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ATLAS
OF
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COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS
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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE COLONY AND COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ATLAS BY JUSTIN WINSOR.

It is not much more than thirty years, since a little by-place in Northern England was discovered to be, as it has since been called, *maxima gentis incunabula*—the cradle of a very great people. It is a little circuit, drawn with a radius of a mile and a half from Bawtry, a market-town on the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, and it takes within it, the villages of Scrooby and Austerfield.

When the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the assistant keeper of Her Majesty's Records, brought out the completed story of a little knot of Separatists, which worshipped at Scrooby, his volume was introduced by a poem in commemoration of the Mayflower's voyage, written by Richard Monckton Milnes, the poet, who now, as Lord Houghton, is the possessor of an estate thereabout, which includes this interesting cluster of about thirty brick and tiled houses. When this gentleman visited our Plymouth a few years ago, he left here some photographs of this region as a memorial, and they now hang in Pilgrim Hall. What would have been the most interesting relic in this little village of Scrooby, is not now standing,—the large house, which had been a mansion of the bishop, but which later was occupied by William Brewster, one of the oldest, as he was the most learned of the Pilgrim band. In his younger days he had seen something of the active world; had been at Cambridge as a student; had been secretary to Davison, the diplomatist, and had followed in his train during his embassy to the Low Countries. Davison fell politically, and Brewster's course of life changed. He retired to Scrooby, became its postmaster, and held that office till 1607. His interest in the church of which Robinson was pastor, and himself subsequently the elder, fashioned his later years. This church nurtured the seed of the future Pilgrim Commonwealth. With it was William Bradford, afterwards the trusted governor of the colonists. He was born at the little hamlet of Austerfield, already named, and his Sunday walk lay through Bawtry, as he went to hear the preaching of Robinson. In this neighborhood lived the Southworths and other families, whose names, among the earliest comers to Plymouth, are now familiar to us.

No people were ever more fortunate in the chronicling of their beginnings than these Pilgrim Fathers. Bradford, with a prescience that their humble ways were greatly significant ones, begun, late in life, a history of their career from those early days, when he first found satisfaction in the conversation of these Scrooby worshippers. This record was written orderly and honestly, and having served a purpose with Morton, who, nearly fifty years after the settlement, wrote his "New England Memorial," and having furnished material for Prince, in his "Chronology," and Hutchinson in his "Massachusetts Bay," found a resting-place at last, in that library, which Prince gathered in illustration of New England history. Here, with much else that was precious, it was kept in the belfry of the Old South Church in Boston, and was unprotected, when, during the siege of Boston, that edifice was used as a riding-school for the British cavalry. When the Provincials again got possession of the town, in 1776, the library was found to have been badly rifled, and this precious manuscript was missing. Less than five and twenty years ago, by following curious tracks, it was again found, on the shelves of the library of the Bishop of London, attached to Fulham Palace, opposite to Putney on the Thames, and in this place, the present writer handled it with reverential interest in Oct. 1877. The late bishop, on its peculiar interest being made known to him, authorized a transcript of it to be made, which was subsequently printed in Boston. This history of Bradford's is the main source of our information regarding the rise, growth, migrations and doings of this people, down to 1646.

It was not long after Brewster's resignation of the postmastership at Scrooby, that the church of which he was the leading spirit, resolved to leave a country, in which they could find neither protection

nor toleration, and after not a little tribulation to escape the spies watching their movements, we find most of them at Amsterdam, in Holland, in the latter part of 1608. Here they found a colony of expatriated English Separatists, but their neighbors did not prove to be harmonious among themselves. Eager to avoid all contention, the Scrooby company removed to Leyden, where they spent the next eleven years.

Of their sojourn in this Dutch town we still have Bradford to tell the story; but many interesting particulars have, of late years, been gleaned from the records and traditions of Leyden to illuminate the staid narrative of their historian, and we owe such to the antiquarian zeal of the late George Sumner, and of the Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D. D., of New Bedford, from whom we are promised in time a larger account of his investigations than has been given in the interesting articles which he has so far published in various places. As this band of exiles lived here in Leyden, they were knit together by common interests and beliefs, by mutual helpfulness, and by the endeavors which they were obliged to put forth to secure their livelihood. Brewster turned tutor in the English tongue, and to secure a permanence of income, set up a printing-office, and printed not a few books that the English government would not permit the printing of in England, and which were, in the interests of the Puritans, introduced into England clandestinely and circulated among the people. Upon such his imprint was not given, but they are recognized by book collectors in these days, from the marked peculiarities of type, which are observable in other books upon which his name as printer did appear. His doings did not escape the observation of the English government nevertheless, and they are known to have kept watch upon his proceedings.

Some of the sites in Leyden, associated with these exiles' sojourn, are known to-day, and a few years ago, a tablet was placed upon the house in which Robinson lived, taught, and died. Their pastor is shown by the records to have been buried in St. Peter's Church in that town, but the precise spot is not known.

It is, however, sure, that the exiles commanded the respect of their Dutch neighbors. They were men of little substance, and they mostly became artisans, and plied various handicrafts. Bradford, for instance, labored as a silk-worker. Their lives attracted to them not a few who observed their godliness. We trace both Dutch and French names among those who, either in the Mayflower or in some of the subsequent vessels, followed their English friends to the new shores. Philip De La Noye, for instance, brought here the stock which is now widely known throughout the country under the name of Delano. A young English gentleman on his travels, threw his lot among them, and Edward Winslow was probably, in social rank, the superior of all his companions, representing an element of birth in the Mayflower, whose absence is as characteristic of the first settlers of Plymouth, as its presence is of the Colony, established ten years later at Boston. Of Winslow, too, we have to-day a portrait, thought to be painted by Vandyke at a later day, when Winslow was in England on business of the Colony, and his is the only portrait we have of any of the Mayflower company, unless the painting, which of late years has come into the hands of Capt. Harrison, U. S. N., of Plymouth, should be proved incontestably the likeness of Capt. Standish, as is now claimed.

Standish, too, according to the tenor of his will, preserved at Plymouth, laid claim to some consideration, for the landed estates, which he never enjoyed, and out of which he represents himself as having been surreptitiously kept. He had had a military education, and was probably in the Low Countries in some capacity in connection with the garrisoning of the country by the English, when he joined his fortunes with the Leyden Separatists. Of their church he certainly was not; nor did he ever become a member among them. It is not

known that he was a Puritan even. Indeed, it has been sometimes claimed that he was a Roman Catholic. Certain is it, that variation in belief from theirs never disturbed him, nor, as far as we know, them. They took him, and he joined them, to be their leader in emergencies, and, at times, their man of business, and in this he never failed them.

It must be remembered that if in social bearing the colonists of Massachusetts and Plymouth generally differed, there was no dearth of good yeoman blood among the Pilgrims, as shown in Brewster and Bradford, and it was a stock that conquered in the end. The Massachusetts colonists were Puritans, seeking to purify the Established Church without leaving it; the Pilgrims were Separatists, and sought to found a new congregation of Independence. The Plymouth Colony was but a weak, struggling community, when Winthrop's fleet landed its passengers thirty miles to the north of them. It took not many years for the Pilgrim spirit to supplant, by contagion, the Puritan about the isthmus of Boston; and New England has ever traced its beginnings to Plymouth Rock. The softer elements of the New England hierarchy all sprung from the Pilgrim and not from the Puritan. Delusion was never so rampant, persecution was never so violent, in the Old Colony as in the Bay. Roger Williams found here a quiet refuge, when his ungovernable, and, it must be confessed, mischievous propensities made everybody uneasy at Boston and Salem. The wild fury of the witchcraft delusion never swept over Plymouth, and a grandson of the Mayflower John Alden, at that time a respected freeman of Boston, had to flee for safety to his kindred in Duxbury.

But these people were not fulfilling their destiny in Leyden. They prospered moderately; they worshipped without fear; but they were lost in a community of aliens in blood. Their mission was to found a new nation. They were still Englishmen, and loved the English flag, and on English territory they wished to rear a new community. There were some difficulties in the way, and they sent some of their number over to England to arrange for their emigration. First, they needed a charter; and this they sought from the Virginia Company, which held a patent of the territory south of the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. They got it, but as it turned out they made no use of it. Second, they had no capital for the undertaking of the commercial venture, which such a movement must in some degree be. Accordingly they mortgaged their labor for seven years to a company of capitalists, who became known as the Merchant Adventurers, and who advanced the money they required.

With this they purchased a small vessel, the Speedwell, and such of them as chose to be pioneers, embarked on her July 22, 1620, at Delft-haven, and sailed to Southampton, in England, where the Mayflower, which was chartered, was to join them from London. The following entry in Bradford's history, tells the story of the young man whom the muse of Longfellow has immortalized, and from whom a numerous progeny has sprung, carrying the name into almost every State of the Union: "John Alden was hired for a cooper, at Southampton, where the ship victuled; and being a hopfull yong man, was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed and maryed here," as Captain Standish knew, and as everybody knows.

There were one hundred and twenty passengers on the two vessels, when they went to sea August 5. They put back into Dartmouth, when the small vessel proved unseaworthy. Another effort was made, but the Speedwell still leaking, they returned again, this time making Plymouth in Devonshire. It now became apparent the smaller vessel must be given up; and leaving out such as were not prompted to struggle longer against a seeming ill-fortune, about a hundred souls, in addition to her crew, embarked finally in the Mayflower, a vessel

of one hundred and eighty tons burthen, on the 6th of September. The new company was not as homogeneous as their little society at Leyden had been. Warren, Hopkins and others had joined them in England. "Many of you," Robinson wrote to them, while they lay at Southampton, "are strangers as to the persons, so to the infirmities one of another."

As their vessel neared the American coast, they encountered storms and were carried so far north of their course by the Gulf Stream, that on the 9th of November, and on the sixty-fourth day of their voyage, they found themselves off the white sand-hills of Cape Cod, the peninsula to which Gosnold, exploring the coast, had given that name twelve years before, and which it has retained, notwithstanding Capt. John Smith's effort to fasten upon it, a little later, the name of the king, Cape James. It would be interesting to consider what difference the Gulf Stream has made in the character of the descendants of these adventurous exiles. New England virtues and vices planted upon the strands of Jersey, or within the capes of Delaware, as was their destination, might have offered quite a different type of character, than was evolved under the rigorous climate, and on the sterile soil of Massachusetts. And the picture would be still stranger if history had taken the turn that at one time was not unlikely, when the Dutch were pressing for their sojourners to find an abode within their own settlements on the Hudson, and under their dominion. Or again, if the visions of almost a paradise, which the glowing descriptions of Sir Walter Raleigh had given, in his accounts of Guiana, had proved more alluring than they did, we can but wildly conjecture what history this yeoman blood of England had made on the coasts of South America.

This mischance, as it seemed, of wrong landfall, had brought them without the limits of their patent from the North Virginia Company; and there seemed no way for them but to turn to the south and seek to find the latitude they were in search of. With prow headed to the south, the Mayflower soon was buffeted about among the shoals off Nantucket, and the stress of weather finally became so violent, that in order to avoid shipwreck, they returned upon their track, rounded the point of the present Provincetown, and came to anchor within the harbor that has since shielded so many an inward-bound vessel. This was about noon, on Saturday, November 11, 1620.

It was no sooner known that they were without the jurisdiction of the Virginia patent, than there grew symptoms of lawlessness among those of them who were "strangers" to the rest. The leaders at once met the emergency, and hardly had they dropped their anchor, before a compact of civil government was drawn up, and received, in the cabin of their ship, the signatures of all the males of sufficient age. This sheet of paper, if it were only in existence, would merit the veneration of all Americans and all republicans, in a way hardly any other record could command. "This is, perhaps," said John Quincy Adams, "the only instance in human history of that positive, original social compact, which speculative philosophers have imagined as the only legitimate source of government." It answered its purpose for the present, and under it John Carver was chosen their first governor. Of him, singularly little is known, considering what must have been his prominence among them. His early death prevented his making any record on their history beyond the following spring, when, coming from the field, where he had been planting, he suddenly fell ill, and died.

The wintry season was fast coming on, and no time could be lost. Their shallop was launched, dragged on shore, and repaired. The women went on land and washed. Two expeditions, by land and water, were made along the shore, on which they saw the natives only at a distance; but they fortunately found a store of corn buried up, which they took, — as much as they could carry, — which served them for seed the following spring. After the harvest they sought out the owners and made restitution. These explorations did not satisfy them that the place was fit for a permanent abode. The harbors did not have sufficient water. The number of whales which they saw sporting off the shore, seemed likely, however, to furnish oil and commodities upon which they could, by shipment to England, make a profit, for they lay for some

years to come under that burden of a pledge of their labor as the security for their outfit. That outfit had, however, been singularly deficient in one particular; and as the founders of a State, which was to take the cod as an emblem, they had landed on its shores with no tackle for taking them. One of the crew of the ship had been on the coast before, and told them of the pleasant harbor of Agawam (Ipswich), and advised their making for that. They were not willing, however, to follow his advice, until they had made a more extended observation. So a third expedition set out, this time in their shallop, December 3d, and following round the inside curve of the cape, in the neighborhood of what is now the town of Eastham, they were met with a shower of arrows from the natives, who had been incensed some time before by an English captain, Hunt by name, who had been on the coast and had kidnapped some of their number. No harm, however, was done, and the natives fled at the sound of the English firelocks. They proceeded. On the 8th, a snowstorm and wind came on. In the sea they unshipped their rudder and lost their mast. It grew dark, and struggling at the oars, they finally found themselves among the breakers in the cove which is formed on the south side between the headlands, now known as the Gurnet and Saquish. They extricated their little vessel with difficulty, passed in by the latter point, and rounded to in comparatively smooth water, under the lee of a "rise of land," which was but dimly discerned in the dark. Here a part of them went on shore, and lighted a fire. In the morning they discovered they were on an island. It lies just within the entrance of Plymouth harbor, and with the promontory on the main shore opposite, now known as Captain's Hill, forms the division between the two land-locked harbors of Duxbury and Plymouth. This island subsequently took the name of the mate of the Mayflower, and Clark's Island is now become a delightful summer resort for the few who appreciate its associations and pleasant places. The exiles spent this day, which was Saturday, in preparing for the morrow. On Sunday they held services. A few years since, on a large rock, standing on the ridge of the island, and on its sheer eastward face, an inscription was cut, commemorating this first religious service held in this part of America.

The next day they sounded the harbor, found it fit for shipping, and selecting the only considerable rock along its shores for a landing-place, they first set foot in their future home. This was on the 11th of December, according to the old calendar then in use. There was no ceremonious observance of this anniversary taken among their descendants for nearly a hundred and fifty years, and when, in 1769, this initial celebration took place, the new style of calendar had been adopted by England seventeen years before, in 1752. The change was made by dropping eleven days, Parliament ordering the 3d of September of that year to be called the 14th, which was the difference between the two styles for the eighteenth century. Whoever had charge of appointing the day for that celebration in 1769, forgot that the event they commemorated took place in the seventeenth century, when there was one less day difference, and fixed it upon the twenty-second instead of the twenty-first. It was not till 1850 that this mistake attracted much attention, when a report of a committee of the Pilgrim Society pointed out the error. It was too late, however, for a change. New England people had too long associated the event with the twenty-second, willingly to give up, and the error is likely to be persistently but kindly perpetuated.

The rock which has now become so famous, not only in American, but in the world's history, was so affectionately clung to as the emblem of their principles, that in the troublous times out of which the American Revolution grew, the townspeople sought to reconsecrate it to civil, as it had been to religious liberty, and for this purpose attempted to lift it from its bed to transport it to the town square. It ominously split in the operation, and the lower half fell back into its place. The upper half was taken to the square, and there it remained till 1834, when it was put within its present funeral enclosure in front of Pilgrim Hall, then new. The other fragment, in course of time became nearly lost sight of, a wharf being built over it, until, some years ago, a scheme was set on foot, by

a popular subscription, to erect a suitable monumental memorial of the landing. These efforts resulted at first in the building of a rather massive granite canopy over the remaining fragment of the rock, and in the floor beneath it an opening is left to receive the footfall of pilgrims. The rest of the scheme, after much delay, was carried out in the erection of a monument upon one of the higher eminences of the town, showing a colossal figure of Faith, upon a pedestal. The design was by the late Hammatt Billings; and the difficulties of securing sufficient money to carry it out with the size originally proposed, led to a reduction of the scale, with hardly a loss of effect, and to-day the monument stands above everything, a fit commemoration and a conspicuous object at a distance.

A brief examination of the land in the neighborhood of the rock satisfied the explorers that there was water and chance for tillage, and they returned with the tidings to the Mayflower, still at anchor in Cape Cod harbor. The news was welcome. Winter was coming on. Their little company had already experienced the vicissitudes of life and death. One young man had died on the voyage, and an infant, appropriately named Oceanus Hopkins, had been born. In the harbor, another infant, Peregrine White, had come to them, who lived into the next century, an octogenarian, and has left numerous posterity. Of the apples of a tree he planted in Marshfield, a great number of persons now living have eaten. Bradford had gone on this exploring expedition in the shallop, but he found, on his return, that during his absence, his wife had fallen overboard and was drowned.

It was the 16th of December, old style, when the Mayflower reached her destined haven, and for the second landing on the rock, precedence was given to a young woman, and Mary Chilton led the company as they disembarked.

It is not known how soon the Pilgrims gave the name of Plymouth to their new settlement, or, rather, adopted it. Capt. John Smith had already, some years before, pretty thoroughly coursed this coast, and mapped out its sinuosities of line with fair accuracy. He had published a tract giving a description of the country, which he was the earliest to name New England. His map he had submitted to Prince Charles, and that personage had marked names upon it for the prominent localities. He had put down James against Cape Cod; the bay within he called Stuart Bay; the harbor where the Pilgrims now were he fortuitously called Plymouth; Oxford he put where Marshfield is; London at Scituate; the Blue Hills he named Cheviot; but the river Charles and Cape Ann took names under his pencil which have not deserted them. With this royal nomenclature upon his map, Smith published it, and it is possible that the Pilgrims had it with them, though the region was far north of the spot they intended to reach.

The sturdy band went to work at once. They felled wood, and erected a platform upon the hill back of the town, now known as Burial Hill, and planted upon it such small ordnance as they had, and kept a lookout there against surprise by the Indians. They laid out a street from the rock up the slope towards the base of this hill. Upon the sides of this they platted out the ground into nineteen lots, the number of families into which they had grouped their company, and the first page of the existing records in the court house, is a drawing of this division of their lands. Very soon, however, the exposure wore the exiles out. Their frail cabins hardly protected them from the severity of the weather, which, however, on the whole, was remarkably mild for the season and the region. Nevertheless, nearly half their number died in the first four months, and at one time there were only six or seven sound persons among them (foremost in this good work was Standish) to care for the sick and bury the dead. Some families were entirely exterminated. Their dead they laid on the little hill, near the rock, which, now levelled on the top, is a promenade for the townspeople and the stranger. They raised no mounds over the graves, for they desired to conceal from the Indians the losses which death was inflicting. The natives were not, however, numerous in the neighborhood, for a few years before a virulent plague had swept the coast from the Penobscot to Narragansett.

Meanwhile the Mayflower had remained with them, and when she sailed, April 5th, on her return voyage — to be, ten years later, one of the fleet that

brought Winthrop and his company to Massachusetts—she was scarcely more than half manned, such were the inroads on her crew which the winter had made. The name of her captain, Jones, is still preserved in the little river which now flows through the town of Kingston, and which he explored during this sojourn, perhaps ascending to that beautiful sheet of water, long known, likewise, from his name, as Jones River Pond, but of late renamed as Silver Lake, the scene of so many pleasurable summer recreations.

Before the ship sailed they had, however, had their first interview with the neighboring Indians. The first comer of them was Samoset, a visitor in these parts from the coast of Maine, where, in intercourse with the fishing vessels on that shore, he had acquired a little broken English, which very fortunately served the Pilgrims in these early communications. On the 16th of March he appeared boldly among them. On the 21st there was a ceremonious interview with Massasoit, the Sachem of the region, living where now is Middleborough, who appeared with a train of followers on one of the neighboring hills. Winslow, accompanied by others, went to meet him, and remained with his people as a hostage, while some of the Indians came across the valley with the Sachem to hold an interview with Governor Carver. This interview resulted in a simple treaty of friendship between the two peoples, which was scrupulously kept as long as Massasoit lived, and for fifty-four years, until the outbreak of Philip's War.

As spring opened, and disease abated, the season of planting inspired new courage. After Carver's death, Bradford became their governor. They began to improve their dwellings; more substantial ones took the place of temporary shelters. They were built of logs, the chinks filled in with clay. For windows they had nothing better than paper, saturated with oil. A "common house" held their main stores.

In the autumn they got their first news from their Old World friends. The Mayflower carried back the intelligence of their settling beyond their patent. As it happened, shortly after the original comers had sailed from old Plymouth, the Council for New England had been created by royal authority, and the region about Cape Cod Bay had been included in the lands, over which they were given control. To this Council their English friends and the Merchant Adventurers now appealed for a charter to legalize the Pilgrims' occupancy of their new home. The mortgagees of their labor had the charter assigned to them as security, and the document, now in existence in the court house in Plymouth, was brought in the *Fortune*, which arrived, Nov. 9, 1621. They welcomed friends, whom they were glad to have join them, though they brought no supplies with them, and their own scanty stock was at once seriously drawn upon. Cushman came for a brief sojourn, and preached the first sermon in New England preserved to us, and printed in London after his return in the same vessel. It is now so scarce, that collectors of Americana seek for it without avail. In the *Fortune* also came Thomas Prince, later one of their governors. One of Brewster's sons was among her passengers. But with them came not a few of the same quality, that they denominated "strangers,"—persons induced by the speculative Adventurers to cast their lot with the Colony for gain's sake, spirits quite unlike the Pilgrims, and having no religious sympathy with them, jealous of restraints, disregarding of the authority of their magistrates, and for a long time a sore trial to them. Of such character were Billington, who soon came under their censure for insult to Standish, their military leader; and Dotey and Lister, who fought a duel, and were tied together neck and heels as a punishment.

Their peace of mind was greatly tried too by letters from the Merchant Adventurers, who had expected the Mayflower would have returned with a cargo to reimburse them for their commercial venture. These letters charged indolence upon the colonists. Bradford replied with admirable patience and forgiveness of temper, as he related the struggle for existence which they had undergone. The *Fortune* sailed with this reply, Dec. 13, and took as an earnest of their endeavors two hogsheads of beaver-skins and a lading of clapboards.

The next season brought the trials of famine upon them. Their crops had failed, and they were put to great extremities. To increase their diffi-

culty, a vessel arrived in their neighborhood bringing a private colony, sent out by one Weston, who had been an evil counsellor for them among the Merchant Adventurers. These people began a settlement at Wessagusset, now Weymouth. They were an imprudent and impolitic crowd. They stole their provisions from the Indians. They even depredated upon the stores of their Plymouth neighbors. The incensed natives soon conspired to attack Weston and his men, and to exterminate all the English along the coast. Standish had got warning of this, while on an expedition to the Cape to barter for provisions. Accordingly, the Plymouth people determined to strike a blow that would inspire the savages with fear; and Standish was sent with eight men, in March, 1623, to Wessagusset. He found Weston's people in ignorance of what was to come, while the conspirators were already among them. Contriving to get some of the leaders of the savages into a cabin, the door was barred, and Standish and his men each singled out an opponent. The struggle did not end until the Plymouth men had either slain or hung their enemies. With this Weston's settlement was abandoned,—some of the people returning with Standish to Plymouth, others wandering among the scattered settlers to the eastward. This brought the Pilgrims new mouths to feed. They were for months without bread or corn. They lived on muscles and shell-fish, or an occasional deer, which they could kill.

