore," was the guest of Gov. Lincoln at his new mansion upon the hill, from the front portico of which Mr. Webster also spoke to a large assemblage, after the close of his speech at the City Hall.

THE OLD "EXCHANGE HOTEL."

Next south of the Theophilus Wheeler estate is the old Exchange Hotel estate, which has had many owners and occupants since the old structure, which has quite a local history, was first erected in 1784, by Nathan Patch, a noted land proprietor,* builder and business man of that period, who came from Ipswich to Worcester. He married, Dec. 26, 1760, Eunice Adams, daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy Adams, who resided in the ancient Adams house* on the east side of Plantation street, near the State Hospital barns, that estate being afterwards owned and occupied by Samuel Porter, who married Nathan Patch's daughter Sarah in 1790. Previous to 1785, Nathan Patch owned the estate (originally belonging to Zebadiah Rice) on Main street, half way to New Worcester, which estate was sold by Mr. Patch to Abel Heywood, father of the late Henry Heywood, where the latter resided till 1854. After Nathan Patch had completed the building of this hotel in 1784, he resided in it for several years, and during that time built the house next south of it on the opposite corner of old Market street, afterwards occupied by himself and subsequent-

* The Commonwealth having purchased this estate for the hospital, the old buildings on it were sold at auction, June 14, 1877, and removed.

ly owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Porter, who died there, June 14, 1859, aged 88, her husband, Samuel Porter, (father of the present Samuel A. Porter,) having deceased Feb. 10, 1808, aged 43, a few months before the decease of her father. Nathan Patch owned an extensive tract of real estate in the rear of the places where he had built, and relinquished the hotel about 1793 to Wm. Barker, (great-grandfather of Mrs. Judge F. H. Dewey,) who kept it until about 1803, from which time Samuel Johnson kept the hotel until 1807, when Col. Reuben Sikes from Connecticut, the celebrated stage proprietor, purchased the estate, and managed the hotel for seventeen years until his decease, Aug. 19, 1824, aged 69. He made this hotel the leading one in the town, and the grand centre of arrival and departure of all the different stage lines connecting Worcester with all sections of the country. Col. Sikes was associated in his stage business with Levi Pease of Shrewsbury, who died Jan. 23, 1824, aged 84. They were the original proprietors of the stage lines between Boston and New York, through Worcester, which they began to operate in 1783. Following Col. Sikes, Capt. Samuel B. Thomas from Brookfield had the hotel for sixteen years till his death, April 21, 1840, aged 61, after whom his son-in-law, Phinehas W. Waite, kept it until 1855, Stephen Taft till 1859, Samuel Banister till his decease, Apr. 7, 1865, and Russell Lamb, Aaron Parker, L. H. Baker and W. F. Weeks till 1877. The present owner of the estate is Russell Lamb, who has sold a portion of the northern end of it for stores.

For half a century or so of the ninety-three years since this hotel was opened to the public, it was the leading hotel of the town, and of the county, where distinguished travelers always stopped, and where the judges and others connected with the courts were entertained during court time.

Gen. Washington breakfasted at this house on his passage through Worcester in the fall of 1789, while on his tour through New England after his inauguration as president of the United States. Gen. Lafayette also took breakfast in it, when passing through Worcester fifty-two years ago, while on his way from the west to Boston, to assist in laying the corner stone of

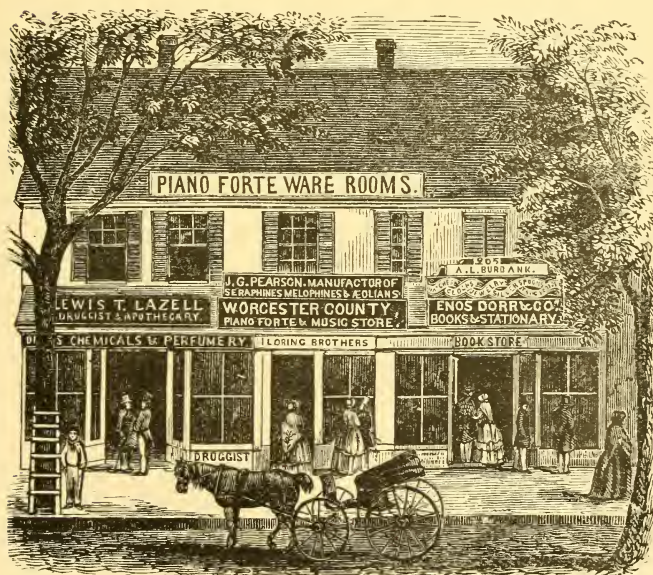
Bunker Hill monument, June 17, 1825. During its earlier period, this hotel was called the "United States Arms;" while under the management of Col. Sikes it went by the name of "Sikes' Coffee House," and "Sikes' Stage House." Under Capt. Thomas, it was called "Thomas' Exchange Coffee House," and "Thomas' Temperance Exchange," the temperance movement beginning soon after Capt. Thomas began to keep it. Latterly, it has gone under the general name of "Exchange Hotel." The ownership of the property remained in the Sikes' heirs till about 1866, when it was sold to Harrison Bliss, and by him to the present owner, Russell Lamb, who has just discontinued its use as a hotel, sold a portion of the old estate for stores, and the remainder will probably soon be disposed of for other uses, unless it should be leased or sold to a party disposed to continue it as a public house. Until the recent disposal of a portion of the northern section of it for stores, the old house, three stories in height, had a frontage of about 110 feet on Main street, and extending back over 90 feet on Old Market Street. The opening of the various railroads, beginning in 1835, carried the leading hotel business farther up town, to the old "Central Hotel," where the Bay State now is; the old "American House," corner of Main and Foster streets, previously the residence of Hon. A. D. Foster; the old "United States Hotel," kept by James Worthington, Wm. C. Clark and others; and the old "Worcester House," afterwards "Lincoln House," previously the residence of Hon. Levi Lincoln.

THE OLD "AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HOUSE."

John W. Stiles, who purchased about 1820, the estate corner of Main and Foster streets, previously owned and occupied successively by Capt. John Stanton and Thomas Stevens, (see page 71,) including the land, where the old Universalist Church, Foster street depot and American House Block, now are, sold to his son-in-law, the late Hon. Alfred Dwight Foster, the northern portion of his estate, on which the latter, who established himself here as a lawyer in 1824, erected his first residence of brick, afterwards converted into a hotel, under the name of the "American House." Mr. Foster, who



AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HOUSE, 1835.



RESIDENCE OF MAJ. JEDEDIAH HEALY, 1789.

completed his law studies here with his brother-in-law, Hon. S. M. Burnside, after his graduation at Cambridge in 1819, married a daughter of Mr. Stiles, and resided in this dwelling until he built upon Chestnut street in 1835. Upon the death of Maj. Jedediah Healy in 1821, the latter's estate was purchased by Mr. Burnside, who began practice here, soon after completing his law studies with Chief Justice Artemas Ward, in 1810, and married Mr. Foster's sister. Mr. Burnside resided in this dwelling, next north of that of his brother-in-law, until he built his last residence, now occupied by his daughters, upon Chestnut street, next south of that of Mrs. Foster. The ancient Healy-Burnside dwelling, for many years past occupied for stores by A. L. Burbank and others, is one of the few architectural relics of the last century left standing in the business section of Main street.

Foster street was opened by Hon. A. D. Foster in 1835, when he converted his dwelling, on its corner, into a public house, which he enlarged for the purpose by the addition of wings to the rear. This hotel was kept successively by Eleazer Porter, R. W. Adams, Col. Warner Hinds and R. W. Adams, Gen. Heard & Adams, and Tucker & Bonney, the latter going out of it in 1857, when it was discontinued, into the Lincoln House, which had then just been greatly enlarged by the addition to it of the front portion, known as "Lincoln House Block." The old "American House" was afterwards remodeled and enlarged, and converted into stores, and the building has since been known as "American House Block," of which the two upper stories have for twenty years been occupied by J. B. Lawrence & Co. for furniture ware rooms.

Lyman Brooks was clerk at the "American House" seven years, before entering upon his duties of conductor of the Worcester and Nashua railroad in 1849.

Among the distinguished guests of this house, at different periods, were Martin Van Buren, president of the United States; John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet; and Sampson V. S. Wilder, who entertained Lafayette at Bolton in 1824.

This hotel had a double piazza, the whole width of the front, and a single piazza the whole length of the House on Foster street.

WASHINGTON SQUARE HOTEL.

Samuel Hathaway, when he sold the old "Central Hotel" estate in 1824 to Cyrus Stockwell, purchased of Wing Kelley and Joseph Daniels, brothers-in-law, at Washington Square, their farm, comprising over one hundred acres on both sides of Grafton street, bounded west by Mill Brook, and including the old Pine street burial ground and the land now owned by the Boston and Albany railroad company, as well as that on which the old "Worcester Brewery" and "Worcester Distillery," built soon afterwards by other parties, stood. Mr. Hathaway, immediately after his purchase, for which he gave about \$5000, built the structure afterwards known as the "Washington Square Hotel," which he kept until his decease, March 16, 1831, aged 48. The hotel property was then leased by the heirs to Augustus Norton Goddard, who kept it until the house with a large tract of land around it was purchased by the Boston and Worcester railroad company, for their freight depot and other accommodations.

Wm. R. Wesson then kept the hotel, on lease from the railroad company, until about 1851, when he was succeeded by Elliot Swan, who kept it about twenty-one years, until about 1872, when arrangements were begun for the erection of the new Union depot, and the old hotel building was moved off, and now stands on the land belonging to the Boston and Albany railroad corporation, on the north side of Grafton street.

Mr. Wesson had just established himself in his new quarters, called "Wesson's hotel," a little east of his former location, where his son, Geo. R. Wesson, now resides, when he died, Feb. 9, 1852, aged 74.

As to the other surroundings of Washington Square, Col. Samuel Ward and George A. Trumbull erected, about 1824, on land purchased of Samuel Hathaway, the old "Worcester Brewery" building, afterwards occupied for several years by Osgood Bradley for his car works, and for over twenty-five years past occupied for tenement houses. F. W. Paine and Daniel Heywood also about 1827 erected the brick structure known as the old "Worcester Distillery" building, afterwards occupied for many years by Irish families, and known as the

old "Arcade," and subsequently by the Arcade Malleable Iron Works until the old building was torn down in 1876 to make way for the railroad and other improvements in that locality.

Wing Kelley, whose wife was a sister of Joseph Daniels, and who, after this sale, purchased and resided upon the farm owned and occupied for the last forty years by Charles Hadwen, had his residence, while he occupied the Washington Square estate, in a dwelling which stood near the corner of Grafton and Bloomingdale streets. He was father of Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster.

THE WORCESTER POST OFFICE.

The postmasters of Worcester, from the first one appointed by Postmaster General Benjamin Franklin in 1775, to the present time, have been: Isaiah Thomas, twenty-six years to 1801; James Wilson, thirty-two years to 1833; Jubal Harrington, six years to 1839; Maturin L. Fisher, ten years to 1849; Edward Winslow Lincoln, five years to May 1, 1854; Emory Banister, seven years to July 1, 1861; John Milton Earle, six years to Oct. 1, 1867; Gen. Josiah Pickett, ten years to the present time.

When Isaiah Thomas was postmaster, the office was at his office on Court Hill. It was removed by James Wilson to the store kept for a while by the latter in the first story of a wooden building then occupying the site of the City Hall, removed to the opposite side of Front street, when the Town Hall, the nucleus of the present City Hall, was built in 1825. After Dea. Wilson moved into the residence he so long occupied, on Main street, on the site of the present Union block, (just south of Mechanics' Hall,) the post office was there, from 1810 to 1833, and soon after removed to the old Central Exchange, where it remained until removed to its present location, Jan. 1, 1867.

To show the increase in the business of this office from year to year, a comparison of statistics with former periods may be of interest. During the first quarter of the year 1806, the amount collected by Postmaster Wilson, was \$178.80, at the rate of \$715.20 for the year. The amount collected by Postmaster Banister just fifty years later, from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1859, was \$4183, at the rate of \$16,732 for the year. The re-

ceipts of the office for the year 1876, collected by Postmaster Pickett, were \$38,798.80, being more than four times as much as the receipts for 1859, sixteen years previous. The number of letters sent by Postmaster Wilson during the year 1809, was about 4400; the number sent by Postmaster Banister fifty years later in 1859 was 523,000, including 25,936 drop letters; the number of letters sent by Postmaster Pickett during the year 1876, was 2,664,000, including 444,000 postal cards, being over five times as many as during the corresponding period, sixteen years previous. As the amount of mail matter received for delivery averages about the same as that sent, the estimated number of letters sent and received the last year, was 4,500,000. The receipts and business of the office have more than doubled during the past ten years, since Gen. Pickett has been postmaster. During the year 1876, the number of newsdealers' and publishers' packages sent was 228,000; and of pamphlets, magazines, transient newspapers, circulars, books, samples of merchandise, &c., 433,000. The business of the office has shown a continual increase from time to time in all the departments, culminating in the present enormous amount, contrasting marvelously with that transacted by Isaiah Thomas for Postmaster General Franklin, in one corner of the original SPX office counting-room on Court Hill in 1775.

The money order business of the Worcester office, (a department of the recent post office establishment in the country.) shows the following statistics for the year 1876: Number of orders issued, 7997, amounting to \$120,269.79; number of orders paid, 9808, amounting to \$163,992.31.

In the free delivery department, the amount of mail matter delivered by letter carriers in 1876 was as follows: Mail letters 700,270; drop letters 99,684; postal cards 194,095; newspapers 352,251; total number of pieces delivered 1,346,300. Number collected from street boxes: Letters 443,140; postal cards 96,345; newspapers 45,460; total number of pieces collected 584,945. The carriers' delivery and money order business have trebled during the last ten years.

The number of registered letters sent in 1876 was 3897; number delivered 4285; in transit 10,480. The number of dead and unmailable letters was 6285.

THE OLD "UNITED STATES" HOTEL.

The late William Hovey, purchased the old hotel estate on the south corner of Main and Mechanic streets, previously owned and occupied by Ephraim Mower, uncle and nephew, (see pages 20 and 21.) built thereon, in 1818, the brick building afterwards known as the "United States Hotel," and kept it for a while, under the name of the "Worcester Hotel." He was succeeded as keeper by Oliver Eager and Oliver White until 1823, and in 1824 by Lovell Baker, in 1826 by D. P. Haynes, and in 1827 by James Worthington. At this time, the late Simeon Burt and Geo. T. Rice, who purchased the property of Mr. Hovey, had just completed the addition of an ell part to the building. William C. Clark, who had been clerk for Mr. Worthington since 1827, went into company with him in 1833, and changed the name to "United States Hotel," Worthington & Clark keeping it together till 1836, from which time Mr. Clark kept it alone till 1847. He purchased Mr. Rice's half of the estate in 1841, and the other half of Maj. Burt in 1853. From 1847 the hotel was kept successively by Thomas Stevens, Simeon Burt, Charles Sibley, A. G. Williams and Levi Pierce, to 1854, when the present Clark's block was erected on its site. The old building was moved back on Mechanic street, where it stood till the erection of Crompton's block in 1869.

From about 1825, this began to be the leading stage house of the town, Maj. Burt, the successor to Col. Sikes' stage business, having removed his headquarters hither from the lower end of Main street. The old "Central Hotel," where the Hon. Ginery Twichell had his headquarters, from 1830 to 1846, as the most distinguished stage proprietor of that period, was at that time the principal stage headquarters, especially for the northern and north-western sections of the county, as the "United States Hotel" had been more particularly for the eastern and western, before the opening of the railroads. It was a common thing, before the opening of the railroads, to count from twenty to thirty stages from different directions arriving at and departing from the old "United States," almost in line, the same morning.

THE TOWN HALL.

The first public action taken toward the building of the Town Hall, (comprising the first or front portion of the present City Hall,) was taken at a town meeting held March 1, 1824, when Samuel Harrington, senior, Samuel T. Read, Rejoice Newton, John W. Lincoln, John Davis, Frederick Wm. Paine, and Enoch Flagg were chosen a "committee to take into consideration the subject of the Town Hall, and report at an adjourned meeting. At the adjourned meeting held May 3, this committee made a favorable report, which was accepted, recommending the construction of a building 60 by 52 feet, with a large hall in the first story, and two halls above, and a basement underneath the whole for a provision market, stores, etc., which building, according to a plan presented by Capt. Lewis Bigelow, would not cost over \$7000 if of brick, and \$6000 if of wood. At an adjourned town meeting held May 17, following, it was voted to build a Town Hall, not to exceed 64 feet long by 54 feet front, and not to cost over \$7000, and the following persons were chosen a building committee to superintend the construction of the same: Frederick Wm. Paine, Col. John W. Lincoln, Hon. Wm. Eaton, Otis Corbett, and Maj. Enoch Flagg. These persons, with Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Capt. Ephraim Mower, Col. Samuel Ward, Maj. Samuel Allen, Jr., Dr. Benjamin Chapin, Gen. Nathan Heard, Dr. Abraham Lincoln, Hon. Edward D. Bangs, Wm. Chamberlain, Maj. Joel Gleason and John Gleason, Jr., were chosen a committee to locate the place for the building, of what materials to construct it, and suggest the ways and means for the raising of funds therefor. They decided to locate it on the north-east corner of the common, near the old church, on the site of a two-story wooden structure erected in the last century, and owned by Col. Samuel Flagg, on land leased to him by the town.

The arrangements for the building so far progressed, that the foundations were completed, and the corner stone of the new structure was laid Aug. 2, 1824, with Masonic ceremonies, under the direction of Morning Star Lodge, F. A. M., Capt. Lewis Bigelow, W. M., assisted by the craftsmen of other Lodges in the neighboring towns. A procession was formed

at one o'clock in the afternoon, in front of Masonic Hall,* and moved thence to the hotel of Cyrus Stockwell, (where the Bay State House now is,) where the citizens of the town generally united with them. Thence, the large procession moved, under the chief marshalship of Col. Samuel Ward, to the foundation of the Town House. Here, after religious exercises were performed by Rev. Dr. Jonathan Going of the Baptist Church, the stone was laid with the due and ancient ceremonies of Masonry, by Capt. Lewis Bigelow, master builder, and Col. Peter Kendall, (brick mason,) principal architect. After the completion of these ceremonies, a neat and handsome address was delivered by Hon. S. M. Burnside, well adapted to the occasion, in which he referred to several interesting points in the history of the town.

The work so progressed from this point that the building was completed within nine months from the day the corner stone was laid, and was dedicated May 2, 1825, on which occasion there were religious exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. Bancroft of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, and a historical address was delivered by Hon. John Davis.

Among those who worked for Capt. Lewis Bigelow, the contractor and builder of this structure, were his (then) apprentices at the carpenter's trade, Horatio N. Tower and Samuel A. Porter. This building had in the first story a large hall for the holding of public meetings, with separate and convenient rooms for the selectmen, assessors, &c. The second or upper story was divided into two smaller halls, one for the Masonic bodies (who had previously used the Maj. Healy Hall,) and the other for the use of the Agricultural Society and other purposes for which it might be leased. The basement below the lower hall was intended for a provision market or storage purposes. The whole cost was about \$10,000.

The first change of importance in the building, to adapt it to the growing wants of the town, demanding larger accommoda-

* This was in the building in the rear of the S. M. Burnside estate, on Main street, for many years known as Maj. Healy's Hall, for several years occupied by the Masonic fraternity, subsequently for various other purposes, among them as a printing office by Henry J. Howland. After the Town Hall building was completed, the Masons hired the south hall in the second story.

tions, was made in 1841. At the annual town meeting held March 1, 1841, Col. John W. Lincoln, Pliny Merrick, William Barber and Col. James Estabrook were chosen a committee on a proposed alteration and enlargement of the Town Hall, and they reported at the adjourned town meeting, April 5, the following plan which was accepted and carried out :

“ On the east end, adding fifty feet, making the building 114 feet long. In the second or upper story to be one large hall 100 by 51 feet, and 18 feet high, this height to be obtained by dropping the present second floor two feet. This upper hall will then have three rows of raised seats all around, sufficient to accommodate 350 or 400 persons. The present upper or second story [i. e. as it was previous to this change] is divided into four rooms ; one hall 36 by 51 feet, one room 19 by 20 feet, and two smaller rooms each 9 1-2 by 20 feet, with a passage-way between these last three rooms. The room on the lower floor now occupied as an armory will be taken away, and the space thrown open as an entrance hall. The first floor of the addition (on the east end) will form a hall 51 by 48 feet, and will be entered by a flight of steps from the east, and the other end of the building will be entered by two doors cut through the west wall. It is not contemplated to take down this wall below the floor of the upper hall. The basement of the addition is to be divided into four rooms, two of which are intended to accommodate the engine company now in the old part. The north-east and south-east corner rooms may be occupied by town officers, or leased to advantage. On the outside of the old part no change is proposed, except making a third door in front, and filling up the space between the present flights of steps with additional steps. The outside of the addition will be in the same style as the old part, but the plan proposes an outside flight of steps and a portico over them on the east end for obtaining an entrance into the large lower hall without passing through the smaller hall at the west end.”

These recommendations were adopted, and the proposed addition and enlargement carried into effect, the same year, according to this plan, under the direction of a building committee consisting of Col. John W. Lincoln, Hon. Isaac Davis, Gen. Thomas Chamberlain, Henry W. Miller, and Wm. A. Wheeler, who were authorized to borrow \$7500 for the purpose.

The “ Upper Town Hall,” was the name generally given to the large hall in the second story, which had a gallery at the east and west ends, the speaker’s platform being on the north side. The two lower halls were called respectively the “ East Town Hall,” and “ West Town Hall.”

The next change was made in 1848, when the town became a city, the east lower hall being converted into a Police Court room, and the west lower hall into rooms for the city council, clerk, treasurer, etc., with the police office in the basement of the

east end. These improvements were made under the direction of Alderman James S. Woodworth, builder.

In 1852, the speaker's platform in the upper hall or City Hall was changed from the north side to the east end, the gallery at that end removed, retiring rooms constructed at each end of the platform, and a narrow flight of stairs built at the north-east corner of the building to give access to the same without going through the audience-room.

In 1857, the south flight of stairs to the upper hall from the front entrance was removed, to enlarge the quarters of the city clerk, whose office was removed to its present location in front, windows being at this time substituted for the two original doors on each side of the main entrance, and a change made in the north flight of stairs to the upper or city hall by which an office for the city messenger was created in its present location between these stairs and the north front window. An office was at this time also made for the superintendent of schools at the head of the stairs over that of the city clerk, comprising the front portion of the location afterwards appropriated for the mayor's office.

The next change of importance was made in 1836, under the first year's administration of Mayor Blake, when an almost entire re-arrangement of the interior was made, into the shape it now presents, by transferring the City Council and Police Court rooms into the old "City Hall" above, with the mayor's office in front, devoting the whole of the first story to quarters for the various city officers, and enlarging the quarters for the police department by deepening the floor of the basement, and extending it under the whole building.

There are many interesting associations connected with this old Town and City Hall, more or less permanently fixed in the memory, arising principally from the fact, that after its enlargement in 1841, and previous to the completion of Mechanics' Hall in 1857, it was by far the largest hall in the place, and all the largest assemblages and conventions for different purposes and

objects in the "Heart of the Commonwealth" were held in it. All the political parties made its walls echo their annual resolves and the patriotic addresses of the most eloquent representative men. This hall was the birthplace of the old "Free Soil" party, and here was its cradle rocked, nearly thirty years ago, by men who have been since most honored in the councils of the nation,—including Sumner, Wilson, Adams, Allen, Hoar, Palfrey and Walker.

Here was that memorable controversy in the summer of 1848, well remembered for the ability and zeal with which it was conducted, between Gov. Lincoln and Judge Allen, when each had a "foeman worthy of his steel," their swords flashing fires of eloquence and scholarship rarely equalled, in support of the political views each deemed most conducive to the best interests of the country—widely differing, it is true, as to the merits of particular measures, but each speaker equally honest, outspoken and able, in the expression of his views.

A brief account of the state of things giving occasion for this remarkable controversy, may be interesting in this connection, following immediately as it did the birth of the political organization referred to, known as the "Free Soil party":

In June, 1848, Gens. Zachary Taylor and Lewis Cass had been nominated for the presidency, respectively, by the then Whig and Democratic parties of the country, and Charles Allen of Worcester and Henry Wilson of Natick had repudiated the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the convention of the party at Philadelphia, to which they were delegates, on the ground of "subserviency to slavery." Four persons, previously of the Whig party, Albert Tolman, Henry H. Chamberlin, William A. Wallace and Oliver Harrington, representing the dominant political feeling in Worcester in reference to the nominations which had been made, were particularly active in organizing that sentiment into action, and it found its first public expression in a large meeting at the City (former Town) Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 21, 1848, when the introductory speech of that memorable campaign was made by Hon. Charles Allen. This was "a meeting of the citizens of Worcester opposed to the nominations of Cass and Taylor, preliminary to the State Convention to be held on Wednesday, June 28," at the same place. This preliminary meeting of June 21, described at the time as "large and enthusiastic as any ever assembled in Worcester," was called to order by Oliver Harrington, and organized by the choice of Albert Tolman as president, and William A. Wallace secretary, who were present and served. Oliver Harrington, George W. Russell, Henry H. Chamberlin, Edward Southwick and Joseph Boyden were appointed a committee to nominate a list of persons to act as committee of arrangements for the State Convention to be held June 28, and the names thus reported and adopted, besides those above mentioned, were: Charles Allen, Alexander DeWitt, Charles Wash-

burn, Thomas A. Clark, John C. Mason, Rufus D. Dunbar, Edward Hamilton, James F. Allen, Edward H. Hemenway, John C. Newton, Benjamin E. Hutchinson, P. B. Gilbert, Enoch Hall, Samuel Davis, John C. Wyman, H. G. Darling, Joseph A. Gilbert, A. P. Ware, Charles Hadwen, Augustus Tucker.

While this business was being transacted, Hon. Charles Allen entered the hall, amid the loudest demonstrations of applause, accompanied by the committee who had been sent for him, and who had previously in their individual capacity engaged him to speak at this meeting. Judge Allen's speech in review of the doings of the Philadelphia Convention, and urging the formation of a new party with candidates pledged to the support of "free soil" principles, occupied two hours, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His colleague at Philadelphia, Henry Wilson, the "Natick Cobbler," being present, was called upon, and spoke briefly in support of what had been so ably and boldly said.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted thoroughly endorsing and sustaining the action by Judge Allen and Gen. Wilson at Philadelphia.

Just before the adjournment of the meeting, the Rev. George Allen, who had been absent most of the evening on duties connected with his position as chaplain at the State Lunatic Hospital, offered the following resolution, couched in his terse, emphatic style of composition, which was unanimously adopted amidst the loudest applause :

"Resolved, That Massachusetts wears no chains, and *spurns all bribes*; that Massachusetts goes now, and will ever go, for free soil and free men, for free lips and a free press, for a free land and a free world."

The meeting then adjourned "to meet the true men of the Commonwealth, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., in the same place, to consult upon the course of action which the exigency of the times, the good of the country, and the cause of freedom and humanity demand."

At the Mass State Convention, which was held June 28, following, in the old City Hall, where the "Free Soil" party was formally organized and ushered into political existence in due form, all sections of the Commonwealth were represented by many of the ablest men, and large numbers were also present from other States, filling the hall to its utmost capacity. The convention was called to order at ten o'clock in the forenoon by Hon. Alexander DeWitt of Oxford, and Hon. Samuel F. Lyman of Northampton was chosen temporary chairman, and Wm. S. Robinson of Lowell, [Warrington,] chosen temporary secretary. A committee, of which Hon. Edward L. Keyes of Dedham was chairman, was then chosen to nominate permanent officers, Augustus Tucker being the Worcester member of that committee; and in accordance with their report, the following were chosen permanent officers of the convention: President—Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord; Vice-Presidents—Hon. Alanson Hamilton of West Brookfield, James S. Richardson of Medway, Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, Hon. John Wells of Chicopee, James Stevens of Warwick and Richard P. Waters of Salem; Secretaries—Wm. S. Robinson of Lowell, Wm. A. Wallace of Worcester, Allen Shepard of Ashland and Wm. A. Arnold of Northampton.

Thunders of applause greeted the introduction of Hon. Samuel Hoar to the platform, coupled as his name was with the ignominious treatment he had received in South Carolina, while there as the representative of Massachusetts to protest against the grievous wrongs our colored citizens had received at her hands.

After prayer by Rev. George P. Smith of the old South Church, and an address from the chair, a committee, consisting of Hon. Stephen C. Phillips of Salem, Erastus Hopkins of Northampton, Daniel W. Alvord of Greenfield,

E. R. Hoar of Concord, John Milton Earle of Worcester, Allen Bangs of Springfield, M. M. Fisher of Medway and Wm. B. Spooner of Boston, were chosen to prepare an address to the people, which was subsequently read by Mr. Phillips, an able and lengthy document, thoroughly endorsing the course and action of Judge Allen and Gen. Wilson, and suggesting plans of action for the future, in co-operation with a similar movement in other States. Speeches followed by Judge Allen and Gen. Wilson, who were loudly called for, and by Charles Sumner, Abraham Paine of Providence, R. I., J. C. Woodman of Maine and Amasa Walker of North Brookfield. Letters were read by Mr. Sumner from Hon. J. R. Williams of Michigan, Hon. John G. Palfrey, then members of Congress, and others from other States, endorsing the movement.

At the afternoon session, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, member of Congress from Ohio, and a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention was introduced and spoke, followed by Joshua R. Giddings, the veteran representative in Congress from Ohio. Mr. Phillips then read the address and resolutions offered by the committee, which were unanimously adopted.

At the evening session, speeches urging on the movement, were made by Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Quincy, Joseph C. Lovejoy of Cambridge, Charles Sumner, Joshua R. Giddings, and E. R. Hoar. Stephen C. Phillips headed the list of delegates at large chosen to the Free Soil National Convention to be held in August at Buffalo, and Charles Francis Adams the list of members of the State Central Committee chosen.

Against the party thus organized was arrayed the influence of most of the leading men of the time in Worcester, including Govs. Levi Lincoln and John Davis, Judges Ira M. Barton, Thomas Kinnicutt, Emory Washburn and Benjamin F. Thomas, Hon. Alexander H. Bullock and others whose eloquence was wont to awaken the echoes of that old Hall, on public and political occasions.

The first political mass meeting held on the other side, in ratification of the nomination of Taylor and Fillmore, was held at the City (the Town) Hall, on the night of Saturday, June 24, when there was an immense audience, comprising many besides Whigs. This meeting was called to order by Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, and organized by the choice of Hon. Ira M. Barton for chairman and John C. B. Davis, (son of Gov. Davis,) for secretary. After a speech from the chair, Gov. Lincoln arose and announced that on some future evening he should take occasion to reply to the charges against himself and his friend Gov. Davis in the address made in that hall on the Wednesday evening previous, [by Hon. Charles Allen,] and to the arguments contained in that speech against the nominations made at Philadelphia. Gov. Lincoln concluded by introducing to the audience Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, the friend and neighbor of Henry Clay, who then spoke at some length in defence of the Philadelphia nominees. Hon. Alexander H. Bullock read a series of resolutions endorsing those nominations, which were adopted.

The evening appointed for the address of Gov. Lincoln was July 15, when the hall was again packed to its utmost capacity. The Governor spoke about two hours, in an exceedingly able and eloquent manner, during which he made a review of the whole political situation, claiming that the best interests of the country demanded, especially from the Whigs of the North, acquiescence in the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and replying to the charges made by Judge Allen that those who did so, went back on their previous Whig professions and became mere "serfs of the slave power."

Of course, this is no proper medium for expression of opinion as to the relative merits, either of the great arguments contained in the two speeches

above alluded to, or of the vast questions then in issue, the discussion of which soon spread over the whole country, and ended finally only in the falling of the last shackle from the last slave in the land. The motives which actuated these two distinguished men, honored representatives of their time and generation, can never be impeached, founded as they were upon principles adopted after long experience in public affairs. Both, "natives and to the manor born," at different periods represented the same constituency honorably and faithfully in both the state and national councils, as had also their honored sires before them.