This was their condition, when two more vessels arrived, the *Ann* and the *Little James*, bringing still too large a proportion of "strangers" with the rest. Bradford, however, was glad to welcome Alice Southworth, who had been his intimate in Austerfield, and each being widowed, a correspondence had led to her joining him, and now she became his wife. Standish's wife had died the first winter. Everybody knows how John Alden, whom he had sent to Priscilla Mullins as his ambassador, was preferred by the maiden to his principal. The *Ann*, however, brought a certain Barbara, who consoled the captain, and survived him.

The harvest of 1623 proved abundant, and it seemed as if the worst was over. In 1624, a vessel called the *Charity* arrived, bringing their first cattle, which Winslow, who had gone back in the *Ann*, secured for them. But two men, who came at the same time, were destined to try them sorely. Robinson, as a leading Independent, was not in favor with the powers in England, and the Merchant Adventurers were more or less dependent on the patronage of the government. It was determined that Robinson should not join his people; and he died before matters could be better ordered. Meanwhile, Brewster, as their elder, ministered to their spiritual needs. It was now that the Merchant Adventurers sent out to them one Lyford as their minister, and with him a fellow conspirer against their peace, John Oldham by name. There is no space here to narrate the vexations that followed; but in time the interlopers were got rid of.

The Colony now numbered 180 persons, and they had built thirty-two houses. They were beginning to prosper. In 1625, Standish was sent over to buy goods and to negotiate for a release from the Adventurers, but he did not succeed in obtaining it.

Finally, after seven years had expired, Allerton, in 1627, agreed with them for a payment of £1,800, in nine annual instalments of £200, for all their rights to the territory and appurtenances. Eight of their principal men now undertook to farm the trade of the Colony and assume their obligations. They were Bradford, Brewster, Winslow, Standish, Prince, Alden, Howland, and Allerton.

They now asserted to their advantage the control in the selection of their recruits; and to further their chances for trade, Allerton secured for them the next year, a patent for a tract of territory on the Kennebec, where they established stations for barter with the Indians.

A new trouble, however, soon arose. One Thomas Morton had acquired ascendancy in a party of irresponsible English, who had formed a settlement at Mount Wollaston, now Quincy. They led a life of revelry, and carried on orgies around a May-pole, which they erected at Merry Mount, as they called it. Among the earliest works of Motley, the historian, is an historical novel based upon their career. One of their proceedings excited alarm, not only at Plymouth, but among the scattered settlers, who, at this time,

were found at isolated points all about Massachusetts Bay. This was the sale by Morton of firearms to the Indians. Prompt action, as in the case of Weston's men, prevented the mischief which might have followed. The Plymouth people arrested Morton, and sent him back to England, with a number of his confederates. Most of the others scattered, as Weston's people had done. One of the wittiest of the early books descriptive of New England—now very scarce, though there are reprints of it—is one which Morton subsequently printed, called *The New English Canaan*, telling his side of the story, and throwing ridicule upon those who had worsted him.

Their old companions at Leyden, now came over in larger numbers; but they brought little worldly substance to their aid. They needed to be supported till they prospered in their own estates. This increase of their numbers prompted them to seek a royal charter, such as had been given to Winthrop and his associates, who had by this time formed a government for Massachusetts; but some indiscretion on the part of Allerton, their agent, prevented it, and they never had, until their juncture with their more powerful neighbor, sixty years later, any other foundation for their government, than what came to them with the delegated authority from the Council for New England, who exchanged their earlier grant through the London Company of Adventurers, for a direct patent in 1630. They were soon called upon to stretch the authority delegated to them under that charter, when their old disturber, Billington, was convicted of murder, and hung.

Their relations with Massachusetts Bay were always friendly, and little differences, sometimes about bounds, sometimes about rights of trade, never led to serious rupture. Bradford and the leading men of Plymouth had addressed Winthrop a welcoming letter, soon after his arrival, which is still preserved; and in November, 1631, Bradford had gone to Boston to confer with Winthrop. In October of the next year, Winthrop and Wilson, the minister of Boston, taking a boat for Wessagusset, had journeyed from there on foot to Plymouth, were met without the town by Bradford, conducted within, and entertained. Winthrop in his *Journal* describes the visit, and the ceremonies of their Sunday worship, when Roger Williams (who had not long before left Salem in the beginning of a disagreement, that had in the end momentous results), propounded a question, which was replied to by Smith, a wandering minister, whom they called in among them in want of a better. Others as well as their guest joined in the colloquy.

In 1633 they suffered from epidemic, which carried off, among others, Samuel Fuller, a deacon of their church, the physician of their Colony, a man trusted among them, from whom a respectable posterity has sprung.

It is noteworthy how, under the necessities of their existence, they early displayed that spirit of mercantile adventure to distant parts which has characterized so many of their descendants; for the time was to come when the finest vessels built on our coast were launched in this bay, in which the Mayflower dropped her anchor; and on its shores, when American shipping whitened every sea, and before the agency of steam had supplanted the more natural sails, one standing by the rock in Plymouth could look across the water and discern in Duxbury the dwelling of the king of shipowners, whose fleet is said to have surpassed in magnitude that of any other private merchant, the late Ezra Weston. This same spirit had carried the Plymouth people early to the Kennebec and to the Penobscot, to establish trading posts. The pursuit of barter came near to causing political catastrophe. On the Kennebec, one Hocking, commanding a trading sloop, sent out in the interests of Lord Say and Sele, had infringed upon the patent rights of the Plymouth people, and in an altercation, he was killed by a party under Howland. It needed the intercession of Massachusetts to appease the clamor which this transaction raised, and it was finally determined that Hocking was the aggressor. On the Penobscot, the French, under the recent treaty of St. Germain, claimed restitution of their old province of Acadia. They also held that the Plymouth post came within their limits, and had attacked and plundered it. The Plymouth men sought the aid of Massachusetts to avenge

this insult and recover their rights; but that Colony would not embark in the hazardous enterprise, and Plymouth not feeling strong enough to engage the French single-handed, the loss was submitted to. They also sent a trading expedition to the Connecticut; but the Dutch had got ahead of them, and when their vessel ascended the river as far as where Hartford now stands, they found a Dutch fort. The occupants of the fort threatened them with enmity, if they passed up; but the Plymouth men, undaunted, sped by, and landing above, built their trading-house at what is now Windsor. Later, their jurisdiction on the Connecticut was disputed by the Massachusetts people, who sent a colonizing party overland, and the dispute, threatening trouble at one time, was compounded, and the Plymouth people withdrew.

The burdens of the chief magistracy bore heavily on Bradford, and he sought relief, at least temporarily, in the office; and Winslow being chosen governor in 1632, there followed an alternation for forty years, by which Bradford, Winslow, and Prince shared in turn the duties, at first by annual change, and later at longer intervals. A board of assistants was given the governor, and in 1632, we find William Collier, a man of substance and one of their London partners, throwing in his lot among them, and often sharing in the burden of government. He and Winslow this year paid the highest tax.

Roger Williams had remained in Plymouth three years, pleasant in his relations with the people, and making friendships with the Pokanoket Indians, a tribe lying between Buzzard's and Narragansett bays,—a friendship later to serve him. Returning now to Salem, the controversy, partly political and partly theological, took place, which sent him to seek a new home beyond the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He stopped first at Seekonk, where he received a kind letter from Winslow, then governor of Plymouth, telling him that harboring him within their patent might complicate their relations with the Boston people, with whom they desired to keep friendly connections. Upon this Williams launched his canoe upon the river, passed on, and in 1636 established his abode where has since grown the city of Providence, and laid the foundations of the State of Rhode Island.

The government of Plymouth had continued from the first to be a pure democracy. Every action was determined upon in a general assembly of the freemen. The governor was their executive. Prosperity, the introduction of cattle, larger needs of tillage were to effect a change. The settlements pushed gradually to the north and round the bay. As early as 1630, for facilities of pasturage and better planting, lands had been occupied in Duxbury, but only for the summer, the people returning to Plymouth in the winter for better housing and ease of attending worship. This scattering did not go on without alarm in Bradford and others, though some of their chief people joined in the migration. It made them too remote for support in sudden emergencies, in case the Indians should conspire against their peace. It promised a division of their church, and the records at Plymouth bear, as early as 1632, a written promise from Alden, Standish, Jonathan Brewster, and Prince, that they would return to the town in the winter. It was in these early years that Prince had settled on the shore between Jones River and Captain's Hill, and near him was the younger Brewster, already named. Collier followed and became their neighbor. On the promontory, that juts out opposite Clark's Island, and at the foot of the hill which now perpetuates his fame, Standish built a house, the cellar of which is still to be traced; and in the upturning of the earth about it, many household relics have been found. Not far off, and now nearly obliterated by the sea, is the spring about which he placed the curb-stones, still to be seen. To-day the visitor looks upon this from the top of Captain's Hill, as it is called, and beyond it, seaward, and skirting the shore from Manomet to Rouse's Hummock—where the French cable lands—his vision takes in as interesting a landscape, and in some respects as lovely a one, as American history has ennobled. Beside him is the still incomplete tower, which is at last to bear far aloft a colossal figure of the doughty Pilgrim soldier. To the eastward, on a clear day, he sees the white sand-hills of Provincetown. To the north, the Blue Hills, to which the Stuart Prince

Charles tried to attach on Smith's map the name of Cheviot. Nearer, and at the extremity of Duxbury harbor, you may dimly discern the farm where John Alden and Priscilla about this time took up their abode, and which is in the possession of their descendants to-day; a place to which a large posterity, now scattered over every part of the American Union, may one day return on a pilgrimage. On yonder Powder Point, still to the north, settled George Soule, from whom also sprung a numerous family, with pride in their Mayflower origin. A little more to the west and we see the sites of the homesteads of Richard Church, the father of the redoubtable Benjamin Church, of the French and Indian wars; of Simmons and Delano; of the Sampsons and Wadsworth, progenitors of large families whose names are now widely scattered.

This gathering of so many, who had strayed out of the fold at Plymouth, rendered desirable the forming of a church in Duxbury (which by the way had been named, in compliment to Standish, after his ancestral acres in England), and about 1632 they had formed the earliest offshoot from the parent body. The second was formed still further north, at Green Harbor, now Marshfield, and its main support was Winslow, who had early built him a house there, which he called Careswell, and here his son, Josiah, the first native governor of the Colony, was born. He soon had William Thomas for a neighbor, who had been one of the London partners, and the ancestor of a family with not a few distinguished men among them, but which was divided between the royal and the patriot cause in the Revolution,—General John Thomas, throwing up the breastworks on Dorchester Heights, which led to the British evacuation of Boston, and dying in command of the army of invasion of Canada at a later day; and Nathaniel Ray Thomas, serving the tory party, to be celebrated in McFingal.

The third church was formed at Scituate, which proved, however, to be first to be incorporated as a town, in 1636, Duxbury following the next year, embracing a part of Marshfield, and the territory now known as Pembroke, Hanson, and Bridgewater. Marshfield became an independent township in 1640.

At the same time settlements were extending to the south. Sandwich had been occupied by Lynn people chiefly in 1637, and incorporated two years later. Barnstable was an offshoot from Scituate, a number of its people following thither, in 1639, their minister, Lothrop, a theologian who was not unknown in England, and from whom a large posterity has descended. Further along the Cape, Yarmouth received a permanent colony in 1639, largely from Lynn, and was incorporated with limits which included the present town of Dennis; while beyond, towards Provincetown, the country was still in the hands of the natives.

Again, towards the west, in the region that Winslow and Hopkins had traversed in July, 1621, on their visit to Massasoit, and which they found depopulated from the ravages of the plague, the beginnings of Taunton had been made in 1637, and the territory now included under that name, with Raynham and Berkley, was incorporated in 1639, receiving its name out of regard for Miss Elizabeth Pool, who had originally come from Taunton, in Somersetshire, and who coming first to Dorchester, in Massachusetts, had purchased a tract here of the Indians just before.

This spreading of their communities brought about necessary changes in their form of government. They had gone on, under that simple compact signed in Cape Cod harbor, and not till 1636, did they find it necessary to frame a fundamental code of laws. Then came the substitution of representative for a pure democratic rule. It was no longer possible for the body of the people to meet in a general assembly; and when the law was passed which provided for government by deputies standing for the towns, there were three already formed—Plymouth, Scituate, and Duxbury; but when, in 1639, the first legislative body met, seven towns were represented, Taunton, Sandwich, Barnstable, and Yarmouth being added. This being arranged, Bradford, who had received in his name the charter from the Council for New England, surrendered it, in 1640, to the new government. Plymouth was now a town like the rest, and it included also in its limits, the present territory of Plympton, Kingston, Wareham, Carver, and part of Halifax.

Plymouth, with the Rhode Island settlement intervening towards the more powerful of the Indian tribes on the west, and the new plantations of Massachusetts gradually enveloping her northern and northwestern frontier, bid fair, it was thought, to be shielded in good measure, from the ravages of an Indian outbreak; while the more exposed settlements of the Connecticut Valley were living in constant alarm. But all were still united in brotherhood, and in one interest. The annihilation of one section of the English settlements would be but the prelude to attacks on the more strongly entrenched. It was this fear, and this common attachment, that led to the Confederacy in 1643, by which the Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, with Connecticut and New Haven—not yet united—agreed to join for mutual protection, vesting the federated authority in commissioners, whose power was, in matters touching their united interests, superior to the local governments. Plymouth Colony at this time held 3,000 inhabitants; Massachusetts had much outgrown her, having about five times as many. Plymouth was, moreover, in the process of nature beginning to lose her old and long-tried counsellors. The next year Brewster died, at the ripe age of 84. He was at this time living in Duxbury, a near neighbor of Standish. Indeed, at this time such drafts had been made upon the population of the parent town, by removal to other settlements, that Bradford bewails their weakness, and the severing of their church ties. Brewster had always been the main-stay of the Plymouth Church, but of late they had had a pastor more to their liking than any that had before served them, Rayner, by name, a brother-in-law of the governor, Bradford, whose present wife was the minister's sister. Brewster's son, Jonathan, had before this moved to Duxbury, and it is not known precisely when the elder followed; nor is his place of burial marked. A large family claim him for an ancestor, and his daughters married, the one Isaac Allerton, and the other Governor Prince. His library, by the inventory, was the largest in the Colony, and of its 275 volumes, 64 were in the ancient tongues. He had a kindred scholar in his neighbor, Ralph Partridge, who was now the minister of Duxbury, and by much the most learned theologian that Plymouth Colony for some years could boast.

Brewster's other neighbor, their military captain, was now advancing in years, but he had not lost any of his accustomed energy, and when, the next year, there was apprehension of trouble with the Narragansetts, and the commissioners had ordered the quotas of the Colonies to their rendezvous, Standish and his men were at the spot more than a week in advance of the others.

If the town of Plymouth shrunk under this dispersement of her people, the outlying parts of the Colony were still organizing into new corporations. That region towards Narragansett, whither Blackstone had fled from the "Lords Brethren" of Boston, as he had escaped, in his quaint phrase, from the "Lords Bishops" of England; and whither Newman, a graduate of Oxford, as his predecessor had been of Cambridge, led a number of his parish from Weymouth, was legally established, with the name of Rehoboth, in 1645, the parent of Seekonk, Pawtucket, Attleborough, and others. The territory of Nauset, on the Cape, to which Prince was anxious that the government should be transferred from Plymouth, and where lands had already been purchased of the Indians, was now (1646) set up as the town of Eastham, leading the way for the formation of the other towns nearer the extremity of the peninsula.

The loss of Brewster was soon followed not by the death, but by what proved to be the final withdrawal of Winslow. Gorton and Child, two pestilent fellows, who had tormented the colonists both of Plymouth and Boston, had returned to England to poison the ears of all against New England. It was necessary that some powerful advocate of the Colonies should be on the spot; and Massachusetts, which led in the matter, selected Winslow, who soon signaled his advent on the scene by controversial tracts, as offsets to Gorton's, to-day among the prized rarities of Americana. Winslow's position in London was much different from what it was, when, under the monarchy, and under the absolutism of Laud, he had suffered the ignominy of imprisonment, when there about the Colony's business. Those in power were now his

friends and sympathizers; and he had the address and talents to interest powerful personages. He effectively lent his aid to the establishment of the Society for propagating the Gospel in New England. And when, a little later, the parliamentary power was well in the ascendant, he had urged the rights of Plymouth for a distinct charter of her own; but his motions this time failed. He, however, was in favor with Cromwell, who so valued his services as to retain him for some years yet in England, and when the Protector started his ill-starred expedition against Saint Domingo, in 1655, he selected Winslow as the commissioner to accompany the fleet. A fever on shipboard carried the good man off; and when the news of his death reached his old companions in Plymouth, there was another link severed connecting them with their old Leyden days.

A third death was soon to follow. Standish closed his eyes at Duxbury, in 1656, at the age of about 72, and no man knows his grave. His son Alexander succeeded to his homestead, and singularly enough, a numerous posterity trace, through his marriage with the daughter of John Alden, descent from that very Priscilla, who was one of the few of mortals the redoubtable Pilgrim hero failed to conquer when he would. The fourth of these had not long to stay, for William Bradford died in 1657, aged 69,—the last of the greatest of their historical characters. It is difficult to decide in what order to place these four Pilgrim leaders, to signify their importance. Bradford would probably, by common consent, stand first; but his services were perhaps not more eminent than the others in all respects. Whether Brewster or Winslow or Standish should come next, would depend largely upon the idiosyncrasies of the umpire.

A new nucleus of population was formed when the people of Duxbury were granted, in 1645, the territory, of which they purchased the Indian title in 1649, and secured the incorporation in 1656, by the name of Bridgewater, later to be cut up into the present Bridgewater, Brockton, the Abingtons, and, in part, Hanson. Of these, West Bridgewater is the original settlement.

If Plymouth had latterly proved comparatively free from turbulent spirits, now winnowed out, it was because the London partners had no longer interests to be consulted. If her history is not blackened with the severity which characterized the action of the more powerful Colony on her northern border, her vicinage to Providence Plantations was nevertheless too close to secure her from the occasional outpour of uneasy mortals, which the spirit of Roger Williams drew to that region. Thence came the Quakers to plague the deputies of the Plymouth court. The magistrates did not make matters as bad as they could be, by going to the lengths of the Massachusetts government; but they went farther than their second sober thought approved. What they did do was far more owing to the strange indecency and wilful provocation of the persecuted, than to their own indiscretion. The worst that can be said of the Plymouth people is, that they did not listen to those among them who might have stayed their hands; and that they put the wise assistant Cudworth out of an office when he was honoring it by his protests.

In 1660, Middleborough entered the roll of towns, and has little changed its limits since. Four years later, Dartmouth received such an increase from Plymouth, Duxbury, and Taunton, as to secure incorporation for a territory, that was explored in some measure by Gosnold as early as 1602, and which is the parent of New Bedford, Westport, and Fairhaven. The Colony, not yet divided into counties, had now twelve towns, with a population of about 5,000 souls. Swansea came next, 1667, and was the last before the hostilities of the Pokanokets put a severe check upon the Colony's prosperity. Her territory had had stray English settlers as early as 1632; and the region having escaped the plague of twenty years before, the natives were numerous, and the fearful blast of Philip's War was to be all the more withering.

Before this catastrophe came, the old compact of the Confederacy was annulled by the union of Connecticut and New Haven, and a new one, giving less power to the commissioners, was made in 1672. Prince, the last of the old governors, had died the next year, and Josiah Winslow, a native-

born magistrate, succeeded him, and established new state for the office, if four halberdiers can be called state, when the governor before that had gone abroad unattended.

But now the last great struggle of the Indians was upon them. The death of Massasoit took from the Plymouth people an important friend. He had promptly entered into a treaty of peace with them on their arrival, and he never failed in observance of it, and through that faithfulness Plymouth had been free from the drain of warfare. The rising of the Pequods, in 1637, had not touched her borders. They, indeed, despatched Standish with a force to the assistance of Connecticut, but the capture of the Indian fort had almost annihilated their tribe before Standish could reach the field of action. After Standish's earlier exploit at Wessagusset, there had been no shedding of their savage neighbors' blood. In their treatment of the Indians the Plymouth people had ever been just. They always paid for lands, if they needed them, and their courts adjudicated with as steady regard for the seller as for the buyer.

At Massasoit's death, in 1660, his authority descended to two sons, and at their request the Court bestowed upon them, shortly afterwards, the Christian names of Alexander and Philip. The former and elder did not long survive; and after his death, in 1662, Philip ruled his people singly. He renewed the old treaty of his father; and the government of the Colony, while they did much to propitiate him, held him to strict account for the observance of its terms. When, in 1665, Philip came into Plymouth to buy a horse, the Court gave him one. When rumors grew rife that he was plotting mischief, they summoned him to answer to the complaint. He more than once protested he had not such motive; more than once his arms were taken from him, and those of his people were placed in pledge for their fealty; more than once he grew contumacious, and it was believed that he had concealed as many arms as he brought in.

This state of apprehension was turned to terror through concerted action among some of his followers. They fell suddenly on Swansea, then a place of forty dwellings. The tidings of disaster sped swiftly; and troops from Boston and Plymouth were so soon on the spot, that it was clear the outbreak had not been unexpected. There was an interval of skirmishing, with some loss on both sides, when Philip slipped out of the peninsula, on which he had his dwelling, near Mount Hope, and the English occupied it. Philip with a rapid movement passed their flank and descended wildly upon Taunton, Dartmouth, and Middleborough.

Meanwhile the commissioners of the United Colonies had sent a force into the Narragansett country to intimidate the tribes into signing a treaty of friendship. This, as they thought, accomplished, the force turned to assist the troops already pressing Philip, who, finding himself overmatched, again slipped away, and joined his allies along the frontiers of Massachusetts, where the war had just broken out. By autumn, the outlook was so threatening, that the commissioners sitting at Boston, issued a call for a thousand men, adjudging to Plymouth one hundred and fifty-eight of this number; and before long another thousand were demanded, to be sent to the Narragansett region, where their efforts for a peace were not likely to prove, after all, successful. This last movement was made vigorously. Among the troops advancing upon their strongholds were two companies from Plymouth, under the lead of Major Bradford, a son of their old governor; while a Winslow of the second generation, Josiah, now the governor of the Colony, commanded the united forces, with Benjamin Church, later to be conspicuous, acting as his aid. This fight was long familiarly known to that, and to later generations, as the Great Swamp Fight. The Narragansetts had built a strong fort of palisades on an upland, completely surrounded by swampy lands. Here they were defiant and confident. The English, however, not without considerable loss, sprung along a way of fallen trunks of trees that made an avenue of approach, and forcing an entrance, maintained a hand to hand struggle, until their mastery was complete, and the remnants of a powerful tribe fled from their burning cabins, never to reassemble with recuperated power. For a while, the war was now pushed from the borders of Plymouth.

In some of the muskets which they had found

in the Narragansett fort, they recognized weapons which the settlers of Deerfield had lost in the Indian attack upon that town; and this confirmed the apprehension, now beginning to exist, that the war was one of concert and allies. Massachusetts now felt a renewal of the fury, which had a few months before devastated some of her villages. In February, the savages fell upon Lancaster; in the same month they attacked Weymouth, the nearest they came to Boston. In March, 1676, a roving band struck a defenceless community at Eel River, in the outskirts of Plymouth, and killed eleven men. Later in the spring, the Colony suffered the heaviest single calamity of all. Captain Pierce, of Scituate, with a command of fifty English and twenty friendly natives, was drawn into an ambush by a Narragansett chief, near Pawtucket, and his force nearly destroyed. Then followed an attack on Rehoboth, and the burning of houses. Wrentham, Seekonk, Plymouth again, Scituate, Bridgewater, and Middleborough, all in turn suffered. A similar devastation spread over the frontiers of Massachusetts. Wadsworth and his men fell at Sudbury. Misery followed in the Indian's path along the Connecticut towns. At Hatfield, however, they met a stubborn resistance, and the encouragement it seemed to give the colonists, pushed them to follow up their advantage, and the tide of misfortunes seemed to turn.

In July, a force of 200 Indians came in and submitted at Plymouth. Church, recovered from a wound received at the Narragansett fort, went out with a band as a partisan leader.

During the progress of the war, so far, Philip had rarely been seen, and if he had been present at any of the furious onsets in Massachusetts, there is little evidence of it. Reports came now, that the reverses his people had suffered in the north had led him to seek his old haunts with such followers as still clung to him. In the summer he led an attack upon Taunton; but he failed in it. Strong parties were scouring the country to intercept him. In July, some Bridgewater people encountered his party and scattered them; but Philip saved himself by flight. Church followed him doggedly, and Philip's son and wife fell into that partisan's hands. The closeness of the pursuit seemed to stupefy Philip. He allowed himself to be shut up in the peninsula where Bristol now stands, the English closely guarding the neck. Church, with his men, at this juncture coming up, the swamp where Philip had taken refuge was surrounded; and suspecting that Philip would endeavor to escape by flight, as before, the Plymouth captain noted the several lines of escape, and posted his marksmen. At one point he placed an Englishman, and a friendly Indian called Alderman, and when the bush was beaten and the game was started, Philip sprung out in the direction of these two. The Englishman pulled, but the flint failed. Alderman fired, and both balls of the charge struck the running savage. He fell flat on his face, his gun under him.

The news of his fall travelled quick. It reached Boston the same day, and Philip's hands, cut off, were carried there as trophies. His head was taken to Plymouth, and stuck upon a pole.

This, so far as Plymouth was concerned, nearly ended the war. Church still pursued the remnants of the hostile bands. He captured Tispaquin and Annawon, two of Philip's captains, and taking them to Plymouth, they were executed. For nearly two years longer, the war went on with accumulating horrors, at the eastward.

The conflict had borne hard upon the little Colony, much harder than upon Massachusetts, for it had not the same recuperating power. Absence of good harbors had not served them in opening trade as it had the younger Colony. Their soil had not the like fertility to insure them equal crops. In property, and in numbers, they fell far below them. Upon twelve towns in the Colony—Dartmouth and Middleborough being excused because of the depredations they had experienced during the first part of the war—the cost of maintaining it had fallen, and the amount was £3,692; and at the close of the conflict it was estimated that the Colony had incurred a debt in excess of the value of the entire personal property of its people; a debt she struggled long under, and paid at last, principal and interest. In proportion to their means of bearing it, the burden fell heavier upon Plymouth than elsewhere. All her towns, except those along the Cape, suffered; and these stood

nobly to their allegiance, and never failed in all that was required of them. They had among them a considerable body of converted or "praying" Indians, and beyond them, further towards the extremity of the peninsula, the untamed savages still roamed. Either because Philip's messages did not reach them, or because of the reciprocal kindnesses which were interchanged between these savages and the settlers, the animosities of warfare were not kindled among them. There had, nevertheless, been more or less of defection among the "praying" Indians, and both at Boston and Plymouth, to secure their aloofness from the conflict, they had isolated bodies of them on islands. In this way Clark's Island, in Plymouth harbor, confined a number of them during the continuance of the war.

The war gone by, other scattered settlements took final shape. Bristol had been occupied before the war, but it was not incorporated till 1680, and its territory, after a long dispute between Plymouth and Rhode Island, was finally adjudged to the latter, in 1746. Little Compton was also settled, largely from Duxbury, just before the outbreak, and by 1682 had increased sufficiently to be set up as a town. Rochester followed in 1686, though its territory had long had a few inhabitants, some appearing there as early as 1638.

The war was still waging, when New England experienced the beginning of her political woes. The strength and influence of Massachusetts gave that Colony the leadership in the next twelve or thirteen troublous years; and her prominence also insured that she should bear the brunt of the attacks on the liberties of the people, which were to come and to last, till the same spirit, in the next century, broke finally their allegiance to the Crown. The spirit of Stuart rule soon became unmistakably tyrannous. What the government wished to do was helped on by the cupidity of English merchants. The trade which New England had established with Continental Europe was broken up, because it prevented the British manufacturer finding a market for his wares in New England at his own prices. The people found their chartered rights first threatened and then assailed. To embitter the feeling, one of their petted citizens, Joseph Dudley, a son of the old governor of Massachusetts, lent himself to the ministerial party. The blow came when a royal order vacated the charter of Massachusetts, and that Colony's humiliation was complete. The royal will swayed over the whole territory by virtue now of the discovery of Cabot, nearly two hundred years before.

Plymouth saw her insecurity, with Massachusetts no longer a barrier. Randolph, the king's creature, had toyed with the lesser Colonies, for the time had not come to appropriate them, till Massachusetts should fall. Meanwhile it was Plymouth's hope, as it had long been, that events would somehow bring about an opportune moment for her to secure her rights by royal charter; and in her interests Ichabod Wiswall, the minister of Duxbury, was sent to England; and as if to gather her government on a solid basis, Plymouth now divided her territory into three counties—Plymouth, Barnstable, and Bristol.

Events, however, were shaping themselves otherwise. James, who had succeeded Charles on the throne, sent, in December, 1686, Sir Edmund Andros, with a commission to rule all New England, and to consolidate the Dominion of New England; and two years later, 1688, New York and Jersey were added to the territory, with the seat of government still in Boston. Plymouth, with the rest, soon began to feel the burdens of taxation, and the restrictions upon trade for the enrichment of the governor's creatures. Clark's Island, in Plymouth harbor, had long been used for the support of the poor; but Andros, attracted by the beauties which draw summer visitors to it to-day, coveted it for one of his minions, and with the power to do so, he gave the island to his follower. The people of Plymouth were incensed, but ineffectually. Wiswall attempted to raise a subscription to bear the expense of a suit at law for the recovery of the island; but he only incurred the wrath of Andros, who treated him with none of the respect and forbearance due his position and his representative quality.

As matters grew worse and worse, it was arranged to send Increase Mather, then the most influential of the patriot party, to England, to try

what persuasion or a sense of justice could accomplish, by intercession with the powers. Mather was obliged to slip off clandestinely to escape the vigilance of Andros. To this pass events had come, when, in a roundabout way, a copy of the proclamation of the Prince of Orange reached Boston, indicating the landing of the Dutch prince in England, but not yet signifying the chances of his success in supplanting the Stuart dynasty. In less than a fortnight, and before any further intelligence arrived, Boston had risen in revolution, seized and imprisoned Andros and his creatures, and captured the royal frigate in the harbor. As soon as the news could reach Plymouth, the same revolution took place there. Nathaniel Clarke, Andros's tool, was seized; and their old magistrates, Hinckley and the others, were reinstated in office. It was a month longer before a vessel reached Boston, bringing orders for the proclamation of William and Mary, and the new order of things was established. New Englanders were once more freemen.

As people became familiar with the new conditions of their political existence, new problems arose. They found the new dynasty were likely to involve England in a war with France, and that meant more and continued fighting with the Indians and their French allies at the eastward, and movements by way of Albany towards Canada. It also became apparent that the personal emolument policy of the Stuarts had only given place to a determination to secure advantages for the old country, in directing the trade of the new one. Meanwhile their own reinstated governments were provisional; and both Massachusetts and Plymouth were, through their agents, Increase Mather for the Bay, and Wiswall for Plymouth, who had been sent over in 1690, petitioning for separate charters. Sir William Phips, who had made a scant triumph in Nova Scotia as a soldier, and had experienced a weighty reverse in Canada, had gone over, ostensibly to solicit aid for another attempt on Quebec, but he opportunely served Mather, who had been his Boston pastor, for purposes the divine was politician enough to plan. Mather had already defeated a scheme of chartering Plymouth and New York in one, and the Plymouth people expressed their gratitude for Mather's intervention. But Mather had determined that the loss to New York should be a gain to the Bay; and with a cunning diplomacy, and social power that Wiswall could not lay claim to, the scheme of uniting Plymouth and Massachusetts in one charter was carried, against the unavailing efforts of the Plymouth agent, and Mather gladly saw Phips commissioned as the first governor under the new charter. In May, 1692, the new magistrate and the happy Mather arrived in Boston, and with Phips' assumption of his office, Plymouth Colony ceased to exist. For more than the lifetime of an old man it had made a history, which will not be forgot. It had never been powerful in treasury, nor strong in vital resources; but it had grown honestly and homogeneously. With more Indians within its borders than in any other part of settled New England relatively, it had, down to Philip's War, lived in peace with them. That war had borne heavily upon them; and though strained to the utmost to meet its expenses, Plymouth had sufficiently recovered, in ten or twelve years, to be able to impose a tax of one-thirteenth of all its property, when, in the year following the deposition of Andros, it had despatched Church with its contingent to the eastern wars. Of its towns in this assessment, Scituate was able to stand the most, and Plymouth and Barnstable came next. At the date of the union of the Colonies, Plymouth had grown to sixteen towns,—Barnstable, Bridgewater, Bristol, Duxbury, Eastham, Little Compton, Marshfield, Middleborough, Plymouth, Rehoboth, Rochester, Sandwich, Scituate, Swansea, Taunton, and Yarmouth; and these had been but a few years before divided into three counties.

Our story now is to follow the fortunes of the County only. The loss of the Colony's independence merges its history in that of Massachusetts; and the events, whose interest centres in Boston, make little more than a subordinate record for the rest of our sketch. The witchcraft fury, which soon followed, failed to extend to Plymouth. There had been two earlier instances of the delusion and consequent trials, but nothing had come of them. For a long period the war with the French and Indians

became the engrossing topic of the time; but the events were remote from Plymouth. Benjamin Church earned his chief partisan reputation in these campaigns. He was sent in command to the eastward in 1692; and again in 1704. He had the leading of another expedition to Maine, with Gorham, a son of the captain of that name in the war with Philip, as his lieutenant. Its failure did not inspire hope. Something like disheartenment followed the great discomfiture of the expedition against Canada in 1711.

The political condition of the people continued for many years unsatisfactory. The new line of royal governors were not men calculated to inspire confidence, and Plymouth had its share in contributing the deputies to the General Court, which kept up such a perpetual conflict with the governors on the question of their salaries, the power of the legislature over the treasury being the chief check upon the magistrate's power. The spirit of altercation characterized particularly the official terms of Dudley, Shute, Burnet, and Belcher; and the ill-feelings they engendered only subsided under the stress of the occasional barbarities of Indian warfare.

In 1740, the county contributed a company under John Winslow to the expedition which was led by Admiral Vernon to the West Indies. In 1745, Plymouth and other parts of the county sent their quotas on the transports that carried the troops to make the successful attack upon Louisbourg. It was this same John Winslow, who, ten years later, was under the necessity of obeying orders in removing the neutral French from Acadia—a sad story for the New England historian to recount, and which the popular mind knows best in the verse of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. In what is known as the "Old French War," the county bore its share in assessments and recruits; but the active proceedings of that conflict hardly come within our purpose.

The uncertain feelings engendered by the Stamp Act grew warmly into distrust, and finally into determination, among the descendants of the Pilgrims, as elsewhere. They recurred to the memories of their origin under this new dispensation of trial. They established the organization in Plymouth that has caused from that day to this, with little interruption, the annual observance of the landing to be celebrated. They supported Boston under the trials of the Port Bill, and contributed to the necessities of her people. It was the patriot, James Warren, who, entertaining Samuel Adams, then on a visit to Plymouth, suggested the plan of Committees of Correspondence, which proved so effectual in rallying the people, and giving direction to concerted action. We have already mentioned how, in 1774, they consecrated their Rock to the cause of American liberty. In September of that year, the county met by delegates at Plympton; and later they sent their representatives to the Congresses of Concord and Cambridge and Watertown. They responded to the action of their delegates, and through Committees of Inspection sought to enforce the orders of those assemblies.

At Marshfield, grouped about the descendants of the Winslows and the Thomases, a considerable body of Tories formed a rather isolated community. Altercations and bitter words with the surrounding Whigs raised their apprehensions, and they petitioned General Gage, then the British commander in Boston, for protection. A captain of the royal troops, Balfour, with a detachment, was sent to Marshfield by water. Something like consternation spread at first, but composure returned, and then gradually an emboldened spirit prevailed. Minute-men began to gather in the neighborhood, but prudent counsels prevailed, and no bloodshed followed. The throngs of men, with such organization as they had, acknowledged Col. Cotton, of Plymouth, as their commandant, with Ichabod Alden, of Duxbury, as second in authority. Affairs were in this condition when the conflict at Lexington alarmed Gage, and he suddenly withdrew Balfour's troop by water, as they had come. The battle of Bunker Hill followed; General Joseph Warren fell; and a Plymouth man, James Warren, succeeded him in the presidency of the Provincial Congress. It was a Plymouth man, too, Capt. Simeon Sampson, who was the first naval officer commissioned by this Congress; and he made his first cruise in a vessel, the *Independence*, whose construction he watched over at Kingston.

In the first year of the war a fort was built at the

Gurnet, and was maintained through the conflict, though nothing more than a few ineffectual shots exchanged with an enemy's frigate, disturbed the quiet of its garrison. Manly, the best of the earliest naval officers of the war, caused them at one time to prepare for something worse. He had been in the bay, capturing prizes, and made to Plymouth for a harbor. The flotilla of prizes was mistaken for the enemy; and the blazing bonfires on Saquish, Captain's Hill, and Monk's Hill, showed how the alarm spread through the surrounding country.

The irregular troops which had assembled at Marshfield, perfected their discipline for a while in garrisoning exposed points along the coast; but finally were marched to join the forces laying siege to Boston. They formed part of the detachment which threw up the works on Dorchester Heights, under the direction of General Thomas, a Kingston man, who subsequently died while in conduct of an expedition that co-operated with Arnold in his attack on Canada in 1776.

The only occasion when the reserves of the county were called out, was when General Sullivan seemed destined to have an active campaign in Rhode Island. The militia marched to his assistance, but the campaign wore away without accomplishing much. It is hardly necessary to point out in detail, where men of the county followed the armies of the Revolution, in all the campaigns, and on many fields. It was a Duxbury man, Col. Ichabod Alden, having acquired his promotion after the surrender of Burgoyne, who lucklessly held the command of the post at Cherry Valley, in the fall of 1778, when Butler, the tory, and his Indian allies, fell upon it, and perpetrated the massacre that gave that name a bodeful sound. It was also an Old Colony man, General Peleg Wadsworth, who was the second in command in General Lovell's unfortunate expedition to the Penobscot country in 1778. But within her own borders, Plymouth County experienced little or nothing of the misery of warfare. Her harbors, however, were often watched by the enemy's frigates, and near the end of the war, one of these vessels, the Albemarle, was under the command of Capt. Horatio Nelson, not yet arrived at distinction. He captured some of the fishing vessels belonging to Plymouth, and they show you to-day, in Pilgrim Hall, the written release which he gave one of them, when he found that her further detention would serve no good end.

For the period subsequent to the close of the war, a summary like this can indicate but little. The county was not disturbed, like other parts of the State, in the excitement that Shays' Rebellion stirred up; but the militia were sent to Taunton to sustain General Cobb, when the old Revolutionary veteran said to the marauders, that he would sit as a judge or die as a general.

In the troublous times preceding the outbreak of the war of 1812, Plymouth people suffered with the rest. The seaboard towns found their prosperity in the sea, and in the occupations depending upon mercantile trade. The embargo of 1808 struck a heavy blow to these towns in particular, and political feeling ran high. Families were divided; communities were set a part against the rest.

The war itself brought in its train a full share of trials. The predominant opinions of the people were on the side opposed to the conflict. The deprivations of commerce touched the seaboard towns very sensibly, and the inland towns depended largely for their prosperity upon the others. Their vessels were laid up in their harbors and inlets, and the people were kept vigilant through apprehension of attempts by the enemy to burn them, and to lay tribute upon their villages. The frigates of the enemy were often in sight, and sent out their barges for plunder or contribution. The fort at the Gurnet was manned by State militia, and on one occasion sunk a barge of the enemy which came within range. Row-guards patrolled the harbors at night. Companies of Sea-Fencibles were organized, and were districted off to man the small batteries which were posted along its shores. At one time a company of the county militia, under Col. Caleb Howard, garrisoned the town of Plymouth. The harbor was often the refuge of returning vessels, seeking for a port, and running the gauntlet of the enemy's watchful fleet.

Not a few of the small craft of the seaboard villages were captured; and the seamen of the county performed their share of the useful exploits of the

privateers and letters of marque, which scoured the ocean, or they earned good names in the service of the navy. The deeds of a somewhat famous privately-armed vessel, the David Porter, came largely of the daring and enterprise of Old Colony seamen. When the news of peace at last came, it was celebrated by an excursion to the Gurnet on the ice.

In 1820, the Pilgrim Society, the present organization, whose charge it is to preserve the memory of the fathers, was incorporated, and its members began their series of commemorations with listening to the famous oration of Daniel Webster.

There is hardly space in this sketch to trace the development of the industries and the business thrift of the people of Plymouth County during the middle portion of this century. They flourished by fisheries and ship-building. What the coast towns applied, the inland towns furnished. The forests of the latter delivered the timber which the shipwrights of Duxbury and Kingston, and the other towns along the shore, wrought into ships that carried the American flag into every sea, and offered models for naval architecture in every port. In the progress of time, in the change of methods and channels of business, both the cod and whale fisheries, and the building of vessels, gave place to manufactures of less dependence on the sea. But the old spirit survives in the business enterprise of the Old Colony blood, as manifested in the marts and on the exchanges of Boston and New York.

We can make but a short story of the share which Plymouth County had in the great work of the war for the preservation of the Union. At its outbreak the number of towns had increased to twenty-five, including Hingham and Hull, which had been some years before taken from the old territory of Massachusetts, beyond the northern line of the original Plymouth Colony. These towns, with Cohasset, had, upon a difference, seceded from their union with other towns of Norfolk. Cohasset subsequently returned, but Hingham to this day cuts her neighbor off from territorial connection with the rest. At the outbreak of the war, the county contained about 64,000 people, and its property was reckoned at about \$30,000,000. They sent into service something over 7,000 men. They more than answered every call of the President; and they expended during the war nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars, five-twelfths of which was subsequently recovered from the Commonwealth. It must be remembered that in this enumeration of service, no account is made of the large quota furnished to the navy, for the general government persistently refused to allow the seaboard credit for such contingents.

A few statistics may serve to give the present condition of the county, or nearly so, as no census has been taken since 1875. Some historical data, conveniently classed in a tabular form, are added:

TOWNS.	Incorporated.	Taken wholly or mainly from—	Population 1875.	Valuation 1875.
Abington, . . .	1712	Bridgewater, . .	3,241	\$1,657,879 00
Bridgewater, . .	1656	Duxbury, . . .	3,969	2,620,298 00
Brockton, . . .	1874	Bridgewater, . .	10,578	5,590,721 00
Carver,	1790	Plympton, . . .	1,127	597,290 00
Duxbury, . . .	1637	—	2,245	1,340,538 00
East Bridgewater, .	1823	Bridgewater, . .	2,808	1,367,826 00
Hanson,	1820	Pembroke, . . .	1,265	572,791 00
Halifax, . . .	1734	Plympton, &c., .	568	291,943 00
Hanover, . . .	1727	—	1,801	985,625 00
Hingham, . . .	1635	Suffolk Co., . .	4,654	3,590,222 00
Hull,	1644	Suffolk Co., . .	316	617,251 00
Kingston, . . .	1726	Plymouth, . . .	1,569	1,748,679 00
Lakeville, . . .	1853	Middleborough, .	1,061	572,735 00
Marion,	1852	Rochester, . . .	862	489,064 00
Marshfield, . .	1640	—	1,817	978,188 00
Mattapoisett, . .	1857	Rochester, . . .	1,361	1,266,062 00
Middleborough, .	1669	—	5,023	2,556,523 00
No Bridgewater, .	1821	Now Brockton, .	—	—
Pembroke, . . .	1711	Duxbury, . . .	1,399	714,449 00
Plymouth, . . .	1620	—	6,370	4,565,865 00
Plympton, . . .	1707	Plymouth, . . .	755	310,817 00
Rochester, . . .	1686	—	1,001	493,931 00
Rockland, . . .	1874	Abington, . . .	4,203	2,030,697 00
Scituate, . . .	1636	—	2,463	1,461,254 00
South Abington, .	1875	Abington, &c., .	2,456	1,393,904 00
South Scituate, .	1849	Scituate, . . .	1,818	1,129,694 00
Wareham, . . .	1739	—	2,874	1,124,248 00
West Bridgewater	1822	Bridgewater, . .	1,758	923,115 00
			69,362	\$10,991,609 00

There follows, for the convenience of those who are not satisfied with this necessarily brief survey of the history of the Colony and county of Plymouth, references to books for further study on the subject.