No two men were more warmly attached friends during their last years, and like Jefferson and Adams, after the settlement of the great questions the discussion of which had made them for a time political antagonists, they went to their last reward, with the general benediction, "well done, good and faithful public servants." Gov. Lincoln died May 29, 1868, aged 86, and Judge Allen, Aug. 9, 1869, aged 71.

Other speeches followed on both sides in this hall, during this celebrated campaign, by many of the ablest men in the country, including Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner and Abraham Lincoln, afterwards president of the United States.

The result of the memorable contest thus begun here, was the triumph of the new "party of freedom" at the polls in November following, by a large majority, and by a large plurality in the county. Two years later, a victory followed in the State by which Charles Sumner was placed in the seat of Daniel Webster in the United States Senate; six years later, Henry Wilson was the Senatorial colleague of Sumner, and a Massachusetts Republican filled the office of Speaker in the national House of Representatives at Washington; four years subsequently, a Republican President of the United States was elected, in the person of that same ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on the same platform of principles promulgated by the party he had deemed it his duty to speak against twelve years previous in our City Hall, and presidents of the same political stripe have ever since been chosen. HENRY WILSON, the compeer of Chas. Allen in the initiation of the "Free Soil" movement, died Vice President of the United States.





RAILROADS, DEPOTS, ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE OLD FOSTER STREET DEPOT AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

As the old Foster street railroad depot and its immediate surroundings are soon to undergo important changes preliminary to the construction of the proposed new street from Main street over the site of the old depot to the new union passenger station at Washington Square, a few words in reference to past associations connected with this locality may be of interest. One hundred years ago, the land in this vicinity was owned by Capt. John Stanton, Jr., who came from Boston in 1776, and married in 1780, a daughter of the last Judge Chandler, (see page 71.) He had a handsome garden and an extensive tract of land in the rear of his residence, which stood on the site of the old Universalist Church, corner of Main and Foster streets. The land extended east as far as Mill Brook. After his decease, the estate was owned and occupied for several years by Thomas Stevens, who kept a hotel in the house, to the rear part of which he added a hall, long used for public purposes.

John W. Stiles, from Templeton, about 1820, purchased this estate, and resided in this dwelling till he disposed of the property to the railroad company, and kept a store for many years in company with the late Dea. Benjamin Butman, in the building south of his residence, which had been occupied by the owners preceding him for a store or shop. This dwelling, removed when the first Universalist meeting-house was built on its site in 1843, now stands on the south side of Mechanic street, the second house east of Spring street. The hall part,

added by Mr. Stevens, now stands on Norwich street, opposite the old depot.

At the opening of the Boston and Worcester Railroad in 1835, the land on which the company erected their passenger station in Worcester, the first depot built in New England, out of Boston, was purchased of John W. Stiles, the purchase extending up to Main street, and including the buildings just mentioned.

On the north corner of Main and Mechanic streets, stood the dwelling of Daniel Denny, from Leicester, who had in the rear of his residence a card manufactory started by him in 1798. The old buildings were removed when the brick block now standing on their site, was erected by George Bowen in 1842, and the old factory building now stands on Norwich street, having been occupied for several years past for a bowling saloon and other purposes.

On the north side of Mechanic street, east of the Denny estate, were several old dwellings, removed when the Norwich railroad was opened, and occupied respectively by the carpenter and builder, Wentworth; Smith & Western, painters; and Winslow Dalrymple. Next east of the latter came the residence of Capt. Simeon Duncan, afterwards of Capt. Samuel Graves, the old dwelling, a very ancient one, now standing on the east side of Bridge street.

THE FIRST RAILROAD OPENING.

The old Boston and Worcester Railroad was the earliest one incorporated in Massachusetts, and one of the oldest in the country, its charter bearing date, June 23, 1831. The first single track of forty-four miles was completed in about four years, so as to be opened for public travel, July 4, 1835, a grand celebration of the event taking place in Worcester, on Monday, July 6, following, under the direction of a committee of arrangements of whom the late Chief Justice Charles Allen was chairman. An excursion train of twelve cars, (such as they then were,) propelled by two locomotives, bringing the directors and some three hundred stockholders of the road, from Boston, arrived here at one o'clock in the afternoon, af-

ter a ride of three hours and a quarter, and were escorted from the depot to the Town Hall by a numerous procession of citizens, headed by the committee of arrangements, and preceded by the Worcester Light Infantry, under command of Col. Charles H. Geer, the whole being under the chief marshalship of Gen. Nathan Heard, marshal of the day. Tables spread with an inviting array of eatables occupied the lower, and one of the upper halls of the town house, and all were soon filled by the invited guests and prominent citizens of the town and vicinity. Ex-Gov. Levi Lincoln presided with his accustomed ability and grace over the festivities of the occasion, and opened the speaking exercises with one of his most eloquent addresses. Speeches in response to toasts were also made by Governors John Davis and Edward Everett, Chief Justice Artemas Ward, Hon. Alexander H. Everett, Hon. Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield, Hon. George Bliss of Springfield, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, and other distinguished guests from abroad. Of those mentioned above, Gen. Heard, Judge Rockwell and Col. Quincy still survive.

THE OLD DEPOT.

The first portion of the old Foster street depot was built by Horatio N. Tower in June, 1835, the carpenters who worked for him on the job, being Tilly Raymond and Martin Harrington. The frame was raised May 31. It stood originally nearly on the site (a little south) of the present Worcester Bank Block, there being a passage-way between the west end of it and the two buildings previously belonging to Mr. Stiles, which were moved off when the first Universalist Church was built. This first depot (the central portion of the one on Foster street just abandoned) was 100 feet long by 40 wide, and attached to the east end of it was an ell, 68 feet long by 30 wide, used for many years past as a storage house for passenger cars. The front part of the present or second depot, (60 feet front on Norwich street by 72 feet long on Foster street, with 22 feet posts,) was built by H. N. Tower and Tilly Raymond, begun Oct. 22, 1839, and finished the following spring. The contract price was \$4000. The main part of the first depot, (100 by 40 feet)

was then moved down from its original site, and attached to the east end of the new structure, 17 feet in length of new material being added between the two structures to join them. At the same time, an addition of forty feet in length by 45 feet wide was added to the east end of the whole, making the total length of the Foster street depot, from the front on Norwich street to the east end of the train house, 229 feet.

The occasion of changing the location of the depot, in 1839 and 1840, four years after the first building was constructed, was, in order to have the trains of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, then about being completed, run into the same building. This Norwich and Worcester depot, (built by Messrs. Tower and Raymond, and attached to the south end or south side of the Boston and Worcester depot,) was begun Dec. 14, and finished during the spring of 1840. The contract price for the building, 150 feet long by 75 feet wide, with an ell 75 by 36 feet on the south end, making its extreme length 225 feet, was \$5500. The extreme length of the whole building on Norwich street, including the 60 feet front of the old Boston and Worcester, is 285 feet.

The first engine house of the Boston and Worcester railroad, used until the consolidation with the Western railroad in 1867, was built by H. N. Tower, Tilly Raymond and S. D. Harding, and stood in the angle made by the train houses of the Foster street depot, and was used by both the Boston and Worcester, and Norwich and Worcester roads, until the latter in 1852 built their present engine house in the rear of the freight house on Park street.

The first person in charge of the Foster street station was Mr. Dennis, succeeded in 1837 by Edwin Moody, who was succeeded as ticket agent in 1840 by R. P. Angier, and as station agent in 1858 by Abram Firth. Mr. Angier was succeeded as ticket agent in May, 1852, by Calvin Dyer, who had thus nearly completed a quarter of a century of service as ticket agent of the different roads entering the Foster street depot, when it was finally abandoned Feb. 21, 1877; the Worcester and Nashua, and Norwich and Worcester roads being the last to run their trains into it, the Boston and Albany road having

ceased using it for their trains, Sept. 4, 1875, and the Boston, Barre and Gardner road, June 10, 1876. Mr. Dyer had previously run as conductor on the Boston and Worcester road six years. He is now engaged at the Union depot.

Abram Firth, afterwards superintendent of the Boston and Worcester railroad, who succeeded Edwin Moody as agent of the road at Worcester in 1853, acted in that capacity until 1866, from which time Walter H. Barnes, (now assistant superintendent of the Boston and Albany road,) was station agent at Worcester until the consolidation with the Western railroad, in 1867, since which time Henry P. Nichols, who had previously been agent of the Western railroad for twenty years, has been agent of the consolidated road.

The first conductors of the Boston and Worcester railroad were Wm. F. Harnden, (originator of Harnden's express,) Caleb S. Fuller, Jos. H. Moore, Thos. Tucker and G. S. Howe.

The first cars were small coach-like affairs, not over 20 feet long, of capacity to hold not more than a dozen persons each, in two compartments entered by a side door, with one row of seats around the inside. The conductors passed from one to another by a railing around the outside.

Jan. 1, 1836, the board of directors arranged with David T. Brigham to have a man occupy one seat in the "Belvedere car," and carry a box 2 1-2 by 1 1-2 feet in size in the baggage car, for express matter, at the charge of \$8 per week, this being the first "express" arrangement made. He did not long continue, however, the conductors doing all this kind of business until Mr. Leonard started his express in 1840.

Alvin Adams, father of the old "Adams Express Company," now residing in Watertown, started the first railroad and steamboat express from Boston to New York through Worcester and Norwich, at the opening of the Norwich and Worcester railroad in the spring of 1840. Wm. F. Harnden's New York and Boston Express, started in 1839, was by way of Providence.

The veteran express proprietor of Worcester, Samuel Smith Leonard, started the first regular accommodation express between Boston and Worcester, in September, 1840, the previous

enterprise of David T. Brigham in this line not proving sufficiently successful to establish it. Mr. Leonard had been previously conductor on this road nearly a year. He sold out to the Adams express company in 1862.

William H. Hovey, (son of William Hovey,) for twenty years past of Springfield, but for many years engineer on the Boston and Worcester railroad after its opening, ran the first locomotive, (a Stephenson engine,) on that road out of Boston, in 1834, before the road was finished farther west than Brighton. The man sent over with it from England, proving incompetent to manage it, it was successfully done by Mr. Hovey.

WESTERN RAILROAD OPENING.

The Western railroad was completed from Worcester to Springfield, and regular trains began running Oct. 1, 1839, a little over six hours being occupied between Boston and Springfield, including stops at seventeen other places besides Worcester. The first conductors were James Parker and Charles W. Rice and Joseph T. Turner of Worcester. Erastus Knowlton of Worcester was one of the first baggage masters on this road. He was father of Samuel Knowlton, now baggage master at the Union depot. James Parker, who had previously been general stage agent for many years in Worcester, officiated as conductor for thirty years. Oliver Harrington was the first station agent and ticket master at the Western depot, succeeded as ticket agent by Truman G. Bancroft, and as station agent by H. P. Nichols. Maj. E. A. Harkness succeeded Mr. Bancroft as ticket agent, followed successively by George F. Whiting, Adam L. Harrington and Justin E. Wood; the latter, the present ticket-agent for all the roads, has officiated as ticket agent about twenty years. A public celebration of this opening took place in Springfield, Oct. 3. The extension to Albany was completed in 1841.

The first depot of the Western railroad, at Washington Square, built in 1839, and afterwards enlarged, gave place to the present Union depot in 1875, when the old structure was removed to its present location on the corner of Vernon and Water streets, where it is occupied for stores, &c.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD OPENING.

The Norwich and Worcester railroad was completed, and the trains first began running regularly over the whole line, April 1, 1840. Until 1853, when the freight house on Park street was built, its freight accommodations were confined to the south wing of the old Foster street station, or that part of it fronting on Mechanic street, and the switching was done chiefly by horse power. Edwin Moody was freight and station agent of this road from its opening until 1848, when he was succeeded by John H. Knight and Ira Wood till 1851. At the opening of the Norwich road was established the first through railroad and steamboat line between Boston and New York, which soon became so popular, the first through conductor over the route being Thomas Tucker, afterwards landlord of the "American House" and "Lincoln House." He alternated as conductor with Joseph H. Moore.

Charles S. Turner was Worcester agent of the Norwich and Worcester railroad for fifteen years from 1851, until his appointment to his present position of superintendent of the Worcester and Nashua railroad in 1866. Wm. H. Turner, now superintendent of the New Haven and Willimantic (Conn.) railroad, succeeded his brother as agent of the Norwich and Worcester road from 1866 to 1873, and E. E. Andrews has officiated since the latter date.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER R. R. OPENING.

The Providence and Worcester railroad was completed, and trains began running Oct. 25, 1847, when the first train over it from Worcester left the Norwich depot at 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., in charge of Conductors John E. Taft and Wm. H. Jourdan. A grand celebration of the opening of this road took place in Worcester, on Thursday, Nov. 4, 1847. A numerous party including the directors and officers of the road from Providence came up in an excursion train, arriving here at 11 o'clock, A. M., after two and one half hours' ride, and were escorted around the town, by a committee of our own citizens in company with the officials of the other roads centering here, to the Town Hall, where a large number of citizens of Worcester had met to

receive them. Here, Ex-Gov. John Davis, in behalf of the citizens of the "Heart of the Commonwealth," welcomed the visitors in an eloquent, congratulatory address. A response followed by Mayor Thomas M. Burgess of Providence. The company were then marshalled by Hon. John W. Lincoln, chairman of the committee of arrangements of Worcester, to Brinley Hall, where dinner was provided by Messrs. Tucker & Bonney of the American House. Gov. Levi Lincoln presided with his accustomed ability and grace, aided by the following vice presidents: Gov. John Davis, Judges Thomas Kinnicutt, Emory Washburn and Charles Allen, and Hon. Stephen Salisbury. At this august banquet, President John Barstow of the Providence railroad sat upon Gov. Lincoln's right, and President Nathan Hale of the Boston and Worcester railroad upon his left; and the Rev. Dr. Wayland, president of Brown University, sat at the right hand of Gov. Davis, and Mayor Burgess of Providence at his left. After an eloquent address of welcome by Gov. Lincoln, speeches followed by President John Barstow of the Providence and Worcester railroad, U. S. Senator James F. Simmons of Rhode Island, Mayor Burgess of Providence, President Wayland and Professor Gammell of Brown University, President Nathan Hale of the Boston and Worcester railroad, Hon. George Bliss of Springfield for the "Western railroad," Judge Charles Allen for the Boston and Providence railroad, Judge Thomas Kinnicutt for the alumni of Brown University, Hon. Stephen Salisbury for the "town of Worcester," and by Hon. Wm. Jackson of Newton, John Wright of Lowell, Gov. Davis, Judge Washburn, and E. H. Derby of Boston, who read a letter from Mayor Quincy.

The Providence trains continued to run to and from the Norwich section of the old Foster street depot for about a year, when, on account of a disagreement concerning the joint use of the old turn-table, used in common for so many years by the Boston and Worcester, and Norwich and Worcester railroads, the Providence and Worcester company used the east end of their old freight-house building on Greet street for a passenger depot, until their new brick passenger depot was built about 1854. Their old freight depot has since been enlarged to

double its former capacity, and their new brick passenger station, abandoned Feb. 16, 1877, when their trains began to run into the Union depot at Washington Square will soon be needed to accommodate their increasing freight business. The Worcester agents of this road (in charge of their depot and other interests here) have been: E. S. Jackson, Isaac H. Southwick, (afterwards superintendent,) Wm. H. Jourdan, and A. E. Quackenbos, the latter having officiated since 1863, besides seven years previous connection with the road as clerk. The oldest conductors on this road are John E. Taft, who will complete his thirtieth anniversary of service in October next, having run ever since the opening with the exception of a brief interval, and William Capron, who has run continuously from April, 1850, besides two years previous service as baggage-master.

WORCESTER AND NASHUA R. R. OPENING.

The Worcester and Nashua railroad was opened December 18, 1848, using the old Foster street depot till Feb. 14, 1877, when their trains began running to and from the Union station. The first conductors were John C. Stiles, Wm. Leggate and Charles Tarbell. Lyman Brooks was conductor twenty-seven years from April 1, 1849, to July 1, 1876, when he resigned to assume his present position as superintendent of the Union depot. Aaron King was conductor twenty years from October 1, 1852, to October 1, 1873, when he became general agent of the Nashua and Rochester road. He was conductor three years on the New London (Ct.) and Palmer road, from 1849 to 1852. Waite M. Benedict has been conductor since 1870, and Charles H. Hurlburt and William Mitchell since 1873. Wm. A. Wheeler was superintending agent and builder of the road at the beginning.

The presidents of the Worcester and Nashua railroad have been from among the most distinguished citizens of Worcester, as follows: Gov. John Davis, who resigned when he was elected United States Senator; Judges Thomas Kinnicutt and Pliny Merrick; Hon. Alexander DeWitt, afterwards member of Congress; Hon. Stephen Salisbury, George T. Rice and

F. H. Kinnicutt. Mr. Rice served twelve years, and F. H. Kinnicutt has officiated for eleven years, since the decease of Mr. Rice in 1866. The superintendents of this road have been : J. W. Stowell to 1854 ; George W. Bentley, (now superintendent of the New London Northern railroad,) twelve years to 1866 ; and Charles S. Turner, eleven years to the present time. Timothy W. Hammond has been clerk and treasurer since July 23, 1849. Since November, 1874, when the Nashua and Rochester railroad was opened, trains have run through to Portland, Me. Direct through connection with New York both by rail and boat is made over both the Norwich and Worcester, and Providence and Worcester railroads.

FITCHBURG AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

The Fitchburg and Worcester railroad (fourteen miles long between Fitchburg and Sterling Junction with the Worcester and Nashua road,) was first opened Feb., 1850, through the enterprise of its first president and superintendent, Dr. C. W. Wilder of Leominster, succeeded by Col. Ivers Phillips till the consolidation with the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg road in 1866, when H. A. Blood of Fitchburg became superintendent, succeeded in 1872 by S. A. Webber. Henry H. Penniman has been baggage-master and conductor of this road since 1852.

BOSTON, BARRE AND GARDNER RAILROAD OPENING.

The Boston, Barre and Gardner railroad was opened for public travel between Worcester and Gardner, Sept. 4, 1871, and the extension to Winchendon, Jan. 5, 1874. The trains run to and from the old Foster street depot till June 6, 1876, when they began to use the Union station. The presidents of this road have been Col. Ivers Phillips and Hon. Ginery Twichell, and the superintendents have been Col. Phillips, T. B. Sargeant, Col. I. N. Ross, and H. M. Witter, formerly for many years general ticket agent of the Worcester and Nashua railroad. Wm. E. Starr has been clerk and treasurer of the road from the beginning. Direct connection with Concord, N. H., and at other points in that direction will soon be opened by the extension of the Monadnock railroad to Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.

PRINTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

CHAPTER XIX.

ISAIAH THOMAS AND HIS DISTINGUISHED APPRENTICES.

As Worcester was a grand centre of patriotic operations in revolutionary times, one hundred years ago and more, and the place whence issued those appeals which fired the heart of the country, through the utterances of the Bigelows and others on the various committees of that period, and through the columns of "THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY," in which office the first printing was done for the Provincial Congress, a brief notice of the founder and conductor of that organ of the patriotic cause through those perilous times, and of some of his distinguished apprentices in the art of printing, may be appropriate in this connection. Conspicuous among those who regularly graduated at the printing business, in the SPY office, under Isaiah Thomas, were Hon. Timothy Bigelow, son of Col. Timothy Bigelow, and grandson of Daniel Bigelow, (noticed on page 45;) Hon. Benjamin Russell, afterwards of the "Columbian Centinel," Boston, for many years a member of the House of Representatives, Senate and Executive Council of Massachusetts, and holding other prominent positions, who died Jan. 4, 1845, aged 83, his wife being a daughter of the deputy sheriff, Lemuel Rice, who kept the old stone jail and jail tavern from 1790 to 1799; Isaiah Thomas, Jr., (father of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas,) who succeeded his father in business; Rev. Leonard Worcester, brother of Rev. Dr. Noah Worcester; and Charles Tappan, a distinguished bookseller of Boston, who died about a year ago, aged over ninety, a brother of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, distinguished merchants and anti-slavery pioneers of

forty five years ago, and also brother of Benjamin Tappan, United States Senator from Ohio. Among other graduates from this same office, who worked for Isaiah Thomas, were Nathaniel Maccarty, (son of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty,) and Daniel Greenleaf, son of William Greenleaf, sheriff of the county from 1778 to his death in 1788, and father of the late William Greenleaf of Worcester. Hon. Timothy Bigelow and Benjamin Russell worked together in the printing office, and ever remained warm and attached friends during their long service together in the State councils.

THE FIRST WORCESTER PRINTER.

ISAIAH THOMAS, LL. D., born in Boston, Jan. 19, 1749, was the youngest of five children of Moses and Fidelity (Grant) Thomas, and served an eleven years' apprenticeship, from the age of 6 to 17, with Zachariah Fowle, on old Middle street, in the provincial town of Boston, the boy being so small, when he began to set type, that he had to stand upon a stool eighteen inches high to reach his "case." Graduating at the early age of 17, he went to Nova Scotia, where he had charge of both the printing and editing of the "Halifax Gazette" until his rebellious criticisms of the British "stamp act" policy necessitated his leaving, and after trying his fortunes for a while in Portsmouth, N. H., Wilmington, N. C., and Charleston, S. C., he returned in 1770, at the age of 21, to Boston, and entered into partnership with his former master, Fowle, in company with whom he began the publication of "THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY," the first number of which, a little sheet, seven inches by ten, was issued "Tuesday, July 17, 1770." This was published for three months every other day, soon after which Thomas became sole proprietor, and changed it to a semi-weekly, and March 7, 1771, to a weekly, with the same heading the paper has ever since borne. The character and principles of the proprietor and manager made it the organ, in Massachusetts, of the patriot cause, both preceding and during the revolutionary struggle.

As Thomas strenuously resisted, during the progress of the controversy between the Whigs and the Tories previous to the revolution, all the overtures made by the friends of the British government to induce him to conduct the paper in their interest, an attempt was then made to force a compliance, or to deprive him of his press and types. Many and severe were the contests he had with the executive authorities for articles published in criticism of the measures of the government, infringing upon colonial and individual rights. The grand juries of Suffolk county failing to indict him for libel in obedience to behests of the Attorney-General appointed by the crown, attempts were made to procure bills against him by the grand juries of the adjoining counties, on the ground that the paper circulated in those counties; but the fallacy of such a procedure soon became too apparent to be long persisted in. To vent the malignity of the tories, some of the British soldierly openly threatened the printer of the paper with violence. For these, among other reasons, Thomas was induced, as the contest became hotter and hotter in the month of April, 1775, to pack up, privately, his press and types, and send them, in the night time, over Charles River, to Charlestown, whence they were conveyed to Worcester, a few days before the battle of Lexington. Gen. Joseph Warren and Col. Timothy Bigelow, in behalf of the General Committee of Safety, assisted Thomas personally in getting his press and types across

Charles River, and in starting them safely on the road to Worcester, Thomas remaining himself in Boston until an early hour on the morning of the battle.

On the night of April 18, 1775, it was discovered that a considerable number of British troops were embarking in boats on the river, near the common, with the manifest design to destroy the stores collected by the provincials at Concord, eighteen miles from Boston; and Thomas was engaged, with others, in giving the alarm. At day break on the morning of the famous 19th of April, 1775, he crossed over to Charlestown, went to Lexington, and joined the provincial militia, musket in hand, in opposing the king's troops. On the 20th, he went to Worcester, and opened a printing house with such materials as he could procure in addition to the press and types conveyed from Boston, and re-commenced the publication of his newspaper, "*THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY*," the first number of which appeared from the press in Worcester, May 3, 1775. This was the first printing done in any inland town in New England. The provincial Congress, then assembled at Watertown, at first proposed that Thomas' press should be removed to that place; but, as all concerns of a public nature were then in a state of derangement, it was finally determined that his press should remain at Worcester; and that post-riders should be established to facilitate intercourse between that place, Watertown, and Cambridge; and at Worcester he continued to print for Congress, until a press was established at Watertown and at Cambridge.

Having been an eye witness of the battle of Lexington, Thomas published an account of it, reported by himself, in the first issue of his paper at Worcester.

To show the interest maintained in behalf of the conductor of the "*SPY*" by the General Committee of Safety, after his expulsion from Boston, it may be stated that John Hancock, as chairman, gave Isaiah Thomas an order, dated April 26, 1775, on that committee for supplies for his printing establishment, specifying "fifty reams of crown printing paper, forty reams of demi do., twenty reams of foolscap do., and five reams of writing paper," these supplies being granted for the reason stated that the necessities of "the public service" required it to be done.

As early as February previous, Thomas had been solicited by the Whigs of Worcester to establish a newspaper here, and proposals were issued for subscribers to the same, so that the crisis in April found him partially in readiness for his change of base from Boston to Worcester, as he would undoubtedly have established a paper here, whether he removed that one from Boston or not. In 1773, he established the first newspaper and printing office in Newburyport, with which he was connected for several years, in addition to his printing operations in Boston, Walpole, N. H., and other places, including the "*Farmer's Journal*" printing office established by him at Brookfield, Mass., afterwards continued by Ebenezer Merriam. At one period Thomas had, under his personal direction and that of his partners, sixteen presses in constant motion, doing a larger business in this line than any other person in the United States. Besides this, he was book-seller, book-binder, and manufacturer of paper, starting at Quinsigamond Village in 1794, for his own accommodation, the paper mills long managed by him, afterwards carried on by Elijah Barbank, on the site of the present Quinsigamond Iron Works. His publishing business included the printing of numerous editions of the Bible, of which he issued more copies than any other person of his time as well as most of the standard historical, geographical and scientific works of that period. He founded, in 1812, the American Antiquarian Society, to which he gave his own voluminous collections of books, and other valuable materials, as a nucleus of the present vast library. He gave the land, and erected thereon the first building for their accommodation,

on Summer street, in 1820, at his own expense. He was the first president of the society, serving in that capacity for nineteen years, until his decease, April 4, 1831, aged 82. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1814, and that of LL. D. from Alleghany College in 1818.

Soon after he came to Worcester, Dr. Thomas was appointed, November 15, 1775, the postmaster here, by his brother printer, Benjamin Franklin, who was postmaster general under the authority of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Thomas continued to hold the office of postmaster for over a quarter of a century, until the appointment of James Wilson in 1801. Before the introduction of staging, in 1782, but one mail each week was sent or received, which was conveyed on horseback, east and west; Dr. Thomas opening the route north by sending his apprentice, Nathaniel Macarty, to Fitchburg every Wednesday, the day of the publication of the *Srv*, with letters and papers for that section of the county.

In 1802, Dr. Thomas relinquished his printing business to his son, Isaiah Thomas, Jr., but did not himself, as it plainly appears, remain idle, afterwards devoting himself almost wholly to matters of a kindred public nature. His "*History of Printing*," in two large volumes, first published in 1810, necessitated years of laborious research.

Isaiah Thomas married Dec. 25, 1769, Mary, daughter of Joseph Dill of the Isle of Bermuda, and had: 1, Mary Anne, born March 27, 1772, and was three times married, the last time, to Dr. Levi Simmons; 2, Isaiah, Jr., born Sept. 5, 1773, married Mary, daughter of Edward Weld of Boston, was educated as a printer, and succeeded his father in business, and lastly resided in Boston, where he died June 25, 1819. The children of the latter were: 1, Mary Rebecca, married Judge Pliny Merrick of Worcester; 2, Frances Church, born Aug. 12, 1800, married Wm. A. Crocker of Taunton; 3, Augusta Weld, born Aug. 1, 1801, died Aug. 19, 1822, at Taunton; 4, Caroline, born Sept. 26, 1802, married Hon. Samuel L. Crocker of Taunton, member of the 33d Congress; 5, Hannah Weld, married June 14, 1825, Hon. Samuel L. Crocker of Taunton, and died Nov. 22, 1827; 6, Isaiah, born Dec. 11, 1804, died Oct. 14, 1805; 7, Isaiah resided in New York, received an appointment to a foreign, and was lost at sea; 8, William, merchant in Boston; 9, Edward Weld, born Feb. 15, 1810, died Oct. 5, 1810; 10, Edward Isaiah, merchant in New York, married a daughter of Bishop Brownell of Connecticut; 11, Benjamin Franklin Thomas, born Feb. 12, 1813, graduated at Brown University in 1830, studied law at Harvard University Law School and with Judge Pliny Merrick in Worcester, where he was admitted to practice in 1833, was Representative in the General Court in 1842, Judge of Probate from 1844 to 1848, Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1853 to 1859, removed to Boston, and was chosen Representative to Congress in 1861, serving on the committee on the judiciary and on the special committee on the bankrupt law. Judge Thomas is now in a lucrative practice of his profession in Boston. His wife is a daughter of the late Dr. John Park of Worcester. All his brothers and sisters have deceased.

REV. LEONARD WORCESTER, born in Hollis, N. H., January 1, 1767, was third son of Noah Worcester, of the sixth generation from Wm. Worcester who was settled pastor in Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. The brothers of Leonard who entered the ministry, were: Noah Worcester, D. D., settled in Thornton, N. H., and distinguished as a writer and author, who died in Brighton, Mass., in 1837, aged 79; Thomas, settled in Salisbury, N. H.; and Samuel Worcester, D. D., settled in Fitchburg and in Salem, Mass., and died in Brainard, Tenn., in 1821, aged 51. Rev. Leonard Worcester was father of fourteen children, and of his six sons, four were settled ministers,

Samuel A., Evarts, Isaac R., and John H.; Leonard, Jr., was principal of Newark Academy, New Jersey, and the other son, Ezra C., was a doctor in Thetford, Vt. The father of these served a regular apprenticeship, beginning in his eighteenth year, in the printing office of the Massachusetts SPY, with Isaiah Thomas, and after finishing his trade as a printer, was for several years editor and publisher of the SPY for Mr. Thomas during the absence of the latter on his publishing business in other places. In 1795, he was chosen deacon of the first Church (Old South) of which Rev. Dr. Samuel Austin was then pastor. He subsequently studied theology, and was licensed to preach March 12, 1799, at the house of Dr. Nathaniel Emmons in Franklin, Mass. He went to Peacham, Vt., in June following, and after preaching a few Sabbaths, was unanimously invited to settle there, and installed Oct. 30, 1799. During his prosperous ministry there of forty years, (31 years of that time the only pastor in the place,) 531 were added to his church. He died May 28, 1846, aged 79, and a massive granite monument marks the place of his interment in his adopted town. Besides his ministerial duties, Rev. Leonard Worcester was town clerk of Peacham, Vt., for thirty-four years, trustee of the Grammar School board twenty-seven years, and president of that board for ten years. Several of his sermons preached on special occasions, have been published. He married in 1793 for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins of Hadley, (sister of the wife of Rev. Samuel Austin); and in 1820 for his second wife, Eunice Woodbury of Salem, Mass., who survived him but three months. In appearance he was tall and commanding, and remarkably erect to the last—a man of truly exalted mind.

A short time before his decease, Mr. Tappan communicated to the SPY the following interesting reminiscence of the period he was connected therewith :

WORCESTER IN 1799.

“ In December, 1799, I first saw Worcester. It then contained about two thousand inhabitants, and they lived principally on the upper part of the street running from Salisbury's bridge to the Old South meeting house. On the east side of the main street, from the bridge to the back part of the Bay State House was a meadow, where I have often skated. Opposite the Bay State House, lived Samuel Brazer, of facetious memory. He bought a load of pine wood, of a countryman, and promised to pay him in Brazer's ware. The wood was tipped up at Brazer's door, and the teamster was told to take his choice of half a dozen children, in payment. Four brothers, Enoch, Elisha, Marshall and Nahum Flagg, came to Worcester from Weston, and carried on the baker's business. They were remarkable for their beauty and correct gentlemanly deportment.