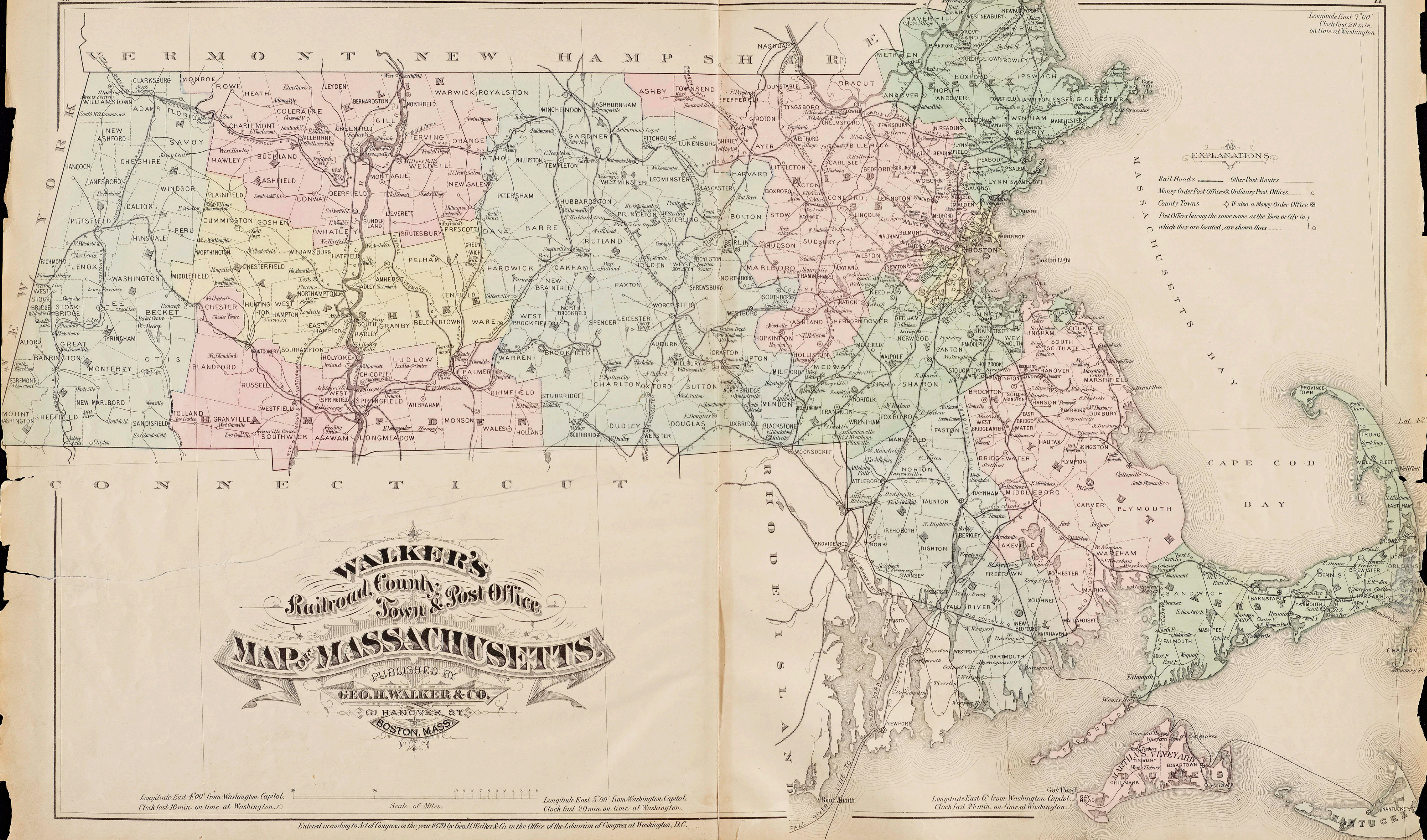
Going back to the rise of the Separatists, a sect of whom were represented in the Scrooby Church,

and whose distinction from the Puritans, afterwards the founders of Massachusetts, must be borne in mind, consult such general works as Waddington's "Congregational History," reviewed by H. M. Dexter in the "Congregational Quarterly," 1874; Punchard's "History of Congregationalism; and the preliminary chapters in such special works as Baylies's "History of the Old Colony," Palfrey's "New England," and Barry's "Massachusetts." Masson's "Life and Times of John Milton" throws much light upon the political and religious history pertaining to our subject. Accounts of Scrooby and its vicinity will be found in Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers," and in Dexter's "Footprints of the Pilgrims," in the "Sabbath at Home" magazine. For their Leyden career, see also Bartlett and Dexter as before. The chief authority, however, for all this early history is Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation," which is elucidated with careful notes by the editor, Mr. Charles Deane; and in this connection Alexander Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrims" forms parallel reading; and a more popular book is Cheever's "Journal of the Pilgrims." Morton's "Memorial" was long a prime authority, but it is now known that when he does not follow Bradford he is of little value. The separate history of the Colony, published in 1830 by Francis Baylies, only comes down to the union with Massachusetts, and the author was not possessed of many sources of information since thrown open. To understand the progress of Plymouth in relation with Massachusetts and the other New England Colonies, the first claim upon a reader's attention is presented by Dr. J. G. Palfrey's elaborate and faithful "History of New England." Bancroft, in his "United States," gives an excellent grouping of the main points of their story; and more recently, in the "History of the United States" known as Bryant and Gay's, there are chapters sufficiently telling the story for most readers. The commemorations of the 22d of December have given rise to many rhetorical records, which usually emphasize the salient points; and reference may be made to the orations of Judge Story, Webster, Everett, Choate, and to that delivered in 1870, on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, by Robert C. Winthrop. The influence of the Pilgrims in fashioning the theocracy which governed the destiny of New England so long, and whose influence has not yet wholly waned, is particularly shown in Dr. Leonard Bacon's "Genesis of the New England Churches."

For the later periods, Palfrey's New England and Barry's "History of Massachusetts," must be resorted to; and Gen. Schouler's "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" leaves little to be desired for that period.

For the towns now constituting the county, the following reference may be helpful for such as have occasion to pursue the story into details that are invested with local interest.

ABINGTON, . . .	History by Hobart. 1866.
BRIDGEWATER, . .	History by Mitchell. 1840. Largely Genealogical; and Account of Two Hundredth Anniversary. 1866.
BROCKTON, . . .	Kingman's History of North Bridgewater. 1866.
CARVER,	No separate history, apart from general accounts of the County.
DUXBURY,	History by Winsor. 1849.
EAST BRIDGEWATER, .	No separate history. Covered by Mitchell's Bridgewater, in part.
HALIFAX,	No separate history.
HANOVER,	History by Barry. 1853.
HANSON,	No separate history; except short account by Peirce. Covered for the earliest years in Winsor's Duxbury.
HINGHAM,	History by Lincoln. 1827. Now a scarce book.
HULL,	A short sketch. 1830.
KINGSTON,	No separate history; but Thacher's Plymouth covers its early history; and a Commemorative account of the One Hundredth and Fiftieth Anniversary was published in 1876.
LAKEVILLE, . . .	Short sketch by Peirce. See Middleborough, of which it was originally a part.
MARION,	Cobb's Historical Discourse. 1863.
MARSHFIELD, . . .	No regular history; but Miss Marcia A. Thomas published "Memorials," 1854.
MATTAPoisETT, . .	No separate history.
MIDDLEBOROUGH, .	Harris's Sketches. Eddy's Records of First Church. Putnam's "One Hundred and Fifty Years of First Church." Celebration of Two Hundredth Anniversary. 1870.
PEMBROKE,	Allen's Discourses, 1852 and 1862. See Duxbury.
PLYMOUTH,	Its early history necessarily told in histories of the Colony. History by Thacher, 1832 and 1835. Russell's Pilgrim Memorials, 1851; 1855; 1860.
PLYMPTON,	No separate history. See Plymouth.
ROCHESTER, . . .	No separate history.
ROCKLAND,	No separate history. See Abington.
SCITUATE,	History by Deane, 1831. Sketch by Beaman, 1877. History of First Congregational Church, 1853.
SOUTH ABINGTON, .	See Abington.
SOUTH SCITUATE, .	See Scituate.
WAREHAM,	No separate history. Burgess, Historical Discourse.
WEST BRIDGEWATER, .	See Bridgewater.





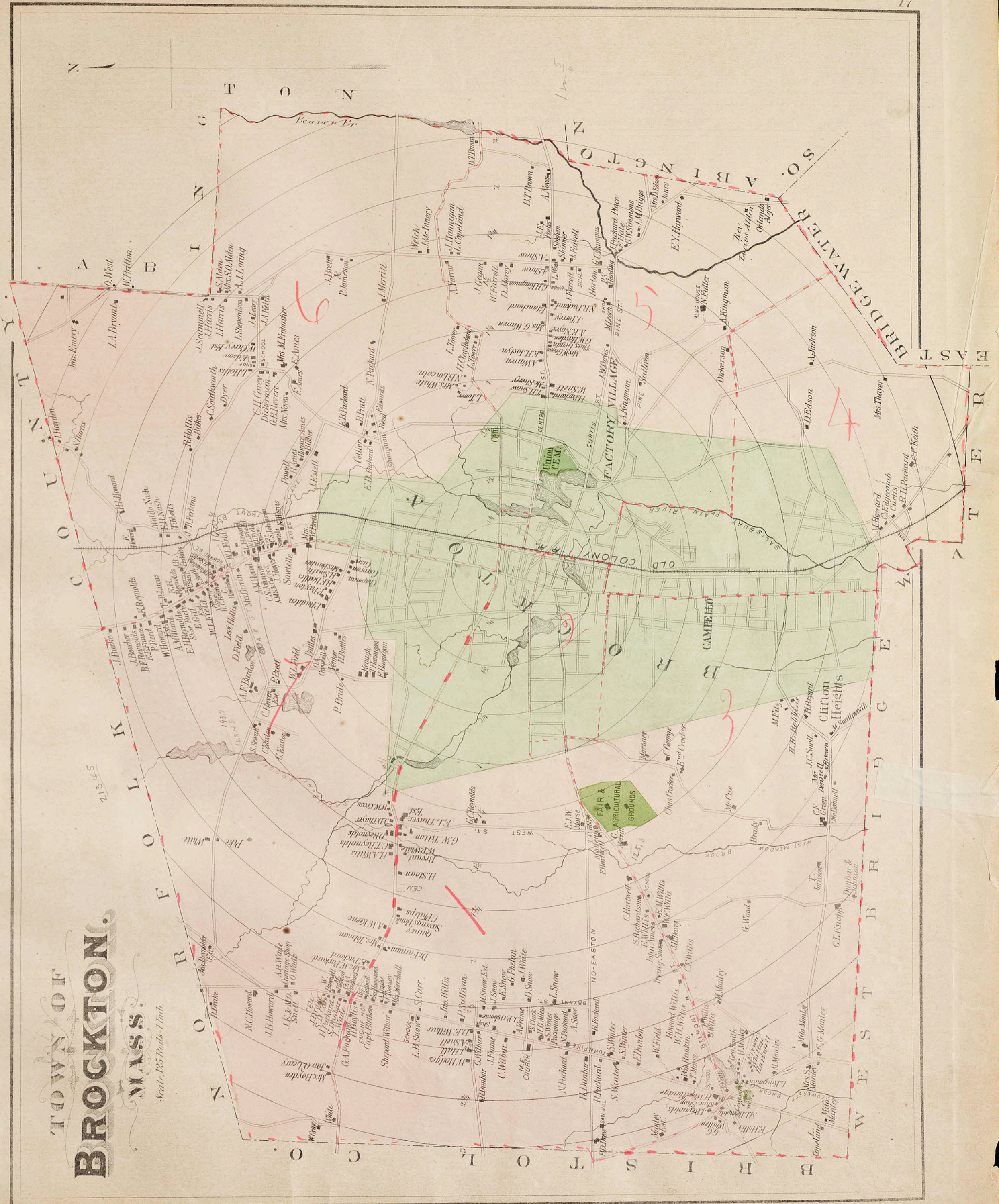
Map of
Plymouth County
MASS.
Prepared expressly for this Atlas.
1879

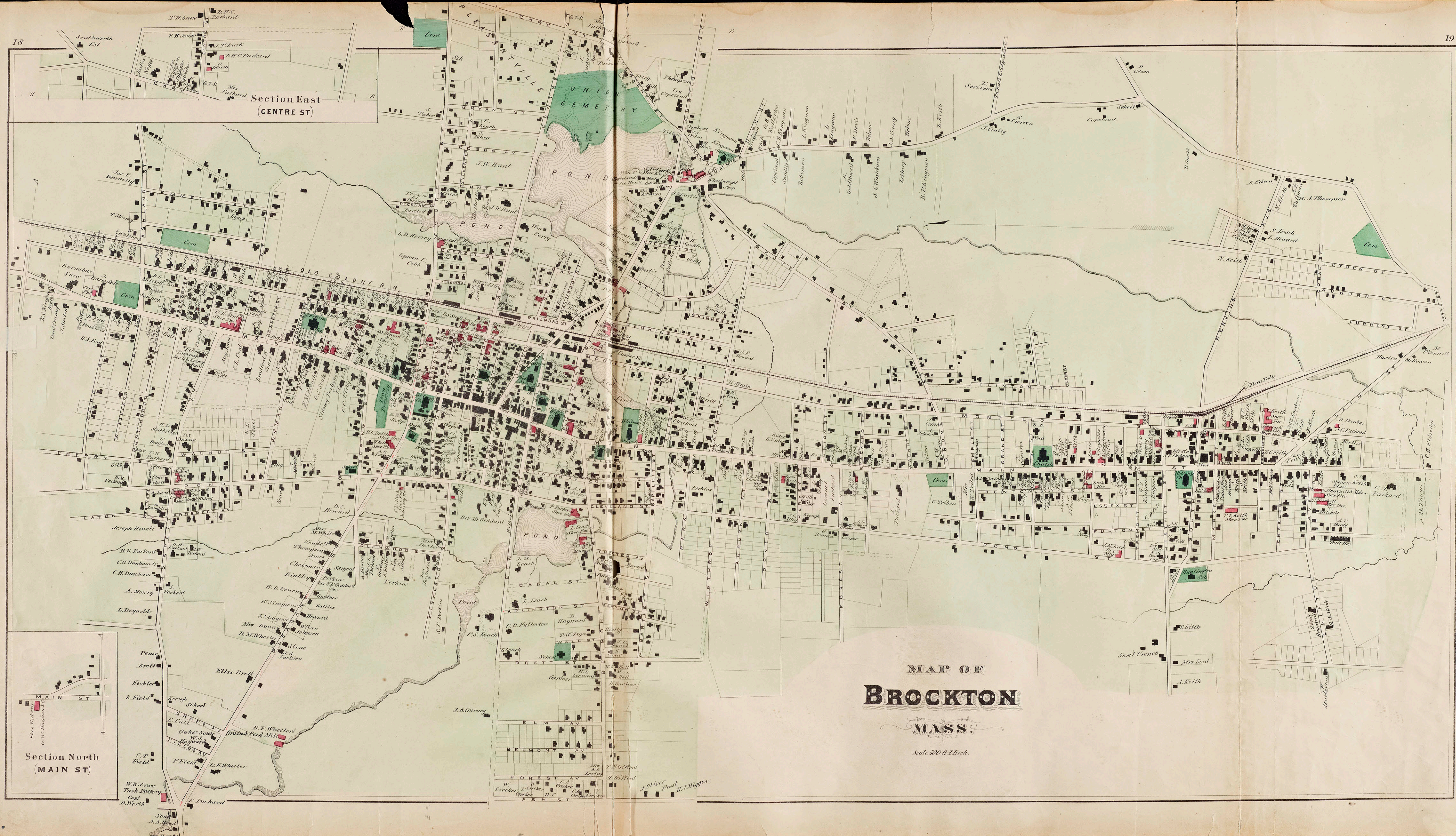
SCALE OF MILES
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TOWN OF BROCKTON.

MASS.

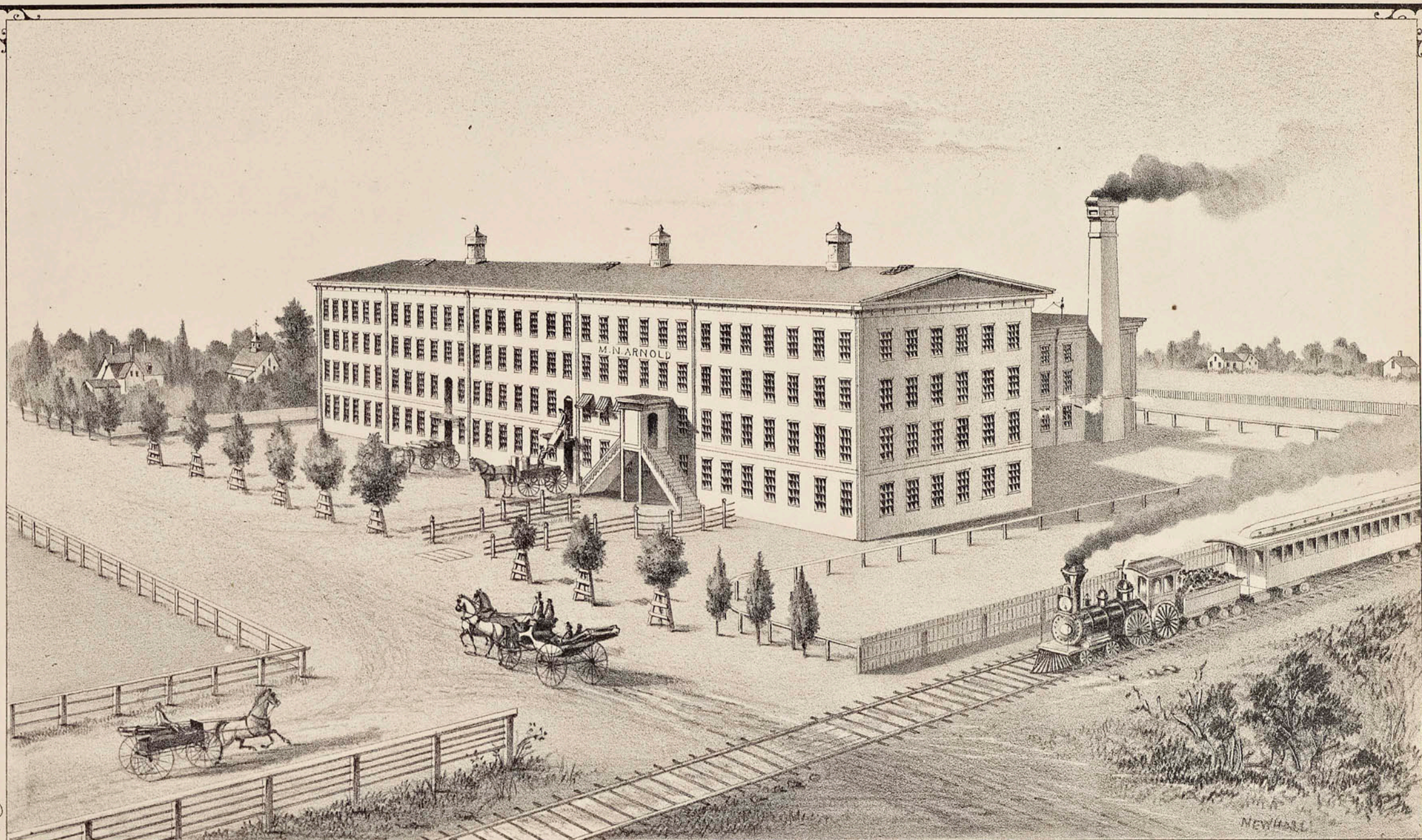
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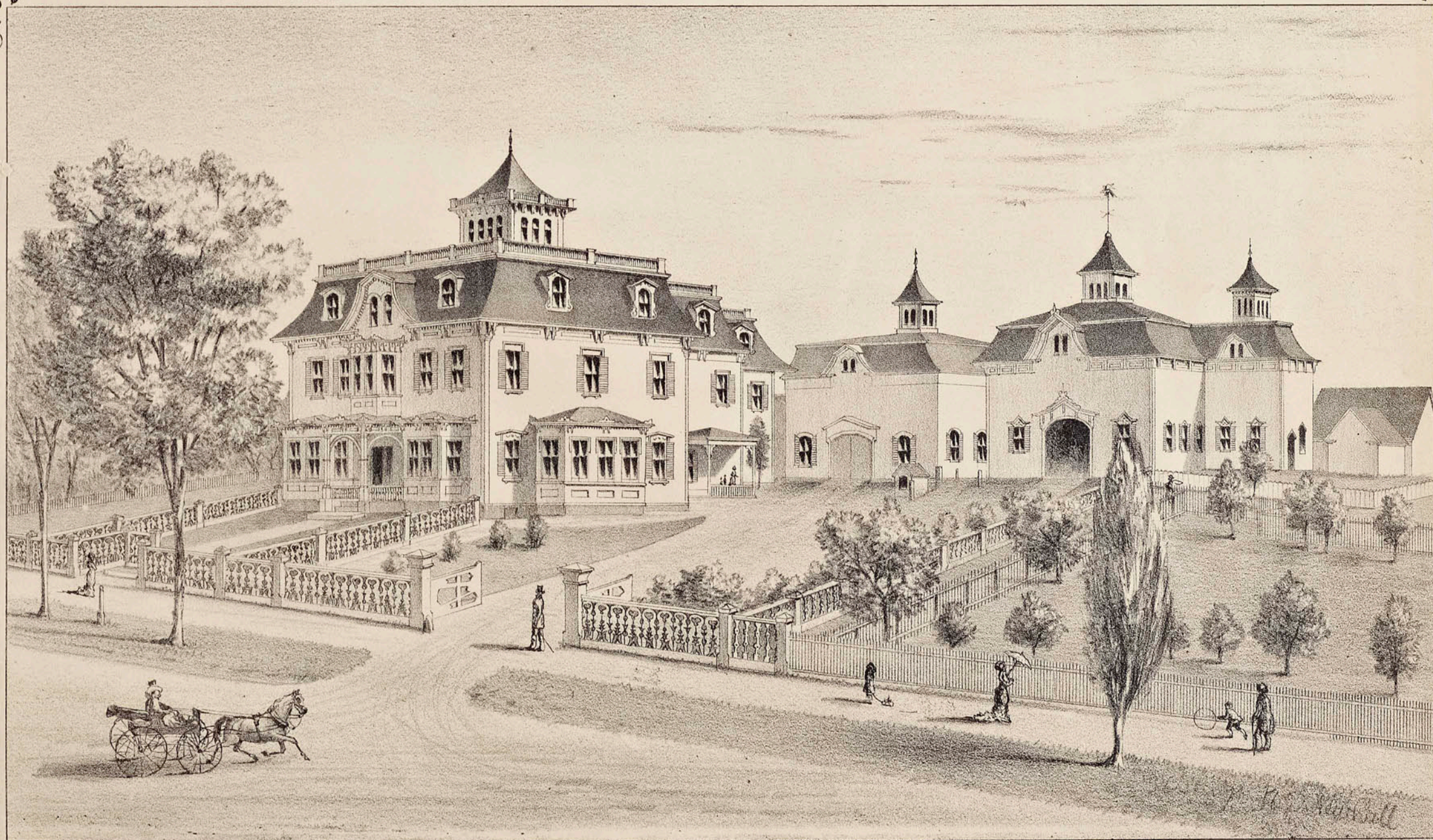


MAP OF
BROCKTON
MASS.

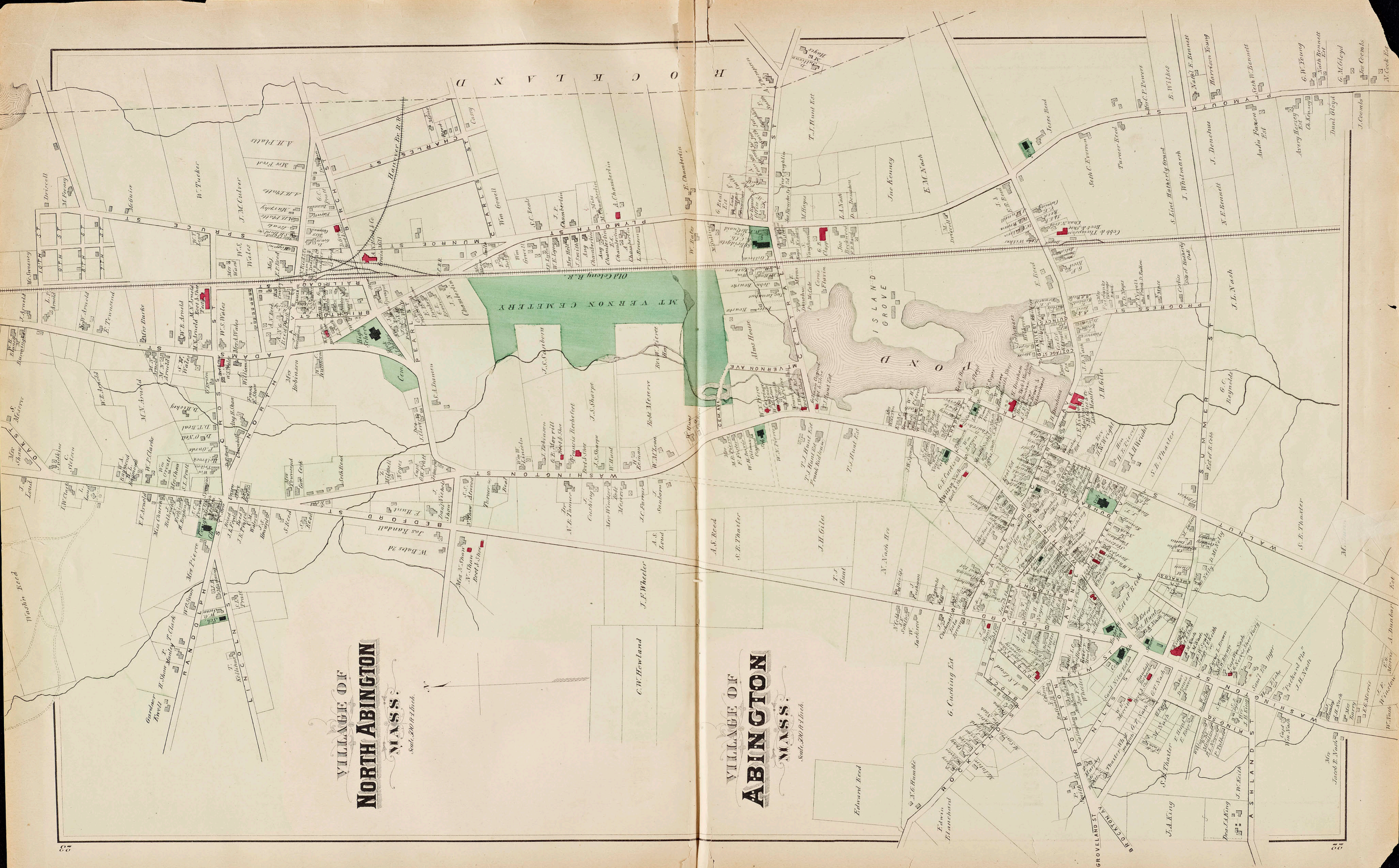
Scale 200 ft. = 1 in.



BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY OF M. N. ARNOLD, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF S. B. DYER, ABINGTON, MASS.

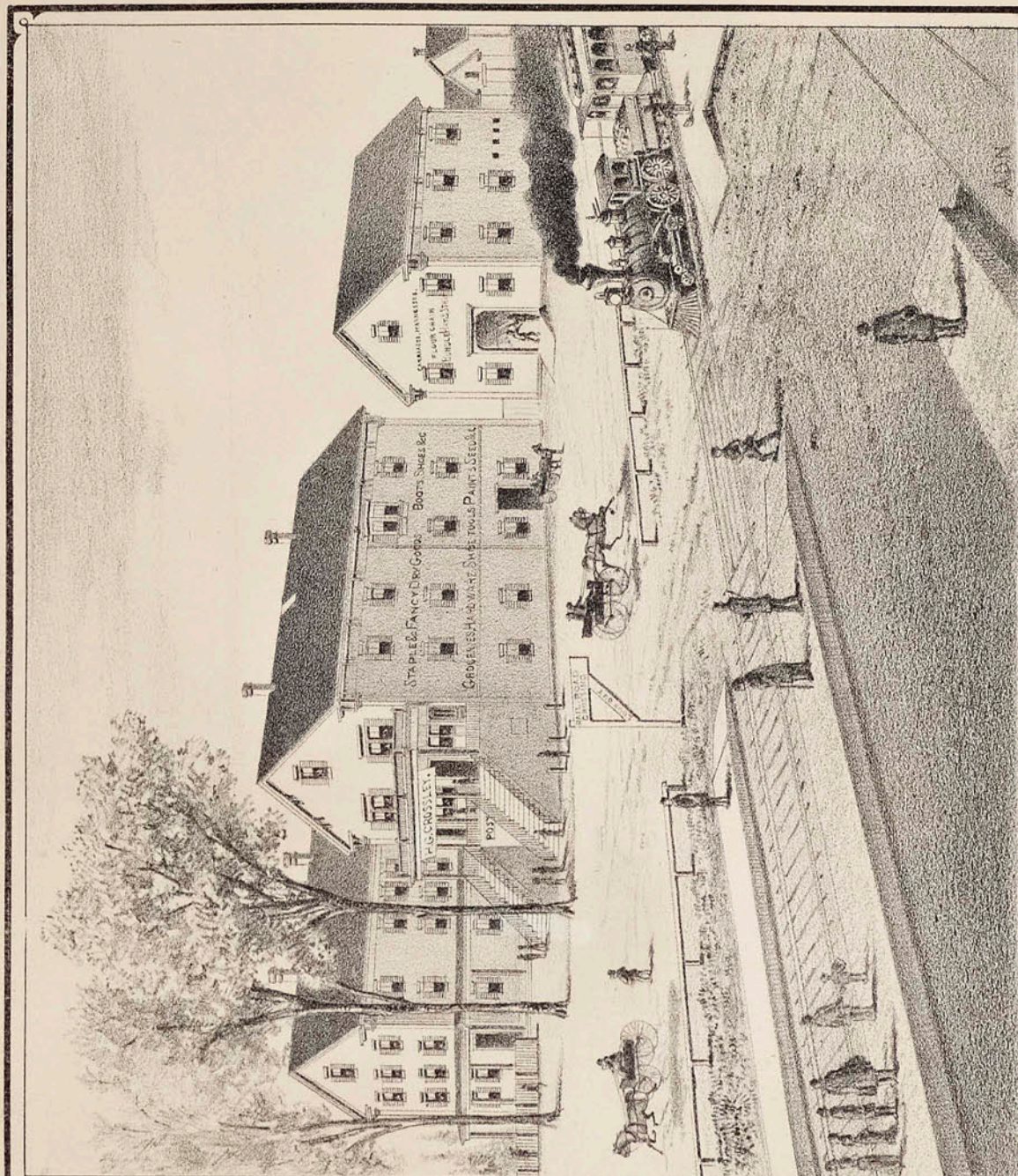


VILLAGE OF
NORTH ABINGTON
MASS.

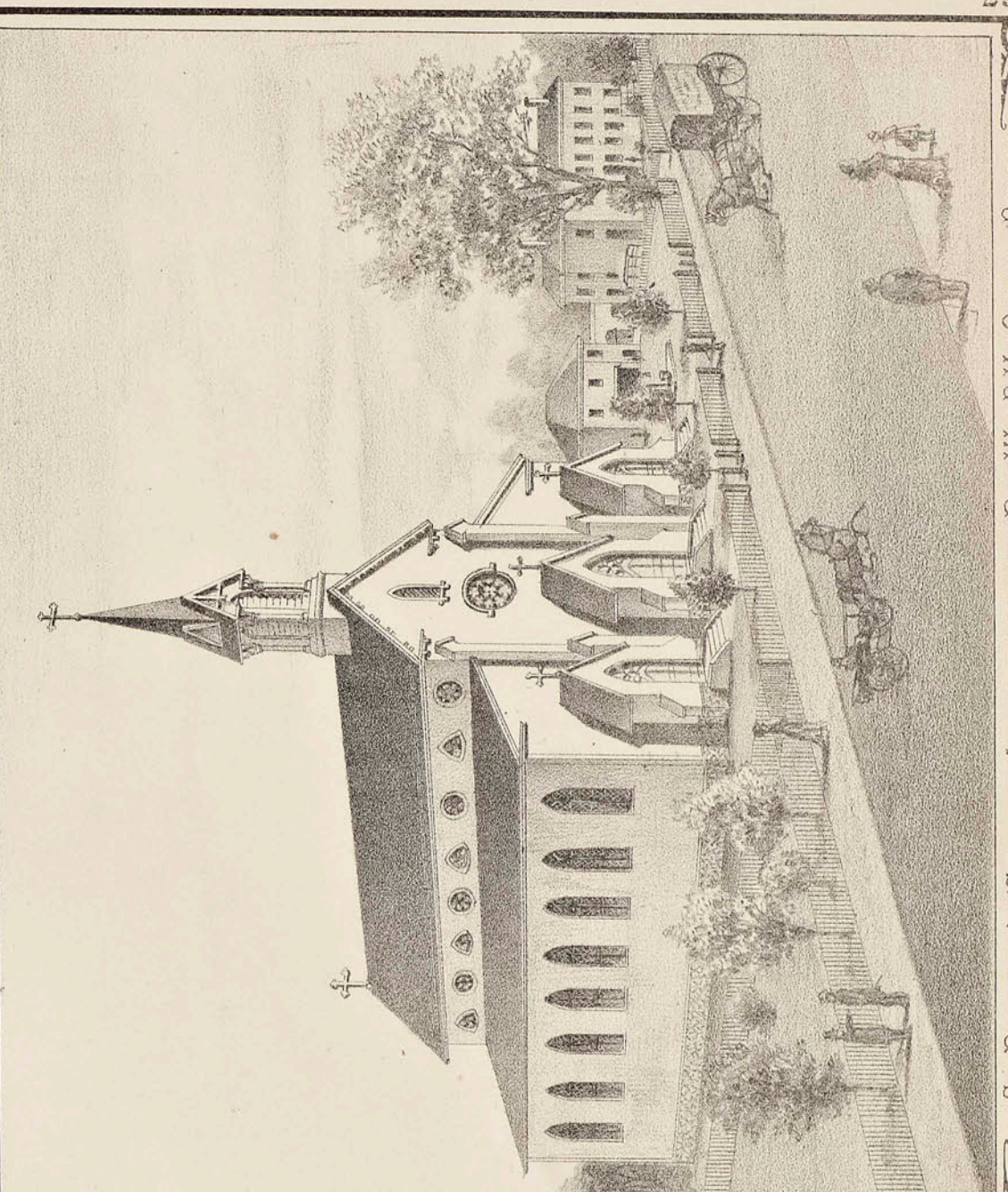
Scale 500 ft. to an inch.

VILLAGE OF
ABINGTON
MASS.

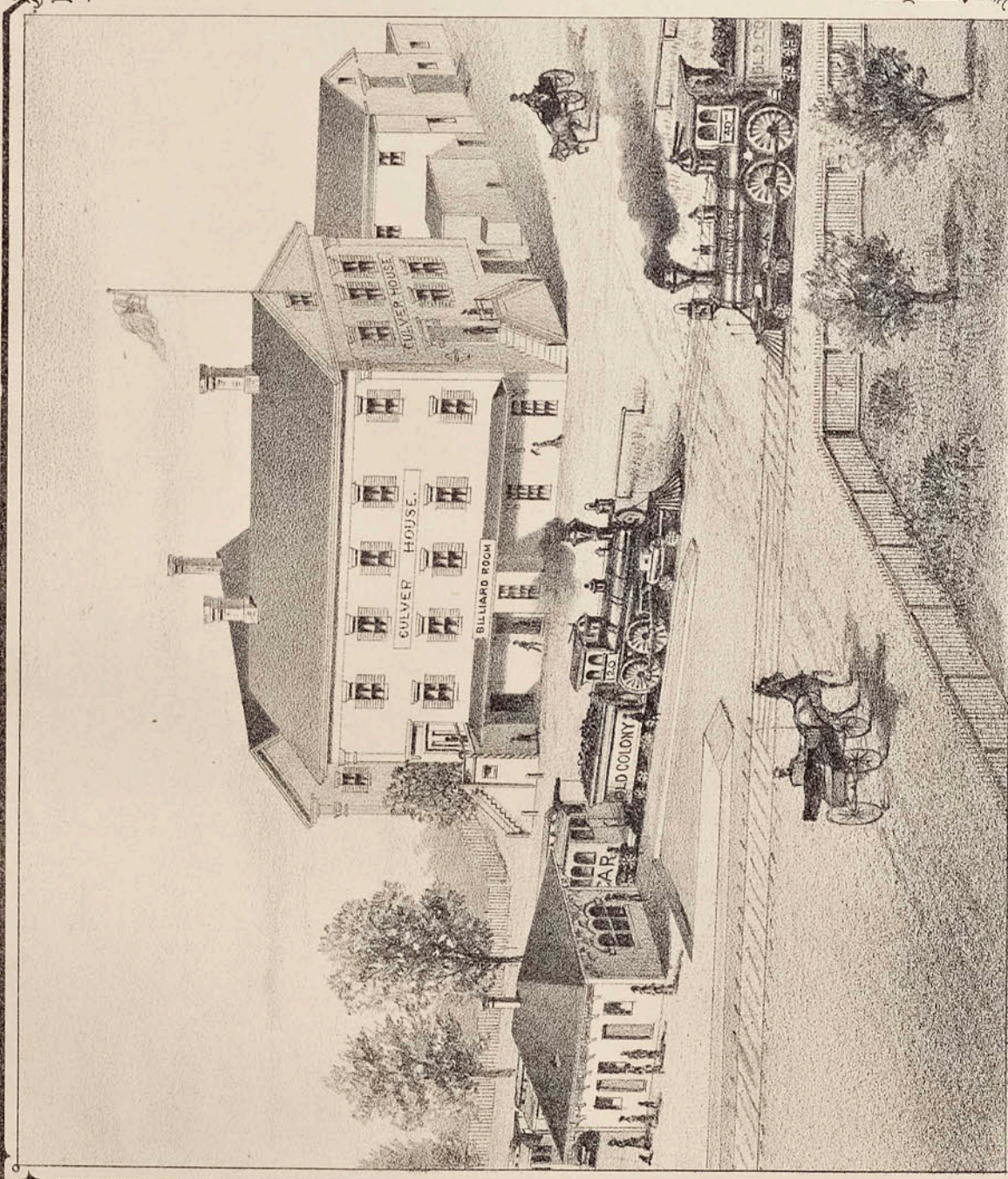
Scale 500 ft. to an inch.



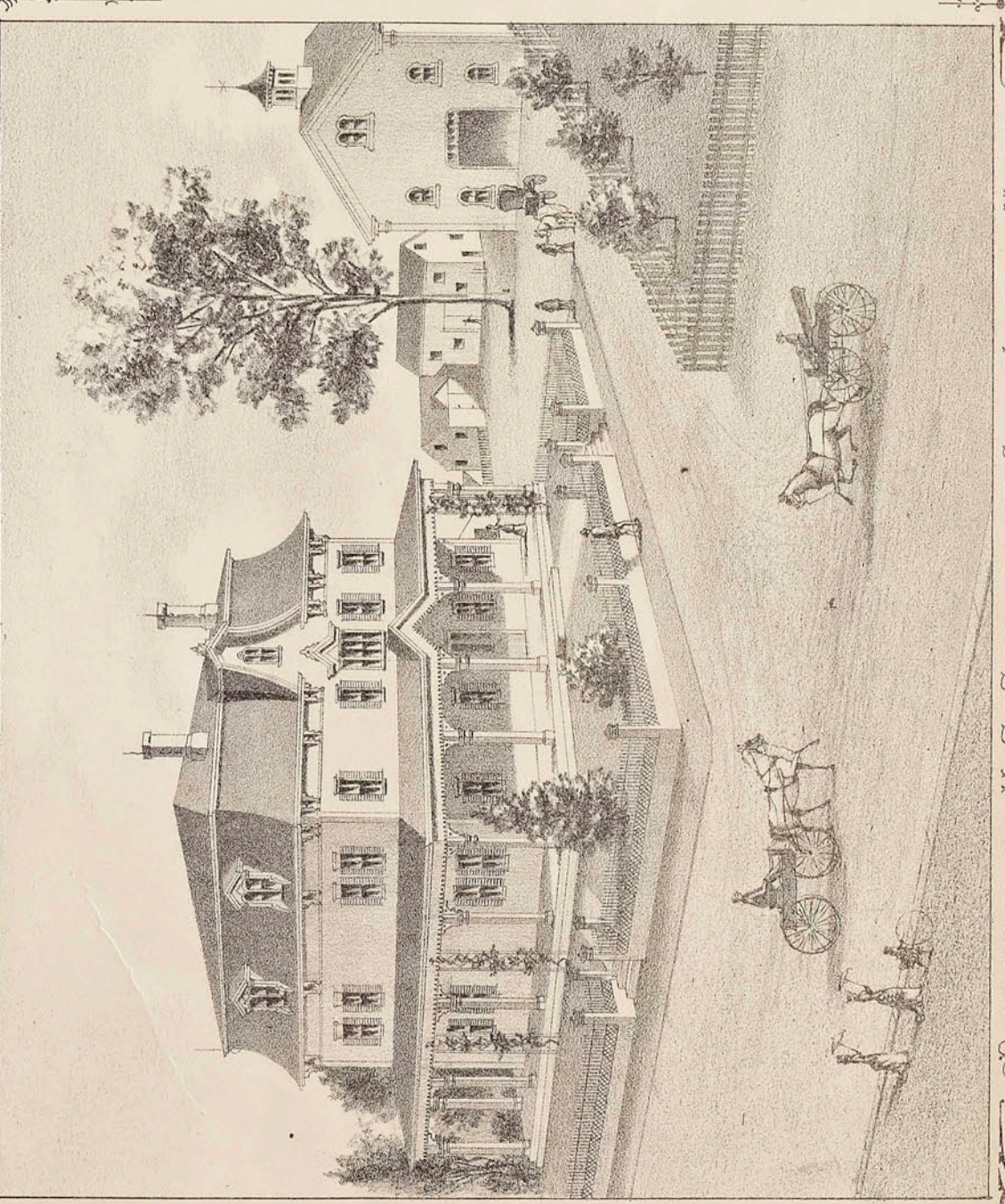
— STORE & RESIDENCE OF H. G. CROSSLEY, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS. —



— ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, ABINGTON, MASS. — REV. WM. P. MCQUAID, PASTOR. —



— THE CULVER HOUSE, NORTH ABINGTON, MASS. — J. M. CULVER, PROP. —



— RESIDENCE OF M. S. STETSON, SOUTH ABINGTON, MASS. —



VILLAGE OF
ROCKLAND
MASS.
Scale 500 ft. to an inch.



Accord Rd
QUEEN ANN'S CORNER



TOWN OF SOUTH SCITUATE MASS.

Scale 180 Rods = 1 Inch



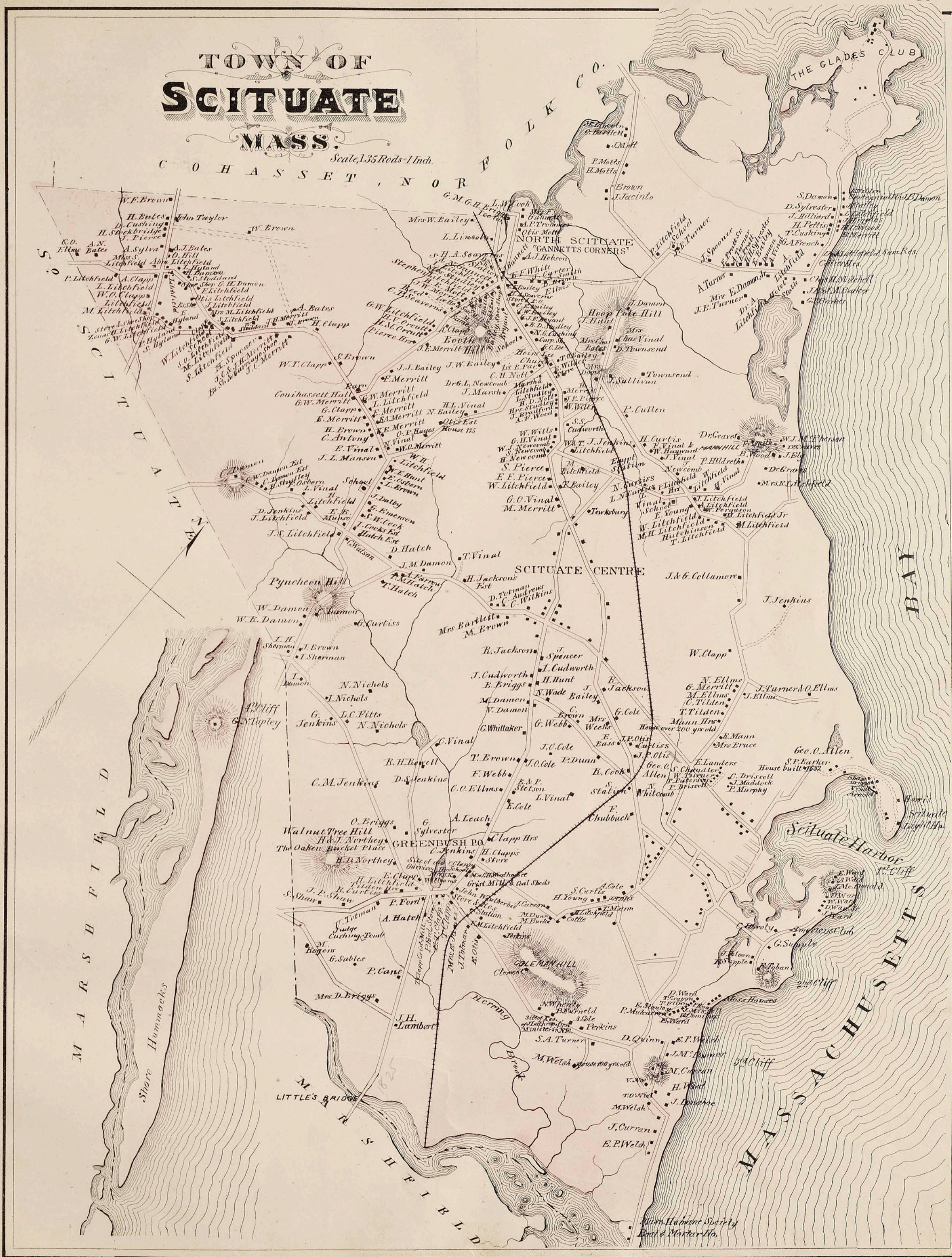
VILLAGE OF SOUTH SCITUATE TOWN OF SO. SCITUATE MASS.