The trade of the town was engrossed by Stephen and Samuel Salisbury and Daniel Waldo, and they did a large business. Of what are now called manufactories, there were *none*, except Elijah Burbank's paper mill at Quinsigamond Village. David Curtis did the blacksmithing, Jeremiah Stiles the painting, Jedediah Healy the carpentering, Benjamin Butman the tailoring, and Alpheus Eaton the shoemaking business. Two lawyers, Levi Lincoln, the father of the late governor, and Edward Bangs, had the law much to themselves. Lincoln was called a democrat, but those who knew him best thought him to be just the opposite, in all respects. He was United States attorney under Jefferson.

The healing art was attended to mainly by Dr. Green and his *half dozen students*. They were daily seen mounted on horseback, galloping through the streets as if some one or more were in peril. The preaching was *en-*

grossed by Rev. Drs. Baneroft and Austin. The latter wrote frequently political articles for the "Spy," over the signature of Sulpicius, and Lincoln replied to him as a Farmer. The articles were very bitter and personal.

I was a member of the "Worcester Light Infantry," and am, I presume, now Gov. Lincoln is dead, the only survivor of the original corps. Before that company was formed, in 1802, there was no uniform infantry company in Worcester; and escort duties were performed by the artillery, under Captain Peter Slater. The writer of this is past ninety years of age, and "served his time" in the "Spy" office, on the hill next the court house, with Isaiah Thomas, Jr., with whom he was afterwards in partnership.

CHARLES TAPPAN.

Washington, D. C."

THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

When Isaiah Thomas first came to Worcester, during April, 1775, he established his printing and publication office on Court Hill, where it remained till about 1821, excepting at certain intervals, when the paper was temporarily printed and managed by other parties, on lease, for the owner, while he was attending to his other extensive business. Mr. Thomas made immediate arrangements for post riders in all directions to deliver the papers in Cambridge, Salem, Providence, Newport, Fitchburg, Keene and Walpole, N. H., Brookfield, Springfield, Hartford, Conn., etc. Messengers left the printing office at noon of Wednesday, the publication day, and came back on Saturday. Nov. 16, 1775, Mr. Thomas published an advertisement announcing the establishment of a constitutional post office in Worcester, with himself as postmaster. The western mail arrived every Tuesday evening, and the eastern every Friday morning.

Mr. Thomas announced in his first issue in Worcester, May 3, 1775, the following list of agents for the SPY, in the different towns in the county, comprising many who subsequently became among the most distinguished citizens of the time:

Col. Asa Whitecomb and Dr. Wm. Dunsmore of Lancaster; Jedediah Foster of Brookfield, afterwards judge, senator, etc.; Col. Ebenezer Learned of Oxford; Capt. Jonathan Tucker of Charlton; Capt. Henry King and Amos Singletary, afterwards senator, etc., of Sutton; Col. Joshua Henshaw and Hon. Joseph Allen of Leicester, afterwards member of Congress, etc.; Jonas Howe of Rutland; John Mason of Barre; Capt. Isaac Stone of Oakham; Levi Brigham of Northborough; Capt. Stephen Maynard of Westborough; Gen. Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury, the first Major General in the American army in the revolution; Dr. John Taylor of Lunenburg; Capt.

David Goodridge of Fitchburg; Benjamin Green of Uxbridge; Hon. Samuel Baker of Berlin, afterwards senator, executive councillor, etc.; Hon. Jonathan Grout of Petersham, the first member of Congress from Worcester county; Capt. Josiah Fay of Southborough; Maj. Paul Mandell of Hardwick, who afterwards served under Lafayette, see page 243; Hon. Simeon Dwight of Warren, sheriff, etc.; Col. Timothy Newell of Sturbridge; Hon. Israel Nichols of Leominster, senator, etc.; Abiel Sadler of Upton; Capt. James Woods of New Braintree; John Child of Holden; Capt. Samuel Jenison of Douglas; John Sherman of Grafton; Nahum Green of Royalston; Nathan Wood of Westminster; Jonathan Baldwin of Templeton; William Bigelow of Athol; Samuel Estabrook of Princeton.

June 27, 1776, Mr. Thomas leased the paper for two years, while he was attending to his business in other towns, to Daniel Bigelow and William Stearns, (this being the Daniel Bigelow, afterwards county attorney, senator and executive councillor, (see page 45.) They subsequently transferred their lease, Aug. 14, 1777, to Anthony Haswell, (afterwards conductor of the *Vermont GAZETTE*,) who printed the paper "near the meeting-house," most likely in the old wooden structure occupying the site of the present City Hall, where the old "*National Ægis*" was afterwards printed, (see page 263.) Feb. 11, 1778, Haswell appears to be "hard up" for paper and the means to print, and threatens to stop unless money is forthcoming, soon. Isaiah Thomas, in the meanwhile, remained at Londonderry, N. H., where he had a bookstore, among many other places. June 25, 1778, on the expiration of the lease, Mr. Thomas resumed the publication of the *SPY*. About this time, in consequence of the war, the hard times began to grow harder, owing to the extreme scarcity of material to make paper of, and he was obliged to give exorbitant prices for it, very greatly diminishing the profits of his business. In 1780, the profits of the paper and of Mr. Thomas' printing business, generally, were so reduced as to be insufficient for the support of his family, so he was obliged to add other business, and he formed a partnership with Dr. Joseph Trumbull, (father of George A. Trumbull, see page 83,) and opened the old medicinal store a little northward (or north-eastward) of the Court House, where he sold drugs and medicines, &c. (This was probably the store opened by Dr. Wm. Paine before the revolution, and afterwards occupied by Dr. Abraham Lincoln, see page 84.) Mr. Thomas was in this business but two or three years, till his principal busi-

ness became more remunerative. At one time, in June, 1781, he was so hard pushed by lack of profits in his business that he threatened to move out of town, and actually began arrangements therefor. But his business soon reviving on the advent of peace, he began to prosper ; temporarily embarrassed, again, however, for a time, by the stamp act of 1786, soon afterwards repealed.

Owing to the passage of an act levying a tax on advertisements published in newspapers, Mr. Thomas discontinued the *SPY* for two years, and published instead during that time, a periodical in quarto form, called the "Massachusetts Weekly Magazine," comprising four volumes, from April, 1786, to April, 1788.

From Jan. 1, 1793, to June 1, 1796, the *SPY* appears to have been again printed "near the old South meeting-house, for Isaiah Thomas, by Leonard Worcester," "printing of all kinds" being advertised to be done at this time by both Isaiah Thomas and Leonard Worcester "at their respective offices," Thomas' book-store and printing office remaining where they had always been, "near the Court House." The very extensive book printing operations of Mr. Thomas at this period, in other places as well as in Worcester, appear to have engrossed his whole attention. Most likely Leonard Worcester had purchased the printing material, or a portion of it, of Anthony Haswell, when the latter removed to Vermont, and occupied Mr. Haswell's former quarters here. From June 1, 1796, to Jan 1, 1799, the *SPY* was printed at the "old printing office on Court Hill, by Leonard Worcester for Isaiah Thomas," and from the latter date by "Isaiah Thomas, Jr., for Isaiah Thomas & Son," until the senior Thomas entirely relinquished his printing business to his son. Isaac Sturtevant printed the paper for Isaiah Thomas, Jr., from Jan. 1. 1806, till Oct. 25, 1814. Wm. Manning then took it, and published it alone till 1819, when George A. Trumbull went in company with him. Manning & Trumbull published it four years till 1823, when John Milton Earle and Anthony Chase took it, and published it till 1826 in connection with their store business, then located nearly opposite the Centre Church. From 1826 to 1835, it was published by

Messrs. Earle, Chase and Samuel H. Colton, under the firm of S. H. Colton & Co., from which latter date John Milton Earle was sole proprietor till 1850, when he took Thomas Drew into partnership. Earle & Drew were publishers till Dec. 1858, when Foss & Farnum, (Moses Farnum of Blackstone and S. S. Foss of the Woonsocket (Rhode Island) Patriot,) purchased it, and sold out to John D. Baldwin & Co., (John D., John S. & Charles C. Baldwin,) March 17, 1859, the latter having now been proprietors over eighteen years. John Milton Earle was sole or principal editor of the *SPY* from 1819 to 1859.

For three months previous to the presidential election in November, 1840, a campaign paper, called "The North Bend," in aid of the election of Harrison and Tyler, was issued from the office of the *SPY*.

The printing and publishing office of the *SPY* was removed Jan. 1, 1821, from its old location on Court Hill, to the building erected a short time previous by Gov. Lincoln, on the south corner of Main and Thomas streets, next north of the then residence of Rev. Dr. Bancroft. Here the *SPY* office remained till June 23, 1824, when it was removed a few rods north, to the brick building on the north corner of Thomas street, opposite the Centre meeting-house, where it was printed for the proprietors for a short time by Charles Griffin & Samuel B. Manning, until 1826, when Samuel H. Colton, a practical printer, went into partnership with the then proprietors, Messrs. Earle & Chase. In December, 1829, the office was removed to the second story of Eaton Block, next north of the Centre meeting-house, where it remained till April 1, 1837, when it was removed to the south end of Brinley Block, then just completed, over the Citizens' Bank. Here the *SPY* office remained till July, 1850, when it was removed to Butman Block, in the rooms now occupied by Asa B. Adams, printer. In December, 1858, the office was removed to Foster Block on Foster street, and in December, 1860, removed back to Butman Block, in the quarters now occupied by the Evening Gazette, and *Ægis* and Gazette. Since July, 1867, the office has been in the *SPY* building, then erected by the proprietors, J. D. Baldwin & Co., for their own accommodation, opposite the City Hall.

THE DAILY SPY.

The "WORCESTER DAILY SPY" was started, from the office of "The Massachusetts SPY," July 22, 1845, by the then proprietor, John Milton Earle, so the daily is in its thirty-third year. The first number was a small sheet 18 by 23 inches, a trifle larger than the first number of "The Massachusetts SPY" (weekly) published by Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, May 3, 1775, which was 16 by 20 inches, including one inch in width for margin outside of the printed matter. The enlargements from time to time have increased the size to 28 by 42 inches.

JOHN MILTON EARLE AND HIS APPRENTICES.

JOHN MILTON EARLE, born in Leicester, April 13, 1794, was son of Pliny Earle, the earliest machine card manufacturer in Leicester, and great-great-grandson of Ralph Earle, one of the earliest settlers in that town, who went from Rhode Island to Leicester in 1717, and settled upon the estate in Mulberry Grove in the north part of the town, on which John Milton's father and grandfather as well as himself were born. John Milton Earle, whose connection with the SPY has been already stated, came to Worcester in 1816, and opened in company with his brother-in-law, Anthony Chase, a boot and shoe and West India and dry goods store in the brick building on the north corner of Main and Thomas streets; afterwards removed their store to the old wooden building next north of the Nathaniel Maccarty house, near the south corner of Main and Walnut streets; and in 1821, removed back to their first location, or near it, "opposite the Centre meeting." Here they were in business several years, while Mr. Earle was attending to his editorial duties as manager of the SPY, Mr. Chase having also for several years an interest therein. On the dissolution of their partnership in the mercantile business, about 1828, Mr. Earle turned his entire attention to the paper, and Mr. Chase soon after became transportation agent, in Worcester, of the old Blackstone canal, then just opened, and subsequently county treasurer. Mr. Earle was exceedingly well versed in several branches of natural history, particularly conchology and botany, and was one of the most noted horticulturists of his time. He was one of the earliest pioneers in the anti-slavery movement, making that sentiment always prominent in his political faith, while an ardent Whig, and he was in consequence one of the leaders of the "free soil" movement in 1848. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1844, 1845, 1846, 1850, 1851 and 1852, and of the Senate in 1858; and of the constitutional convention of 1853; and many years trustee of the Indian tribes in Massachusetts. He was postmaster from 1861 to 1866, many years president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, and filled numerous other positions of responsibility and trust. He died Feb. 8, 1874, in his 80th year.

Hon. John Milton Earle was not a practical printer, but his connection with the business was so long by virtue of his being for over thirty-five years sole or principal editor and proprietor of the SPY, as to entitle him at least to an honorary position

among the disciples of Faust. In those days, especially before the starting of the daily, it was the practice to have three or four apprentices at the business at the same time, graduating one each year. Among the apprentices of Mr. Earle at different times were many who subsequently became more or less prominent: Col. Charles H. Geer, afterwards commander of the Light Infantry, and of the old Tenth Regiment; Austin Colton, afterwards editor and proprietor of the Rockford (Ill.) FORUM; Rev. Jonathan L. Estey, afterwards printer and publisher of several newspapers; Charles T. Larrabee, afterwards foreman of the office; Joseph S. Wall, afterwards foreman, printer and publisher of the "Friendly Reformer," "Physiological Journal" and other publications of which he was editor; Wm. E. Goddard, who studied for the ministry, but died young; Caleb A. Wall, for many years connected with the SPY as reporter, editor and proprietor for a few years of the "Worcester Daily Transcript" and of the Weekly "Ægis" and "Transcript," and author of the "Reminiscences of Worcester;" Rev. Albert Tyler, printer and manager for several years of the "Barre Patriot," afterwards of the firm of Tyler & Hamilton, printers of the "Worcester Palladium," then pastor of the Universalist Societies in Oxford, Mass., Granby, Conn., Quincy, Mass., and Oxford again, and for sixteen years past of the firm of Tyler & Seagrave, proprietors of the book and job department of the old office, where both learned their trade; Abner Brigham Hardy, afterwards editor of the morning edition of the BOSTON JOURNAL from its start till he died; J. Addison Allen, subsequently publisher of sundry papers, mentioned in their appropriate place, and noted as a great lover of horse flesh; Stephen N. Stockwell, business manager and editor of the BOSTON JOURNAL, who has had a seat in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature; David B. Mellish, who died while a member of Congress; John S. Gourlay, since in charge of one of the departments in the government printing office at Washington; and Daniel Seagrave who was the last apprentice, now junior partner of the firm of Tyler & Seagrave, printers of this book, antiquary, and secretary of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

This is the name of a weekly paper started Dec. 2, 1801, as the organ of Thomas Jefferson, on his accession to the presidency, the *SPY* having sustained the policy of John Adams in the political controversy then going on between what was then called the "Federal" and the "Republican" party. The editor and manager for the first four years was Hon. Francis Blake, and the printer, Samuel Cotting. After some changes on account of financial embarrassment, the paper in 1807 went into the hands of Henry Rogers, then of Hartford, Conn., who was publisher until the close of 1824, when Charles Griffin became partner with him; it was printed and published by Rogers & Griffin till Jan. 1, 1828, when Samuel Morrill took Mr. Rogers' interest, and it was continued by Griffin & Morrill till Jan. 1, 1830, when Moses W. Grout became the printer and publisher. July 31, 1833, it was united with the Massachusetts *YEOMAN*, the two being printed and published by Moses W. Grout as the "National Ægis and Massachusetts Yeoman" from July 31 to Dec. 31, 1833, when the consolidated paper was merged in the "*Worcester Palladium*," started Jan. 1, 1834, by John S. C. Knowlton. Among the editors of the ÆGIS, at different periods, succeeding Francis Blake, were Judge Edward Bangs, Gov. Levi Lincoln, Samuel Braser, William Charles White, Enoch Lincoln, Edward D. Bangs, Pliny Merriek, William Lincoln, Christopher C. Baldwin and Wm. N. Green, to its discontinuance in 1833.

The printing and publishing office of the "National Ægis" was removed, Dec. 15, 1824, from the second story of the wooden structure on the site of the City Hall, where it had been printed from the beginning, to the rooms over the "Dr. Oliver Fiske store," at the lower end of Main street, nearly opposite Capt. Samuel B. Thomas' "Exchange Coffee House." Here a bookstore was kept in the first story by Clarendon Harris on one side, and T. & W. Keith had a watch and jewelry store on the other side.* The upper story was entered by a flight of stairs on the outside of the north end. Caleb Tebbets, tailor,

* Mr. Harris still carries the same watch he bought of the Messrs. Keith in this store, fifty years ago, and it is good for another half century of service yet.

occupied this store before the Messrs. Keith. Mr. Harris was there from 1823 to 1829, when he removed to what was then Dr. Green's building. The *Ægis* was published in the Fiske building until the consolidation with the "*Yeoman*," when it was transferred to "Goddard's Row."

Henry Rogers started again the "*National Ægis*," Jan. 24, 1838, with William Lincoln as editor, and himself as printer and publisher. The office was in the attic of Dr. Green's building over the bookstore of Clarendon Harris. In his first issue, he alluded to the fact that it was "more than thirty years" since his first connection with the former paper of that name, which he in 1807 took from the original publisher, and conducted for some time. June 1, 1839, Mr. Rogers sold out to T. W. & J. Butterfield, who published and printed the paper, with Samuel F. Haven as editor, until March 1, 1842, when Alexander H. Bullock assumed Jonathan Butterfield's interest in the paper, and it was published by T. W. Butterfield & Co. with Mr. Bullock as editor for two years. The Messrs. Butterfield removed the office in 1839 to the third story of the north end of Butman Block. From March 1, 1844, Thomas W. Butterfield was sole publisher with Mr. Haven as editor, until Jan. 21, 1846, when Andrew S. Lovell became editor, continuing till Nov. 25, 1846, when the establishment was purchased by Edward Winslow Lincoln & S. V. R. Hickox, who conducted the paper with Mr. Lincoln as editor, till Jan. 1, 1849. Then Mr. Hickox managed the paper alone till Oct. 2, 1850, when he sold out to C. Buckingham Webb. Mr. Webb published the paper with Frederick M. Peck as editor, till Oct. 1, 1857, when he sold out to William R. Hooper, who merged it in the "*Weekly Transcript*," conducting the two consolidated papers thereafter as the *Weekly "Ægis and Transcript."* Mr. Hooper sold out to Caleb A. Wall, April 1, 1864, and the latter to S. B. Bartholomew & Co., Jan. 1, 1866. Since May 3, 1869, Charles H. Doe & Co. have been the proprietors, the name having been changed to "*Ægis and Gazette.*"

For three months previous to the presidential election in November, 1844, a campaign paper, called "*Old Massachusetts*," was issued from the office of the *National Ægis*, conduct-

ed by A. H. Bullock, in aid of the election of Clay and Frelinghuysen; and for three months previous to the election in 1848, a daily campaign paper, called the "True Whig," was issued from the same office, in aid of the election of Taylor and Fillmore, conducted by A. H. Bullock and E. W. Lincoln.

THE YEOMAN.

The "MASSACHUSETTS YEOMAN" was started Sept. 3, 1823, by Austin Denny, editor and proprietor, with Wm. Manning, printer, the office being in Dr. Green's building, next south of the centre school-house, until June 23, 1824, when it was removed to Gov. Lincoln's building on the south corner of Main and Thomas streets, where the SPY had been printed for three or four years. Aug. 27, 1825, the heading was changed to "Massachusetts Yeoman and Worcester Saturday Journal and Advertiser," changing the day of publication from Wednesday to Saturday. April 7, 1827, the office was removed to the old wooden building next north of the Nathaniel Maccarty house, previously occupied by Earle & Chase for their store, "opposite the post office," the post office being then kept by James Wilson, just south of where Mechanics' Hall now stands. April 5, 1828, the office was again removed to the building on Front street, opposite the Town Hall, which formerly stood on the site of the Town Hall building, and which had been occupied for a printing office before its removal. Here the Yeoman was printed for six months by Moses Spooner & Ebenezer P. Merriam, who had come to Worcester from Brookfield, and established a printing office here, both having learned their trade of Ebenezer Merriam, father of E. P. Merriam. Oct. 18, 1828, the office was removed to No. 5 "Goddard's Row," near the lower end of Main street, where Spooner & Merriam did the printing till April 4, 1829, from which time Austin Denny and Emory Washburn, (the latter then a young lawyer from Leicester,) were the editors and proprietors, and Moses Spooner did the printing, till Jan. 1, 1830, from which latter date Austin Denny was sole editor and proprietor until his death, July 1, 1830, aged 35, and Moses Spooner and Edwin C. Church were the printers. After the last mentioned date, Daniel Henshaw,

afterwards of Lynn, became the editor and manager of the paper, and Spooner & Church continued to be the printers, until the consolidation with the *Ægis*, the latter part of July, 1833. The *Yeoman* was started and conducted throughout in the interest of the anti-masonic movement, then comprising a large party throughout the union, of whom William Wirt of Virginia was the nominee for president.

THE REPUBLICAN.

The "WORCESTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN" was started March 4, 1829, as a democratic organ, on the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, with Jubal Harrington, afterwards appointed postmaster, as editor. It was "printed for the proprietors" until Dec. 9, following, by Moses Spooner, and after that by Moses Spooner and Edwin C. Church, printers of the Massachusetts *YEOMAN*, the printing office being at "No. 5 Goddard's Row," nearly opposite the Centre meeting-house, in the new brick block then just built by P. & D. Goddard. Dec. 18, 1833, the name was changed to "Worcester Republican," after which it was printed and published by Moses Spooner. The office was for six months at No. 3 "Granite Row," the new brick block on the opposite side of Main street, then just built by Hon. Daniel Waldo. May 28, 1834, it was removed to the Central Exchange, and from that time published by Moses Spooner, and printed by Mirick & Bartlett till it was discontinued, Feb. 6, 1839, and merged in the *Palladium*, the last few months of that time, the editor, Jubal Harrington, claiming to be proprietor.

Among the apprentices at the Republican office, in 1837, was Maj. Ben. Perley Poor, for many years past the well-known Washington correspondent, "Perley," of the Boston *JOURNAL*, clerk of the Congressional Committee on Printing, and author of the "Congressional Directory."

THE PALLADIUM.

The "WORCESTER PALLADIUM" was started by John S. C. Knowlton, Jan. 1, 1834, and continued by him as sole proprietor, publisher, and principal editor, until his decease, July

1, 1871, and afterwards continued by his daughters until July, 1875, when they sold it to Charles Hamilton who had been its printer for many years. He published it a few months until Feb. 18, 1876, when its subscription list and good will were purchased by J. D. Baldwin & Co., and the paper merged in the "Massachusetts SPY." Mr. Knowlton, who came here from Lowell, started the Palladium originally as a "National Republican" or "Whig paper," but during the political canvass of 1838, owing to some controversy between the friends of Judge Thomas Kinnicutt and those of Judge Pliny Merriek, both then Whig candidates for the State Senate, Mr. Knowlton went over with Col. Merriek and others to the democratic party the following year, and the "Republican" newspaper being discontinued, the "Palladium" thereafter took its place as a democratic organ. The Kansas and Nebraska policy of Franklin Pierce was too much for him, however, and in 1856, Mr. Knowlton found it most consistent with his previous political views to sustain the nomination of John C. Fremont, for President by the then newly organized "National Republican" party of the country.

The Palladium was first printed in Dr. Green's building, over Mr. Harris' bookstore, by Moses W. Grout, till May 18, 1836, and then by Henry Rogers at the same place, till Dec. 20, 1837, when the office was removed to the Central Exchange, from which time the successive firms doing printing at the latter place, beginning with Mirick & Bartlett, printed the Palladium.

The firms doing business as printers in the old Central Exchange have been, beginning in 1834: Mirick & Bartlett, (Charles A. Mirick & E. Ward Bartlett), to 1839; E. W. Bartlett; Charles A. Mirick & Co.; Wallace & Ripley, (William A. Wallace & Joseph B. Ripley), to 1842; J. B. Ripley; Kneeland & Metcalf; Lewis Metcalf; Church & Fiske. In 1843, the building was burned, and Church & Fiske found temporary quarters in Butman Block. After the "Exchange" was rebuilt, they removed back, and were succeeded by Church & Prentiss; Samuel D. Church; Benjamin J. Dodge, from 1846 to 1849; Tyler & Hamilton; and Charles Hamilton, from 1851 to the present time.

THE WATERFALL, CATARACT, WASHINGTONIAN, STANDARD, DEW
DROP AND AGITATOR.

The "Worcester Waterfall and Washingtonian Delegate" was started at the beginning of the Washingtonian temperance movement, February 26, 1842, by Jesse W. Goodrich as editor, with Lewis Metcalf as printer and publisher, in the Central Exchange. Church & Fiske took the paper in May, 1842, when they succeeded Mr. Metcalf in the printing business, and printed it as the organ of the temperance movement till March, 1843, with Mr. Goodrich as editor, when some difference arising between him and the publishers as to editorial authority, Mr. Goodrich's connection with it ceased, and the "Waterfall" was continued by the same publishers and printers, with Warren Lazell as editor, till December, 1843. Meanwhile Mr. Goodrich had started another paper, the "Cataract and Washingtonian," as the organ of the Washingtonian movement, and the "Waterfall" became at this time united with it, Mr. Goodrich afterwards adding other names of deceased temperance organs, in other places, the consolidated paper continuing in the field as a temperance organ for ten years thereafter, with Mr. Goodrich as editor and manager.

THE CATARACT.

Jesse W. Goodrich started Wednesday, March 22, 1843, the first number of a new and spicy temperance paper, entitled "Worcester County Cataract and Massachusetts Washingtonian," devoted to total abstinence, the useful arts, morals, domestic economy and general intelligence, "in aid of the Washingtonian Temperance Society of Worcester, all the Washingtonian Temperance Societies of the county of Worcester, the Massachusetts Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society, and in co-operation with all the Washingtonian and teetotal societies and presses in the Commonwealth, the country and the world!" It was edited by J. W. Goodrich, whose law office was in the Central Exchange, and printed by R. B. Hancock in the Healy-Burnside Hall building. Jan. 3, 1844, the "Waterfall" having been purchased of Church & Fiske, the name was changed to "Cataract and Waterfall and Massachusetts Washingtonian."

ian." Sept. 11, 1845, the new heading appeared of "Massachusetts Cataract and Worcester County Waterfall," issued from the press of James M. Stone, then publisher of the *State Sentinel* printed at the same place. From Jan. 1, 1845, it was printed by Moses Spooner, and published from the first "by an association of teetotallers," till March 25, 1847, when Jesse W. Goodrich & Danforth Brown became publishers, Mr. Goodrich continuing as editor, and Peter L. Cox becoming the printer at No. 10 Central Exchange. Dec. 23, 1847, the "*Middlesex Standard*" was consolidated with it, and the name changed to "Massachusetts Cataract and Temperance Standard," published both in Worcester and Boston. March 23, 1848, a paper called the "*Monthly Temperance Journal*," began to be published in connection with it. Aug. 31, 1848, the "*Bristol County Dew Drop*," a temperance weekly published in Taunton, was consolidated with the Cataract, giving it the lengthy name thereafter, of "Cataract, Waterfall, Standard and Dew Drop," published "simultaneously at Worcester, Boston and Taunton." From Jan. 1, 1848, the publishers were Goodrich, Brown & Co., to the close, with Mr. Goodrich as the editor from the beginning. From June 24, 1847, it was printed by Moses Spooner, who afterwards removed to Butman Block. From July 15 to Sept. 16, 1852, Rev. David Higgins was associated with Mr. Goodrich in the editorial management. March 10, 1853, Mr. Goodrich issued his valedictory, announcing the sale of the establishment to Rev. David Higgins & Rev. Phineas Crandall, who continued the paper a year or more under the name of "Temperance Agitator and Massachusetts Cataract," their office being in Butman Block.

Mr. Goodrich conducted the paper for more than ten years, with great ability, displaying very much newspaperial talent. Several columns each week were devoted to full reports of temperance meetings held in the "Upper Town Hall," that being the era of the great "Washingtonian movement" of which this paper was the especial organ and promoter.

Mr. Goodrich was a man of decided talents, possessed of strong literary tastes, and wrote with much elegance and exceedingly grammatical punctiliousness of style, though his sen-

tences were frequently so long as to provoke much criticism. He was a great inventor of new and expressive words, seldom writing an article without something original in this direction. Among his many eccentricities was the manner in which he attempted to enter into the "state of matrimony." Instead of the ordinary method of procedure by a selection from those he became acquainted with in practical life, he inserted an advertisement in Fowler & Wells' "Water Cure Journal," in New York, setting forth his want, his means and situation in life, and calling upon all marriageable young ladies to send in their proposals for the contract he desired to make, with a particular description of themselves, accompanied by their daguerreotypes. He described himself to them as "perfect in all his physiological functions and developments," and they were required to go into the minutest particulars in their own description of themselves. In response to this request, a bushel of daguerreotype pictures were received, but while the recipient was engaged making his selection from such a multitude of contestants for matrimonial honors, he was suddenly removed from all earthly felicities, by death, June 14, 1857, aged 50.

THE STATE SENTINEL.

The "STATE SENTINEL" was the name of a weekly democratic paper, of the same size as its cotemporaries in Worcester, started Jan. 1, 1844, by Granville Parker & William B. Maxwell, as the organ of the Van Buren or northern wing of the party, in opposition to the Palladium, the interests of which were supposed to be with the Calhoun or southern wing. The nomination of James K. Polk for the presidency at the succeeding national democratic convention, by the adoption of the two-thirds rule, (Van Buren having a majority in that convention,) induced the proprietors to sell out the paper to James M. Stone, then of Lowell, who subsequently conducted it. It was printed during the first five or six months by R. B. Hancock in the Healy-Burnside building, and after that in the same printing office with the Cataract and Waterfall in the Central Exchange. The Sentinel was continued for a year or so after the election, supporting "Polk and Dallas" but opposing the annexation of

Texas and kindred pro-slavery measures of the administration. The paper was afterwards united with the "Reformer," a temperance paper started by J. B. Ripley, and continued a while under the name of "Sentinel and Reformer," after which R. B. Hancock added the lists of other deceased papers thereto, and published a consolidated weekly paper for a short time under the expressive name of "Omnium Gatherum."

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN.

The "CHRISTIAN CITIZEN," commenced Jan. 1, 1844, by Elihu Burritt as editor and publisher, was devoted to the advocacy of religion, peace, anti-slavery, education and general information. It was continued seven years, the first year and a half it was printed by Church & Fiske and Church & Prentiss, then two years by Henry J. Howland, and after that in connection successively with the *ÆGIS* and *SPY* printing offices. During the last four years, T. W. Butterfield was associated with Mr. Burritt as publisher, and Julius L. Clarke, Thomas Drew and James B. Syme were successively the resident associate editors. The Citizen had at one time a circulation of over four thousand, in almost every quarter of the civilized world, but the paper in the end was not a financial success, Mr. Burritt being absent in Europe most of the time, and extensively engaged there in his lecturing enterprises. He did not therefore, and could not, pay the requisite personal attention to this business enterprise at home to ensure its continued success. Mr. Burritt was born in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1811, learned the trade of a blacksmith, and acquired such proficiency in the study of different languages, while working at his trade, as to have conferred upon him the cognomen of "The learned blacksmith," first bestowed upon him by Gov. Everett, by which title he has been known all over the world. He came to Worcester in 1838, and worked for some time in the blacksmithing department of the late William A. Wheeler's iron works on Thomas street, the occasion of his coming here, being that he might have the advantages of the Antiquarian Library, for the pursuit of his studies. Among those most instrumental in bringing him to public notice were Gov. Everett and William Lin-

coln. Mr. Burritt's fame soon spread, both as a lecturer and writer, and there was a great demand for his services as a lecturer, and for his writings. He gave the first lecture ever given before the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, Feb. 21, 1842, in the Town Hall, at that time the rival of Brinley Hall for public entertainments, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Burritt lectured during that winter sixty-eight times in different places, with great success, on scientific and moral subjects, astronomy, peace, natural philosophy, &c. His published translations and writings on various subjects would comprise a large number of volumes. After the starting of the *Citizen*, he devoted himself largely to the cause of peace and universal brotherhood, both in this country and in England, where he went in 1846, remaining several years. He was for some years resident consul at Birmingham. For nearly twenty years past he has resided in his native town.

The "LITERARY GEMINÆ," a monthly periodical of forty-eight pages, one half filled with the "choicest morceaux of French literature" in French, the other half being printed in English, was published by Elihu Burritt for one year from June, 1839.

THE GAZETTE.