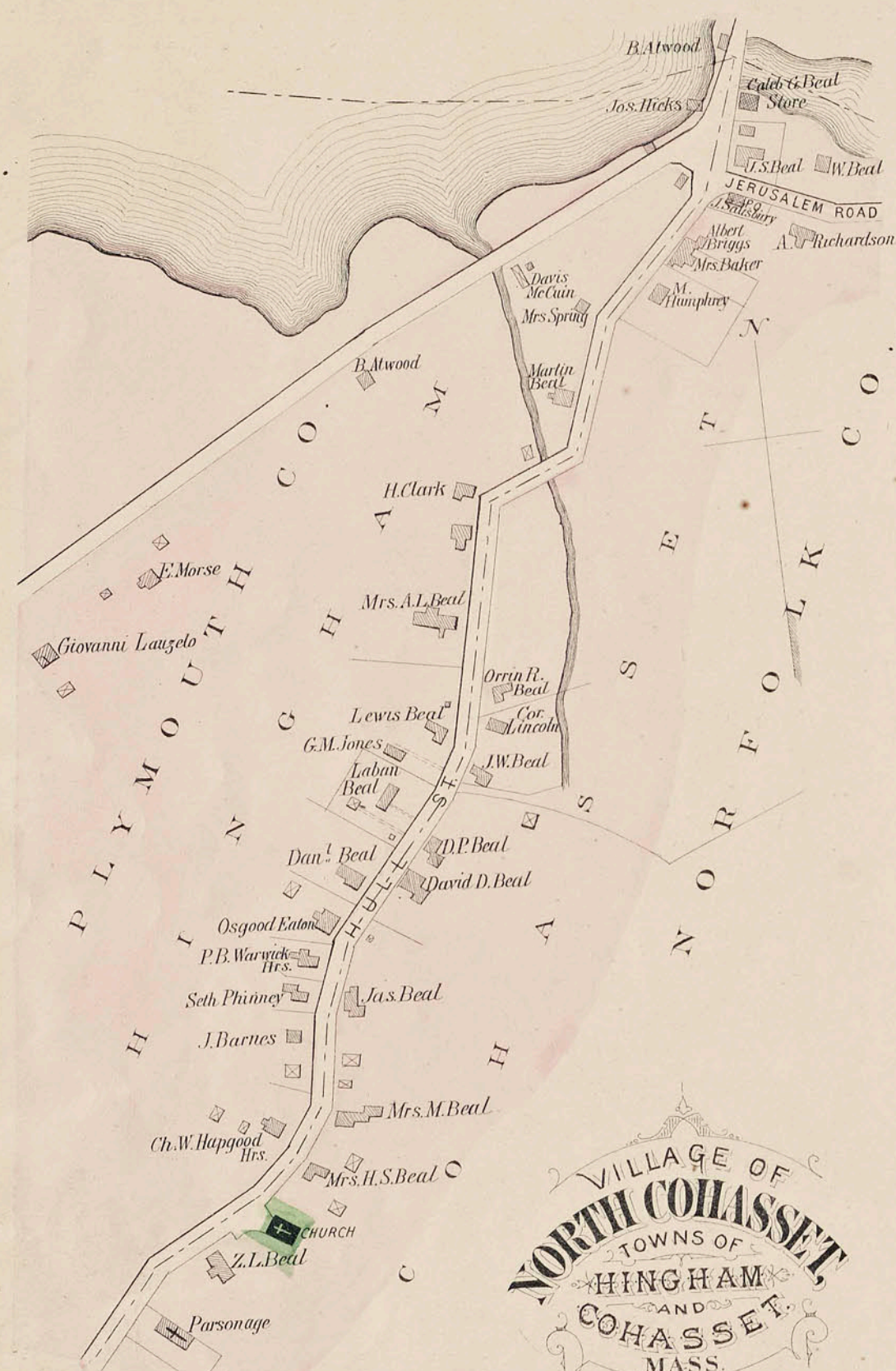
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch

TOWN OF SCITUATE MASS.

Scale, 135 Rods = 1 Inch.

C O H A S S E T , N O R





Scale, 20 Rods = 1 Inch



Scale, 125 Rods = 1 Inch

Scale, 30 Rods to One Inch:

Scale, 32 Rods = 1 Inch

VILLAGE OF
HINGHAM

MASS.

Scale 528 ft. Inch.

VILLAGE OF
SOUTH HINGHAM

TOWN OF HINGHAM
MASS.

Scale 528 ft. Inch.





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"HOTEL NANTASKET."

"THE ROCKLAND HOUSE."

"BOSTON & HINGHAM STEAMBOAT CO'S LANDING."

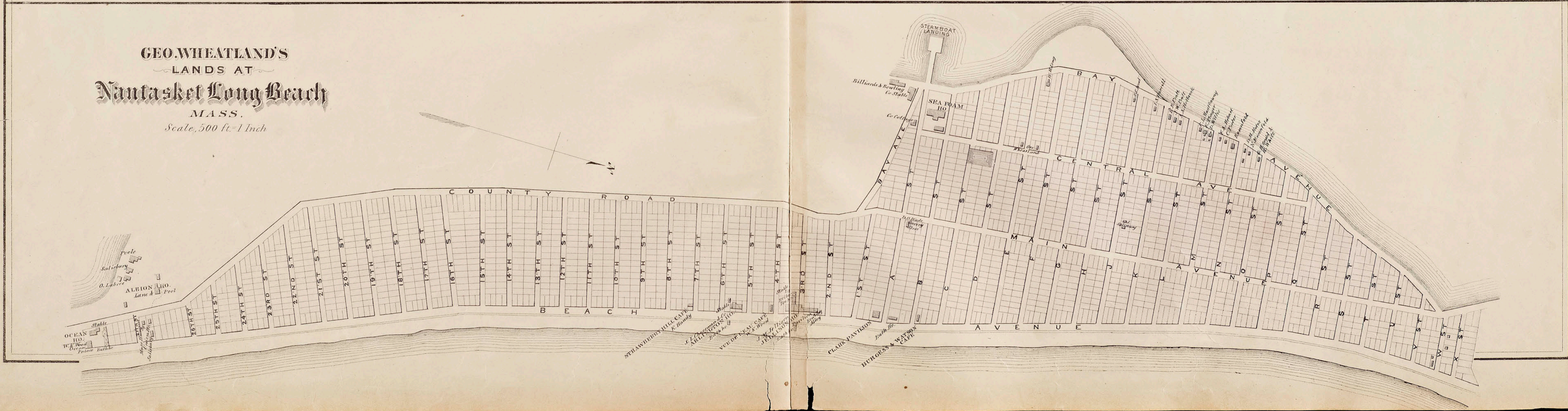
DRAWN BY R. P. MALLORY.

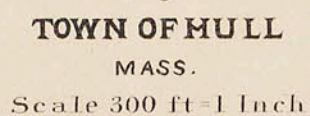
VIEW OF NANTASKET BEACH,

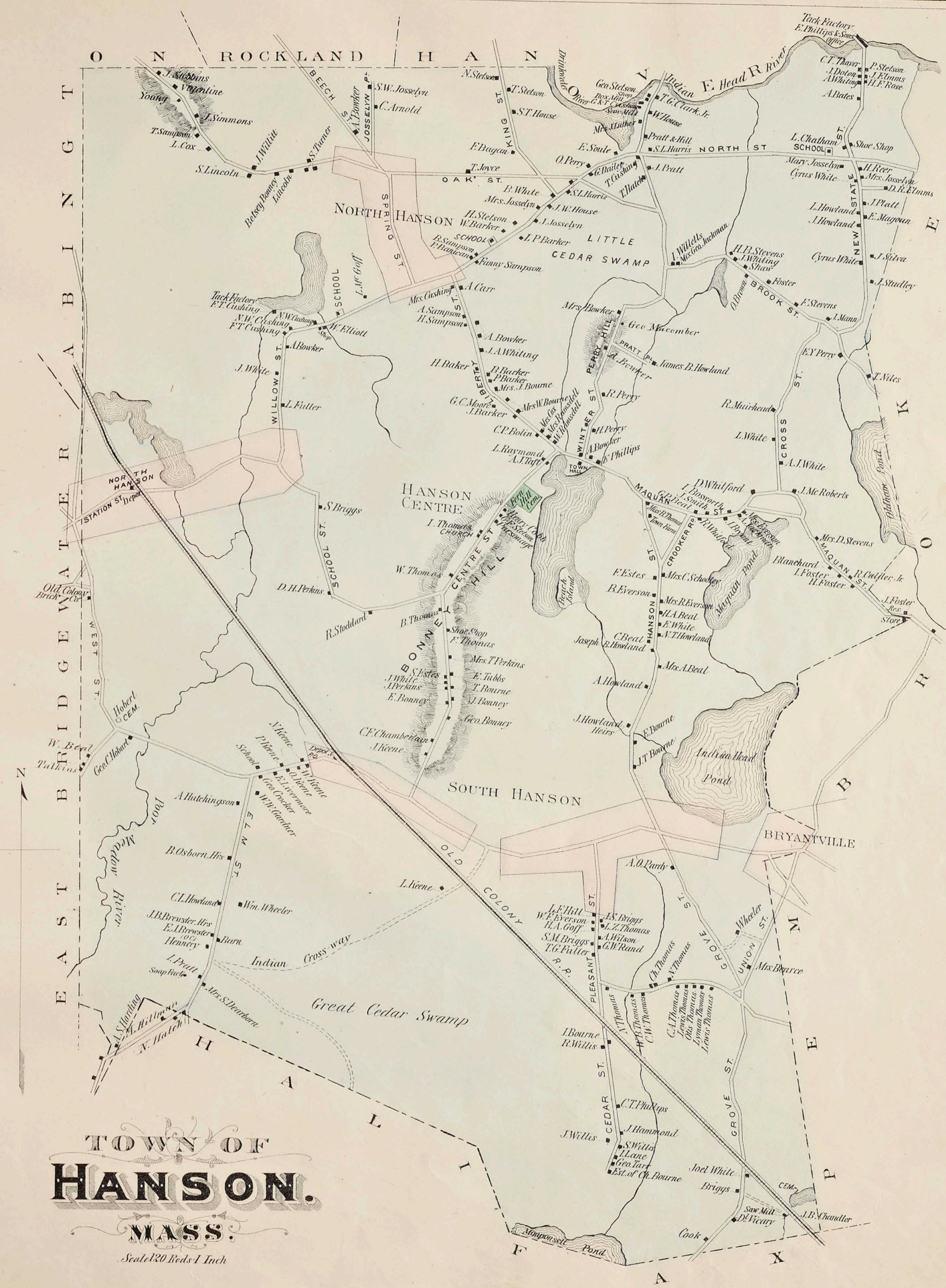
LOOKING S. E. FROM SAGAMORE HILL.



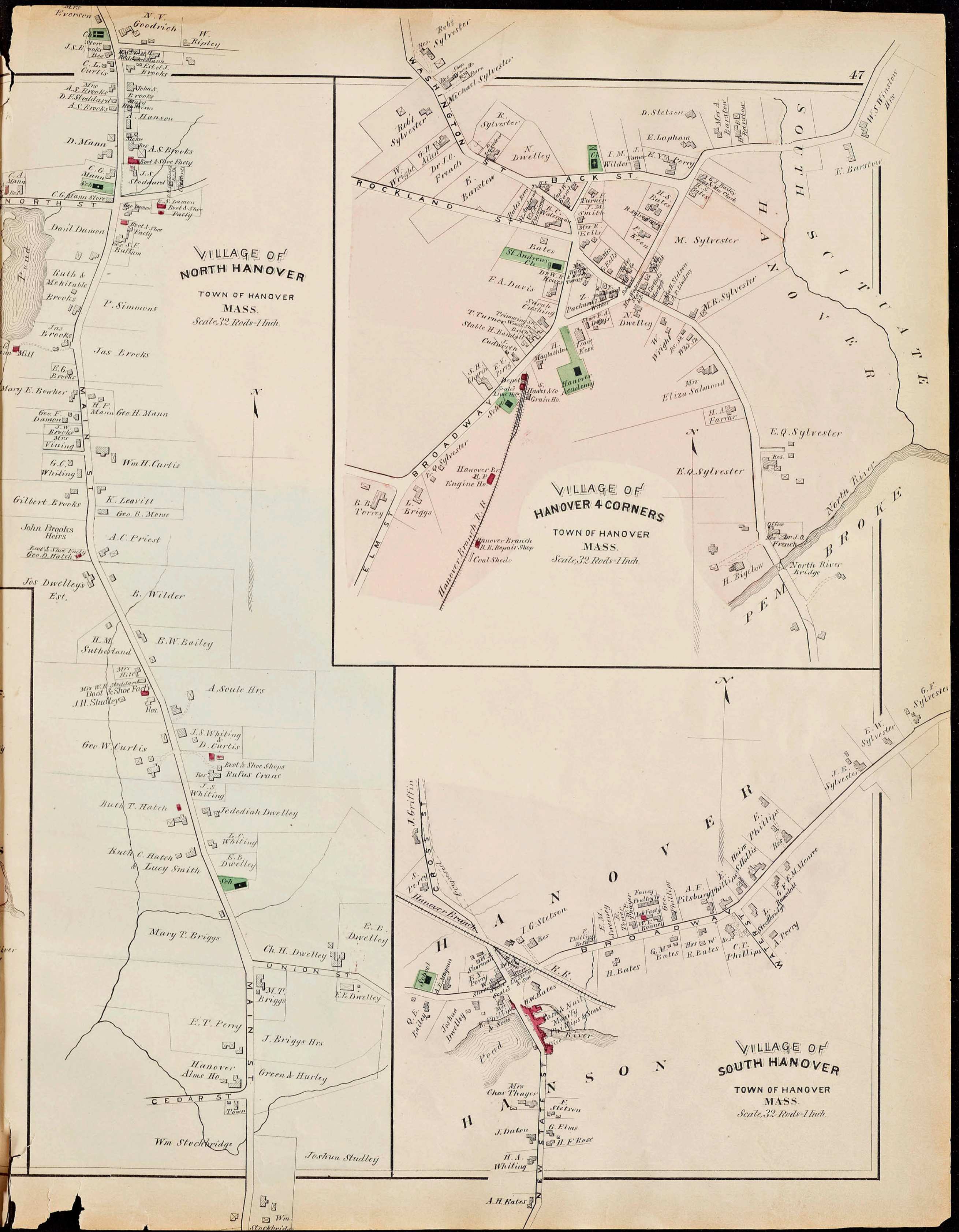
Scale 200 Feds 1 Inch







**TOWN OF
HANSON.**
MASS.
Scale 20 Feet to 1 Inch



VILLAGE OF SOUTH HANSON

TOWN OF HANSON
MASS.

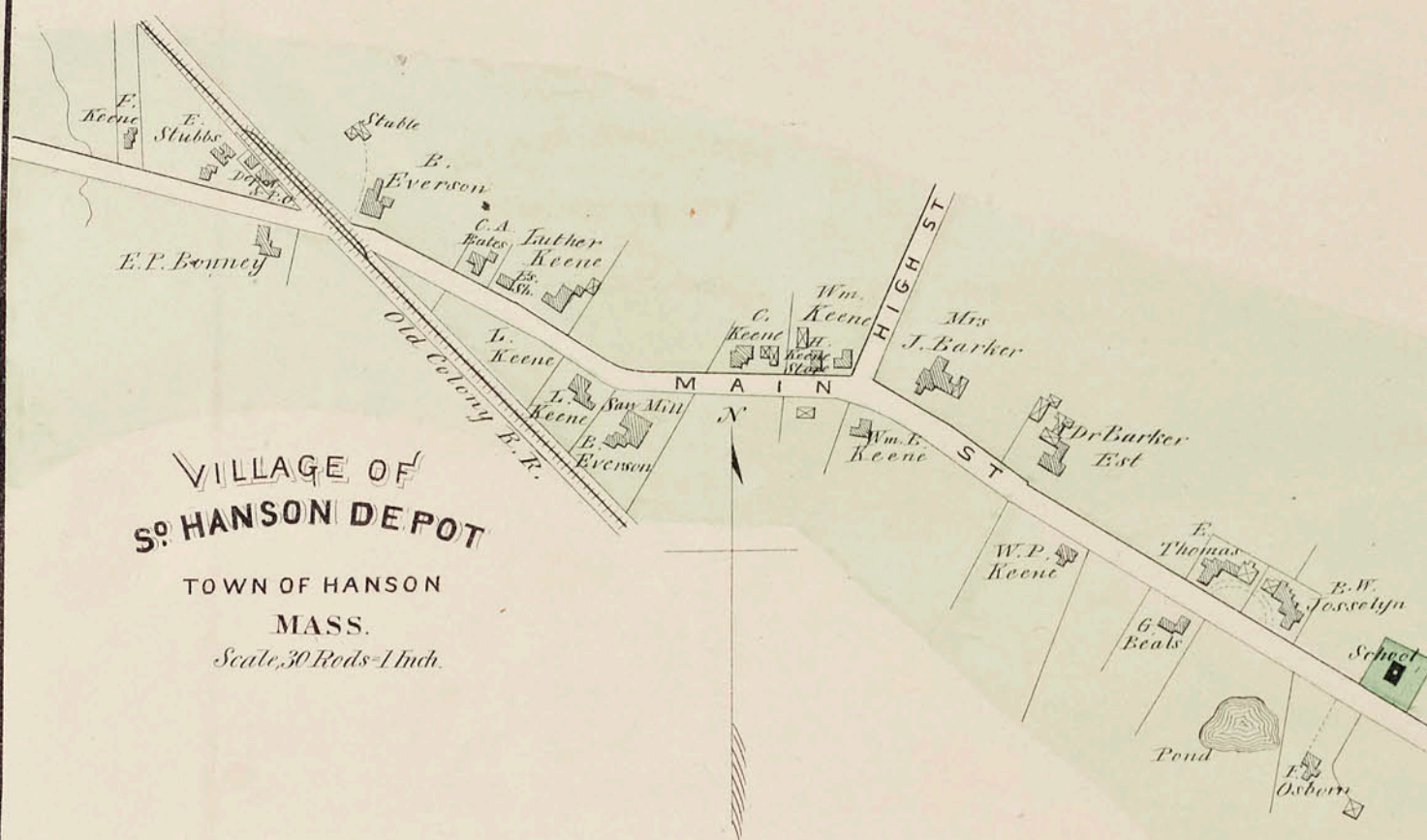
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch



VILLAGE OF S^o HANSON DEPOT

TOWN OF HANSON
MASS.

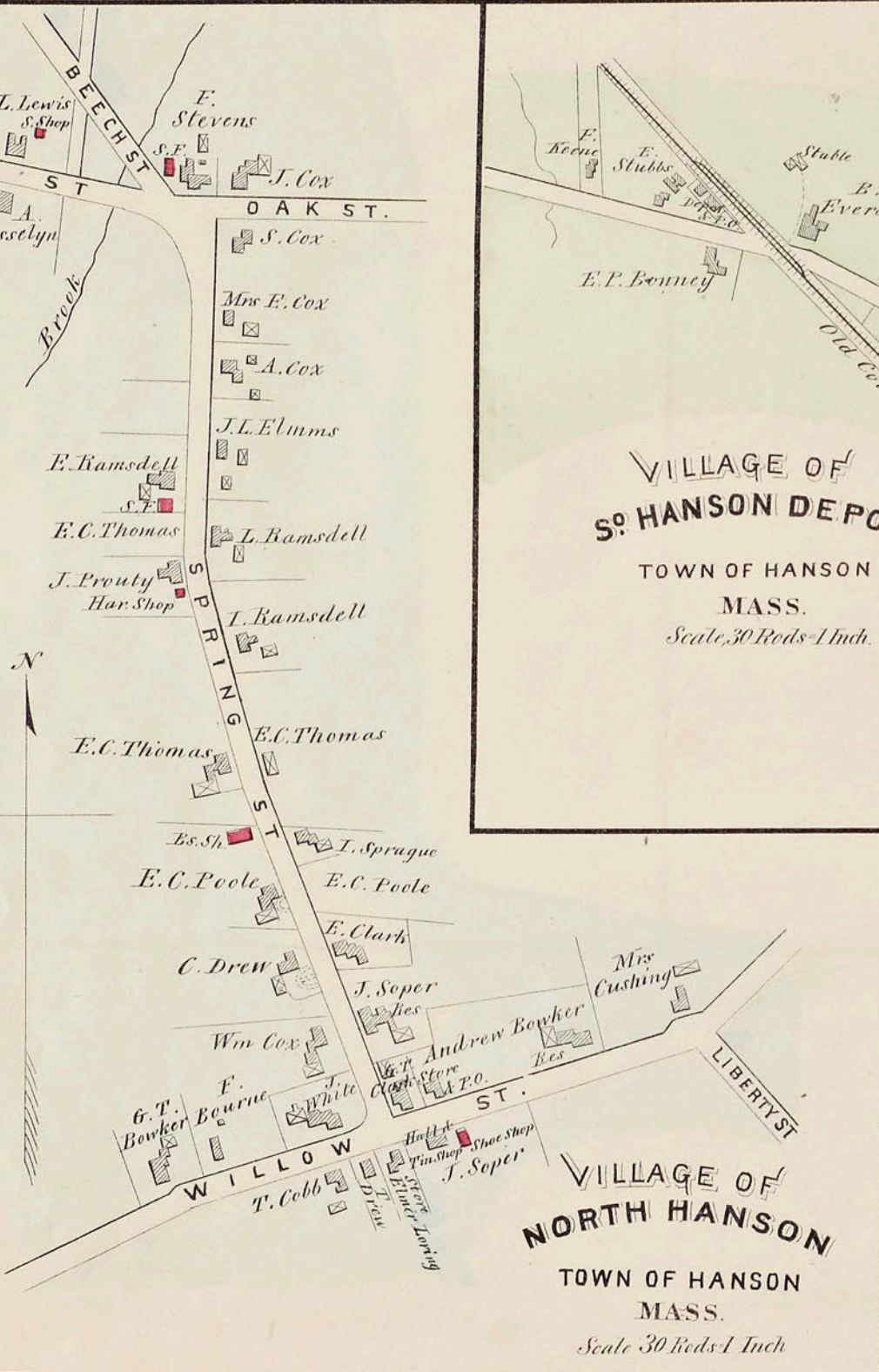
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch



VILLAGE OF NORTH HANSON

TOWN OF HANSON
MASS.

Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch

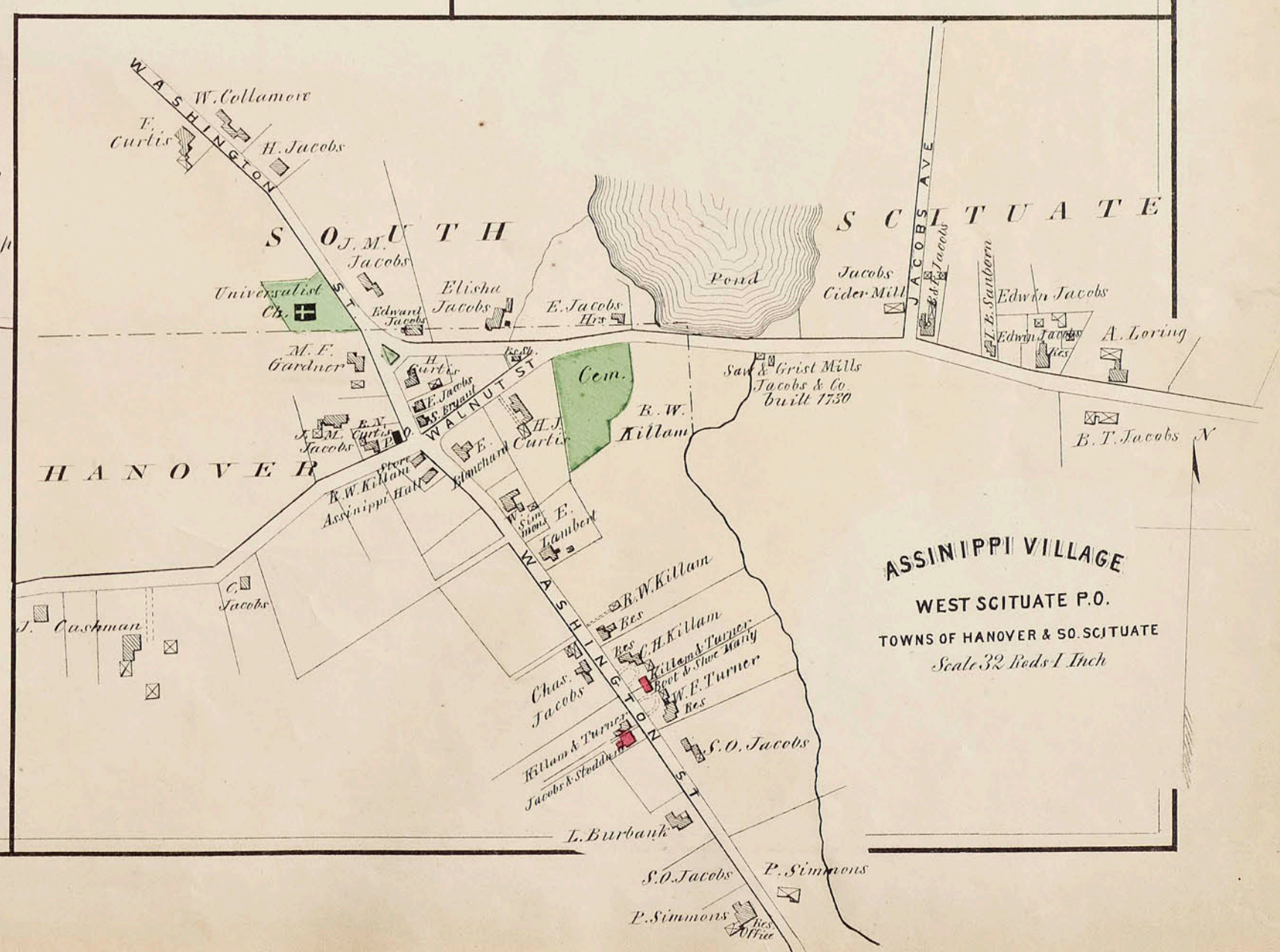
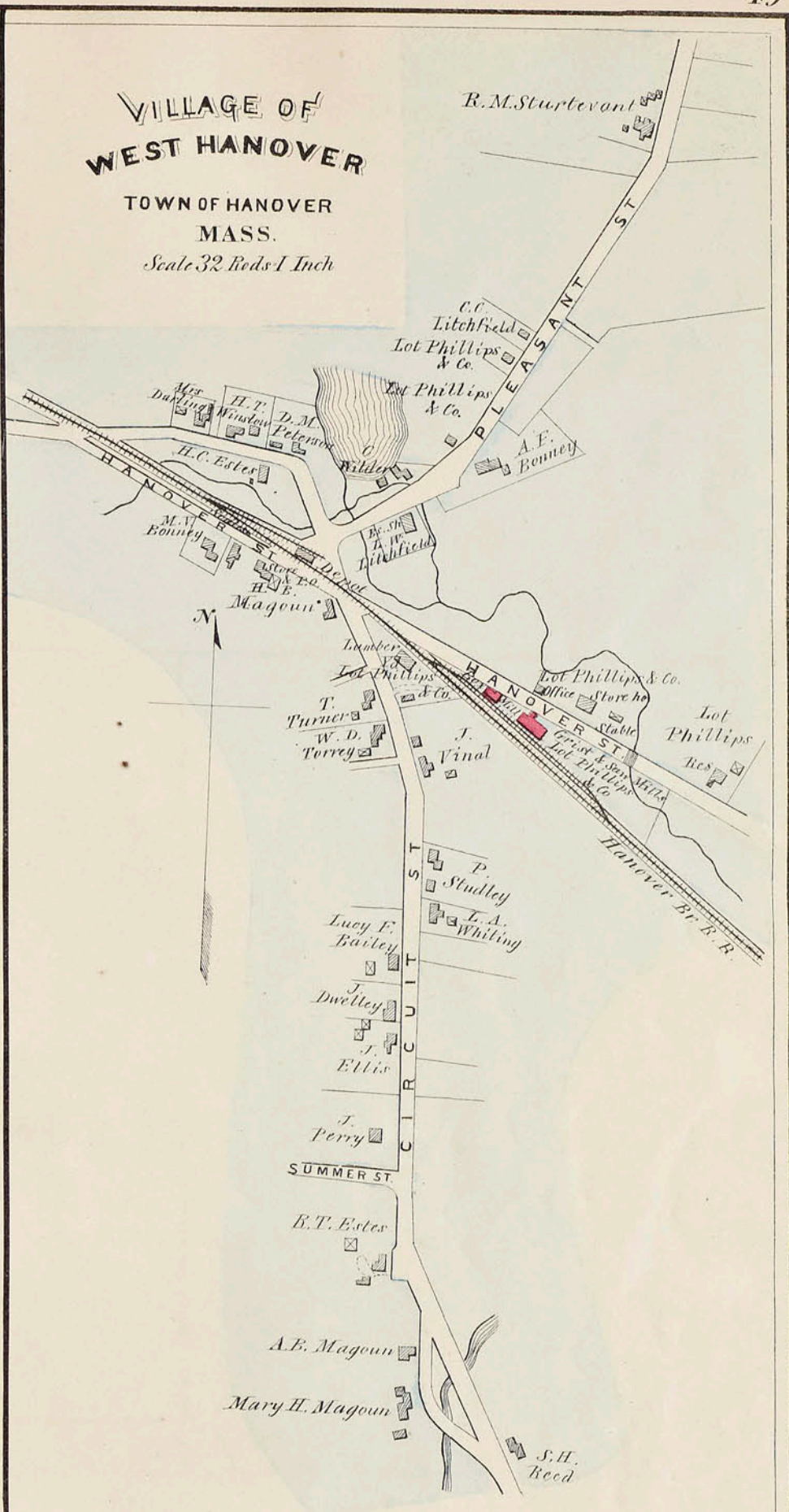
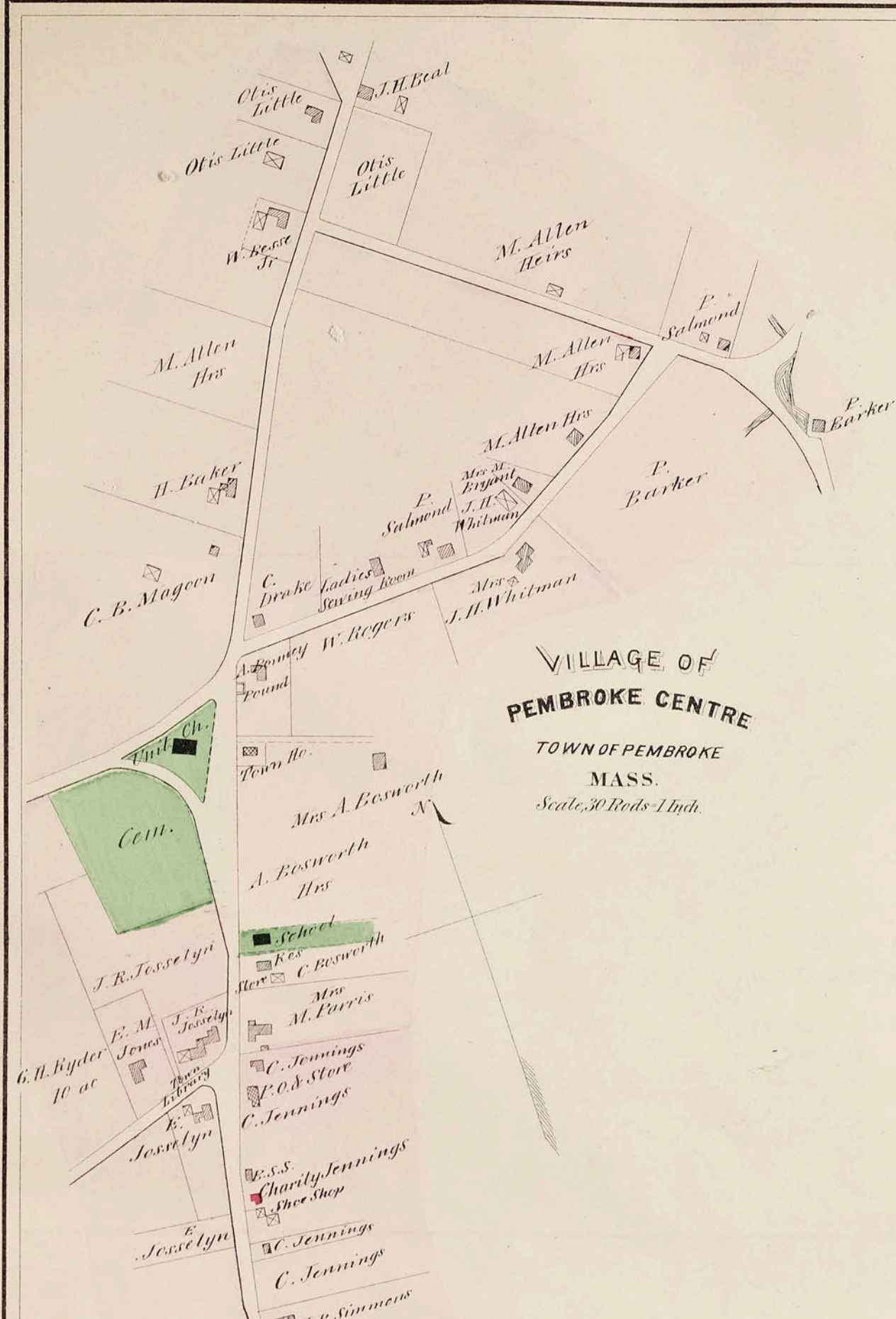


VILLAGE OF NO. HANSON DEPOT

TOWN OF HANSON
MASS.

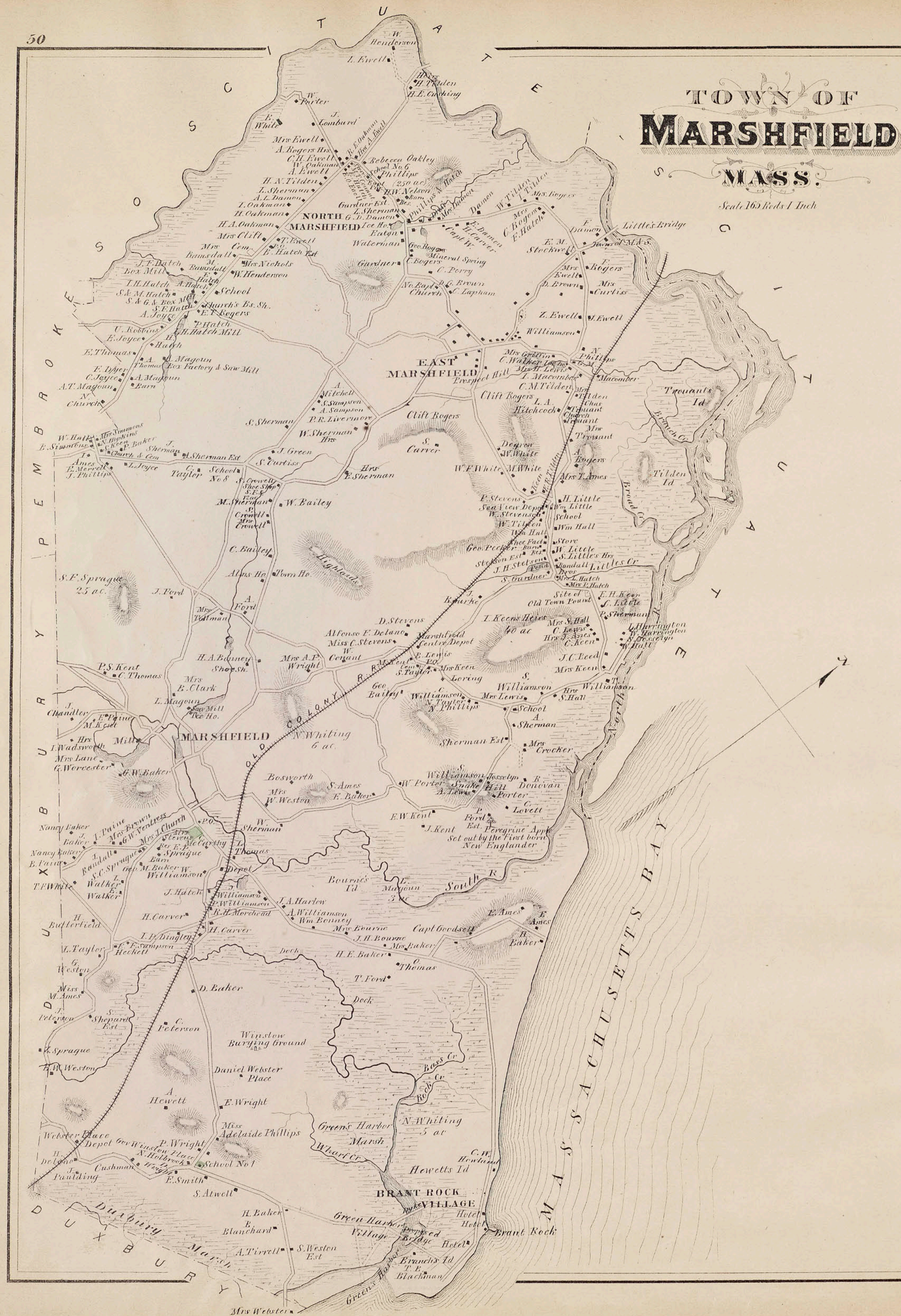
Scale 30 Rods = 1 Inch





TOWN OF MARSHFIELD MASS.

Scale 165 Feet 1 Inch



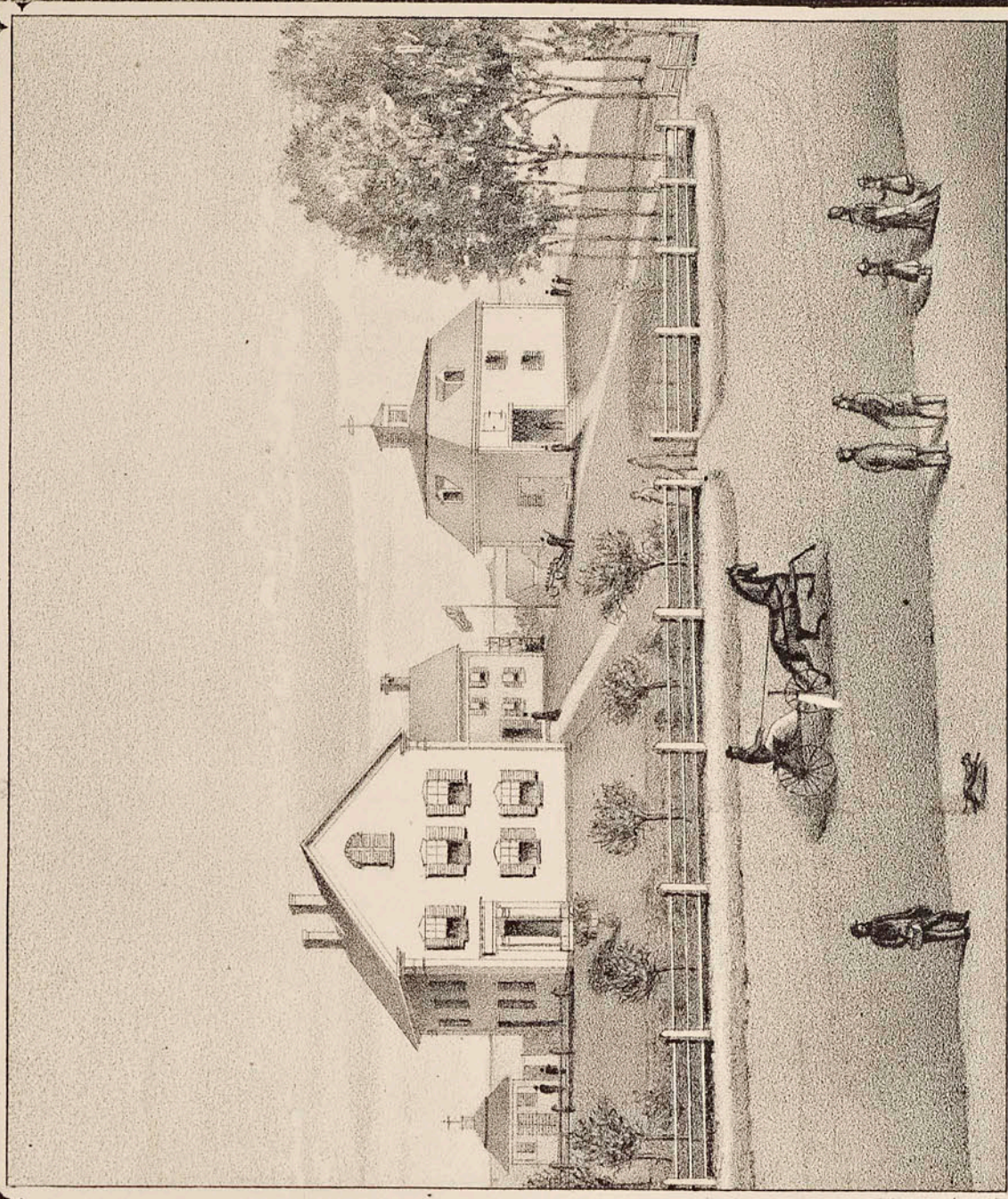
VILLAGE OF MARSHFIELD TOWN OF MARSHFIELD MASS.

Scale 27 Feet 1 Inch

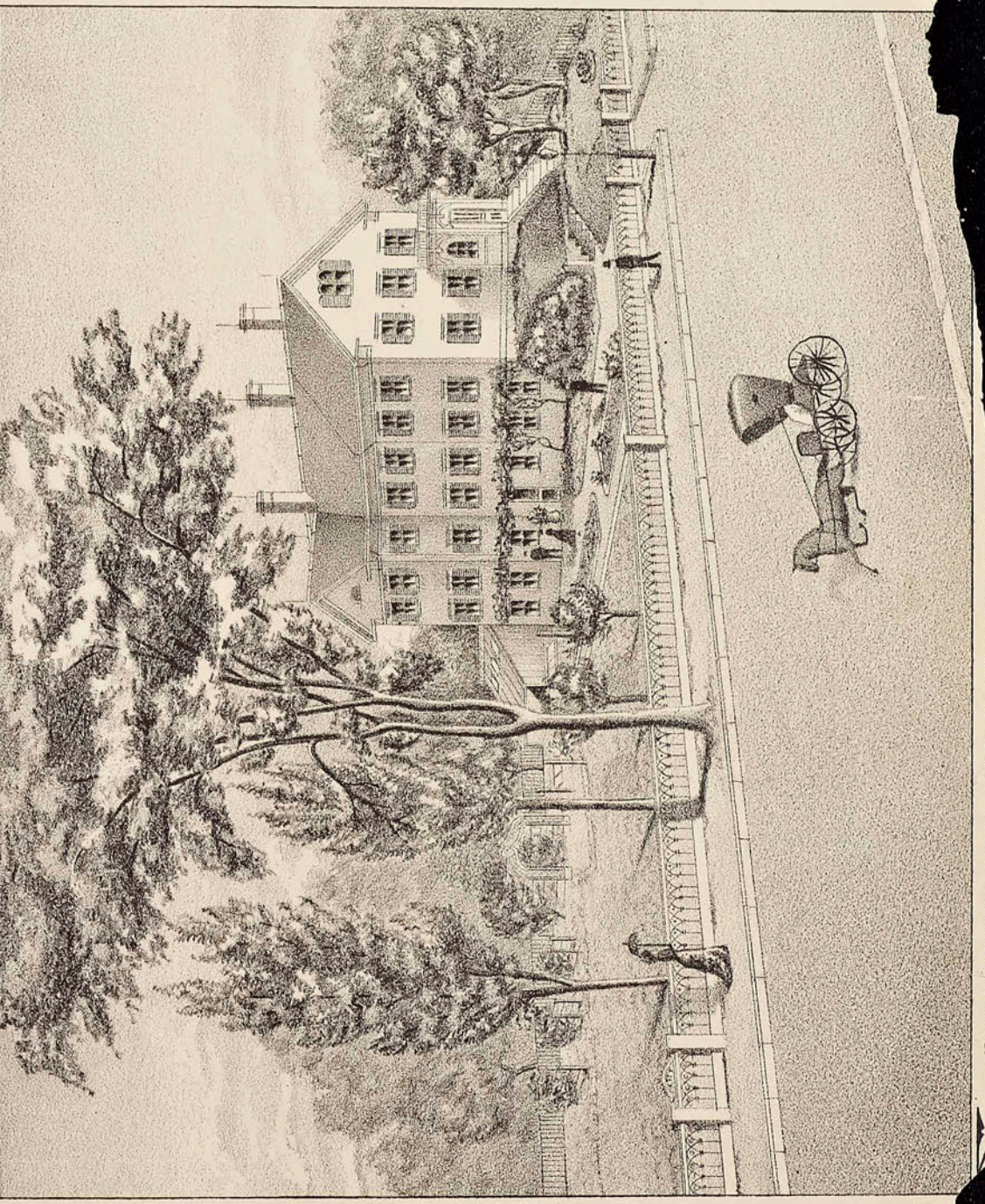




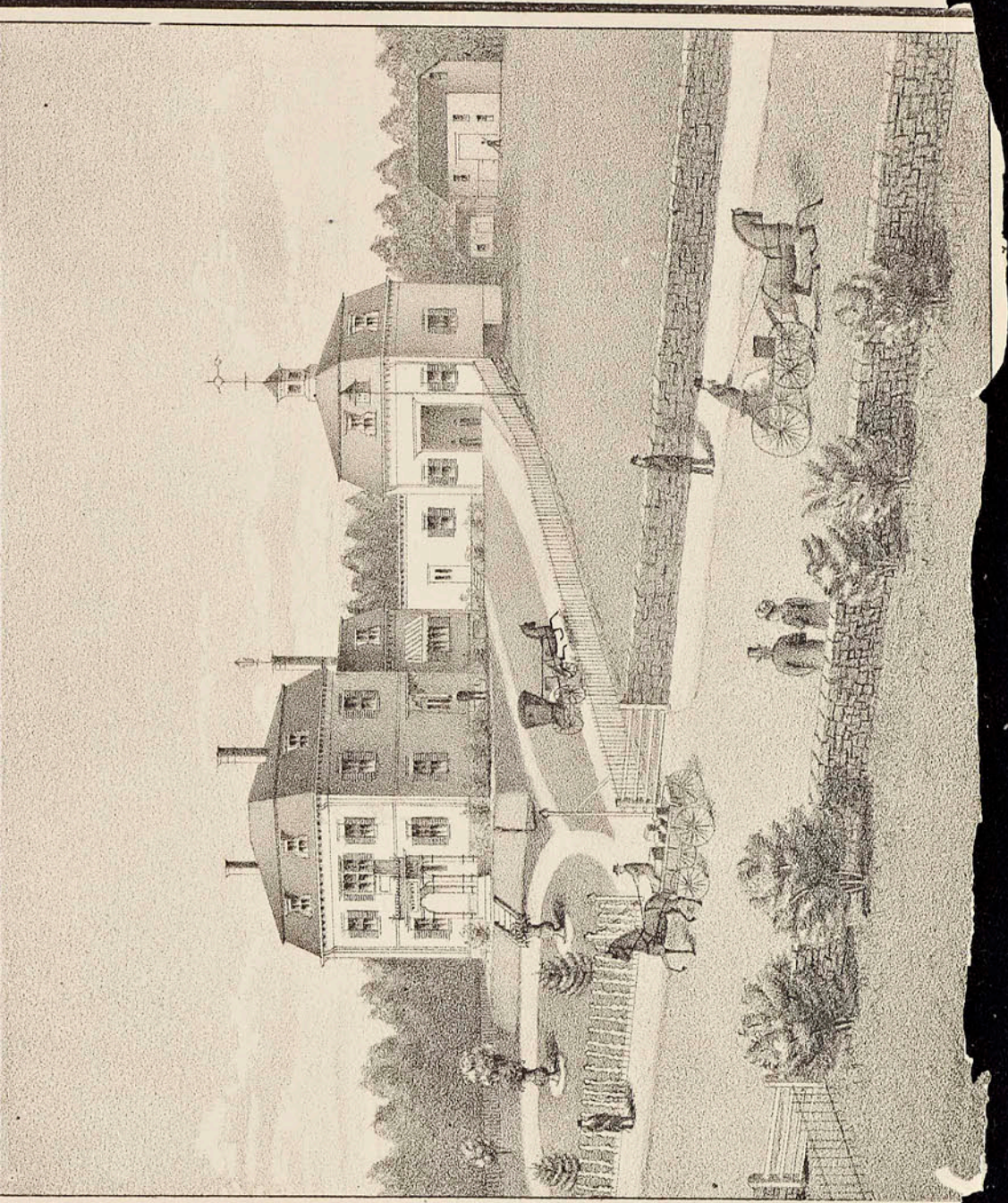
BRANT ROCK HOUSE, BRANT ROCK, MASS., S. W. BROWN, PROP.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. HENRY WADSWORTH, DUXBURY, MASS.