The "WORCESTER COUNTY GAZETTE" was started Jan. 2, 1845, as an organ of the "Liberty Party" in politics, by Rev. R. B. Hubbard, for three years previous principal of the Latin Grammar or High School in the centre district, and the nominee of his party for Representative in Congress in the campaign of 1844. It was printed by Rev. Jonathan L. Estey for about six months, and after that until its discontinuance, Feb. 24, 1847, by J. L. Estey & D. C. Evans, in Charles Paine's block, corner of Main and Pleasant street. Estey & Evans were also the publishers after Aug. 6, 1845, Rev. R. B. Hubbard being the editor from the beginning.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

"The AMERICAN HERALD and WORCESTER RECORDER" was the name of a paper published in Worcester, one year and two months from Aug. 21, 1788, by Edward Eveleth Powers, print-



Elihu Burritt

er and bookseller. During the preceding seven years it had been printed in Boston under its first name "AMERICAN HERALD." It was devoted chiefly to agriculture.

"The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER" is the name of a paper commenced Jan. 7, 1800, and published by Nahum Mower, (brother of the late Ebenezer Mower,) and Daniel Greenleaf, (father of the late William Greenleaf,) until Oct. 7, following, from which time Daniel Greenleaf continued it to Jan. 1, 1802, when the list was transferred to the *Spr*, on which paper both had previously been employed as printers, and where they had learned their trade. It was printed in the same place where the *Ægis* was first printed.

Four numbers of a small sheet called the "Massachusetts Herald, or Worcester Journal," were printed on Saturday, Sept. 6, 13, 20 and 27, 1783, "by Isaiah Thomas at his office near the Court House."

The "WORCESTER MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL" was published by William Lincoln & Christopher C. Baldwin, in quarto form, for one year from June, 1825, comprising two volumes. The numbers comprising the first volume, were issued twice a month, and those of the second volume once a month. Besides selections of a general historical and biographical character, this publication contained brief histories of different towns in the county. Isaac Goodwin was among the principal contributors of historical matter.

The WORCESTER MAGAZINE, published by Wm. Campbell, the first news dealer of Worcester, and edited by J. Milton Thayer, student at law with Wm. Lincoln, Esq., now Gov. of Nebraska, was a pamphlet of 32 pages, started in Jan., 1843, and continuing only till July. It was edited with ability, had a corps of the best writers at home and abroad, but having no financial basis, it succumbed to the inevitable after a brief existence.

"THE WASP" is the name of a democratic campaign paper of small size, issued from the office of the "Worcester Palladium" for three months preceding the election in 1842.

The "WORCESTER TALISMAN," a literary and miscellaneous journal, consisting principally of selections, was published on successive Saturdays, during one year from April 5, 1828, on an octavo sheet, forming one volume, by Dorr & Howland, booksellers, and was continued to Oct. 15, 1829, in quarto form, by John Milton Earle, in connection with the *SPY*.

"THE HEART OF THE COMMONWEALTH" started in 1854, was a compact and pretty little weekly edited and published about a year by Pliny Earle, a son of the editor of the *SPY*. It was rather more than a boy's paper, and a little less than a man's—so men and boys were its patrons, and it enjoyed a good circulation.

The "BAY STATE PRESS," a Temperance paper, was started by Blake Bros. in 1869, but endured but a few weeks; The ANTHROPOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a monthly, was printed for a few months by J. F. Smith in 1868; and a cloud of boys' papers which we have no means of enumerating, make up the list of enterprises which have been undertaken during the last thirty years.

THE FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

There have been several newspapers in Worcester printed in French. The first one was "L'Idee Nouvelle," half in English and half in French, began in 1869, three pages published in Burlington, Vt., and the fourth page in Worcester, printed by Tyler & Seagrave, Mederic Lanctot, editor and publisher. It existed only three months. It was succeeded by "L'Etendard National," in October, the same year, also printed by Tyler & Seagrave, Ferd. Gagnon being editor and proprietor. This latter was published one year in Worcester, and afterwards in Montreal, illustrated, but dated from Worcester. Its circulation was 3000, and it existed till April, 1875.

"Le Foyer Canadien," Gagnon & Houde, editors and proprietors, was started March, 1873, and published here till October, 1874, since which it has been published in Montreal by Fred Houde.

"Le Travelleur," a sheet 26 by 37 inches, was begun in October, 1874, by Ferd. Gagnon, editor and proprietor, office in the Central Exchange, as was also that of "Le Foyer Canadien" while printed here. "Le Travelleur" is the most permanently established Franco-Canadien newspaper in the United States. It has a special edition for the State of Rhode Island, dated from Worcester, under the name of "Le Courrier Canadien."

THE DAILY PAPERS.

The DAILY SPY is noticed in conjunction with the Weekly with which it is connected. The cotemporary dailies, started independent of existing weeklies, and living for a longer or shorter period, are as follows:

THE DAILY TRANSCRIPT.

The first daily paper started in Worcester bore the name of the "DAILY TRANSCRIPT," of which the first number was printed June 23, 1845. This was published and edited by Julius L. Clarke, (now State Auditor,) Mr. Clarke having been for a short time previous connected with the "Christian Citizen." During the first six months, it was printed by Estey & Evans, and after that by Peter L. Cox in the Central Exchange. After Jan. 9, 1846, it was published by J. L. Clarke & J. H. Everett. July 10, following, J. H. Everett became sole proprietor and publisher, and after March 11, it was published by J. H. Everett & Co. at what was then No. 205 Main street (now No. 341.) During the latter portion of its existence, a weekly paper called the "Bay State Farmer and Mechanics' Ledger" was published in connection with this daily, and both were continued until May 1, 1847, when the subscription lists of both daily and weekly were purchased by John Milton Earle, and incorporated with the SPY. Mr. Earle continued this consolidated daily for a year under the name of the "Daily Transcript," and then changed the name back to "Daily SPY," June 24, 1848, at the beginning of the memorable political campaign of that year, the weekly paper in connection all the while bearing the same old historic name of "The Massachusetts SPY."

Mr. Clarke not long after started another daily paper called the "Worcester Daily Telegraph," printed by Cushing & Gerrish, successors of Peter L. Cox in the Central Exchange, which was continued for a brief period till the spring of 1849, and then another daily called the "Daily Tribune," was published for a short time by J. Addison Allen & Co.

THE SECOND DAILY TRANSCRIPT—AFTERWARDS EVENING
GAZETTE.

April 1, 1851, a paper called the "DAILY MORNING TRANSCRIPT," (having no connection with the "Daily Transcript" begun by Julius L. Clarke in 1845,) was started by J. Burrill & Co., publishers and proprietors, who had a periodical office at "No. 5 Merchants' Row," in the one-story block then in front of the "Worcester House." It was the first two-cent daily in Worcester, neutral in politics, and edited by Julius L. Clarke. May 22, 1851, the material, subscription list and good will were purchased by Silas Dinsmore, who continued the paper as publisher and proprietor from that date as an organ of the Whig party, with Mr. Clarke as editor, changing it to a cent paper, and altering the heading to "Daily Transcript." In 1854, Charles E. Stevens succeeded Mr. Clarke as editor for six months, followed by Edwin Bynner, John B. D. Coggsell, (now president of the senate,) and others. Mr. Dinsmore printed the paper at his present location, over his store. He sold it, April 1, 1855, including the "Weekly Transcript" published on Saturdays in connection with it, to William R. Hooper, who immediately conveyed it to Edward R. Fiske & Werden Reynolds. This firm published it one year, with Z. K. Pangborn as editor. The paper was then published by the "Worcester Transcript Company" as an organ of the "American Republican" party with Mr. Pangborn as editor, till Feb. 1, 1857, when William R. Hooper took it again uniting with its weekly the "National Ægis," and published the "Daily Transcript" and "Weekly Ægis and Transcript" at the former office of the Ægis in Butman Block, as Republican papers, till April 1, 1864, when he sold out his newspaper establishment to Caleb A. Wall. The latter edited and pub-

lished the "Daily Transcript" and Weekly "Ægis and Transcript" at the old quarters till Jan. 1, 1866, when he sold out to S. B. Bartholomew & Co., (Charles A. Chase being the Co.) They enlarged the daily, and changed the name to "Worcester Evening Gazette," and that of the weekly to "Ægis and Gazette," removing the office for a year to the Central Exchange, and then removing to the present quarters in Butman Block. Charles H. Doe & Charles H. Woodwell purchased the establishment, May 3, 1869, and since the death of Mr. Woodwell, Jan. 30, 1871, Charles H. Doe, Charles A. Chase, and Alexander F. Wadsworth have been the proprietors, under the firm of Charles H. Doe & Co., with Mr. Doe as managing editor and publisher. Preceding Mr. Doe, May 3, 1869, Chas. B. Thomas had been editor for two years, and for six months subsequent to the change of proprietorship, Jan. 1, 1866, German W. Foss, (twin brother of Samuel S. Foss of the Woonsocket Patriot,) was the editor. The "Transcript" became an evening paper, Dec. 11, 1859, and its successor, the "Evening Gazette," has established itself as a permanent institution among us. Its manager, Mr. Doe, now in his ninth year of service here, had had several years' previous experience in an editorial capacity on the "Boston Advertiser."

WORCESTER DAILY JOURNAL.

A paper called the "WORCESTER DAILY JOURNAL," was started Sept. 1, 1847, by James Hartwell Everett, previously of the "Transcript," as publisher, and A. W. Thayer as editor, office in Bowen's block, corner of Main and Mechanic street. After a hiatus of two weeks, the second number was issued Sept. 15, the office being then and afterwards at "Bancroft's auction-room" on the south corner of Main and Exchange streets. Jan. 1, 1848, the publishing firm was changed to J. H. Everett & Co., and the paper was discontinued May 22, 1848. It was neutral in politics, with anti-slavery and temperance leanings. This paper was started again, enlarged, Oct. 2, 1849, by J. H. Everett & S. V. Stone, as publishers and proprietors; Wm. Hunt, editor; and J. Addison Allen, printer. A semi-weekly and weekly were also started in connection with it, the weekly being called the "Bay State Farmer and Mechanics' Ledger," but all had only a brief existence, being discontinued Oct. 22.

WORCESTER DAILY JOURNAL.

Another paper called the "WORCESTER DAILY JOURNAL." (having no connection with the previous paper of similar name started in 1847,) was started Aug. 30, 1854, by Higgins, Nichols & Plaisted, in Charles Paine's block, corner of Main and Pleasant streets. Oct. 12, following, the firm was changed to Higgins & Plaisted, the editor being Rev. David Higgins. From Jan. 1, 1855, Dexter F. Parker, (afterwards State Senator,) managed the paper, as editor and publisher, in the interest of the "American Republican" or "Know Nothing" party, then just coming into power in the State. From April 3, 1855, it was published by Dexter F. Parker alone, as both editor and proprietor, at the same place, till its discontinuance, May 26, following.

DAILY BAY STATE.

The "DAILY BAY STATE" was started, Sept 1, 1856, and continued about a year and a half, as a democratic organ, printed by T. W. Caldwell, and edited by E. W. Lincoln, assisted by James E. Estabrook. The "Weekly Bay State," published in connection with it, was continued for nearly a year longer by T. W. Caldwell as publisher and printer. The office was in the brick building on the south corner of Main and Exchange streets, opposite the Bay State House, where the "Daily Times" was afterwards printed.

WORCESTER DAILY TIMES.

The "WORCESTER DAILY TIMES" was started July 23, 1860, as a democratic organ by Moses Bates, from Plymouth, as editor and proprietor, and T. W. Caldwell, printer, in connection with a weekly paper called the "Worcester County Democrat" issued on Saturdays, the office being on the south corner of Main and Exchange streets. This enterprise was continued until Feb. 21, 1861.

WORCESTER DAILY PRESS.

The last daily paper started in Worcester, was the "WORCESTER DAILY PRESS," a democratic organ, begun April 1, 1873, by

Edward R. Fiske & Co., in connection with the "Weekly Press," office in Crompton's block. Dec. 1, 1874, Mr. Fiske relinquished his interest in the establishment to his partner, John A. Spaulding, who continued the daily to June 30, 1877, from which date the weekly alone has been printed. There were both morning and evening editions of the daily a portion of the time.

EVENING BUDGET.

A lively little daily sheet called the "EVENING BUDGET," was printed for a short time during the summer of 1847, by Peter L. Cox in the south wing of the Central Exchange.

WORCESTER DAILY SUN.

The "WORCESTER DAILY SUN" should not be forgotten among the list of Worcester Dailies. It rose and set for the first and last time in a single day, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

VETERAN EDITORS.

Four individuals who have longest wielded the pen as skilled journalists in Worcester, are: Isaiah Thomas, John Milton Earle, John S. C. Knowlton, and John D. Baldwin. The successive services of three of these, upon one paper alone, the (SPY) cover nearly a century. The elder Thomas conducted the paper over a quarter of a century with an influence unequalled perhaps by any journalist of his time. While the son does not appear to have kept up the reputation of his father as a business man or editor, others well supplied the deficiency. During the period that Manning & Trumbull, the successors of Isaiah Thomas, Jr., had the SPY, Mr. Earle was a principal editorial contributor, and with other parties succeeded them in the proprietorship, his editorial connection with the SPY, comprising a period of nearly forty years. Among the editorial contributors previous to Mr. Earle, were William S. Andrews and John Davis, afterwards governor.

John Milton Earle, born of Quaker stock, and himself a life-long member of "Friends' Meeting," carried much of the

peculiarity of that sect into his editorial work. His paper was dated each week with Quaker precision, and agreeable to the Quaker formula; and though he conformed so far to common usage as to ignore the "plain language" in his editorials, yet Quaker-like he insisted on a just and fair statement of argument and fact on all occasions. He was especially self-reliant, forming his opinions, and reaching to conclusions for himself; and when once he had taken a position, it needed a vast shining of the "inner light" to alter or change his views. But then, men knew where to find him, and always on the right side of every moral issue before the public. He wrote with grace and elegance, born of native ability and the constant friction of weekly and daily duty. Much of his writings were in the vein of seriousness upon the weighty matters that moved the public mind. Seldom did he indulge in humor or playfulness, though he loved and enjoyed the sharp encounter of harmless wit. On one occasion only do we remember him as a writer of fiction. It was a little story of about a quarter of a column in length, entitled "Truth is strange, stranger than fiction"—the nub of which was, "I ADVERTISE." It went the rounds of the press forty years ago when it was written, and regularly every two or three years it comes up to view as it moves onward in its unceasing revolution. He wrote an easy, flowing, running hand, clear and distinct, indicating none of the tremulousness of age in his later years. Every letter stood out in its individuality, seemingly as self-reliant as the writer. His "copy" would have been unexceptionable, had it not been for what he supposed was an economical habit of his, of writing it upon scraps of waste paper, wrappers and margins of newspapers, old envelopes, anything at hand that had an inch or two of blank surface unused. A cotemporary, in alluding to this habit, in the notice given of his decease, says of him: "During his service as a member of the Legislature, he was in the habit of writing his leaders in the cars on the way to Worcester, at night, frequently pencilling his criticisms on public men and measures on the blank margin of the Boston JOURNAL. His penmanship was singularly clear and beautiful, and, although the reception of an entire Journal as the 'copy' for a leader was the subject of many jokes in the

composition room, the printer who drew the 'take' seldom had any difficulty in reading the manuscript."

Hon. John D. Baldwin, the senior partner, publishing the *SPY*, who is in his nineteenth year of service as the successor of Mr. Earle in the editorial management of the *SPY*, had previously had eleven years experience as a newspaper editor and manager, beginning with the "*Hartford (Conn.) Republican*" in 1848, subsequently of the "*Boston Daily Commonwealth*," then the leading organ of the Free Soil or the Republican party in the State, and afterwards of the "*Boston Evening Telegraph*," and other journals. Mr Baldwin was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and was representative in Congress from this district from 1863 to 1869.

Hon. John S. C. Knowlton, who wielded the editorial pen with uncommon ability and grace for over forty-one years, until his decease in 1871, was sole proprietor, during that whole period, of the paper started by himself, (the *Palladium*) which subsequently became merged in the *SPY*. He was a strong supporter of the coalition between the Democrats and the Free Soilers begun in 1850, mayor of Worcester in 1851 and 1852, State senator in 1853 and 1854, member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1853, and sheriff of the county for over fourteen years from January, 1857, to his decease, July 1, 1871. As an editor, however, he was best known to the interests and politics of the great public outside of Worcester. His articles were always fair in their representations of an opponent or an opposing measure, candid and clear in their exposition of his own views, and solid in their argumentative arrangement. He was judicious in his selections. His copy was the delight of the compositors, always prepared to a nicety as he wanted it to go in the paper. His manuscript was an old fashioned round hand, plain as print. If the compositor "followed copy" in word and punctuation, the proof never came back with "changes" and "alterations," those common excitements to grumbling and profanity in a printing office. His wit

was sharp and dry and to the point. We remember an instance which tickled the public amazingly at the time. He and the editor of the *SPY* were opposing candidates for the legislature, and of course he was defeated, as he knew, and everybody knew he would be, as parties stood in those days. Everybody was on tip-toe to see what he would say about the matter in the next *Palladium*—and everybody was on the broad grin, when they saw what he did say in about five lines. He made the announcement something like this, according to our best recollection, “The editor of the *SPY* has been elected to go to Boston this winter, and the editor of the *Palladium* has been elected to stay at home. *The people knew which they could spare best!*”

William Lincoln, the accomplished historian, as well as editor, whose pen, probably, did more for the old *Ægis* than that of any other one man, and Austin Denny of the *Yeoman*, were removed by death in the midst of their early careers—Mr. Denny at 35, and Mr. Lincoln at 42. The latter had outlined a plan of future literary effort, which would have required the full life time of an octogenarian to have executed, and would have been of untold benefit to those coming after him, in the result of his indefatigable historical researches. In 1837 and 1838, under the administration of Gov. Everett, he gathered and edited the journals of the Provincial Congresses, Committees of Safety, the several county conventions, etc., held during the years 1774 and 1775, comprising more than 800 pages—making an exceedingly valuable historical contribution to the history of the country. His “History of Worcester,” published in 1836, is but one of many of like character he would have probably given us on the subject, had he lived to carry out his designs. Mr. Lincoln had a fund of humor which honored every draft made upon it. Our older citizens remember with delight the series of reports made by him as chairman of the Committee on Swine of the Agricultural Society, from year to year, which, for raciness, satire and keenness of wit, have never been equalled anywhere by anybody. For once he consented to act as chairman of the swine committee at the New York State Fair at Albany, and his report was said by the papers

there "to be the great feature of the day." It is supposed he had a hand in the selection of the last committee with whom he acted in this capacity at the Worcester Fair, for though chosen from the extremes of the county they all bore the appropriate family name of "Bacon."

Gov. Bullock and Samuel F. Haven, Esq., each contributed valuable editorial services to the *Ægis* for many years.

Delano A. Goddard, for ten years past of the *Boston Advertiser*, was assistant editor of the *SPY* from 1859 to 1867, and J. Evarts Greene has been assistant editor from 1869 to the present time. The political character which has always been a marked feature of the *SPY*, necessitates a combination of editorial effort, in the management of both its news and political departments.

VETERAN PRINTERS.

We have mentioned in connection with the various publications that have issued from the Worcester press, the names of the individuals and firms that have been in business as master printers in the city and town. We append a more extended notice of some of them, with whom we have had an individual acquaintance within the last forty years, and who have occupied greater or less prominent positions in life; as also some notices of the veterans who are still working at the business in subordinate capacities.

DANIEL WARD, son of the late Artemas Ward, register of deeds, is the oldest printer in Worcester, or the one who earliest learned the trade, not being now in the service. He went as apprentice in the *SPY* office in 1821, after serving as clerk two years in the bookstore of George A. Trumbull, who kept the bookstore in the Oliver Fiske building before Clarendon Harris. Mr. Ward went from the *SPY* printing office in September, 1823, to that of the Massachusetts Yeoman, then just started by Austin Denny, where he worked several years till he went to West Brookfield, working in the latter place several years in the old printing office of Ebenezer Merriam till 1831. Among his fellow workmen in Mr. Merriam's office were the late Moses Spooner and Ephraim Ward Bartlett of Worcester, who learned their trade of Mr. Merriam, and came to Worcester about 1827. After traveling west and south a number of years, Mr. Ward returned to Worcester and worked several years at the printing business for H. J. Howland and others, and in 1845 entered upon his present duties as searcher of records and examiner of titles in the registry of deeds. Mr. Ward is great-grandson of the original settler, Daniel Ward, (see page 31.)

HENRY J. HOWLAND, after serving an apprenticeship for seven years to the printing business in Boston, came to Worcester, Oct. 26, 1831, and bought of the late Moses Spooner, then of the firm of Spooner & Church, his half of the printing office in "Goddard's Row," in which were printed the "Massachusetts Yeoman" and "Worcester County Republican," and a variety of job work, but the business not proving satisfactory, after a few months, he sold out to his brother, S. A. Howland, (of the firm of Dorr & Howland, booksellers,) and returned to Boston. In July, 1835, immediately after the completion of the railroad from Boston, Mr. Howland again came to Worcester, and set up a press with a small but select assortment of types, &c., in a wooden building located where "Piper's Block" now stands, and established the book and job printing business in which he continued over thirty years. He at first worked alone, but soon found helpers necessary, and after three months removed to a larger room in Goddard's Row," adjoining the room he formerly occupied. Here he was associated in business for a short time, in 1838, with the late Samuel H. Colton, and afterwards for about three years with Moses Spooner. About 1840, the office was removed to the Healy-Burnside Hall, an old building still standing in the rear of the store of A. L. Burbank, which had previously been occupied as a masonic hall, and for singing schools, dancing and other purposes. In 1856, the office was removed to the rooms now occupied by Geo. C. Whitney, and after three years, to the more convenient rooms then just vacated by the *Spr* printing and publishing office in Butman's row, where it still remains in operation, in the ownership of A. B. Adams.

During the first three years, Mr. Howland printed an edition of Lincoln's History of Worcester, and the catalogue of books in the American Antiquarian Society, with several smaller books and many pamphlets, and afterwards many volumes of law and historical works, for publishers at home and abroad, besides many publications on his own account, including the "Worcester Almanac, Directory and Business Advertiser," twenty-eight years from 1844 to 1871, and every variety of pamphlet and business printing. Besides these, he commenced in 1832, the "Family Visitor," a local religious weekly paper, which was continued for some months by Moses W. Grout. In July, 1838, the "Christian Reflector," a weekly Baptist Anti-Slavery paper, edited by Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor, and published by a board of managers, was commenced in his office, and printed for them for three years and a half, when it was removed to Boston, and afterwards united with the "Christian Watchman." For about eight months, in the absence of Mr. Grosvenor, the editorial charge of the Reflector was left with Mr. Howland. For eight years from 1849, the "Sunday School Gazette," edited at first by Rev. E. E. Hale, was printed once in two weeks by Mr. Howland for the Unitarian Sunday School Society. Elihu Burritt's "Christian Citizen" was printed by him for two years; and also the "Advocate of Peace," the monthly organ of the American Peace Society, edited by Mr. Burritt, for several years subsequent to 1847. Dr. Calvin Newton's "Medical Eclectic," afterwards the "Worcester Journal of Medicine," was printed at his office monthly several years, till after the death of Dr. Newton in 1853. Previous to the election in the fall of 1860, the "Worcester Republican," a campaign paper edited in the interest of Hon. Eli Thayer, by Thomas M. Lamb, was printed in this office weekly for eleven weeks.

In 1864, Mr. Howland sold his printing office and business to two of his employees, Messrs. Adams & Brown, (the first of whom still continues the business.) He is still to some extent engaged in the business, though not at present owning an office. Having finished his three score years, Mr. Howland shows no sign of decline in physical or intellectual vigor, but exhibits the strength and robust figure of his best days.

JAMES LAWRENCE ESTEY is the second oldest practical printer in the city. He learned his trade with Griffin & Morrill, printers and publishers of the *National Ægis*, beginning in March, 1829, when the office was in the old Fiske building. After finishing his time, he went to Lowell, where as a member of the firm of Dearborn & Estey, he published for a time the *Lowell Patriot*. He resided in New York City from 1834 to 1840. He returned to Worcester in 1840, taking a position in the *Spy* office. In 1855, he removed to Pawtucket, where he was engaged in the job printing and lithographic business as a partner in the firm of Pearce & Estey. He came back to Worcester in 1856, and was foreman for H. J. Howland until 1862, since which time he has been with Charles Hamilton in the job department of the *Palladium* office.

EDWARD R. FISKE commenced his trade in Worcester in October, 1837, with Mirick & Bartlett, on the "*Worcester Palladium*" and "*Worcester Republican*," the latter being afterwards merged in the "*Palladium*." Mr. Fiske formed a partnership with Samuel D. Church in May, 1841, under the firm of "*Church & Fiske*." They published of the "*Worcester Waterfall*," a temperance paper, afterwards burned in the fire of the "*Central Exchange*" in 1843. The "*Waterfall*" was then sold to Jesse W. Goodrich, publisher of "*The Cataract*." After the fire, Church & Fiske printed the *Palladium* for three years in the *Central Exchange*. Mr. Fiske was then engaged for a few months printing the *State Sentinel* with R. B. Hancock, and sold out to Peter L. Cox. He was afterwards connected with the *Spy* as book-keeper for some years.

Mr. Fiske began business as a book and job printer in November, 1851, in Flagg's block, and was burned out there in 1853. He bought the *Daily and Weekly Transcript* in April, 1855, with Werden Reynolds, and they published it one year, and then transferred it to Wm. R. Hooper. Mr. Fiske began the publication of the "*Worcester Daily Press*," April 1, 1873, in Crompton's block on Mechanic street, where he has been located since its erection in 1869, his location having been for several years previous on Foster street. Mr. Fiske relinquished his connection with the "*Press*" newspaper in Dec. 1874, transferring his interest therein to his previous partner, J. A. Spaulding.

MOSES SPOONER, who came here about 1827 from Brookfield, where he learned his trade of Ebenezer Merriam, was connected here for several years with different partners in the printing business, (as stated elsewhere,) after which he did the press work for the following newspapers, as a specialty, having his office from about 1841 in the basement of the Healy-Burnside Hall, afterwards on Pearl street, and lastly in Butman Block: *Daily and Weekly Spy*, *National Ægis*, *Christian Reflector*, *Christian Citizen*, *Cataract* and *Waterfall*, *Monthly Temperance Journal*, *Daily Journal*, *Daily Transcript* and *Weekly Ægis* and *Transcript*, *Evening Gazette* and *Weekly Ægis* and *Gazette*. Mr. Spooner died April 26, 1867, aged 63.

EPHRAIM WARD BARTLETT came here about 1827, from Brookfield, where he learned his trade of Ebenezer Merriam, and after working awhile on the "*Yeoman*," went into company with Charles A. Mirick, in the *Central Exchange*. He was the first regular letter-carrier or "*penny post*," in Worcester, remaining in the service from 1849 until the day of his death, April 13, 1872, aged 59.

ELIAS T. BEMIS came here in 1838, and learned his trade of Mirick & Bartlett in the *Central Exchange*. He has been foreman of the composing department of the *Spy* office since 1853.

REV. ALBERT TYLER, of the firm of Tyler & Seagrave, now proprietors of the Job and Book department of the old SPR office, where both partners learned their trade, is the fourth in age among the older printers in the city. He is a native of Smithfield, R. I.; was born in the "Thornton house" near Slatersville, where the first Quaker school in New England was kept for many years by the celebrated Edward Thornton; was educated at the Smithfield Academy under the instruction of Prof. James Bushee, (now of Worcester); was a seat-mate at this institution of Samuel S. Foss of the Woonsocket Patriot; worked at farming a season for Wm. O. Bartlett, Esq., now occupying the front rank among the leading lawyers of New York City, and by his recommendation found an opportunity to learn the printing business with John Milton Earle, the publisher of the Massachusetts SPR. He came to Worcester, the first day of December, 1838, on the top of the Providence stage. Here the amplest opportunity was afforded a boy of literary taste to gratify his desires in that direction—the newspapers of the day and the periodical literature of the time, with ample files of the best and standard magazines of the past thirty years were at his disposal after working hours. That he revelled among the good things thus accessible hardly needs to be stated here. Of course, he began to write. During his apprenticeship, the Worcester Magazine was commenced, edited by J. Milton Thayer, Esq., now governor of Nebraska. It was printed at the SPR office. The contributors to this publication were among the leading literary men of Worcester,—Dr. Hill, Dr. Smalley, Gov. Washburn, S. F. Haven, Esq., William Lincoln, Elihu Barritt and others. It seemed an act of temerity, but the printer's boy ventured one day to put a contribution for the magazine in the hands of the editor. He received it with an expression of countenance which plainly indicated his misgivings concerning its acceptance. Before the day was over, however, the contribution was put in the foreman's hands with orders to put it in type for the magazine—the editor remarking he "was never more surprised in his life at anything, than in reading the boy's article." This was not the last of his writing for the magazine. He contributed much anonymously to the papers here and in Boston, and seldom was it that an article failed to appear when thus contributed. We can remember a series of communications to the *Emancipator* (Boston) the organ of the Liberty party, in reply to a series of articles signed "Lex" in the SPR aimed at the motives and purposes of that party, which for terseness and vigor were so far models in their way as to be ascribed to the pens of quite a number of the prominent Liberty party leaders here,—nobody once thinking of the boy in the printing office, who quietly kept his own counsel.

In the meantime the boy was attentive to his business, and was rapidly advanced from the menial duties of the younger apprentices to the responsible work which had usually been allotted to the eldest in the office. Inheriting a good degree of mechanical talent, it was easy for him to do things requiring skill, which were difficult or beyond the ability of many other boys to do. Apprenticeship in those days always extended until the boy was 21 years of age—the compensation, board and \$30 for the first year, \$35 for the second, \$40 for the third, and so increasing until it reached \$50. Before the regular close of his apprenticeship, the boy was promoted to a foremanship in a new office by the liberality of his employer. During the excitement of the Clay campaign in 1844, there was an impromptu celebration of the 4th of July by the Whigs of Barre—and on the occasion the necessity for a new Whig paper for that section was discussed and resolved upon, and in two week's time 500 subscribers were obtained, the printing material purchased, help secured, and on the 26th, the first number of the Barre Patriot was issued with the name of Albert Tyler on the sheet as printer. The subscription rapidly went up to a circulation of 1500. Here he remained for five

years with Bryant & Hill, N. F. Bryant, Bryant & Aldrich and P. Emory Aldrich as the successive editors and publishers, between whom and their foreman the kindest relations always existed. They recognized his literary abilities, and when legal business pressed them they had no special anxiety concerning the paper or that the help would be idle for want of copy. While in Barre, young Tyler dabbled somewhat in wood-engraving, and without instruction made some very creditable pictures.

In 1849, he left Barre and returned to Worcester, purchasing the Palladium printing office in partnership with Charles Hamilton, but remaining a little more than two years in this connexion. After disposing of his interest in the printing office to his partner, he remained some six months in charge of the editorial and business department of the Palladium, during the service of Mr. Knowlton in the Senate and Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts. He then settled as pastor of the Universalist Society of Oxford, Mass., where he remained two years, the society then refusing to accept his resignation. He felt it his duty, however, to adhere to his determination of leaving. He was immediately settled over the society in Granby, Conn., where he remained for six years with one of the most united and active country parishes in his denomination. He left them at last contrary to their unanimous wishes, but circumstances compel men sometimes to a change, when their heads and their hearts are not in unison with the change. A little incident occurred during his pastorate here, which attests his printing house drill. The churches in Connecticut had an arrangement with one of the denominational papers for a column each week under the head of "Connecticut Department," the matter for which was to be furnished by the pastors, and to be under the general editorship of the State missionary. On one occasion the editor was speaking to one of the older clergymen of the help he got from the pastors, and said to him, "There's only one among my contributors whose copy I don't have to fix up in some way before I send it to the printers. Bro. Tyler of Granby always sends his, plainly written, properly capitalized and punctuated, and ready to be put into the hands of the compositor." The reply was, "I should think he might, he was educated in a printing office!"

From Granby Mr. Tyler went to Quincy, Mass., where he was pastor of the Universalist Society when the war broke out. The times unsettled everything, and unsettled him. He came back to Worcester, and in order to have something to do, bought, in connexion with Mr. Seagrave, the Job department of the old office, where he was an apprentice. Since then he has been here, these sixteen years—constant in business—preaching when opportunity offers—a minute man in his denomination. Need we say more. His work, is it not known, as he is known in all the region?

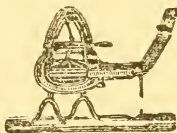
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, who came here from Canaan, N. H., about 1839, and went into partnership first with Charles A. Mirick, and afterwards with Joseph B. Ripley, was subsequently foreman in the Spy office from July 1, 1842, to July 1, 1850, acting also more or less as assistant editor for Mr. Earle during a portion of the time, and taking an active part in the "free soil" campaign of 1848 and 1849. After closing his connection with the Spy office, he went to California, where he spent many years, traveling extensively in that new country.

BENJAMIN J. DODGE came to the city about 1842, and became an apprentice to the printing business at H. J. Howland's recently started office in the Healy-Burnside house. He purchased the Palladium printing office in 1846 of Samuel D. Church, and sold out in 1849 to Tyler & Hamilton, since which time he has filled the position of foreman in the same office, under his successors and for Charles Hamilton, the present proprietor.

CHARLES HAMILTON, the late publisher of the *Palladium*, and still the proprietor of the printing office, received his first instructions in the art of type-setting at the office of the *Barre Gazette* published in his native town. He worked on the "*Omnium Gatherum*" for R. B. Hancock in 1845, and on the *Worcester Transcript* in the winter and spring of 1846. Afterwards he held for some time a compositor's situation in the *Boston Journal* office, from which place he came to Worcester in 1849, and associated himself with Albert Tyler under the business name of Tyler & Hamilton. This firm became the proprietors of the *Palladium* printing office. In 1851, he purchased Mr. Tyler's share of the concern, and since that time has, up to the present, most successfully pursued the even tenor of his business way.

THEODORE H. BARTLETT came to Worcester in 1843, learned the printer's trade of Church & Prentiss in the Central Exchange, on the *Palladium*, and worked several years on the *Cataract* and *Waterfall*, and *Temperance Journal*, was clerk in the Post Office from 1853 to 1872, and has since been employed in various capacities in the departments of the city government.

DANIEL SEAGRAVE came to Worcester in June, 1849, and learned the printer's trade at the *Spy* office. During the last years of his apprenticeship he acted as foreman of the composition-room of the "*Christian Citizen*," then printed at the same office. He was foreman of the book and job printing department of the *Spy* office until he purchased that department, in 1861, in company with Rev. Albert Tyler, with whom he is still in partnership, under the firm of Tyler & Seagrave, their office being in the same building with the *Spy*. They are the printers of this work.





ADDITIONAL GENEALOGIES.

CHAPTER XX.

THE CHAPIN FAMILY.

Benjamin Chapin, born in 1712, came to Worcester from Uxbridge before 1760, with his sons Benjamin, Jr., Eli and Thaddeus, and settled upon the original estate on the edge of Auburn, afterwards occupied by his son, Eli Chapin, on the west side of Pakachoag Hill, the old house being torn down many years ago. His son Thaddeus resided in the large square house still standing, north of the site of the other, where Thaddeus' son, the late Dea. Lewis Chapin, for a long time lived. Thaddeus married a daughter of Capt. Joshua Whitney, and Eli married a sister of Timothy Taft from Uxbridge, who resided upon the Wm. Goss place on Pakachoag hill. Of Eli and Thaddeus' sisters, Zilpah married Capt. Peter Slater, who at one time resided upon the place, (afterwards owned and occupied by Wm. Goss, senior,) and Eunice married Nathan White, who resided upon the estate north of the Dea. Lewis Chapin place, the old house, a very ancient one, still standing.

Benjamin Chapin, senior, died at the original Chapin homestead in Worcester, May 6, 1782, aged 70. His son, Benjamin, Jr., born Dec. 24, 1751, was one of Capt. Wm. Gates' company in Col. Jonathan Holman's regiment in the revolutionary war, and died in the service, Aug. 25, 1776.

Eli Chapin, born April 29, 1754, was one of Col. Timothy Bigelow's company of minute men who marched for Lexington, April 19, 1775, and afterwards of Capt. Jonas Hubbard's company. He had seven children: 1st, Polly, who married a Blake of Wrentham; 2d, Cynthia, married in 1801, Josiah

Rice, Jr., of Worcester, (son of the Josiah Rice mentioned on page 43, who married Elizabeth Trowbridge,) and after his death in 1814, aged 34, Cynthia married in 1819, Jonathan Flagg, and their daughter married Wm. C. Whiting of Worcester; 3d, Chloe, married a Watson of Leicester; 4th, Sally, married a Young of Worcester; 5th, Relief, married James Campbell of Worcester, now in his 88th year; 6th and 7th, Rufus and Taft Chapin, died young.

Thaddeus Chapin, born April 10, 1756, had seven children: 1st, Dr. Benjamin, born May 20, 1781, married Comfort Bancroft for his first wife, and a sister of Whipple W. Patch for his second wife, and had two children, Benjamin and Clark; 2d, Luther, born Oct. 5, 1783, had a son Luther Chapin, Jr., now of Ware, father of Capt. Charles S. Chapin of Worcester; 3d, Jemima Chapin, born July 12, 1785, married Wm. Coes of Worcester, a blacksmith, whose shop was that afterwards occupied by Samuel Boyden, and subsequently by Capt. Leonard Poole, on the south side of Mechanic street; 4th, Catherine, born March 17, 1787, married in Connecticut; 5th, Dorothy, born Nov. 4, 1789, married Wm. Trowbridge, now of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in his 88th year, son of Dea. Wm. Trowbridge of Worcester; 6th, Dea. Lewis Chapin, born May 27, 1792, died Nov. 25, 1874, and married Aschsah, daughter of Dea. Wm. Trowbridge; 7th, Leonard Chapin, born July 19, 1801.

Dr. Benjamin Chapin, who died in 1835, aged 54, resided in the large square house now on the east corner of Mechanic and Carlton streets which stood originally on the site of Dr. F. H. Kelley's block on the east corner of Front and Carlton streets.

William and Jemima (Chapin) Coes had a daughter Nancy, who married Joel Marble, one of the first principals of the Worcester Academy, who was father of Manton Marble, editor of the New York World. This William was uncle of the present Loring and Wm. W. Coes of Worcester, who are cousins.

The Chapin family in this country are descendants of Dea. Samuel Chapin, who came from England about 1635, with five children to Roxbury, and was one of the first settlers of Springfield in 1642. Two other children were born there. His fifth child, sergeant Josiah Chapin, (grandfather of the first Ben-

jamin Chapin of Worcester,) was one of the first settlers in Mendon about 1681, chairman of the board of selectmen for several years following, &c. He had a son Seth, and the latter had a son Seth, Jr., who was brother of the first Benjamin of Worcester. This Seth Chapin, Jr., of Mendon, had a son Moses, father of David, who was father of Elisha, of that part of old Mendon, now Upton, Elisha being father of Hon. Henry Chapin of Worcester. Moses S. Chapin of Worcester is son of Nathan Chapin of Upton, a brother of David Chapin above mentioned.

Timothy Taft, who came here from Uxbridge, and married a daughter of the first Benjamin Chapin, and resided upon the estate on Pakachoag hill for many years past of Marcus Barrett and A. W. Ward, had five children: 1st, Sullivan, married Sally Flagg, sister of Benjamin Flagg; 2d, Polly, married Peter Foster; 3d, Adolphus, married Polly Upham; 4th, David, married Azubah Elder; 5th, Joseph, married a daughter of Levi Adams.

Nathan White, (son of Peter White of Uxbridge,) was born there, June 10, 1755, and married Eunice, (daughter of the first Benjamin Chapin,) who was born Feb. 17, 1753. They settled on the estate next north of Thaddeus Chapin, in Worcester, and had eleven children: 1st, Sally, born Dec. 2, 1779, married Asa Ward, brother of the late Artemas Ward, register of deeds; 2d, Eunice, born Feb. 16, 1782, married Samuel Gates, brother of John Gates; 3d, Peter, born March 9, 1784, married Sally Harrington, sister of Samuel Harrington; 4th, Nancy, born May 22, 1786, married Samuel Harrington, town sexton and undertaker; 5th, Benjamin, born May 9, 1788, married Lydia Rice, daughter of Edward Rice, and great-great-granddaughter of the original Gershom Rice, (see page 42); 6th, Lois, born June 2, 1790, never married; Chloe, born May 25, 1792, married Bailey Clements; 7th, Luther, born Aug. 11, 1794, died July 9, 1872, (machinist of firm of White & Boyden,) married Julia Clark; 8th, Nathan, born Jan. 10, 1797, married Betsey Reed; 9th, Bezaleel, born July 5, 1788, married Nancy Whitney, and went west; 10th, Leonard, born March 29, 1805, married Emily Gates, and now resides in Clinton.

Capt. Peter and Zilpah (Chapin) Slater had : Peter, Jr., father of Luther Slater, now of Boston ; Samuel ; Andrew ; and Sarah, married a Howe, and afterwards a Parmenter. It was through the efforts of his daughter, Mrs. Parmenter, that the monument to the memory of Capt. Slater, one of the " Boston Tea Party " of Dec. 16, 1773, was erected in Hope Cemetery, July 4, 1870, with appropriate exercises, (see page 211.)

THE LOVELL FAMILY.

Alexander Lovell, one of the first settlers of Medfield in 1649, who married Lydia Albee, had six children, of whom the fourth, Alexander, Jr., born March 2, 1671, married Elizabeth. Of their seven children, the sixth, Jonathan Lovell, born Sept. 16, 1714, married Aug. 24, 1738, Mary Cheney of Medfield, and came to Worcester about 1739, and settled on Mount Carmel, now called Malden Hill,* in that portion of Worcester, then called Worcester North Part or Precinct, (afterwards Holden.) He was one of the petitioners to the General Court in 1740 for the setting off of this North Part of Worcester as a separate town, which was granted Jan. 9, 1741, and he was chosen constable at the first Holden town meeting, May 4, following, representative to the General Court in 1747, 1752, 1759 and 1760, assessor in 1747 and 1752, and town treasurer in 1759. His wife Mary died in 1755, and he afterwards married Rachel, widow of James How of Worcester. He had eleven children : Mary, Kesia, Jonathan, Jr., Eunice and Olive, born between 1740 and 1750 ; Dea. Asa, born Sept. 10, 1751, died in 1814, married Betty Raymond, and resided on North Malden Hill in West Boylston ; Amos, born July 13, 1753, died in 1833, married Mary Ball of Concord, and resided on the original homestead on Malden Hill, adjoining the estate of his brother Dea. Asa ; Lydia, born March 30, 1757 ; Nathan, born April 22, 1761 ; Samuel, born Oct. 1, 1762.

Jonathan Lovell, Jr., born Dec. 15, 1743, by his wife Mary, had eight children : Jonathan, 3d, born Oct. 1, 1769, settled in Jamestown, N. Y., and a son of his, Jonathan, 4th, now lives

* Malden Hill was set off to West Boylston, on the incorporation of the latter town in 1808.

in Oakham; Betsey, Mary, Eunice and Olive, born between 1772 and 1782; Joseph, born July 29, 1784, died 1860, captain, hotel-keeper, &c.; David, born Nov. 20, 1786, married Susan Bigelow; Cyrus, born Nov. 2, 1790, residing upon the estate of his father and grandfather, is now in his 87th year, the only survivor of four brothers and four sisters, the average of whose united ages was over four score.

In 1757, the first Jonathan Lovell purchased of the heirs of James How of Worcester the farm in the north-easterly part of Worcester, now owned and occupied by Cyrus Lovell, it having been owned and occupied by father, son and grandson for 120 years.

Capt. Joseph Lovell married Persis Bigelow, daughter of Dr. Amariah Bigelow, and granddaughter of Maj. Ezra Beaman of West Boylston, and had six children: Mary, died young; John T., married a daughter of Jonathan Knight; Ezra B., married Hannah Stone of Rutland; George, married a daughter of Col. Artemas Ward of Worcester; Joseph, married a daughter of Nathan Banister; Amariah B., married Susan M., daughter of Russell Garfield of Shrewsbury. Albert A. Lovell is son of Joseph Lovell, Jr., and Mrs. Luther H. Bigelow is daughter of Amariah B. Lovell. Capt. Joseph Lovell, senior, who then kept the hotel at Lincoln Square, was one of the military escort to Lafayette when he came into town in 1824, and furnished the horses with which the distinguished Frenchman rode into the village, on that occasion, with Gov. Lincoln.

Cyrus Lovell married a daughter of John Temple of West Boylston, and had: John Dana, married Eleanor Winch of Holden; Edwin H., married Lewellyn Hartwell of Princeton; Abby M., Cyrus A., and George A. Lovell, the two latter residing on the old homestead of their father and grandfather.

THE GREEN FAMILY.

Capt. Samuel Green, born in Malden, Oct. 5, 1670, was one of the first settlers of the town of Leicester, in 1717, moderator of the first town meetings held there, and first chairman of the board of selectmen, which and other prominent offices he held

for many years. He settled in Greenville, where he built the first dam and mill in the town, which was for thirty-three years from 1799 to 1832 owned and occupied by Caleb Wall from Smithfield, R. I., who erected scythe works on the premises, the original saw and grist mill privilege having been for twenty years past owned and occupied by Asa W. Clark. Capt. Green married Elizabeth, daughter of the brave and intrepid Lieut. Phinchas Upham of Worcester, (see page 102,) and their only son was Rev. Thomas Green, M. D., founder of the Baptist Church in Greenville, organized in 1736, the oldest Baptist Church in Worcester county. The residences of both father and son are still standing on their elevated sides near the meeting-house. This Dr. Thomas Green had seven children, of whom the fifth son, the first Dr. John Green of Worcester, was born in Leicester, Aug. 14, 1736, came to Worcester about 1757, and settled on the estate on Green Hill, where his great-grandchildren still reside. He married for his first wife, Mary Osgood, who died in 1761, and for his second wife, Mary Ruggles, daughter of Gen. Timothy Ruggles of Hardwick. Of his twelve children, ten were by his last wife, the oldest one of these ten being the second Dr. John Green, who was born on Green Hill, March 18, 1763, and married Nancy Barber, daughter of James Barber, and granddaughter of the original Robert Barber, (Scotch Presbyterian of 1718, see page 128,) who settled upon the Barber estate near Barber's Crossing in Northville.

Dr. John and Nancy (Barber) Green had eleven children, of whom the oldest, the late Dr. John Green, was born April 19, 1784, on the estate on Main street to the possession of which he succeeded from his father. The third and late Dr. John Green married Dolly Curtis, daughter of David and Susanna (Stone) Curtis, (see page 36,) but had no children. The other children of the second Dr. John and Nancy (Barber) Green were: Eunice, born April 29, 1786, married Leonard Burbank, (brother of Elijah Burbank,) paper manufacturer, parents of James L. and George G. Burbank of Worcester; Mary, born March 14, 1788, died Sept. 16, 1817; Nancy, born Aug. 28, 1790, married Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood of Worcester,

they being parents of Benjamin, Caroline and Dr. Frederick Heywood ; Samuel B., born April 11, 1797, died July 20, 1822 ; Frederick William, born Jan. 19, 1800, married Sarah Briggs of Columbia, S. C., and now resides there having had thirteen children ; James, born Dec. 23, 1802, married Elizabeth Swett of Dedham, they being parents of Dr. John Green, ophthalmologic surgeon of St. Louis, Mo., of Samuel Swett Green, librarian of the Worcester Free Public Library, and of James Green, attorney at law, in Worcester ; Meleilah Bourne, born July 26, 1806, married Mary Stone Ward, (daughter of the late Artemas Ward, register of deeds,) parents of Meletiah B. Green, Jr.; Elizabeth R., born Sept. 26, 1808, married Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood for his second wife, they being parents of John G. Heywood, and of Elizabeth, who married Harry Stone of East Greenwich, R. I., and of Nancy G., wife of Dr. Griswold of Sharon, Penn. The first one of the distinguished trio of successive physicians of the same name, in Worcester, Dr. John Green, died Oct. 29, 1799, aged 63, at the old homestead on Green Hill ; the second died Aug. 11, 1808, aged 45, at the brick Green mansion on Main street ; and the late Dr. John Green died Oct. 17, 1865, on the same spot, where he was born, aged 81. The first two left many descendants.

William Elijah Green, born Jan. 31, 1777, and died July 27, 1865, aged 88, was son of the first Dr. John Green, and succeeded to the possession of the old homestead of his father on Green Hill, comprising nearly 200 acres of land. He studied law with Judge Edward Bangs, and was in legal practice for many years with him and others. Of his eleven children, the oldest, (by his first wife, Abigail Nelson of Milford,) was William Nelson Green, judge of the Worcester Police Court from 1848 to 1868, who was born Feb. 23, 1804, and died Dec. 6, 1870. By his second wife, Lucy, daughter of Dea. Joseph Merriam of Grafton, he had Lucy M., born Nov. 12, 1810, for many years teacher in New York City. By his third wife, Lydia Plympton, he had Mary Ruggles, born June 29, 1814, formerly teacher in New York City with her sister, afterwards married Charles Keneudson, resides in Norwalk, Ct. ; Julia Elizabeth, born Feb. 2, 1816, many years private school teacher in Worces-

ter, resides on Green Hill ; John Plympton, born Jan. 19, 1819, physician, practised in New York City, went to China, and is now in Copiapo, Chili, South America ; Hon. Andrew Haswell Green, born Oct. 6, 1820, was attorney at law in New York City, in company with Samuel J. Tilden, president of the New York City board of Education, commissioner of the Central Park many years, and afterwards comptroller of the city, in practice in New York now, and residing alternately there and at Green Hill, Worcester ; Dr. Samuel Fiske Green, born Oct. 10, 1822, physician, practised a short time in Worcester, was then missionary physician of the American board in Ceylon, and is now residing on the old homestead, Green Hill, his wife being Margaret, daughter of Giles Williams, by whom he has several children ; Lydia Plympton, was born March 18, 1824, deceased several years since ; Oliver Bourne, born Jan. 1, 1826, civil engineer, married in 1855, Louisa Pomeroy of Stanstead, Canada east ; Martin, born April 24, 1828, civil engineer, married Mrs. Davison, resides on Green Hill, and has several children.

Judge Wm. Nelson Green, who married in 1839, Sarah Munroe (Ball) Staples, had a son, Wm. Nelson Green, Jr., born Jan. 10, 1843, who was Lieut. Col. of the 173d New York regiment, in the war of the rebellion, and died in the service. He had another son, Timothy Ruggles Green, born June 22, 1844.

Capt. Samuel Green's daughter Lydia married Abiathar Vinton, from Malden, they being parents of Abiathar Vinton, Jr., born in 1732, who settled in South Hadley, where his son, Hon. Samuel Finlay Vinton, for twenty-two years member of Congress from Ohio, was born in 1792.

After William Elijah Green's fourth marriage he became a member of the Universalist Society in Worcester, and united himself with the church of this society, of which his wife was a communicant. Mr. Green was at one time captain of the Worcester Light Infantry, being the third person who had filled that office, the first being Levi Thaxter, the second Enoch Flagg. The military organization is still in being.

Originally of Baptist stock, he was one of the original members of the first Baptist Society.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY.

Levi Lincoln, senior, born May 5, 1749, was third son of Enoch Lincoln of Hingham. He was first apprenticed to an ironsmith, but soon after entered Harvard University, where he graduated in 1772. After completing his law studies with Joseph Hawley of Northampton, he came to Worcester at the re-opening of the courts in December, 1775, when he was appointed clerk, resigning after one year's service in that capacity to take the position of Judge of Probate, which he held until 1781, at the same time declining an election to the Continental Congress, on account of the interference of official duties with his extensive professional business. Afterwards, besides filling other official positions, he was representative in the Seventh Congress, Attorney General of the United States from 1801 to 1805, Lieutenant Governor, and subsequently acting Governor of the Commonwealth in 1808. He was married, Nov. 25, 1781, to Martha, daughter of Daniel Waldo, senior, and of their children, Levi, Jr., judge, governor, representative in Congress, president of the Massachusetts Senate, speaker of the House of Representatives, mayor of Worcester, &c., was born Oct. 25, 1782, graduated at Harvard University in 1802, and married in 1807, Penelope Winslow, daughter of Wm. and Mary Sever, and grand-daughter of the last Judge John Chandler; Rebecca, married Hon. Rejoice Newton, their children being Capt. Levi Lincoln Newton and Mrs. John W. Wetherell; Daniel Waldo Lincoln, born March 2, 1784, was county attorney of Cumberland, Me., and died in Portland, April 17, 1815; Martha, born Oct. 19, 1785, married Hon. Leonard M. Parker of Shirley, they being parents of Mrs. Francis H. Kinnicutt and Mrs. Joseph Mason of Worcester; John Waldo Lincoln, born June 24, 1787, died Oct. 2, 1852, was senator, county commissioner, sheriff, etc.; Enoch Lincoln, born Dec. 28, 1788, died in Augusta, Me., Oct. 11, 1829, was representative in Congress from Maine for seven years from 1819 to 1826, and governor of that State three years to 1829; William Lincoln, the historian, born Sept. 26, 1802, died Oct. 5, 1843.

Levi and Martha (Sever) Lincoln had seven children: First, Levi, died Sept. 1, 1845, aged 35. Second, Wm. Sever Lincoln,

born Nov. 22, 1811 ; married Oct. 22, 1835, Elizabeth, daughter of George A. and Louisa C. Trumbull ; has had four children ; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1830 ; practiced law in Millbury, Mass., and in Alton, Ill., where he was city attorney ; then removed to Worcester, and occupied for a time the " mill farm " that was his great-grandfather's, (Judge John Chandler's, see page 72 at Quinsigamond Village) ; was Lieut. Colonel and afterwards Colonel of the 34th Massachusetts Regiment in the war of the rebellion, was wounded, taken prisoner and escaped, and afterwards in the service, and breveted Brigadier General for meritorious service ; has been city marshal, alderman, and occupied other positions of trust. Third, Daniel Waldo Lincoln, born Jan. 16, 1813 ; married Frances Fish, daughter of Francis T. Merrick, and has had four children ; graduated at Harvard University in 1832 ; has given great attention to horticultural pursuits ; was representative in the Legislature in 1846, mayor of Worcester in 1863 and 1864, has been vice-president of the Boston and Albany railroad since the consolidation in 1867, and filled other prominent offices. Fourth, Penelope, married Dr. C. T. Canfield of New Jersey, and has a daughter Penelope. Fifth, Capt. George Lincoln, killed at the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847, aged 30, while acting as adjutant general on the staff of General Wool ; married Nancy, daughter of Silvius and Nancy (M. DeVillers) Hoard, afterwards wife of Hon. Stephen Salisbury. Sixth, Anne Warren Lincoln, died July 24, 1846, aged 27. Seventh, Edward Winslow Lincoln, born December, 1820 ; graduated at Harvard University in 1839 ; has been twice married, the last time to Kate Von Weiver Marston of Bristol, R. I., daughter of Lieut. Col. Ward Marston of the United States marine service, and has had eight children ; was editor and proprietor of the *National Ægis* in 1847 and 1848, postmaster from 1849 to 1854, and has been many years Commissioner of Public Grounds and Secretary of the Worcester County Horticultural Society.

Dr. Abraham Lincoln, (see page 47,) who came here not long after his brother, Levi Lincoln, senior, married, January 7, 1787, Nancy, daughter of Col. Timothy Bigelow. (See p. 46.)

THE ALLEN FAMILY.

James Allen, merchant, of Boston, (grandfather of Rev. George Allen of Worcester,) married Mary, sister of Samuel Adams, and had five sons, James, William, Robert, Joseph and Samuel, (the two latter afterwards of Worcester,) all of whom were members of the Latin Grammar School of Boston under Master John Lovell, the most celebrated school-teacher of his time, and master of that school for over fifty years. These brothers had a younger sister Mary, who became the wife of Rev. Joseph Avery, minister of the old Congregational Church in Holden from 1774 to his death in 1824. Of these five brothers, one of whom was a graduate of Harvard College, the oldest, James, Jr., was in the class of 1754 with Gov. John Hancock; and Joseph and Samuel were afterwards of Worcester, the former becoming clerk of the courts, member of Congress, etc., and the latter county treasurer.

Hon. Joseph Allen, born Sept. 2, 1749, removed from Boston to Leicester, Nov. 17, 1771, after having served a regular mercantile apprenticeship in Mr. Bass' store, and subsequently kept a store on Leicester hill, near the site of the present Academy. Here he married Ann, daughter of Judge Thomas Steele, who died May 10, 1775. He married for his second wife Dorothy Kingsbury, daughter of Lemuel and Dorothy Kingsbury of East Hartford, Conn. While in Leicester, with Seth Washburn, the Henshaws, Dennys, etc., he was active in resisting the aggressive measures of the British government. On the reorganization of the government under the provincial authorities in 1776, he was appointed clerk of the courts for this county, and removed to Worcester, filling that position with remarkable fidelity for thirty-three years to 1810, when he was chosen representative in Congress, to succeed Hon. Jabez Upham of Brookfield, deceased. He was executive councillor from 1815 to 1818, and twice presidential elector. He was a member of the convention which framed the first State Constitution of 1780, with Gov. Levi Lincoln, senior, and Dea. David Bigelow; the first treasurer of Leicester Academy, from 1784 to 1819, preceding Hon. Abijah Bigelow; and the first president of the Worcester County Bible Society; be-

sides filling many other positions of honor and trust. He died Sept. 1, 1827, aged 78. He early received the distinguished confidence of his uncle, Samuel Adams, the revolutionary patriot.

Hon. Joseph Allen had seven sons and three daughters besides several who died in infancy, of whom the two oldest, Joseph and Thomas, by his first wife, were born in Leicester, and the others, by his last wife, in Worcester. The oldest, Joseph, Jr., graduated at Harvard in 1792, began practice as a lawyer in Worcester, afterwards in Warren and in Charlestown, N. H., and died in the latter place in 1806. Maj. Samuel Allen, born Nov. 22, 1789, and died Feb. 18, 1863, aged 73, married Maria A., sister of Judge Pliny Merriek, their daughter Frances M., is wife of Samuel F. Haven, Esq. Rev. George Allen, born Feb. 1, 1792, married Eliza (Allen) Pitkin of Enfield, Connecticut, and their son George, Jr., married Elizabeth Denny, daughter of late Rev. John Miles of Grafton. Rev. Mr. Allen was pastor in Shrewsbury from 1823 to 1839. Hon. Charles Allen, chief justice, member of Congress, senator, etc., born Aug. 9, 1797, married Eliza, daughter of Eleazer James, Esq., of Barre, their daughter Josephine, being wife of Henry C. Rice, Esq. Joseph and Dorothy Allen's daughter Ann married Robert M. Peck. Joseph Allen and his brother Samuel, their last wives, and four of Joseph's children were buried in the old Mechanic street Cemetery.

This family is a connection, genealogically, with that of Rev. Benjamin Allen, one of the earliest settlers here, in the southeast corner of the town, whose son Joseph, born Feb. 14, 1720, was the first person from Worcester on the Harvard College record of students. Capt. Samuel Adams, (father of the celebrated patriot of the revolution, and grandfather of Hon. Joseph Allen,) was a cousin of the father of President John Adams.

When Joseph Allen came here in 1776, he resided first in the house then just vacated by Attorney General James Putnam, corner of Main and Park streets. About 1780, he erected the dwelling on the north corner of Main and Thomas streets, which he sold to David Curtis in 1799, and then removed to the corner of Main and Pearl streets, (see page 260.)

Rev. George Allen, now in his 86th year, graduated at Yale College in 1813, studied theology with Rev. Dr. Andrew Yates in Union College, and was ordained minister in Shrewsbury, Nov. 19, 1823, a colleague with Rev. Dr. Joseph Sumner until his death, and then he became sole pastor, remaining so until 1839, after which he officiated for nearly twenty years as chaplain at the State Lunatic Hospital. It was a spirit allied to that of his distinguished kinsman, Samuel Adams, which prompted Rev. Mr. Allen to offer the celebrated resolution, quoted on page 287, which subsequently became the corner stone of political faith not merely of a party, through its conventions and presses, which endorsed that rallying cry "for free soil and free men,* for free speech and a free press, for a free land and a free world," but of the whole country, which established these noble principles.

Hon. Charles Allen, after completing his law studies with Hon. Samuel M. Burnside, was admitted to the bar in Worcester, in August, 1818, at the age of 21, and practiced in New Braintree till 1824, when he removed to Worcester, and was in partnership with Hon. John Davis till 1831. He was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1832; representative in the General Court in 1830, 1833, 1835, and 1840; senator in 1836 and 1837; judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1842 to 1844; declined an appointment to the Supreme Bench; was presidential elector in 1844; representative in Congress from 1849 to 1853; and chief justice of the Superior Court from 1858 un-

* When the reference to this matter, on page 287, was penned, the writer was not aware that the paternity of this noble resolution had ever been claimed for any other party. He would as soon have expected some modern D. D. to lay claim to the authorship of the "Sermon on the Mount." The writer of this book was sitting within a few feet of Mr. Allen when the latter arose near the close of that meeting, and offered his resolution, in the same words here printed, the words coming into his mind as he was hurrying across the Common on the way to the hall, which he entered just before the close of the speaking, having been detained by his duties at the hospital after nine o'clock. After the regular resolutions of the meeting had been reported and adopted, Rev. Mr. Allen offered his, from memory, and it was received with so much favor that he was requested to commit it to writing, which he did in exactly the same words, after which it was adopted with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and subsequently adopted by various meetings and conventions during that campaign, including the State Convention held the following week in the same hall; and the main sentiment of it was incorporated in the platform of the National Free Soil Convention held the following month of August at Buffalo, where Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams were made the standard bearers of these "free soil" principles, then specially endorsed by them, and since become incorporated in the national government.

til 1868. In 1842, Mr. Allen was appointed a member of the commission with Hon. Abbott Lawrence and Hon. John Mills, in behalf of Massachusetts in relation to the contemplated treaty of Washington respecting the North Eastern boundary of the United States, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1853, and of the National Peace Congress at Washington in the beginning of 1816. Judge Allen was the acknowledged head of the bar in this section of the Commonwealth.

Judge Allen was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia in 1848, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the presidency, and as a member of that body exhibited the spirit of his illustrious relative, Samuel Adams of revolutionary fame, in daring to stand up, almost solitary and alone, in defence of his convictions, against the most formidable odds.

The closing words of Judge Allen's speech, made in that body after the nomination of Gen. Taylor, against which he protested, and pronounced "The Whig party of the country here and this day dissolved," for its "surrender to the slave power," were as follows, in which he defeated the contemplated nomination of a distinguished statesman of Massachusetts for the vice-presidency, (Hon. Abbott Lawrence,) as the condition of her giving her vote to Gen Taylor :

"You have put one ounce too much upon the strong back of northern endurance. You have even presumed that the state which led on the first revolution for liberty, will now desert that cause for the miserable boon of the vice-presidency. Sir, *Massachusetts spurns the bribe!*"

Millard Fillmore of New York was then nominated for the vice-presidency by the convention, he receiving 115 votes to 109 for Mr. Lawrence.

Samuel Allen, senior, born at Boston in 1757, came to Worcester in 1776. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Honeywood of Leicester, (an Englishman by birth, and surgeon in the revolutionary army,) for his first wife, and a daughter of Gen. Timothy Newell of Sturbridge for his second wife. They left no children. Mr. Allen was the successor of Dea. Nathan Perry and the predecessor of Anthony Chase as county treasurer, from 1781 to his decease, Dec. 26, 1830, aged 73.

THE MOWER FAMILY.

Samuel, Thomas and Joanna Mower, brothers and sister, came from the west of England, probably Devonshire, about 1708 or 1710, and settled in Malden.

Samuel Mower, who married Elizabeth Sprague, Jan. 4, 1716, and died in Worcester in 1760, aged 70, had seven children, all born in Worcester except the first: 1, Elizabeth, who married first a Lynde, from Malden, and married, second, Jedediah Tucker of Shrewsbury for his second wife; 2, Abigail, married Jabez Sargent; 3, Capt. Samuel, Jr., born October, 1720, and married Comfort Larned of Oxford, daughter of the celebrated Gen. Ebenezer Larned of revolutionary fame; 4, Ephraim, born in 1723, married first Mary B. Wheeler of Worcester, and afterwards a Garfield; 5, John, born in 1724, married Hannah Moore of Worcester; 6, Lydia, born in 1726, married Henry Ward, son of Maj. Daniel Ward, (see page 31,) and afterwards married in 1779 James Trowbridge of Worcester for his second wife; 7, Jonathan, born in 1730, married Elizabeth Bemis of Spencer.

Capt. Samuel and Comfort (Larned) Mower had seven children: 1, Martha, married Samuel Watson of Brookfield; 2, Joanna, married Wm. Boyden of Auburn; 3, Lucy, married Israel Barret of Paxton; 4, Samuel, married Nancy Ann Leach of Worcester; 5, Henry, married Hannah Hale of Putney, Vt.; 6, Aaron, of whose marriage and death there is no record; 7, Ebenezer, born October 10, 1760, died February 14, 1761, married Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Curtis, the youngest of their eleven children, Eliza, being wife of Walter R. Bigelow of Worcester; and another daughter is widow of Thomas Nichols.

The first Ephraim Mower, who died in Leicester in 1790, aged 60, had the following children born in Worcester: 1, Timothy, born in 1745, removed to New York; 2, Maj. Ephraim, hotel keeper, &c., born in 1748, died Dec. 20, 1810, married Thankful Hersey of Leicester; 3, Thomas, born in 1750, married Anna Brown, parents of the late Capt. Ephraim Mower of Worcester.

Thomas Mower, who was ten years old when he moved from Worcester to Leicester with his father, removed back to Worcester in 1792, residing probably on or near the old Mower homestead west of Tatnuck near the Leicester line. He had : 1, James B., born in 1773, died in New York in 1832 ; 2, Capt. Ephraim, born June 6, 1778, died Jan. 19, 1865, married first, Nancy, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Lovell, and married second, Caroline Cutler, daughter of Gen. John Cutler of Brookfield, and had two children, Ephraim, Jr., and Caroline C. ; 3, Sarah born in 1780, died in 1855, married John Thayer ; 4, Huldah, born 1784, died in 1826 ; 5, Thomas G., born in 1790, died in New York, in 1853, was surgeon in the United States Army, and member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Samuel and Nancy Ann (Leach) Mower had eleven children : 1, Sarah, born in 1771, and died in 1801, married Maj. Charles Chandler, son of Judge John Chandler, (see page 76) ; 2, John ; 3, Samuel ; 4, Levi ; 5, Nahum, printer, publisher of the "Independent Gazetteer," &c., (see page 321) ; 6, Nancy ; 7, Mary ; 8, Nathaniel, latter, on the location, afterwards occupied by Daniel Waldo's "Granite Row" block of stores, was father of Gen. Joseph A. Mower, in the war of the rebellion, commanding at one time near New Orleans ; 9, Ebenezer ; 10, Lyman, died at Woodstock, Vt., in 1876 ; 11, Benjamin F.

THE UPHAM FAMILY.

Isaac Upham, (son of Phineas Upham, 3d, who married Tamsin Hill, noticed on page 102 as parents of Dr. Jabez Upham of Brookfield,) was father of Nathan Upham, born in Brookfield, July 13, 1750, who married Eleanor Gilbert of New Braintree, and died in 1828. This Nathan and Eleanor (Gilbert) Upham were parents of Pliny Upham, born in Brookfield, April 1, 1771, and died in 1849, who married Catherine Hastings, Dec. 30, 1802, they being parents of Dea. Joel W. Upham of Worcester, who was born in Brookfield, Oct. 24, 1803. The latter married for his first wife, May 4, 1831, Seraphine Howe, daughter of Dennis Howe of Shrewsbury, who died Oct. 29, 1839, aged 35, and he married, second, Nov. 3, 1840, Lydia

Wheeler of Holden. Their children are : Geo. D. Upham, born July 22, 1833, master mariner, Boston ; Henry P. Upham, born Jan. 26, 1837, banker, of St. Paul, Minn. ; and Emma E. Upham, born March 27, 1847.

THE BOYDEN FAMILY.

There was a John Boyden, lieutenant in the French war, who lived on Pakachoag Hill in that part of Worcester, now in Auburn, about 1740, on the estate afterwards owned and occupied by Judge Joseph Dorr and William Emerson. He had three sons, Samuel, Joseph and Darius. Samuel, whose estate was between those of the original Daniel Bigelow and Ephraim Curtis, Jr., on the eastern slope of Pakachoag Hill, (see page 44, and map,) was father of the present Joseph, Jubal and Lewis Boyden. These have an older brother Samuel, a blacksmith, now residing in Oxford, nearly 90 years of age, whose residence, while in Worcester, occupied the site of the present Universalist Church on Pleasant street, and whose shop, afterwards owned and occupied by Leonard Poole, occupied the site of Joseph Sauer's block on the south side of Mechanic street. He has a son, Samuel Boyden, Jr., deacon of the Congregational Church in Oxford. The first Samuel Boyden married Sarah Curtis, daughter of Samuel Curtis, senior, (see page 38.)

John Boyden of Worcester, formerly auctioneer, broker, &c., is son of John Boyden of Spencer, and grandson of Lieut. John Boyden of Holden, who held a lieutenant's commission, dated 1763, now in possession of his grandson. It is a singular coincidence that there should be at nearly the same time another Lieut. John Boyden, at the opposite extreme of the old town, on Pakachoag hill, above referred to. Lieut. John Boyden of Holden married Betsey Smith, daughter of Capt. David Smith of Holden.

Elbridge Boyden, for over thirty years, architect, in Worcester, is son of Amos Boyden, and grandson of Thomas Boyden of Sturbridge, the names of Amos, John and Thomas, being on the list of revolutionary soldiers from that town, corroborating the supposition that these are of the same family a few genera-

tions back with the preceding, it may be descendants of Thomas Boyden, joiner, from England, who settled in Watertown, and had by his wife Francis, a son Thomas, born Sept. 26, 1639, who married Martha Holden, and had a daughter Martha, born in 1667, and a son John Boyden, born Dec. 6, 1672, in Groton. This first Thomas of Watertown had also a daughter Mary, born Oct. 15, 1641; Rebecca, born Nov. 1, 1643; and Nathaniel, born in 1651. In 1650, the first Thomas removed to Groton, and returned back to Watertown in 1666. The Bordens of Fall River, including Hon. Nathaniel B. Borden, member of Congress, State Senator, etc., between 1830 and 1850, were undoubtedly of this family, the name having been slightly changed.

THE RICE FAMILY.

Hon. Wm. Whitney Rice, member of Congress from this district, is son of Rev. Benjamin and Lucy (Whitney) Rice, for several years pastor of the old Congregational Church at Winchendon Centre; grandson of Capt. Caleb and Sarah (Abbott) Rice of Brookfield; and great-grandson of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah (Upham) Rice of Brookfield. Capt. Benjamin Rice, (who was one of the "Boston Tea Party" of Dec. 16, 1773, with Capt. Peter Slater of Worcester, Gen. John Spurr of Charlton, and others,) was great-grandson of Edward Rice, the latter being the second son of the original Edmund Rice, and uncle of Jonas and Gershom Rice, first permanent settlers in Worcester. (See page 40.) Capt. Benjamin Rice's wife was a descendent of Lieut. Phinehas Upham, (alluded to on page 101.)

Hon. George M. Rice and the late George T. Rice of Worcester were cousins, grandsons of Tilly and Mary (Buckminster) Rice of Brookfield, great-grandsons of Obadiah and Esther (Merrick) Rice of Brookfield, and great-great-grandsons of Edward Rice of Sudbury and Marlborough, who was uncle of the first Jonas and Gershom of Worcester.

Henry C. Rice of Worcester, (whose wife is a daughter of the late Chief Justice Charles Allen,) is son of Oliver and Cynthia (Parker) Rice of Millbury; grandson of Daniel and Anna (Holbrook) Rice of Grafton; and great-great-great-grand-

son of Joseph Rice of Sudbury, sixth son of the original Edmund, and uncle of Jonas and Gershom of Worcester.

Charles W. Rice, for the last forty years watch-maker and jeweller in Worcester, is son of Elijah and Martha (Goddard) Rice of Shrewsbury, grandson of Elijah and Relief (Williams) Rice of Princeton, great-grandson of Elijah and Huldah (Keyes) Rice of Sudbury, and great-great-grandson of Elisha Rice, (brother of Jonas, Gershom, &c., see page 43,) who married Elizabeth Wheeler of Concord.

George F. Rice, for the last thirty years a resident of Worcester, whose wife was a daughter of the late William Hovey, is son of Loammi and Isabel (Fawcett) Rice of Westborough, and great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel Rice of Sudbury and Marlborough, who was the fifth son of the original Edmund Rice.

Benjamin P. Rice, for many years baker in Worcester, is great-great-grandson of Joshua Rice, spoken of on page 20.

The wives of Jonas Rice, and his brother James, original settlers, (see page 40,) were two sisters, respectively, Mary and Sarah Stone, daughters of Dea. Daniel and Mary (Moore) Stone of Sudbury, the latter being daughter of John and Elizabeth Moore of Sudbury. Dea. Daniel Stone was son of Dea. John Stone, (born in England about 1619, and died at Cambridge in 1683,) and his wife Anna. Dea. John was son of Dea. Gregory Stone, born in England about 1590, who came over with his son John, and died at Cambridge in 1636, and died there in 1672, aged 82.

Fanny Rice, daughter of George Keith Rice and Fanny (Harback) Rice of Sutton, afterwards of Charlton, married Elijah Spurr, son of Gen. John Spurr of Charlton, and father of Zephaniah, George R., and the late Elijah Spurr of Worcester. This George Keith Rice, (whose sister Lydia was wife of Hon. Jonas Sibley of Sutton, State Senator, member of Congress, etc.,) was son of Asahel and Mary (Brownell) Rice of Sutton, grandson of Noah and Hannah (Warren) Rice of Westborough, and great-grandson of Thomas Rice of Sudbury and Marlborough, the latter being brother of the original Jonas, Gershom, &c., of Worcester.

THE GODDARD FAMILY.

William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard came from London, and settled in Watertown in 1636, where he died in 1691. His son Edward, born in 1675, and died in 1754, married in 1697, Susanna Stone of Framingham, and they had Edward, Jr., born in 1698, and died in 1777, who married in 1722, Hepzibah Hapgood of Shrewsbury, where he settled as did also his brothers Simon and Benjamin. Edward, Jr. and Hepzibah had Daniel Goddard, born in 1734 and died in 1807, who married in 1756, Mary Willard, they being parents of Elder Luther Goddard, (see page 150,) born in 1762, who married Elizabeth Dakin.

Elder Luther and Elizabeth (Dakin) Goddard had in Shrewsbury: Perley, born Jan. 3, 1787, died in Worcester, May 25, 1842, married Sarah Crosby of Brookfield, they being parents of Samuel B. I. Goddard of Worcester; Martha, born July 1, 1789, married Elijah Rice, (see page 355,) they being parents of Charles W. and Emerson K. Rice, and of Elizabeth G. who married Peregrine B. Gilbert of Worcester; Dea. Daniel Goddard, born Feb. 11, 1796, married Sarah, daughter of Israel Whitney of Worcester, they being parents of Luther D. and Charles A. Goddard, and of Caroline E., widow of Rev. Amory Gale, of Sarah M. wife of Charles Ballard, and of Lucy N., first wife of the late Richard Fiske, all of Worcester; Levina, born June 28, 1798, married Leonard W. Stowell of Worcester.

Rev. David Goddard, minister of the old Congregational Church in Leicester from 1736 to his death in 1754, was a brother of the first Edward Goddard above mentioned, who died in Framingham in 1754.

Hon. Calvin Goddard, judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, member of Congress, and seventeen years mayor of Norwich, Conn., who died there in 1842, aged 74, was brother of Elder Luther Goddard, and uncle of Dea. Daniel Goddard of Worcester.

John Goddard, cordwainer, son of Benjamin and Martha (Palfrey) Goddard of Charlestown, and grandson of the original William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard, above mentioned, (see page 261,) married February 19th, 1734, Elizabeth

Frost, born in 1713, and they were parents of Stephen Goddard, wheelwright, of Cambridge, who married in 1769, Mary Goddard, born in 1744, daughter of Rev. David Goddard of Leicester. This Stephen and Mary Goddard of Cambridge were parents of the Stephen and Benjamin Goddard who came to Worcester in 1806, and the latter had a brother Isaac, who was father of Augustus N., John, and Wm. E. Goddard of Worcester, born respectively in 1811, 1816, and 1819, of whom John is now living here. Benjamin Goddard, who married in 1808 Persis Fullerton, had two sons, Benjamin, Jr., born in 1809, and Wm. A., born in 1814.

Dea. Daniel Goddard came to Worcester from Shrewsbury in April, 1817, and opened a jewelry store, which he kept for nearly fifty years, most of the time in company successively with his father, (Elder Luther Goddard,) his brother Perley, and his son Luther D. His brother Perley came here in 1825, and Perley and Daniel Goddard built one half of "Goddard's Row" in 1823, and the other half in 1828, on the east side of Main street between Thomas and School streets, it being the first brick block for stores erected in Worcester, and in front of it was laid the first brick sidewalk in Worcester in 1828. Among the first apprentices of Dea. Daniel Goddard was the late Dea. Benjamin Goddard, jeweller, whose grandfather, Dea. Benjamin Goddard of Shrewsbury, was cousin of Dea. Daniel Goddard's grandfather, Daniel, both the present Dea. Daniel and the late Dea. Benjamin of Worcester being great-great-grandsons of the Edward Goddard, first, above mentioned, who married Susanna Stone of Framingham, and died in 1754. Lydia Goddard, born in 1791, (daughter of the Dea. Benjamin Goddard of Shrewsbury above mentioned, who died in 1834, aged 92,) was wife of the late Levi Howe, the well known blacksmith, formerly of Worcester, whose daughter is wife of Dea. S. N. Story of Worcester.

The late Benjamin Goddard, machinist and wire-drawer, of Worcester, father of Henry, Dorrance S., and Delano A. Goddard, was son of Samuel and Catherine Goddard of Royalston, grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Kidder) Goddard of Grafton, great-grandson of Benjamin and Martha (Palfrey) Goddard of

Charlestown, and great-great-grandson of the original William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard, above mentioned, so their connection with the families previously mentioned, may be easily traced.

Lucius P., Sextus P., Joseph B., Emily L., Lucy L., and Theresa Goddard were children of Rev. Joseph B. and Lucy (Lincoln) Goddard of Petersham. Rev. Charles Grosvenor, settled at Hartland, Conn., Dea. D. B. Goddard and Wm. P. Goddard of Worcester, and J. Henry Goddard of Barre, brothers, are sons of Ashbel and Elizabeth S. (Grosvenor) Goddard of Petersham, grandsons of Joel and Anna Goddard of Petersham, great-grandchildren of Deputy Sheriff Robert and Elizabeth Goddard of Petersham, and great-great-grandchildren of Edward and Hepzibah (Hapgood) Goddard of Shrewsbury, the latter being the great-grandparents of Dea. Daniel Goddard of Worcester.

The original William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard's son Joseph, born in London in 1755, who married Deborah Treadwell, had a son Robert, born in Brookline, Mass., in 1694. This Robert settled in that part of old Sutton, now Millbury, and married Mehitable Spring, by whom he had Elisha, Mehitable, Mary and Robert Spring. This Mehitable Spring, born March 7, 1721, was the wife of Nathaniel Moore, Jr., referred to on page 41, and having no children, they adopted Benjamin Heywood, (afterwards judge, etc., father of the late Dr. Benjamin F. Heywood of Worcester, see page 31,) and also adopted Mehitable Goddard, daughter of Mrs. Moore's brother, Elisha Goddard of Sutton. Judge Benjamin Heywood afterwards married this Mehitable Goddard, and resided on the old family estate on Heywood street, east of the residence of the first Jonas Rice. Joseph and Deborah (Treadwell) Goddard's son John, born in Brookline in 1699, married Hannah (Jennison) Stone, had three sons and one daughter, and removed to Worcester in 1745 with his son Samuel, the latter then thirteen years old, and settled on the old Goddard estate just below the Tatman estate on Greenwood street between Quinsigamond Village and Millbury. This Samuel Goddard, who died June 12, 1803, married Abigail King, and had three sons and nine

daughters, of whom Joseph, born April 3, 1781, married Rebecca Newton, and resided on the paternal estate on Greenwood street in Worcester, below Quinsigamond Village. Samuel Goddard's sister Hannah, born July 28, 1736, who came to Worcester with her brother in 1745, married Abel Heywood, (see page 30,) and had Abel, Jr., Daniel and Hannah Heywood. After Abel, senior's death, his widow Hannah married Asa Ward, and had Asa, Artemas, (register of deeds,) and Olivia Ward.

THE TUCKER FAMILY.

Robert Tucker, who came from the west of England, about 1635, and settled in Milton, where his residence (in which he died in 1682, aged 80,) is still standing, had a son Benjamin, who had a son Ebenezer, and the latter had a son Jedediah, who settled in Shrewsbury about 1755 with his wife Joanna, and several children, of whom Daniel married March 11, 1777, Rachel, daughter of Samuel Noyes of Shrewsbury, and had Capt. Erastus Tucker, now of Worcester, born Oct. 13, 1793, who married in 1819 Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Gates of Worcester, and sister of Levi Gates. Capt. Tucker, originally a carpenter by trade, first came to Worcester from Shrewsbury in 1813, and worked on the first Baptist meeting-house, and the Baptist parsonage, then being erected, (see page 156.) Capt. Tucker, still hale and active in his 84th year, has a brother, Eddy Tucker, born Sept. 27, 1787, now nearly 90, residing on the old Noyes homestead in Shrewsbury.

Capt. Erastus Tucker has two sons: Erastus N., now of Chicago, who succeeded Clarendon Harris as bookseller in Worcester; and Nathaniel G., plumber, of Worcester, whose wife is daughter of the late William D. Fenno, jeweller, and great-great-granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Stearns, who kept the old "King's Arms" tavern, (see page 58.)

Joseph Tucker, born in Milton in 1786, son of the above named Benjamin, (and grandson of the original Robert,) settled in Pomfret, Conn., and had a son Joseph, Jr., who died at the siege of Louisburg, June 13, 1745. The latter was father of Ephraim Tucker, born in Pomfret, May 1, 1745, and the

latter was father of Calvin Tucker, born March 15, 1780, who removed from Pomfret, Conn., to that part of Oxford, now Webster, where his son, Ephraim Tucker, for many years past of Worcester, was born in 1821. The latter, who married Laurette Culver of Lyme, N. H., has four children: Ephraim, Jr., born in 1852; Elmer G., in 1854; Albert L., in 1861; and Nellie Maria, in 1866.

Benjamin Tucker, who died in Worcester in 1806, aged 73, (father of Enos Tucker, they being among the original members of the First Baptist Church, see pages 155 and 209,) was son of Benjamin and Mary Tucker, among the earliest settlers in Leicester. They were undoubtedly descendants of the Robert Tucker above mentioned, though the connection has not been traced.

THE EATON FAMILY.

Thomas Eaton, born May 25, 1739, who came to Worcester from Sudbury, and married Susan, daughter of Adonijah Rice, (see page 41,) settled first in Holden, and then in the north part of Worcester, on Burncoat street, on the Kingsbury farm, just above the Walter Bigelow farm, and afterwards on Holden street, on the Wheeler farm, near the north end of North Pond. He died Aug. 25, 1783, and his wife died Oct. 25, 1773. They had six sons and two daughters, all born in Worcester, as follows: 1st, Alpheus, born Oct. 10, 1764, shoemaker, resided on the southwest corner of Main and Austin streets, (see page 261,) father of Alpheus Eaton, Jr., and of Capt. Thomas B. Eaton, town sexton; 2d, Wm. Eaton, county commissioner, senator, etc., born Sept. 10, 1766, (see page 258) married first Anna Gates, daughter of Capt. Wm. Gates, and married second Hannah Chadwick, daughter of David Chadwick, Wm. Eaton, 3d, son of Wm. Eaton, Jr., now residing on the old homestead of his great-grandfather Gates on the corner of Plantation street and the Bloomingdale road, while the first William Eaton's daughter Sally occupies her father's old homestead on Main street, (see page 285); 3d, Sally, born Jan. 1, 1769; 4th, Polly, born May 28, 1771; 5th, Amherst, born April 10, 1773, married first a Wise, and second a Mann of Hardwick, resided awhile on Mechanic street, and then went to

Boston, where he kept the famous "Concert Hall Coffee House" on the corner of Court and Hanover streets many years, afterwards kept by Peter B. Brigham, his son Amherst Eaton, Jr., residing on his father's estate in Worcester on Mechanic street; 6th, Thomas Eaton, Jr., born Oct. 21, 1776, went west; 7th, Russell Eaton, born March 1, 1779, lived in Holden; 8th, Nathaniel, hotel-keeper, &c., (see page 50,) born Dec. 21, 1781, married Mary, daughter of Capt. Simeon Duncan, they being parents of Mrs. Albert Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Walker, Mrs. Augustus Tucker, and of Frederick, Francis W., Charles, James, and Nathaniel Eaton, Jr., the wife of the latter being a daughter of John Foxcroft.

There was a Jonas Eaton, (probably of the same family with the above a few generations back,) who came from South Reading, and settled on Pakachoag hill in Auburn about 1785, on the estate now owned and occupied by his grandsons, Thomas S. and Joseph P. Eaton. The estate previously belonged to Thomas Nichols, one of the early settlers there, it being south of the original Gershom Rice place. The original house stood on the east side of the road, the main part of that in which Thomas S. Eaton now lives being built by his grandfather soon after he came here. Jonas Eaton had two sons, William and Thomas, of whom William remained on the old homestead, and Thomas built the house in which his son Joseph P. Eaton now lives. Another son of Thomas, Daniel T. Eaton, lives in Auburn Centre.

A. M. Eaton, grocer, of Worcester, is son of Marson Eaton, who came to Worcester in 1835, the latter being son of Marson Eaton of Pelham. The father of the latter came from Lancashire, England.

How near any of the above families may be traced to the Joshua and Samuel Eaton here in 1742, remains to be seen.

THE HARRINGTON FAMILY.

Robert Harrington of Watertown, (selectman fifteen years,) who died there, May 17, 1707, married Susanna George, and had thirteen children, of whom Edward, born March 2, 1669, was married and had nine children, born in Watertown,

the youngest son of the latter being Francis Harrington, born June 11, 1709, and died July 18, 1793, who married Nov. 16, 1736, Prudence Stearns, and removed to Grafton, and afterwards to Worcester; being here as early as 1740. He settled on the old Harrington homestead on what is now called "Harrington Court," near the corner of Plantation street and the Bloomingdale road. He was father of Nathaniel Harrington, the latter being father of the late Francis Harrington, who was father of the present Francis Harrington. Nathaniel had also a son Jonathan, and the latter a son Benjamin; the present Benjamin F. and H. A. Harrington being sons of Benjamin.

THE STOWELL FAMILY.

In addition to what is stated on page 53 of the descendants of Cornelius Stowell, his daughter Mary married John Adams of Boston; and his granddaughter Eliza, daughter of Peter Stowell, married Thomas Howe, of Worcester, father of George S. and Albert J. Howe, wholesale druggists. The latter's sister Eliza married Wm. A. Smith, and their sister Mary married Wm. A. Noyes, of the former firm of Noyes & Long of Worcester.

OTHER FAMILIES.

James Trowbridge, born in 1717, (son of Dea. William and Sarah Ward Trowbridge of Newton,) married in 1740 Jerusha Park, and settled in Worcester in what is now Trowbridgeville, where his son, Dea. William Trowbridge, grandfather of Wm. T., Francis T., and Alpheus M. Merrifield, (see page 43,) afterwards lived. This James was cousin of Judge Edmund Trowbridge, James and Edmund being grandsons of Dea. James Trowbridge born in Dorchester in 1736, and great-grandsons of the original Thomas Trowbridge from Taunton, Somersetshire, England, in 1734, ancestor of all of that name in this country.

Timothy Merrifield, who married a cousin of Commodore O. H. Perry, came from Sherborn to Worcester about 1780, and resided in the last house towards West Boylston on the old Holden and Shrewsbury turnpike. He died in 1806. He was

father of the late Dea. Alpheus Merrifield, who married Mary, daughter of Dea. Wm. Trowbridge, (see page 43,) and was father of William T., Alpheus M., and Francis T. Merrifield of Worcester.

Cornelius Waldo, (grandfather of the last Daniel Waldo,) was one of the most extensive land owners in Worcester for several years after the first organization of the town. He had a store here as late as 1740. He had three sons, John, Samuel and Joseph, extensive landed proprietors previous to the revolution, but they do not appear to have resided here long. Another brother of the latter, the first Daniel Waldo, who came here in 1782, invested but little in real estate, though he was one of the two wealthiest citizens of his time in the town, his tax amounting in 1789 to nearly twenty pounds sterling, and that of the elder Stephen Salisbury to nearly eighteen pounds; the next highest taxes at that being those of the elder Levi Lincoln, a little over seven pounds; Nathan Patch, a little over six and a half pounds; John Nazro, a little over six and a quarter pounds; Isaiah Thomas, a little over five and a half pounds; Clark Chandler, five and one-third pounds; and Charles and Samuel Chandler together, five and one-half pounds. Martha Salisbury, (a sister of the elder Stephen,) was taxed four and a quarter pounds; and Daniel Waldo, Jr., a little over three and a half pounds. The total tax of the town was then about four hundred pounds sterling, there being about four hundred resident tax payers.

Gov. John Hancock, who succeeded to the possession of vast landed estates in the northern section of the town from his father, Thomas Hancock, who died in 1764, continued to hold a large portion of them until his own decease in 1793. As late as 1800, his heirs were taxed for 143 acres, a mile or two north of Lincoln Square. When the elder Stephen Salisbury came here in 1767, he purchased of Gov. Hancock the main portion of his farm, northwest of Lincoln Square, now in possession of his son. A portion of the Salisbury estate, just north of Lincoln Square, was purchased of Joseph Waldo, and some of that west of Lincoln Square previously belonged to Luke

Brown and Isaiah Thomas. Judge William Jennison, who came here as early as 1725, originally owned nearly a thousand acres west and east of Lincoln Square, (see page 56.)

The late Gen. George H. Ward, who died in the service of his country in the late war of the rebellion, in which he achieved a noble record, losing a leg at Ball's Bluff, and his life at Gettysburg, was son of Col. Artemas Ward, 2d, and great-great-grandson of Major Daniel Ward, (alluded to on pages 21 and 31,) the latter being son of the original settler, Obadiah Ward, whose brother William Ward was grandfather of Maj. Gen. Artemas Ward of revolutionary fame. This ancestor Obadiah Ward was son of William and Hannah Ward of Marlboro', and grandson of the original William and Elizabeth Ward, who came from England, and settled in Sudbury in 1674. The late Gen. George H. Ward, who married Emily E., daughter of Dea. Wm. Mayo, left two sons, George W. and Robert L. Ward. His brother, Henry C. Ward, was with him in the service, as lieutenant, and now holds a captain's commission in the United States army.

Col. Ebenezer Lovell, of revolutionary fame, who came to Worcester before 1775, settled on the estate on May and Lovell streets, afterwards owned and occupied successively by Enoch P. Rice and James R. Pierce. His farm comprised some two hundred acres of land on both sides of Mill Brook. His daughter Nancy was the first wife of the late Capt. Ephraim Mower. Another daughter was wife of Capt. Lewis Barnard, they being parents of the present Lewis Barnard, and of the late Gen. Ebenezer L. and Capt. John Barnard. The connection of Col. Lovell with the Lovell family alluded to elsewhere, has not been traced.

Capt. Thomas Cowdin, (whose daughter was wife of Dr. Thaddeus Maccarty,) came here about 1741, after having learned the blacksmith's trade in Marlboro', and had a blacksmith shop in the rear of Main street, between School and Thomas streets, it being the same shop afterwards owned and occupied by David Curtis, grandfather of George William Curtis, Capt. Cowdin having removed to Fitchburg.

James Barber, father and son, resided on the estate on Brooks street, near the corner of Burncoat street, afterwards owned and occupied by Isaac Lamb. The first James Barber, who was son of the original Robert Barber, was father of the second Dr. John Green's wife. Joseph Barber, brother of the first James, resided on the original Barber homestead in Northville, now owned and occupied by his grandson, William T. Barber.

Gen. William Greenleaf, from Lancaster, sheriff of the county from 1778 to 1788, married Sally Quincy, cousin of Josiah Quincy, and sister of Mrs. Gov. John Hancock. Their son Daniel Greenleaf, born Oct. 9, 1778, married Mary, daughter of Dea. John Chamberlain of Worcester, and had William, John C., and Dolly Ann Greenleaf, the latter now the widow of James H. Jerauld.

Jeffrey Hemenway, son of Ebenezer and Hepzibah (Crossman) Hemenway, who came to Worcester from Framingham in 1778, settled on May street, on the estate he then purchased of Col. Ebenezer Lovell, now owned and occupied by his daughter Hannah Hemenway. The present Ebenezer Hemenway is a son of Jeffrey, who died in 1819, aged 80.

There have been three generations of the name Thomas Drury, Thomas Baird, Jonathan Stone, and Benjamin Wiser, in Auburn, beginning over one hundred years ago, each of the three residing on the same ancestral homestead, respectively, as indicated on the map, on the territory belonging to Worcester previous to 1778. The first Thomas Baird was brother of the Daniel Baird, (sometimes spelled Beard,) who first kept the old Baird tavern on the road from Worcester to Grafton. Capt. Simeon Duncan, second one of three generations of that name, lived in Auburn as long ago as 1780 on the place now owned and occupied by Joseph S. Clark. His sons resided elsewhere in Worcester.*

* The Drurys lived on the estate now owned and occupied by Rev. Elnathan Davis; the Wisers on the estate now owned and occupied by J. F. Beane; the Stones on the estate now owned and occupied by Emery Stone; and the Bairds on the estate afterwards owned and occupied by Dea. Swan Knowlton, now of Worcester.

FRAGMENTARY GATHERINGS.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE OLD WORCESTER FIRE SOCIETY.

The "Worcester Fire Society" was organized Jan. 21, 1793, with the following original twenty-two members :

Joseph Allen, John Nazro, Leonard Worcester, Nathaniel Paine, Samuel Chandler, Ezra Waldo Weld, Dr. John Green, Samuel Braser, Thomas Payson, Edward Bangs, Dr. Elijah Dix, William Sever, Theophilus Wheeler, Dr. Oliver Fiske, John Paine, Samuel Allen, Stephen Salisbury, Charles Chandler, John Stanton, Dr. Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Waldo, Jr., and Isaiah Thomas.

April 1, 1793, the following additional members were admitted :

Capt. Samuel Bridge, Maj. Ephraim Mower, Col. Daniel Clapp, and Col. Samuel Flagg.

In subsequent years, new members were admitted as follows :

Thomas Chandler, Gardner L. Chandler, Wm. Caldwell, and Dr. William Paine, in 1794 ; and Joseph Allen, Jr., in 1795 ; Isaiah Thomas, Jr., in 1796 ; George Merriam, and James Wilson, in 1797 ; and Levi Lincoln, in 1806.

The members added in subsequent years have been from among the leading citizens of the town and city. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, admitted in 1824, is now the oldest living member.

The founders of this organization were induced to their action, in the words of the preamble to their by-laws, "by a sense of social duty, for the more effectual assistance of each other and of their townsmen, in times of danger from fire."

As an index of the quality of the members of this organization, it may be stated that ten of its members have been mayors of Worcester, three have been governors of the State, three

have been speakers of the House of Representatives, five have been judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, five have been judges of the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas, ten have been members of Congress, one has been a foreign minister, and a large number of them have been councillors, senators and representatives in the General Court. This society was modeled after that organized by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia in 1735, which was in existence when this was formed. The late Gov. Lincoln gave reminiscences of the twenty-two original members in 1862; Hon. Isaac Davis gave a written account of the next succeeding fifteen members in 1870; and Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas in 1874 gave a graphic biography of the next fifteen members, beginning with Gov. Lincoln, and ending with Edward D. Bangs. And Col. Davis, a member since 1827, has also added an interesting biographical sketch of the members from Edward D. Bangs, who died in 1838, to the oldest living member.

A similar organization was instituted the year previous (1792) in Boston, called the "Charitable Fire Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," composed entirely of citizens of Boston, the original membership of which comprised the following persons, the first on the list being a brother of Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, and the last a relative, others being also probably relatives of many belonging to the Worcester Society:

* Joshua Thomas, Shubael Bell, * Wm. Allen, Alexander Young, * John Bridge, Oliver P. Holyoke, Abraham Edwards, Ebenezer Niles, Benjamin E. Haggar, John Staples, John Collar, * Richard Gridley, Jr., Thomas Godfrey, Wm. Woods, Jacob Emmons, Edward Cole, * Wm. Crosby, * Nathaniel Johnson, Joseph Baxter, Benjamin Richardson, David Marston, Samuel Etheridge, * Daniel Weld, Gad Kelley, * Ebenezer Eaton, John Minot, * Wm. B. Eaton, Joseph Dickman, Wm. Woart, Mamay Mason, Isaac Carnean, Ephraim Bell, Peter Cades, John Dodge, D. Frederick Enslin, Charles Clement, John Jatan, John H. Meckell, * Thomas K. Thomas.

*Probably relations of Worcester families.

Before the organization of the fire department here in 1835, the Worcester Fire Society was relied upon as the only organized instrumentality for aid in the extinguishment of fires. Its members were supplied with buckets which were placed at their respective dwellings and places of business, so as to be reached on the earliest alarm being given. The old organization is still kept up, its members, comprising the descendants

of the solid men of the town, meeting four times a year for festival and social purposes.

The immediate cause of the formation of this society is suggested to have been the destruction by fire of the weavers shop of Cornelius & Peter Stowell, on the corner of Park and Orange streets, Jan. 4, 1793, and it is also probable that the fact that the dwelling-house of one of the original members, Col. Samuel Flagg, on the corner of Main and Park streets, was burned Jan. 26, 1786, when there was no fire engine in the town, called the attention of the citizens to the need of some public efforts for protection against the devouring element, as the town records show that in March, 1786, a committee was appointed to "take the request of Capt. [afterwards Col.] Samuel Flagg and others mentioned in the tenth article in regard to the town granting a sum of money to purchase a fire engine, and make a report at the adjournment of this meeting what the cost of one would be." This committee consisted of Dr. Elijah Dix, Daniel Waldo, Jr., Col. Samuel Flagg, and Hon. Benjamin Heywood, all but one of whom were original members of the society. Although a favorable report was made by this committee, the town voted that it was inexpedient to purchase an engine. However, in 1790, Dr. Elijah Dix, Col. Samuel Flagg, Stephen Salisbury and Capt. John Stanton, members of the Fire Society, were appointed by the town fire wardens. January 14, 1793, a few days after the Stowell fire, the first appropriation was made by the town for the purchase of a fire engine, although there had previously been one for a short time owned by private individuals, called the "Proprietors' engine." At a town meeting in November, 1793, it was voted to pay for the engine which had been purchased by a committee consisting of Col. Flagg, Dr. Dix and Judge Nathaniel Paine, original members of the Fire Society. The first ladders in the town were also owned by this society, six of which were purchased by authority of a vote passed at its first meeting, and at the April meeting in 1793, the places where the ladders were put, were assigned, as follows: One short one on Judge Nathaniel Paine's garden fence, on Pleasant street, near where the Baptist Church now is; one long one on the Court House; one short one on the fence near the engine house, on land given

for the purpose by Hon. Joseph Allen, on Main street, near the corner of School street ; one short one on the fence near Dr. Dix's house, nearly opposite School street ; one short one on Capt. John Stanton's garden fence on Main street, near the corner of Foster street ; and one long one on the South Meeting-house. The long ladders were to be at least 33 feet long, and the short ones not less than 20.

WORCESTER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first special legislative enactment in relation to fire companies in Worcester was in 1828, when the selectmen were authorized to appoint any number of engineers and firemen to be organized into companies under their direction.

The Fire Department of the town was permanently established by a legislative act of Feb. 25, 1835, and organized by the choice of the following board of engineers : Capt. Lewis Bigelow, John F. Clark, Col. Isaac Davis, Francis T. Merrick, George T. Rice, Gen. Nathan Heard, Lewis Thayer, Col. Samuel Ward and Dea. Ichabod Washburn. At the first meeting of this board, May 2, 1835, Col. Isaac Davis was chosen chief engineer, Capt. Lewis Bigelow assistant to the chief, and Ichabod Washburn clerk of the board. Of this original board of fire engineers of the town, forty-two years ago, Col. Davis and Gen. Heard alone survive. The chief engineers since 1835 have been : Col. Isaac Davis in 1836 ; Gen. Nathan Heard in 1837, 1838, and 1839 ; Henry W. Miller five years from 1840, inclusive ; Joel Wilder five years from 1845 ; E. N. Holmes five years from 1850 ; Leonard W. Sturtevant four years from 1855 ; Samuel A. Porter in 1859 ; Leonard R. Hudson in 1860 ; Alzirus Brown five years from 1861 ; A. B. Lovell three years from 1866 ; R. M. Gould three years from 1869 ; Simon E. Combs six years from 1872.

THE OLDEST ROADS.

The oldest established routes of travel through Worcester, after the permanent settlements begun, were : first, from the Boston and Lancaster roads through Lincoln and Main streets to New Worcester and the Leicester road ; and second, from

the old Boston road by the upper end of Lake Quinsigamond through Plantation street to the Grafton road, and thence crossing over on to Heywood street, by the dwellings of Dea. Nathaniel Moore and Jonas and James Rice, first settlers, near the present grounds of George Crompton, on Sagatabscot Hill ; thence passing west across Vernon street, near where is now Endicott street, on to Ward street, and thence through Ward street and Cambridge street to New Worcester.

The Plantation street route through Worcester from Boston to Connecticut river, was traveled many years, but gave way to the one through Main street as the settlements in the centre increased.

The next oldest roads are : The old road to Rutland, through Salisbury street ; the Grafton road, over what is now Harrington street, its first location ; the road through Green and Vernon and Greenwood streets, and the first settled part of Millbury to Sutton ; Pleasant street through Tatnuck to the north part of Leicester and Paxton ; what are now Holden and West Boylston streets, and the old highway from Shrewsbury to Holden and Rutland afterwards known as the "Holden and Shrewsbury turnpike," now Mountain street, by the ancient residences of Jonathan Lovell, Dea. David Bigelow and Timothy Merrifield.

The Boston and Worcester and Stafford turnpikes, from Boston to New York, through the south part of Shrewsbury, over the middle of Long Pond by a floating bridge, through Belmont street, then first opened to Lincoln Square, and thence through Main street to New Worcester and over Stafford street, through the south part of Leicester and the north part of Charlton, to Hartford, Conn., were begun in 1806.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The delegates from Worcester to the three constitutional conventions which have been held, were as follows : To the first convention, in 1780, to frame the constitution : Gov. Levi Lincoln, senior, Hon. Joseph Allen and Dea. David Bigelow ; to the second constitutional convention, in 1820, to amend the first constitution : Gov. Levi Lincoln, junior, Dr. Abraham

Lincoln and Judge Edward Bangs; and to the third constitutional convention, in 1853, to make a further revision: Hon. Charles Allen, Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. John S. C. Knowlton, Hon. John Milton Earle and Hon. Henry Chapin.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following is a list of presidential electors for the Worcester district, since the organization of the government in 1789. Where portions of Worcester county were taken to form parts of other Congressional or Presidential electoral districts, the names of all those from towns in Worcester county are given. The year given is the presidential year for which the electors served, generally following the year in which they were chosen:

Moses Gill of Princeton in 1789; Moses Gill of Princeton and Dwight Foster of Brookfield in 1793; Joseph Allen of Worcester in 1797 and 1801; Gen. Timothy Newell of Sturbridge in 1805; Benjamin Heywood of Worcester in 1809; Benjamin Heywood of Worcester and Eleazer James of Barre in 1813; Jonas Kendall of Leominster, Bezaleel Taft of Uxbridge and Seth Washburn of Leicester in 1817; Jonas Sibley of Sutton in 1821; Levi Lincoln of Worcester, Edmund Cushing of Lunenburg and Jonathan Davis of Oxford in 1825; Edmund Cushing of Lunenburg and Jonathan Davis of Oxford in 1829; Aaron Tufts of Dudley and Samuel Lee of Barre in 1833; Joseph G. Kendall of Worcester, Samuel Lee of Barre, Bezaleel Taft, Jr., of Uxbridge, and Loammi Baldwin of Phillipston in 1837; Ira M. Barton of Worcester and Samuel Mixer of New Braintree in 1841; Charles Allen of Worcester in 1845; Benjamin F. Thomas of Worcester in 1849; Rufus Bullock of Royalston and Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg in 1853; John S. C. Knowlton of Worcester in 1857; Amasa Walker of North Brookfield and Charles Field of Athol in 1861; Levi Lincoln of Worcester in 1865; Paul Whitin of Northbridge in 1869; Stephen Salisbury of Worcester and Aaron C. Mayhew of Milford in 1873; Stephen Salisbury of Worcester and John C. Whitin of Northbridge in 1877.

WORCESTER JURY LIST—1742.

Charles Adams, Thomas Adams, Samuel Andrew, Robert Barber, Daniel Bigelow, Daniel Boyden, Robert Blair, James Boyd, Jonathan Bullard, John Chadwick, Joseph Clark, Joshua Child, John Curtis, Joseph Crosby, Daniel Duncan, Joshua Eaton, Samuel Eaton, James Forbush, Isaac Fiske, Ebenezer Flagg, Elisha Flagg, Benjamin Gates, Jonathan Gates, John Gates, Palmer Goulding, James Goodwin, Matthew Gray, Robert Gray, Wm. Gray, Jr., Timothy Green, John Hill, Elisha Hoge, James Howe, Jacob Holmes, Daniel Hubbard, James Holden, Francis Harrington, Wm. Jennison, Israel Jennison, Edward Knight, Jr., Micah Lovell, Nathaniel Moore, Nathaniel Moore, Jr., James Moore, Isaac Moore, Samuel Mower, Andrew McFarland, Thomas Parker, Maj. Jonas Rice, Gershom Rice, Jonas Rice, Jr., Abisha Rice, Eliakim Rice, Jotham Rice, Absalom Rice, Thomas Rice, Tyrus Rice, Joseph Rugg, Thomas Stearns, Nathaniel Spring, John Stowers, Elisha Smith, Joseph Temple, Samuel Thomas, Daniel Ward, Obadiah Ward, Isaac Witherby, Ebenezer Willington, Thomas Wheeler, David Young.

WORCESTER JURY LIST—1757 TO 1760.

The following is a list of one hundred persons qualified to serve as jurors in Worcester, for 1757. Fifteen of the names for 1757 do not appear on the list for 1760, indicating the number of persons serving during the intermediate period :

Charles Adams, Nathaniel Adams, Samuel Andrews, Nathan Baldwin, David Bancroft, David Bigelow, Joshua Bigelow, Luke Brown, James Brown, James Blair, Daniel Boyden, John Boyden, James Barber, Robert Barber, Samuel Brooks, Jeremiah Beath, Josiah Brewer, Jr., Samuel Bridge, John Curtis, Jr., Samuel Curtis, James Carlisle, John Chadwick, John Chadwick, Jr., Benjamin Chapin, Thomas Cowdin, Jacob Chamberlain, Joseph Clark, Ephraim Doolittle, Simeon Duncan, Samuel Eaton, David Earl, Benjamin Flagg, Phinehas Flagg, Ebenezer Flagg, Josiah Flagg, John Fisk, Benjamin Fisk, John Green, John Gates, Jonathan Gates, Solomon Gates, Simon Gates, Matthew Gray, John Goddard, James Goodwin, Isaac Gleason, Phinehas Gleason, Daniel Heywood, Jacob Holmes, Ezekiel Howe, Jr., Josiah Harrington, Francis Harrington, Jacob Hemenway, Daniel Hubbard, Israel Jennison, Solomon Johnson, Jr., Micah Johnson, Aser Johnson, Noah Jones, Ebenezer Lovell, Jonathan Mower, Samuel Mower, Jr., Asa Moore, Isaac Moore, Samuel Moore, Nathaniel Moore, Jr., John Mahan, Wm. Mahan, Jr., James McFarland, Wm. McFarland, Daniel McFarland, Samuel Miller, James Nichols, Nathan Perry, Josiah Pierce, Tyrus Rice, Gershom Rice, Jr., Absalom Rice, James Rice, Thomas Richardson, Jabez Sargent, Elisha Smith, Jr., Thomas Stearns, Cornelius Stowell, John Stowers, Jonathan Stone, Stephen Sawing, Joseph Temple, James Trowbridge, David Thomas, David Taylor, Othniel Taylor, Joseph Wiley, Ebenezer Wellington, Benjamin Whitney, Thomas Wheeler, Thomas Wheeler, Jr., Ebenezer Wiswall, Daniel Ward, Henry Ward, Phinehas Ward, Wm. Young.

ISAIAH THOMAS' PRINTING OFFICE.

Among the relics of Isaiah Thomas' old printing office now in possession of the American Antiquarian Society, is the old ramage press, made probably more than one hundred years ago, with the imposing stone upon which the forms of the *SPY* and the pages of his numerous publications were made up. With them are the stand, cases, chase, and two composing sticks, all of antique pattern, donated to the Society by Messrs. Tyler & Seagrave, present proprietors of the old *Spy* Job office. All these articles are arranged in printing office order in a separate apartment, appropriated for that purpose, in the Society's building.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS, &c.

The "ADVOCATE OF PEACE," edited by Elihu Burritt, and published by the American Peace Society, was printed here for several years since 1847 by H. J. Howland.

The "CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR" was an anti-slavery Baptist paper, started in Worcester in 1838 by an association of gentlemen. It was edited by Rev. Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, and printed by H. J. Howland. After four years, it was merged with the Watchman, then and now published at Boston.

The "SUNDAY SCHOOL GAZETTE" was a semi-monthly juvenile sheet, begun in 1849, and continued eight years. It was edited by Rev. E. E. Hale, published by the Unitarian Sunday School Society, and printed by H. J. Howland.

The "WORCESTER JOURNAL OF MEDICINE," in connexion with the Eclectic Medical College, edited by Dr. Calvin Newton, was started Jan. 1, 1847, and was printed for two years by Samuel Chism; afterwards by H. J. Howland. It was published several years up to Dr. Newton's death in 1853.

The "FRIENDLY REFORMER" was a small four-page sheet, published in 1839 and 1840 by Joseph S. Wall. Its object was the change of some features in the polity of the Quakers, which to the editor seemed objectionable.

The "PHYSIOLOGICAL JOURNAL" was a small sheet devoted to the ideas of Dr. Sylvester Graham, after whom the bread called "Graham bread," was named. It was edited and published by Joseph S. Wall in 1839 and 1840.

The "AMERICAN PULPIT" is the title of a monthly octavo published during a portion of the years 1846 and 1847, edited by Rev. R. S. Rust, then pastor of the Laurel street (M. E.) Church in Worcester, and printed first by Estey & Evans, and afterwards by Samuel Chism.

"THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER" was published on Saturdays by John Milton Earle for one year from May 22, 1847, from the Spy office, it being a continuation of the "Bay State Farmer and Mechanics' Ledger" (alluded to on page 323,) purchased J. H. Everett & Co., and merged in the Massachusetts SPY after May 22, 1848.

The "FAMILY VISITOR" was a local religious weekly, edited by Moses W. Grout, published a few months in 1832, and printed by H. J. Howland.

Among the many advertising sheets published, in newspaper and other forms, have been several series of a widely circulated weekly paper called the "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER," the first series of which was begun July 4, 1865, by Gould & Cleland, publishing office at No. 5 Brinley Hall. Gould & Browning, and others continued it a year or so. The next series was begun Feb. 3, 1869, by Snow Brothers, printers, under the name of the "Worcester County Advertiser," and continued some time. Another series was begun in January, 1871, by E. Adams, and continued by him, Adams & Corbin, and others to Feb. 3, 1873. The first series were printed by Charles Hamilton, and the last by E. R. Fiske.

There was a weekly devoted to the liquor interest, called the "LIBERTY OF THE PRESS," published in 1848, by Peter Johnson, and edited by Jubal Harrington and others, and printed in a barn in the neighborhood of the Foster street depot. We have not been able to find a copy of this peculiar publication. Its influence culminated in the attempt to blow up the office of the mayor and the dwelling of the city marshal, and in various personal assaults on representative temperance men of the city. It died as it deserved to die, and has left no name behind.

The first number of the "DAILY TRIBUNE" was printed Nov. 14, 1849, published by Adams & Co., at the north corner of Main and Pleasant streets. Jan. 7, 1850, J. Addison Allen & Co. became the publishers, and April 1, the office was removed to Pearl street, in the building, where Moses Spooner for several years operated his power press. C. Buckingham Webb was editor till May, 1850, after him A. L. Perry became editor the remainder of the year. March 22, 1851, Allen & Co. sold out the establishment to J. Burrill & Co., who on its basis began the publication of the second "Daily Transcript," (alluded to on page 324,) April 1.

A third "WORCESTER DAILY JOURNAL" having no connection with the previous series, (mentioned on pages 325 and 326,) was started Nov. 10, 1871, by Sidney A. Gaylor, and printed a few weeks. It was a small double sheet in octavo form. He had previously printed a weekly from July 21, 1871.

The first number of the daily "EVENING BUDGET," by Peter L. Cox, in the Central Exchange, was printed Jan. 1, 1847. Soon after its discontinuance, in May following, the "Worcester Daily Telegraph," was issued from the same office and was published by Clark, Cox & Co., and afterwards continued by Clark, Cushing & Gerrish, to March 15, 1849, soon after which the second "Daily Transcript" was started, in which it was probably merged. Julius L. Clark was editor of the "Telegraph," as he was afterwards of the "Transcript," (see p. 324.)

Three numbers of a bitterly sarcastic sheet, particularly antagonistic to the political acts of the first Gov. Levi Lincoln, a staunch democrat, was printed July 26, Aug. 2, and Aug. 9, 1869. It was a small quarto, and was called "The Scorpion."

The "WORCESTER DAILY SUN," published by the "Sun Publishing Company," was printed eight days, Oct. 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30, and Nov. 1, 1869, and then became suddenly extinguished.

STREET AND DUMMY RAILWAYS.

The Worcester Horse Railroad was first opened to public travel from Lincoln Square to New Worcester, Aug. 31, 1863, the occasion being celebrated on that day by an excursion to the then "Webster Park," at New Worcester, a beautiful grove on the grounds of Loring Coes, Esq. Here there was a public dinner, with speeches by the president, James B. Blake, Mayor D. Waldo Lincoln, Ex-Mayors Alexander H. Bullock, Isaac Davis, Henry Chapin, P. Emory Aldrich, George W. Richardson and W. W. Rice, Capt. Ephraim Mower, Charles T. Cromwell of New York, and others.

The Worcester and Shrewsbury Railroad was first opened to public travel from Washington Square to Lake Quinsigamond, three miles, Aug. 1, 1873, from which time to Aug. 1, 1877, it is estimated that over 400,000 passengers were carried over it. Hon. E. B. Stoddard has been president of the road from the beginning, and Richard Barker superintendent for the last three years.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

The Rev. Nathaniel Mighill, whose vacation from his pastorate of the first parish (Old South) Church was alluded to on page 125, having subsequently resigned on account of his continued ill-health, the Rev. Louis Bevier Voorhees, who had supplied the pulpit with much acceptance up to that time, was called to the position with great unanimity by both church and parish, and installed as the thirteenth pastor of that ancient church, June 15, 1877, with the following exercises:

Introductory prayer by Rev. A. H. Coolidge of Leicester; reading of Scriptures by Rev. E. Porter Dyer of Shrewsbury; sermon by Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D., of Providence, R. I., from Rom. 12: 1, 2; prayer of installation by Rev. George H. Gould, D. D., late of the Piedmont Church, Worcester; charge to the pastor by Rev. E. Porter Dyer of Shrewsbury, moderator of the council, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Withrow, D. D., of Boston, who had been assigned to take this part, not being present; right hand of fellowship by C. M. Lamson of Salem street Congregational Church, Worcester; charge to the people by Rev. J. H. Means, D. D., of Dorchester; concluding prayer by Rev. George W. Phillips of Plymouth Church, Worcester.

The new pastor, Rev. L. B. Voorhees, was born in Rocky Hill, N. J., June 10, 1847; graduated at Princeton College in 1868; studied one year in the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick, N. J., and after that two years at Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, graduating in 1871. He was ordained as pastor of the Pilgrim Church at North Weymouth, Mass., Dec. 6, 1871, and dismissed by council, June 7, 1876, having resigned his charge there against the unanimous wishes of the church, in order to enter upon a more enlarged field of labor and influence. After leaving North Weymouth, he made a visit to Europe.

EXECUTIONS IN WORCESTER.

As Worcester has always been the seat of the Courts of Justice in the county, all the executions of malefactors for high crimes and misdemeanors, committed within the county, since its organization in 1731, have taken place here. They have been as follows, comprising eighteen individuals at thirteen different times, one of them a female, four of them on one occasion, and two at one time on two occasions. Ten were executed for murder, five for burglary and three for rape. Different

days of the week were selected, the taking of Friday being a comparatively modern usage.

In 1737, Tuesday, Nov. 26, Hugh Henderson, alias John Hamilton, for burglary.

In 1745, Jeffrey, a negro, for murder of his mistress.

In 1768, Thursday, Oct. 20, Arthur, a negro, for rape. The execution sermon was by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, upon the theme—"The power and grace of Christ displayed to a dying malefactor."

In 1770, Thursday, Oct. 25, William Lindsey, for burglary. Before the execution, a sermon was preached by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty of the Old South Church, upon the theme, "the most heinous sinner capable of the saving blessings of the gospel."

In 1778, Thursday, July 2, William Brooks, James Buchanan, Ezra Ross and Bathsheba Spooner, for the murder of Joshua Spooner of Brookfield, husband of the woman. Sermon by Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, from Deut. 19: 13, "Thine eye shall not pity him, but thou shalt put away the guilt of innocent blood from Israel, that it may go well with thee." It is said that the unfortunate woman rode to the place of her execution in the chaise with Mr. Maccarty. She was a daughter of Brigadier Ruggles of Hardwick, and a sister of the first Dr. John Green's second wife, and was buried in the garden back of the old Green mansion on Green hill.

In 1779, Thursday, Nov. 11, Robert Young, for rape on a young girl 11 years old named Jane Young, at Brookfield.

In 1783, Thursday, June 19, William Huggins and John Mansfield for burglary.

In 1786, Wednesday, Aug. 16, Johnson Green for burglary.

In 1793, Thursday, Oct. 31, Samuel Frost for the murder of Elisha Allen of Princeton, the execution taking place on the hill, where the old State Lunatic Hospital now stands, subsequently called "Frost Hill." Before the execution, according to the ancient custom, a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Aaron Bancroft, at his church, the criminal being present.

In 1825, Wednesday, Dec. 7, Horace Carter of Worcester for rape, the execution taking place upon the hill on the north corner of Belmont street and Lincoln Square.

In 1845, Friday, Jan. 3, Thos. Barrett of Lunenburg, for the murder of Mrs. Ruth Houghton of Lunenburg, the execution for the first time being a private one, at the jail, only fourteen persons being admitted.

In 1868, Friday, Sept. 25, Silas and Charles T. James of Rhode Island, for the murder of Joseph G. Clark ; execution at the jail. They were attended at the gallows by the jail chaplain, Rev. R. R. Shippen, who performed religious service but did not stay to witness the execution.

In 1876, Friday, May 25, Samuel J. Frost of Petersham, for the murder of his wife's brother, Frank P. Towne ; at the jail. Rev. C. M. Lamson of the Salem Street Congregational Church, offered prayer at the gallows.

BUILDING OPERATIONS, &c.

The extent of building operations in Worcester within the last ten years is much greater than may be at first imagined, especially considering the unexampled progress of the preceding fifteen years in this direction. The most extensive building enterprise of any period here is the new State Lunatic Hospital, not yet completed, which comprises a series of structures from four to five stories in height, having a frontage in all of nearly twelve hundred feet, eighteen million brick being massed therein. Its cost will come up to \$1,250,000. The next largest enterprise is the new Union depot, finished in 1875, which cost three quarters of a million ; and then there is the viaduct, not exactly coming under the head of what are usually called "buildings," the cost of which was some over a quarter of a million. In the matter of school-houses, those built during the first five of the last ten years cost over half a million. The numerous elegant and costly church structures built within the last ten years, which are the pride and ornament of the city, costing from \$50,000 to \$250,000 each, (the most expensive of these being St. Paul's, All Saints', Piedmont,

Plymouth, Trinity, Grace and Universalist, built since 1870,) add some three quarters of a million to these expenditures. Many extensive buildings for business purposes, have also been erected within the last few years, adding a million and a half, probably, to the sum. The most extensive structures under the latter head, are the buildings erected by Hon. Stephen Salisbury for the Ames Plow Works, and those just built by him and his son on the site of the recent Court Mills. These all foot up the gross total of \$3,500,000, including the numerous and costly and palatial dwellings of our citizens.

This is in marked contrast with the state of things fifty years ago, when the valuation of all the churches, school-houses and other public buildings then standing would not exceed \$50,000.

During the month of July, 1877, the ancient dwelling of Judge William Jennison, alluded to on pages 56 and 57, which was removed from its original site in 1846, was torn down. It had stood for the last thirty-one years on the south west corner of Exchange and Blackstone streets, a conspicuous monument of a century and a half ago, owned for the last fourteen years by Francis Flynn. Its huge timbers of oak, pine and chestnut were found so sound, that Mr. Flynn worked them into the new structure, just erected by him upon the same site, so that the historic edifice is still perpetuated. The rear part of the old structure bore the marks where the ancient ell, first used for a county jail, had been attached to it, and in which the first prisoners in the county were for a short time confined, (see page 226.)

In the cut of the old Court House and its surroundings on Court Hill in 1802, will be noted the little square one-story building just south of the Court House and north of Isaiah Thomas' residence, which Mr. Thomas used for his counting-room and business office, after he had retired from the management of the Spy, the office of which was on the south side of his residence. This little square building was about 1838 purchased by the proprietors of the Rural Cemetery, and moved to its present location nearly opposite the front entrance to the cemetery. An additional (French roof) story has been added

to the structure, and it has been for several years the residence of John P. Stockwell, superintendent of the cemetery grounds.

There was an Elisha Smith here as early as 1740, (it may be a son or connection of the John Smith here about ten years earlier,) who owned an extensive tract of land in the north part of the town in the neighborhood of what is now the "North Worcester" station on the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad, the old farm house in which he resided being the very ancient dwelling on Holden street, near the depot, for many years past owned and occupied by J. L. Libby. This is one of the oldest farm houses in the city. This Smith had a son Elisha, Jr., and the latter had a son Elisha, who built on the opposite side of the road, the farm house afterwards owned and occupied by Walter H. Davis and Wm. F. Wheeler. The original Smith house was subsequently owned and occupied by Benjamin Thaxter, from about 1785.

Since the reference was made on page 274 to the old "Exchange Hotel," the remaining portion of it (comprising probably the part first built in 1784,) comprising a frontage of about 60 feet on Main street, has been sold (Sept. 1, 1877) to E. L. Kennen, who will continue it as a hotel, for which purpose it is being refitted.

William Elder, who headed the noted list of fifty-two tory protesters against the patriotic movements of 1774 in Worcester, (see page 85,) resided on the north side of Webster street, between Hope Cemetery and Trowbridgeville, where he died July 27, 1786, aged 79. The cellar hole of the old residence still remains. He had a brother John, (also on that tory list of 1774,) who resided on Pakachoag hill on the estate afterwards owned and occupied by his son, Nathaniel Elder, and for many years past by A. W. Ward.

Hon. Edward Earle, (referred to on pages 63 and 64,) deceased May 25, 1877.

The venerable John Goulding, (see page 52,) born Dec. 21, 1791, died June 22, 1877.

Wm. Curtis, see page 38, died Jan. 15, 1877.

THE DUNCAN FAMILY.

Simeon Duncan, (great-grandfather of the present William Duncan, machinist and engineer, of Worcester,) died June 19, 1781, on the original homestead estate of the family in Auburn, (formerly included in Worcester,) for one hundred years past owned and occupied by Joseph S. Clark and his ancestors. This Simeon Duncan, by his wife Bridget Duncan, who died April 4, 1807, had nine children : 1, Jonas Duncan, born Jan. 13, 1745, died Aug. 3, 1773 ; Samuel, born Jan. 9, 1747, died July 28, 1820, at Dummerston, Vt. ; Jason, born Dec. 30, 1749, died in 1837, at Dummerston, Vt., where he had been judge of probate ; 4, Rebecca, born April 23, 1753 ; 5, Simeon, Jr., captain, born Oct. 23, 1755, died Feb. 23, 1836, a cooper, lived on Mechanic street, and married Mary Blair, sister of Robert Blair, and aunt of Mrs. Gen. Thomas Chamberlain, Mrs. Henry Rogers, and Mrs. Cyrus Stockwell ; 6, Joanna, born Feb. 8, 1758, married a Stearns, and resided elsewhere ; 7, Persis, born Nov. 8, 1760, married Samuel Fullerton, and resided in an ancient dwelling which stood on the site of J. E. Bacon's present block on Lincoln street, where their daughter, Mrs. Sewell Hamilton, now a nonogenarian, was born ; 8, Sarah, born Oct. 4, 1763, married a French, and resided elsewhere ; 9, Azubah, born May 20, 1766, married John Gleason, they being parents of the late Austin Gleason, and of Mrs. Stephen Taft.

Capt. Simeon and Mary (Blair) Duncan had ten children : 1, Charles, born in 1781, died in Warren ; 2, Mary, born in 1783, and died March 14, 1872, married Nathaniel Eaton, keeper of "The Elephant" hotel on Front street,* who died Jan. 30, 1833, aged 51 ; 3, Simeon, 3d, born in 1785, died about 1870 in Boston ; 4, Sally, born in 1788, died in Lunenburg, Vermont ; 5, Nancy, born in 1791, widow of the late Benjamin Thayer, and mother of the present Benjamin Thayer ; 6, Jason, born in 1793, resided on the estate on Lincoln street, now owned and occupied by his son, Andrew J. Duncan ; 7, Joseph

* This name was given to that hotel, which stood about on the site of the present "Waverly House," on account of its having the figure of a huge elephant on its swinging sign in front.

B., born in 1797, went to Grafton ; 8, Eliza, born Sept. 27, 1800, resides in Worcester. The other two, Clarissa and William, born in 1802 and 1805, died young.

There was a John Duncan, (Scotch-Presbyterian emigrant,) here, at the first organization of the town, (see pages 41 and 128,) who married Sarah, daughter of the first Gershom Rice, and they may be and most likely were parents of the first Simeon, above mentioned. The Andrew Duncan who married Dr. Joseph Lynde's sister, Sarah Lynde, about 1770, (see page 257,) was of another branch, the family connection not having been traced.

Robert Barber, one of the Scotch Presbyterian emigrants of 1718, (see page 127,) married Sarah Gray, daughter of another of those emigrants who came here at the same time, and among their children were Joseph Barber, who remained on the old homestead of his father in Northville, where his grandson, Wm. T. Barber, now lives ; James Barber, who settled on the estate farther north on Brooks street, where his James also lived, afterwards owned and occupied by Isaac Lamb ; and Matthew Barber, who settled upon the estate in Northville since owned and occupied by Thomas Stowell, his son Samuel Stowell, and grandson Frederick T. Stowell. Joseph was father of the late William and Silas Barber, who resided upon the original homestead where William's son, Wm. T., now lives.

Andrew McFarland, Presbyterian emigrant of 1718, had a son James, who settled on the estate of his father, near Tatnuck, and a son William who settled on the estate on the east side of the old Rutland road, Salisbury street, just beyond Flagg street, where his son, William McFarland, Jr. also lived and died. James McFarland who married a daughter of Asa Moore, had (among other children) a son James, father of the late Ira McFarland. The two James McFarlands and Ira were all born and died on the old ancestral estate still in the family.

Robert Blair, another of these Presbyterian emigrants, who settled on the estate next west of the preceding, (see page 127.) had a son Joseph, the latter a son Robert, and the latter a son Charles, all of whom lived and died upon the old homestead.

BURIAL PLACES.

In addition to what is related in the chapter on Burial Grounds, it may be stated that the town between 1832 and 1835, soon after the opening of the last previously purchased burial place on Pine street, in the effort to provide sufficiently for the future, purchased 23 1-2 acres for burial purposes, one of them a lot of twenty acres or more on Pleasant street, comprising the main part of what was afterwards purchased by Wm. A. Wheeler, and subsequently by Joseph Mason and F. H. Dewey, Esqs., and divided by them into building lots. The other burial place purchased was a lot of six or seven acres on Cambridge street, on the opposite side from the Catholic Cemetery. This last lot, which was situated between the railroad bridge and what was then a pine grove, was owned by the city until 1864. The lot on Pleasant street was sold again before any burials had been made; in that on Cambridge street quite a number were buried, and the bodies, (including that of John Boyce, father of John F. Boyce,) removed to Hope Cemetery. The occasion of these two burial places being so soon given up, was the opposition made to the purchase of them at the time by those considered the most far-seeing into the wants of the future, who thought there were then, without purchasing any more "sufficient accommodations for more than half a century to come," little dreaming of the unprecedented growth of the town from a population of 6,000 in 1835, to over 50,000 within forty years. The Hon. Isaac Davis, in his annual report as chairman of the board of selectmen for 1837, thought that the retaining of the 23 1-2 acres then recently purchased, calculating from the past, would afford sufficient room for graves for 600 years to come! and on the strength of this calculation recommended the disuse and sale of the same, as not needed, especially as the Hon. Daniel Waldo had then just purchased a lot of about twelve acres for burial purposes for such as chose to purchase lots, a short distance north of the Court House, (this being the first part of the Rural Cemetery.)

Rev. David O. Mears from Cambridge was installed (July 3, 1877) as pastor of the Piedmont Congregational Church, succeeding Rev. Dr. George H. Gould, (see page 176.)

MILITARY.

For protection against the Indians, the early settlers had a sort of military organization, of which Daniel Heywood was the first captain, and the number of captains, as seen in the titles given to various prominent residents during the first half century after the permanent settlements, was very numerous. These organizations were more for practical use than for home show.

In 1760, there appear to have been two bodies of militia, one numbering 59, and the other 48, commanded respectively by Captains John Johnson and James Goodwin.

About 1783, the first regular martial association of the town, the famed "Worcester Artillery" organization, was formed, of volunteers, and William Treadwell, afterwards major, was its first captain. It was disbanded in 1838.

During the war with France in 1798, a military organization called the "Independent Cadets," was formed, with Thomas Chandler as captain, and disbanded after the difficulty with France was settled.

The WORCESTER LIGHT INFANTRY, chartered in 1804, paraded for the first time, at the annual May training, the last Wednesday in May of that year, under Capt. Levi Thaxter. Its commanding officers have been from the beginning :

Levi Thaxter, Enoch Flagg, Wm. E. Green, Isaac Sturtevant, John W. Lincoln, Sewall Hamilton, John Coolidge, Samuel Ward, Artemas Ward, John Whittemore, Charles A. Hamilton, Zenas Studley, Wm. S. Lincoln and Chas. H. Geer, to 1836. Henry Hobbs and Dana H. Fitch in 1837; D. Waldo Lincoln in 1838, 1839 and 1840; Ivers Phillips in 1841; Henry W. Conklin in 1842; Joseph B. Ripley in 1843; Edward Lamb, 1844 to 1848; Levi Barker in 1849; Edward Lamb in 1850 and 1851; Charles S. Childs in 1852; Samuel P. Russell and Geo. W. Barker, 1853-4; Geo. F. Peck, 1855; Edward Lamb, 1856 and 1857; Harrison W. Pratt, 1858 to 1862; Geo. W. Prouty, 1862 to 1865; Jas. M. Drennan, to 1866; Geo. H. Conklin, to 1869; Joel H. Prouty, to 1871; John Callahan in 1872; John H. Upham in 1873 and 1874; Levi Lincoln in 1875 and 1876; Joseph P. Mason in 1877.

The first ensign of this company was Levi Lincoln, Jr., afterwards governor, and the last survivor but one of the original members; the last one of them who deceased being Charles Tappan, alluded to on page 304, who died in 1876, aged over 90. The first orderly sergeant and clerk was Daniel Waldo Lincoln, brother of the governor. The company had its first public parade, June 6, 1804, and July 4, 1804, it performed escort duty at a celebration by the citizens of the town of Worcester. Its first anniversary was celebrated Oct. 5, 1804, at the house of Dea. Nathan Heard, then keeper of the stone jail and jail tavern.

This company, under command of Capt. John W. Lincoln and Lieut. Sewall Hamilton and Ensign John Coolidge, marched for Boston under orders from Gov. Strong, Sept. 14, 1814, when news was received of the capture of Washington by the British, at the same time of the march of the old "Worcester Artillery" under Capt. Samuel Graves, with Lieuts. Nathan Heard and Simeon Hastings. They remained at South Boston till Oct. 31, following, just eight days short of the two months necessary for the members to be afterwards entitled to a pension from the government. Edward D. Bangs was a sergeant on this occasion.

This company had a glorious record in the late war of the rebellion, being in the famous "march through Baltimore," April 19, 1861, attached to the "old sixth" regiment, when the first blood was shed, just eighty-six years to a day from the shedding of the first blood of the revolution. The company was then commanded by Harrison W. Pratt. They were afterwards in the 34th and 51st regiments, under command of Capt. George W. Prouty and Lieuts. Luther Capron, Jr. and Joel H. Prouty.

Among the promotions of those in this company have been: Wm. S. Lincoln to be Lieut. Colonel in 1833, Colonel of the 34th volunteers in 1863 and Brigadier General in 1865; Calvin Foster, Jr., (son of Calvin Foster, senior, one of the original members in 1804,) to be Adjutant, Major, Lieut. Colonel, and Colonel of the old ninth regiment in 1837; Charles H. Geer, Charles S. Childs and Albert H. Foster, Colonels of the old tenth regiment; Wm. A. Williams, Lieut. Colonel on the staff of Gov. Boutwell in 1851; Calvin E. Pratt, to be Colonel of the 31st New York volunteers in 1861, Brigadier General in 1862, wounded by a bullet in his head, and now judge of the Supreme Court of New York; Dexter F. Parker to be Major in the regular army, and killed in the service; Harrison W. Pratt to be Major of the 34th regiment, and died in the service; Church Howe, Quarter Master of the 15th regiment, and aid to Maj. Gen. Sedgewick, U. S. A. in 1862; Frederick G. Stiles to be Major of the 42d Mass. volunteers in 1862; Ivers Phillips, Captain in 1841, was Colonel of the old ninth regiment in 1836; James M. Drennan, Major, Lieut. Colonel and Colonel of the tenth regiment M. V. M.; John M. Studley, Lieut. Colonel of the 51st Mass. Vols.; J. Stuart Brown, Adjutant of the 51st Mass. Vols. in 1862; J. Waldo Denny, Lieutenant, April 19, 1861, and afterwards Captain in the 25th Mass. Vols.; John M. Thayer, Lieutenant in 1842 and 1843, has been U. S. Senator from Nebraska, and is now Governor of that State.

THE WORCESTER RIFLE CORPS was started in 1823, and disbanded in 1835. During the last year, fifty volunteers were on duty.

THE "WORCESTER GUARDS" were organized in 1840, the name having been changed to "City Guards" after Worcester became a city. The commanding officers have been:

Capt. George Bowen, George Hobbs, Leonard Poole, George B. Conklin, Levi Lincoln Newton and Edwin Eaton to 1848; Charles W. Longley in 1849; John M. Goodhue, 1850 to 1852; George H. Ward, 1852 to 1861; A. B. R. Sprague, Josiah Pickett, and Edwin A. Wood during the war; Robert H. Chamberlain, Joseph A. Titus, Wm. H. King and E. I. Shumway from 1865 to 1877.

George W. Richardson who was lieutenant during the first year, was promoted colonel by going on to Gov. Davis' staff in 1841. Samuel H. Leonard was promoted from 2d lieut. to major, lt. colonel, colonel, and general.

The part taken by this company in the war of the rebellion, 1861-65, was as follows :

In the Third Battalion Rifles, three months; in the 51st regiment, nine months; 25th regiment, three years; 61st regiment, one year; 60th regiment, 100 days. Its officers at the commencement of the war were: Capt. A. B. R. Sprague, promoted Lieut.-Colonel of 25th regiment, Colonel of 51st, Colonel of 2d H. A., Brev. Brig. General; 1st Lieut. Josiah Picket, Captain, and Major and Colonel of 25th, and Brev. Brig. General; 2d Lieut. Geo. C. Joslin, Captain, Major and Lieut. Colonel of 15th; 3d Lieut. Orson Moulton, Capt. and Lieut. Col. of 25th; 4th Lieut. E. A. Harkness, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant of 25th and Major of 51st. Nearly 150 of its past and active members at the outbreak of the war were in the union army, among whom were Brig. Gen. John B. Wyman, killed at Vicksburg; Gen. George H. Ward, killed at Gettysburg; Capts. Shaw and Burdick, killed at Fort Wagner; Lieuts. Charles H. Pelton and Henry Matthews, killed at Cold Harbor; and Lieut. Bacon, killed at Chancellorsville. One of the original members of 1840, Frank Eaton, died at Andersonville, and several others were there, including the present captain and sergeant, A. W. Cunningham. Among those holding commissions in the army were five colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, two majors, thirty captains and twenty lieutenants. Twenty-three were killed or died in the service, and twenty-five others were wounded. Seven died in rebel prisons.

Maj. Gen. Geo. Hobbs, and Brig. Generals S. H. Leonard, George H. Ward and Robert H. Chamberlain of the Massachusetts militia were from the ranks of this company.

STATE GUARD. A military home organization during the absence of the regular military in the war of the rebellion, was formed in 1861, called the "Home Guards," with Col. Ivers Phillips as captain, and Dana H. Fitch and John R. Greene as lieutenants. In 1863, the name was changed to State Guard. During the last year of its existence Dana H. Fitch was commander.

The company did good service at home during the war, both in guard duty and as military escort at funerals of deceased soldiers, and on other occasions. For the last few years of its existence it was not an active organization. The company paraded for the last time at the dedication of the soldiers' monument, July 15, 1875, under command of Col. Phillips.

EMMET GUARDS. An organization called the "Emmet Guards," was formed in 1852, composed of Irish citizens, under Michael O'Driscoll as commander, but they were disbanded by Gov. Gardner in 1855.

JACKSON GUARDS. In 1858, another organization of similar composition to the above was formed, under command of Matthew J. McCafferty as captain, succeeded by Michael McConville. They entered the service as a body in the "Third Battalion of Rifles" at the outbreak of the rebellion, and at the expiration of their term of enlistment of three months, the organization ceased.

OLDEST RESIDENTS OF WORCESTER.

ISRAEL RICE, born April 5, 1789, on the old original Gershom Rice homestead on Pakachoag hill, (see page 42,) is the oldest male resident in Worcester, and hale, vigorous and hearty, though in his 89th year. Seventy years ago, when a young man, he worked for three years for Dr. William Paine on Lincoln street, on his farm. He afterwards resided for many years in Shrewsbury, but for several years past has resided with his son-in-law, Thomas M. Rogers, in Worcester. He is son of Jonathan Rice, grandson of Comfort Rice, great-grandson of Lieut. Gershom Rice, and great-great-grandson of the original Gershom Rice. (see page 42,) who died in 1761, aged 102, upon the same old ancestral spot on Pakachoag hill, where all his descendants above named, including Israel, were born. Israel Rice's wife, whom he married sixty-six years ago, is Charlotte, sister of the venerable James Campbell, also of nearly the same age. Israel Rice remembers attending nearly eighty-three years ago, the funeral of the widow of the first Benjamin Wiser, in Auburn, who died Dec. 14, 1794, (see page 215.v) He states that she was a native Indian, her husband being one of the original white settlers.

GEN. NATHAN HEARD, son of Dea. Nathan Heard, is the next oldest. Gen. Heard was born March 25, 1790, (see page 228.) He long ago passed through all the grades of military promotion from Corporal to Major General. He was second lieutenant of the company of Worcester Artillery (with Capt. Samuel Graves and First Lieut. Simeon Hastings) who marched from Worcester for Boston, on Sunday, Sept. 14, 1814, under orders from Gov. Caleb Strong, for the defence of the coast, during the then war with Great Britain. He was for a long time overseer of the jail and House of Correction after he had resigned the position of jailor. He was representative in the General Court, and chief engineer of the Worcester Fire Department from 1837 to 1840, and has occupied other prominent positions. Gen. Heard was born on the site now occupied by the Quinsigamond Bank, the estate being afterwards sold by his father, Dea. Heard, in 1806, to Capt. Peter Slater, who built his rope-walk in the rear of it, (see page 211.)

BENJAMIN FLAGG, born June 12, 1790, grandson of Col. Benjamin Flagg, and great-great-grandson of the first Benjamin Flagg, (see page 106.)

JAMES CAMPBELL, (son of James Campbell,) was born July 31, 1790, on Mechanic street, his wife (now deceased) being Relief, daughter of Eli Chapin, (see page 338.) He was born in a small cottage which stood on the site of the horse railroad barn on the south side of old Market street. He marched with Lieut. Nathan Heard and Levi Gates in Capt. Graves' company of artillery for Boston, Sept. 14, 1814, on the receipt of the news that the city of Washington had been captured by the British.

CYRUS LOVELL, born Nov. 2, 1790, upon the old homestead of his grandfather, Jonathan Lovell, where he has always resided, (see page 341.)

LEVI GATES, farmer, (son of Nathaniel Gates,) was born November, 1790, on the old paternal homestead near Tatnuck. He is one of three surviving veterans of the war of 1812 in Worcester.

JONATHAN WOOD, born in Lunenburg, May 31, 1791, having now a twin brother, Ebenezer Wood, residing in Acton, both hale and active in their 86th year. Jonathan Wood, when he first came to Worcester in 1824, kept store a short time in the small wooden building on Court Hill, between the then two roads, in front of the Court House, where Dr. Abraham Lincoln and others had so long kept an apothecary store. He is the oldest book-binder in this section. His wife is daughter of Jeremiah Stiles, the principal painter in Worcester seventy-five years ago, brother of John W. Stiles.

ANTHONY CHASE, born in Paxton, June 16, 1791; came to Worcester in July, 1816, and entered into mercantile business with John Milton Earle, whose sister Lydia he married; was agent of the Blackstone canal company for several years from 1828; county treasurer from 1831 to 1866; secretary of the old Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1832 to 1852, and president of the latter since 1852.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, No. 7, Everett street, born in Sudbury, Oct. 10, 1791; has resided in Worcester since 1855.

REV. GEORGE ALLEN, born Feb. 1, 1792, upon the then residence of his father, Hon. Joseph Allen, on the north corner of Main and School streets, where his brothers Samuel and Charles were also born, (see page 349.)

CHARLES STAPLES, No. 51 Thomas street, machinist, was born in Mendon, Nov. 16, 1793, son of Simeon Staples. Came here in 1836.

EPHRAIM BEAMAN, No. 1 Crown street, farmer, was born in Princeton, July 3, 1793.

SAMUEL D. BARKER, born in Arundill, Me., Sept. 2, 1793, fifty years ago kept a hotel, and was auctioneer in Leicester, and has since been hatter in Worcester for over forty years.

CAPT. ERASTUS TUCKER, born in Shrewsbury, Oct. 3, 1793; came to Worcester in 1813, (see page 359.)

MICAH HOLBROOK, born in Princeton, August 15, 1794.

JOHN CHOLLAR, born in Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 3, 1795, blacksmith, been here about twenty years.

DEA. URIAH STONE, a farmer, born in Oxford, June 15, 1795; has resided at New Worcester since 1812, where he kept hotel for several years, (see page 39.)

WILLIAM WHIPPLE PATCH, miller, born January, 1795, on the old homestead of his father, Joseph Patch, on May street, who was son of Nathan Patch, (see page 274.)

BENJAMIN C. CROSS, 72 Woodland street, mechanic, was born in Charlestown, R. I., May 19, 1795. Has been in Worcester thirty years.

ROBERT W. FLAGG, carpenter, born in Grafton, Feb. 28, 1795; has resided in Worcester eighteen years.

DEA. SAMUEL PERRY, farmer, born on the old homestead of his father and grandfather on Vernon street, Nov., 1796, (see page 109.)

JOHN GOODWIN, shoe-maker, born in Holden, October, 1796; came to Worcester thirty-eight years ago; kept a boot and shoe store many years in the building now owned by him, opposite the Centre Church.

DANIEL SMITH, 38 Hermon street, was born in Middleborough, December 1, 1796; was twelve years provision dealer in New Bedford; twenty-six years farmer in Rutland; been in Worcester since 1872.

DANIEL GODDARD, born in Shrewsbury, Feb. 11, 1796, (see page 356.)

ARBA REED, farmer, No. 174 Austin street, was born in Royalston, April 10, 1796; been in Worcester since 1833. His father, Nathan Reed, was son of Dea. Jonas Reed of Rutland.

BENJAMIN H. BREWER, machinist, No. 53 Summer street, was born in Spencer, Dec. 14, 1796; has resided in Worcester since 1825.

AARON WINGATE, No. 179 Pleasant street, farmer, was born in Madbury, N. H., Dec. 21, 1796; has been here thirteen years. He has a brother Stephen, twelve years older, (93,) residing in Illinois.

ABSALOM CUTTING, No. 7 Webster street, railroad-man, was born in Leicester, Oct. 28, 1796, son of Capt. Darius Cutting.

BERZALDA BUTLER, mechanic, (son of Benjamin Butler,) was born in Ashford, Ct., Aug. 12, 1797, and has resided in Worcester twenty-five years.

ELISHA WHEELER, shoe-maker, born in Plainfield, Conn., Nov. 18, 1797; came to Worcester sixty years ago.

SANFORD M. WOODCOCK, No. 37 Barclay street, card setter, was born in Rutland, Nov. 21, 1797, and came to Worcester over thirty years ago, from Leicester.

JACOB REED, stone cutter, son of Abel Reed, was born in Sudbury, Oct. 1, 1797; came to Worcester in 1855.

AARON WHITE, No. 121, Thomas street, born in Langdon, N. H., Oct. 16, 1797, wheelwright by trade, came to Worcester from Attleborough nearly fifty years ago, and drove stage to Providence for over thirty years till the opening of the railroad, alternating as driver with Anson Johnson.

LEMUEL GROVER, No. 68 Orange street, was born in Warren, Nov. 14, 1797, has been here thirty-five years, father of the late John Grover, railroad-man.

CHARLES HADWEN, born in Newport, R. I., Jan. 4, 1797, was in mercantile and manufacturing business in Providence; came to Worcester in 1834, and purchased the farm (previously of Wing Kelley) on Hadwen Lane, upon which he has since resided.

LOWELL RAWSON, farmer, 29 Glen street, born in Jamaica, Vt., May 9, 1797; has resided here four years.

CHARLES STILES, son of Jeremiah Stiles, was born Jan. 16, 1798, in the old Dr. John Green wooden dwelling which stood on the site of the present Five Cents Savings Bank, just north of the Green brick mansion. He is father of Major Frederick G. Stiles.

JAMES FULLER, born in Savoy, August 4, 1798: machinist, came to Worcester in 1846, and worked first for Howe & Goddard, founders of the present establishment of Rice, Barton & Fales.

JAMES WHITE, born in Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 5, 1798. He is a carpenter and builder, well-to-do in the world, and satisfied with his pecuniary success. At the age of 79, he is hale and hearty, and at work superintending the erection of one of the largest blocks in the city. He was superintendent of construction of the Union depot, and of the Technical school, and many other large buildings in this city. He came here from Danielsonville, Ct., in 1824, to work for Wm. B. Fox, woolen manufacturer, and was afterwards in company with him.

LEE SFRAGUE, born in East Douglas, in February, 1798.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY, LL.D., born on the old homestead of his father, "Salisbury Mansion," March 7, 1798, (see page 255.)

SEWELL RICE, born Nov. 3, 1798, is great-great grandson of the original Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler in Worcester, (see page 40,) whose son Adonijah was the first white child born in Worcester, their descendant Sewell being born in the same house.

JOSEPH PRATT, No. 12 Benefit street, born in Orford, N. H., Jan. 3, 1798, carried on tailoring business on Leicester hill till about 1848, since which time he has lived in Worcester.

JOHN F. BOYCE, farmer, born in Rutland, November 12, 1798, came to Worcester in 1819 with his father, John Boyce, and settled on his present estate on Webster street, near Auburn line, then purchased of Joel Bixby, it being the same farm previously owned by Joseph Clark, great-grandfather of Joseph S. Clark, before he purchased the farm previously of the first Simeon Duncan, on the other side of the present Auburn line.

JACOB P. WEINLER, basket-maker, born in Germany, Nov. 8, 1798.

JOHN MULCAHY, No. 7, Webster street, born in Ireland, June 21, 1798. Came to Worcester fifty years ago.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, LL.D., born in Northboro', June 7, 1799; came here in 1821; studied law with his uncle, Gov. John Davis; was mayor of Worcester in 1857, 1859 and 1861; senator in 1854; executive councillor in 1851-52; democratic candidate for governor in 1845; and has been president of the Board of Trustees of Worcester Academy for forty years from its foundation in 1834 to 1874.

JOSEPH PRATT, born in Milford, January, 1799, came to Worcester in 1825, had a blacksmith shop till 1829 on the site of the Wheeler foundry on Thomas street, and has ever since been in the iron and steel trade at his present location on Washington Square.

DEA. JONAS M. MILES, born in Shrewsbury, June 7, 1799; was deacon of the old church in Shrewsbury from 1829 to 1845, and of the Old South Church in Worcester from 1845 to 1859. He is father of the late Mayor Eugene T. Miles of Fitchburg.

ASA L. ABBOTT, mechanic, No. 100 Summer street, born in Dublin, N. H., April 10, 1799, removed to Brookfield, Vt.; has resided in Worcester since 1870.

HIRAM GORHAM, brick mason, was born in Hardwick, Aug. 30, 1799, first came to Worcester in 1823, and worked for Col. Peter Kendall and Timothy W. Bancroft, builders, on the first half of Goddard's Row, then erected, and also on the Centre Church, built the same year.

DARIUS RICE, born in July, 1800, son of Darius and Anna (Stevens) Rice, and great-great-grandson of the original Gershom Rice from Sudbury, the second permanent settler in Worcester, (see page 42,) whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Haynes) Balcom of Charlestown. Darius Rice and John B. Pratt, both practical farmers of considerably more than fifty years' experience, were the two earliest to bring milk and vegetable products to market among the citizens of the central village, nearly fifty years ago.

JOHN WINTER, 78 Thomas street, lobster dealer, was born in New Castle-upon-Tyne, England, Aug. 4, 1800; been in Worcester twenty years.

CAPT. SALMON PUTNAM, carpenter, born in Sutton, Dec. 27, 1800, has resided in Worcester thirty years. Now farmer in Holden.

GEORGE BROWN, farmer, Fowler street, born May 5, 1800.

HALSEY HILL, wool-carder, No. 23 Webster street, was born in Mendon, Jan. 1, 1800; came to Worcester forty years ago, and first worked for Wm. B. Fox, and then for L. Capron and N. R. Parkhurst at the present Curtis & Marble factory on Webster street.

HENRY W. MILLER, born in Westminster, Sept. 9, 1800, came to Worcester with his father, John Miller, in 1804, (see page 260); apprentice to the second Daniel Waldo, whom he succeeded in the hardware business in 1822, having ever since remained on the same location.

JAMES REDICAN, umbrella-maker, 38 Hermon street, was born in Sligo County, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1800; came to Worcester twenty-eight years ago.

SOUTHWORTH A. HOWLAND, born in West Brookfield, Sept. 11, 1800, came to Worcester in 1821, bookseller, stationer and publisher, till 1852; been since engaged in the insurance business.

CLARENDON HARRIS, born in Dorchester, Sept. 8, 1800, (see page 182); bookseller and publisher in Worcester from 1823 to 1844; has since been secretary of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SOLOMON PARSONS, farmer, born in Worcester, October, 1800, on the old homestead of his father, (see page 155.)

OSGOOD BRADLEY, born in Andover, Jan. 15, 1800; came to Worcester in 1822, and started a carriage manufactory on School street; removed to Washington Square in 1835, when he began making railroad cars, and is still in the business with his sons Henry O. & Osgood Bradley, Jr.

AARON B. W. BULLARD, born in Buckland, April 21, 1800. He is the inventor of the celebrated "Bullard's Oil Soap," which for the last forty-five years has been a household necessity in New England.

NATHANIEL C. MOORE, farmer, Salisbury street, born October, 1800.

ASAHEL FAIRBANKS, shoe-maker, born in Athol, May 6, 1800, came to Worcester in 1855.

LEWIS HOLBROOK, farmer, No. 12 Sever street, born in Grafton, in Oct., 1800. Came here in 1872.

REV. WILLIAM H. SANFORD was born in Belchertown, Feb. 14, 1800; graduated at Harvard University in 1827, in the class with Rev. Dr. Seth Sweetser, President Felton of Harvard University and President Stearns of Amherst College; studied theology with his father-in-law, Rev. Ethan Smith, at Hanover, N. H.; was settled pastor over the old church at Boylston from 1832 to 1857; then founded the firm of Sanford & Co., booksellers and stationers, of which he is still at the head, with his sons.

AMOS STEARNS, No. 21 Piedmont street, brush manufacturer, born in Medford, May 16, 1801, been here since 1833.

CONSTANT SHEPARD, No. 12 Crown street, collector, born in Sharon, Vt., Feb. 3, 1801, been here thirty years, bill collector, and still at it.

ASA WALKER, merchant tailor, 365 Main street, was born in Upton, Jan. 5, 1805, (son of Ebenezer Walker,) and came to Worcester in 1826, and learned the tailor's trade of Albert Brown, (founder of the present firm of W. & T. Brown, then located in the old wooden building north of Dr. Green's brick mansion on Main street.) Mr. Walker began business in the wooden structure on Front street, which stood on the site of the old Theatre building, then removed to the Upham block, now owned by John Goodwin, on Main street, opposite the Centre Church, and then to Gov. Lincoln's building on the south corner of Main and Thomas streets. He has occupied his present location on Main street for thirty-five years. Among his earliest customers, when he first opened on Front street, was Isaiah Thomas, for whom he made a pair of short breeches.

TOBIAS BOLAND, railroad contractor, born in Ireland in 1805, came to this country in 1826, residing in New York till 1832, where he built among other enterprises the Third Avenue railroad to Harlem. Afterwards resided in Baltimore, Washington, Mount Vernon and Boston; was intimately acquainted with John A. Washington and George Washington Parke Custis. Came to Worcester in 1834; was a heavy contractor in the building of portions of the Boston and Worcester, Boston and Providence, Norwich and Worcester, and Western Railroads. He also built nearly all the houses on Temple street, and some on other streets, and was a principal contributor to the building of St. John's Church.

Of the natives of Worcester, now resident elsewhere, the oldest is William Trowbridge, born on the old homestead of his father and grandfather in Trowbridgeville, Oct. 15, 1790, (see pages 43 and 362,) for many years past residing in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

The next oldest, and of nearly the same age with the above, is Levi Gates, son of Simon Gates, born on the old homestead of his father and grandfather, at the head of Gates' Lane, near New Worcester, in May, 1790. He was one of Capt. Samuel Graves' company who marched to Boston in Sep-

tember, 1814, making four in all from Worcester, now living. He now resides in Washington Territory.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the most distinguished native of Worcester resident elsewhere, was born Oct. 3, 1800, in the ancient dwelling for many years past owned and occupied by John B. Pratt on Salisbury street, where Dr. Bancroft then lived.

GILL VALENTINE, born in Hopkinton, in September, 1788, for many years city auditor, surveyor, &c., in Worcester, now a resident of Northborough, is the oldest former resident of Worcester now living.

THOMAS KNIGHT, for seventy years past a resident of the far west, was born in 1797 upon the old homestead of his father, Wm. Knight, which stood upon the north side of Clark street, long since torn down. He is probably one of the numerous descendants of Edward Knight, who settled in that vicinity at the first organization of the town on what has since been known as the John F. Clark farm. He came on here a few months ago, for the first time since he went west, and identified the site of his father's old homestead which he had left seventy years before when a lad of ten years.

DESCRIPTION OF FRONTISPIECE.

The frontispiece represents a view of Worcester in 1836, looking north from a point near the middle of Franklin Square. The first building on the right is the ancient dwelling of Hon. Charles Allen, built in 1788 by Col. Daniel Clapp, (see page 29.) Next is the venerable Old South Church, and then the Town Hall, as they appeared forty-one years ago. The old "Compound" building, on the north corner of Front street, is hidden by the old "one horse shay" unfortunately just at that time passing by. The representation of the old United States Hotel building, next north with its swinging sign, is a fine one. Farther north may be seen the continuation of Main street, with faint views of the old "Central Exchange," "Central Hotel," and other structures lost in the distance.

On the immediate foreground on the left may be seen the embankment built nearly three-quarters of a century ago, which long since became a thing of the past, (the last bank wall, built when Main street there was cut down and widened several feet in 1854, having replaced the former bank wall built early in the present century.) Over this embankment was the passage way leading to what was called "Nobility Hill," on which had just been erected, when this view was taken, some of the finest residences in the town. First on the left is the residence of Dr. Joseph Sargent, built in 1828 by the late Dea. Benjamin Butman who occupied it for several years. Next north is the venerable historic mansion of the late Judge Ira M. Barton, erected about 1752 by Sheriff Gardner Chandler, (see page 21.) Next north is the mansion of Hon. Isaac Davis, then just built, (removed in 1873 to Piedmont street, when the present brick blocks were built on its site.)

In the rear, a little south of the latter, is the ancient residence, a century and a half ago, of Rev. Isaac Burr, (see page 119,) removed to Blackstone street in 1841, when Levi A. Dowley built on its site his residence afterwards owned and occupied by Ethan Allen, the latter structure (now occupied by Dr. F. H. Kelley) being removed to its present location on Main street in 1854 to give way to brick structures. On the corner of Main and Pleasant streets is seen the present three-story brick structure erected in 1835 by Levi A. Dowley with its original cap roof. Just south of the latter is the little wooden structure where John Nazro, John Foxcroft and other eminent merchants, who occupied the Burr house, kept store subsequently to 1775.



JUL 1975

WESBY