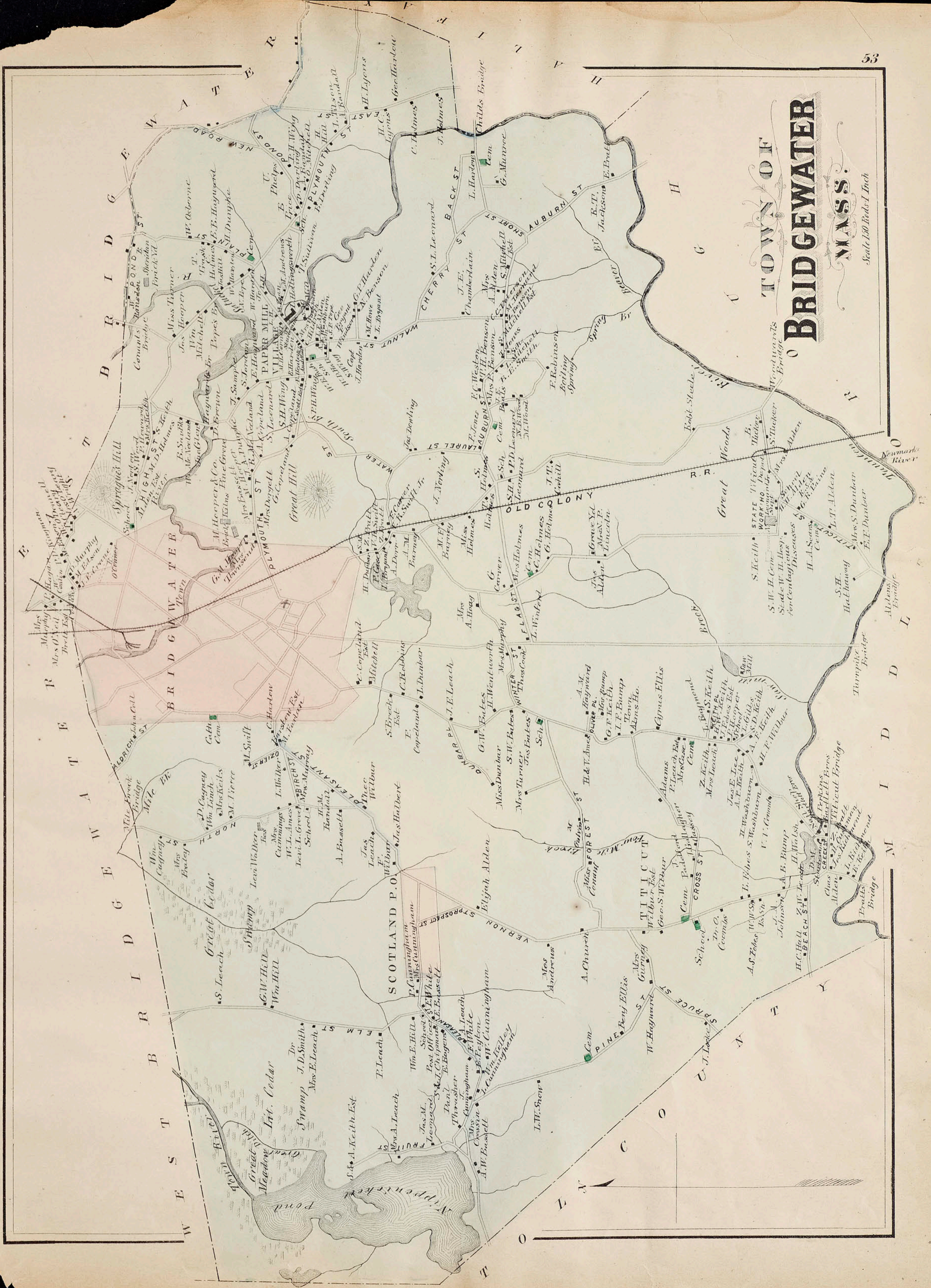


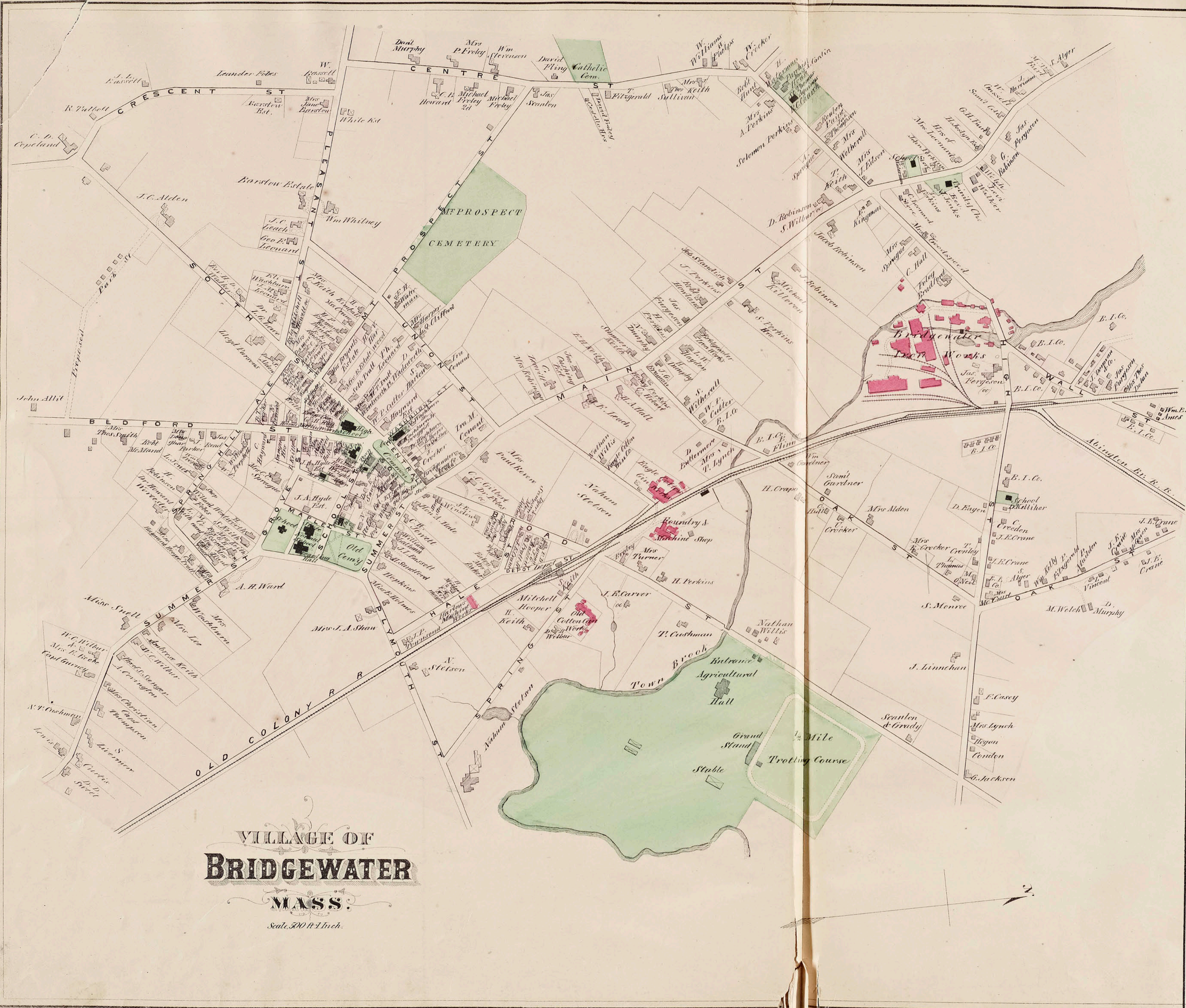
RESIDENCE OF C. L. HATHAWAY



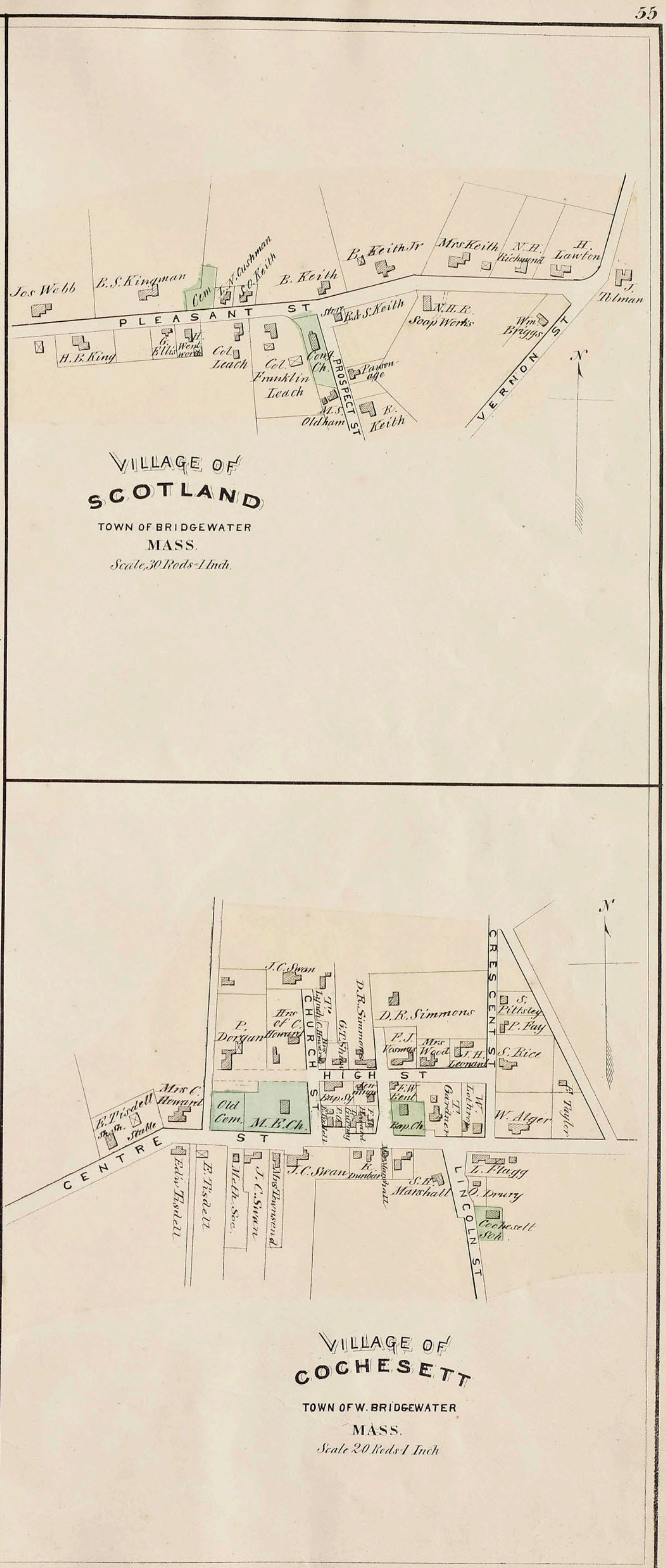
TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER MASS.

Scale 150 Feet to an Inch





VILLAGE OF
BRIDGEWATER
MASS.
Scale 500 ft 1 Inch.



VILLAGE OF
COHESETT
TOWN OF W. BRIDGEWATER
MASS.
Scale 20 Rods 1 Inch



Scale 100 Reds = 1 Inch

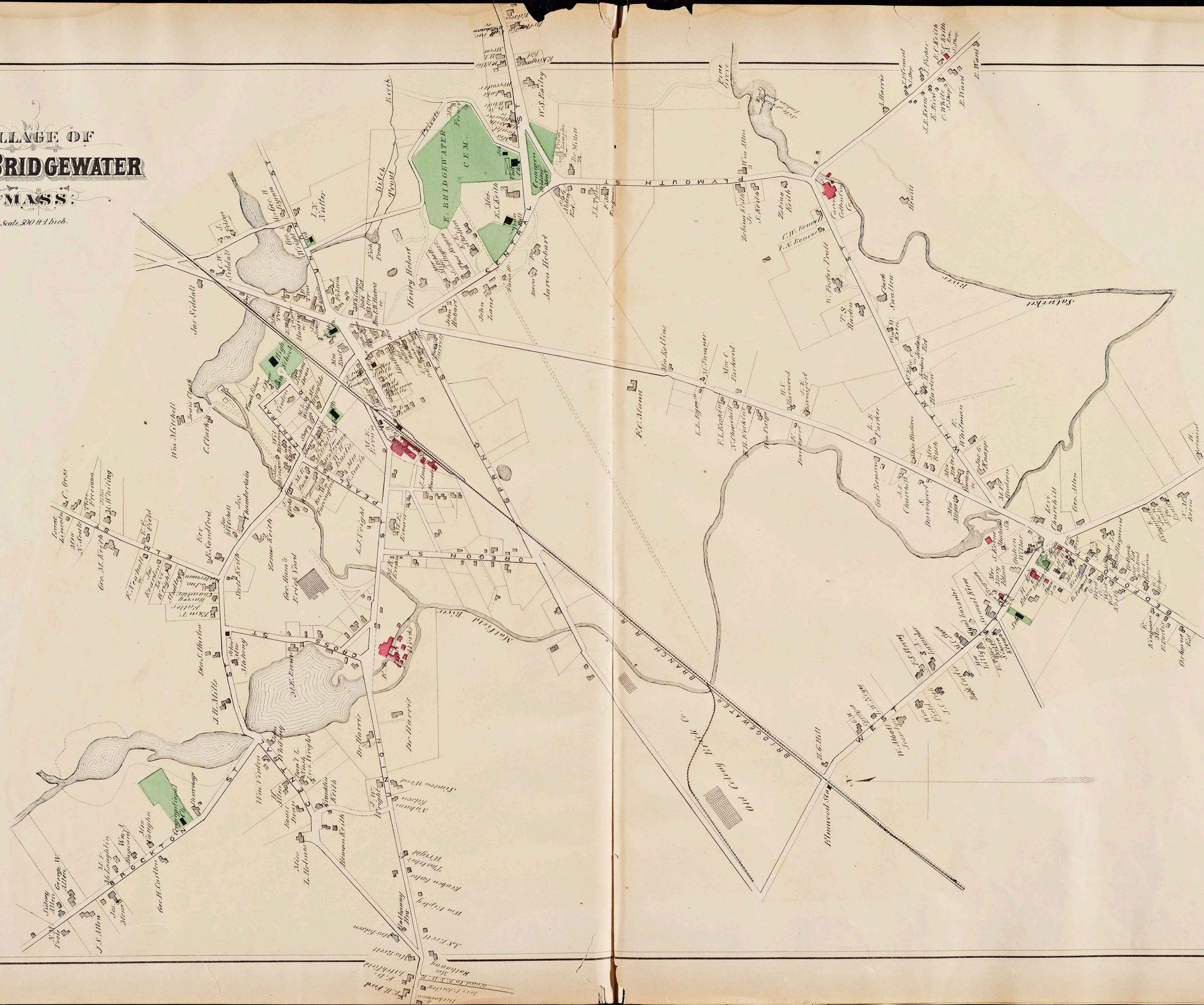


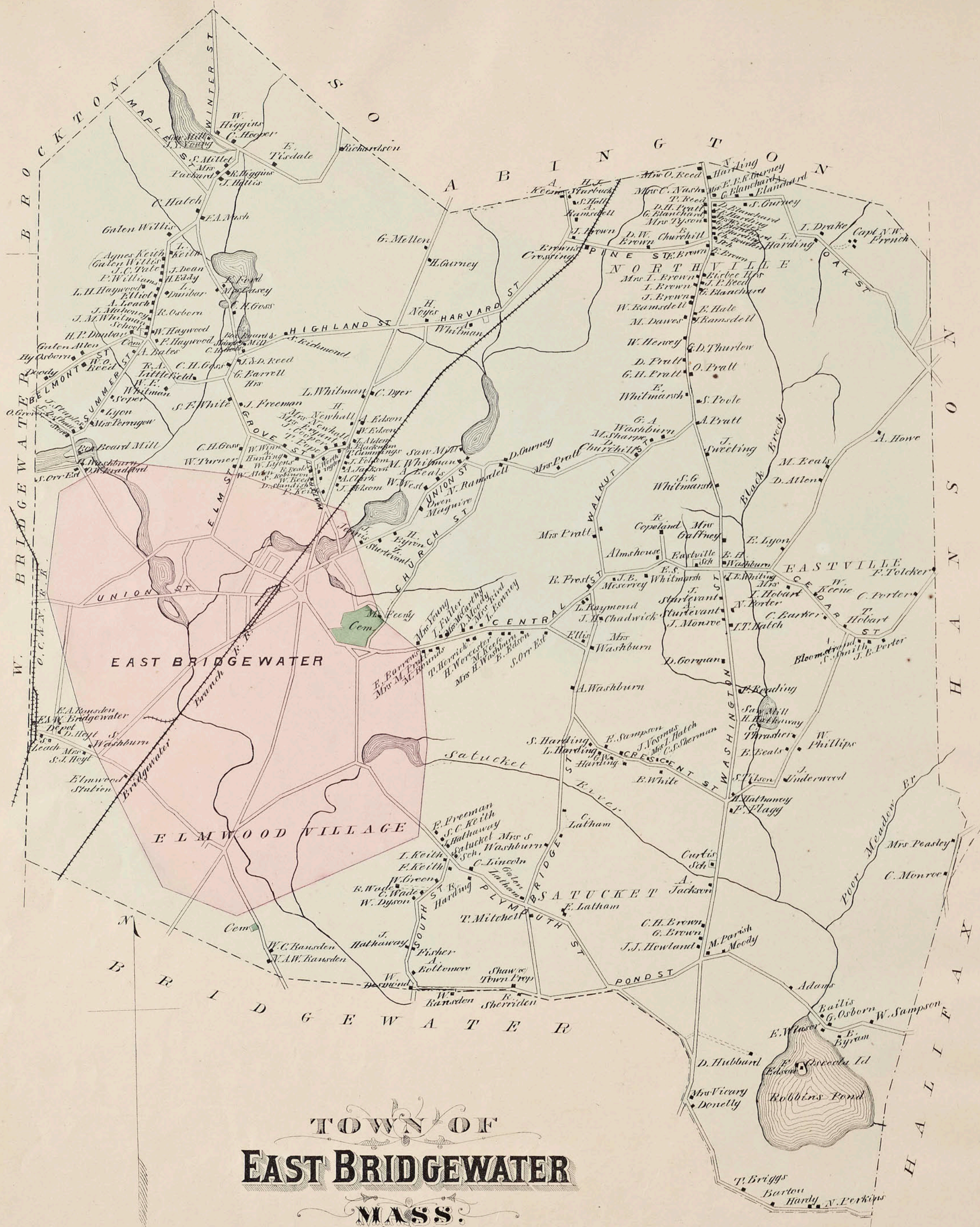
VILLAGE OF
WEST BRIDGEWATER
MASS.

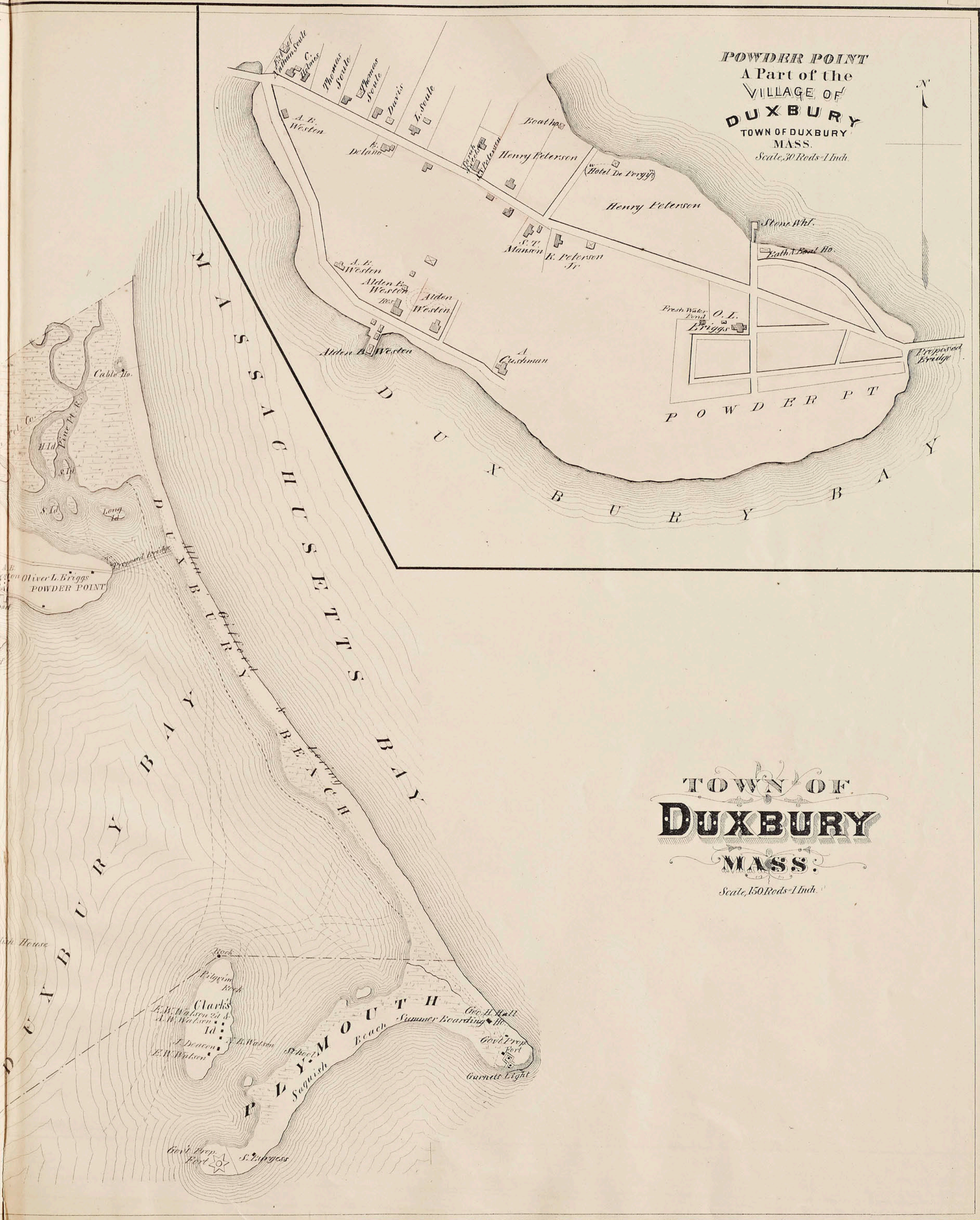
Scale, 350 ft 1 Inch.

VILLAGE OF EAST BRIDGEWATER MASS.

Scale, 500 ft. = 1 inch.

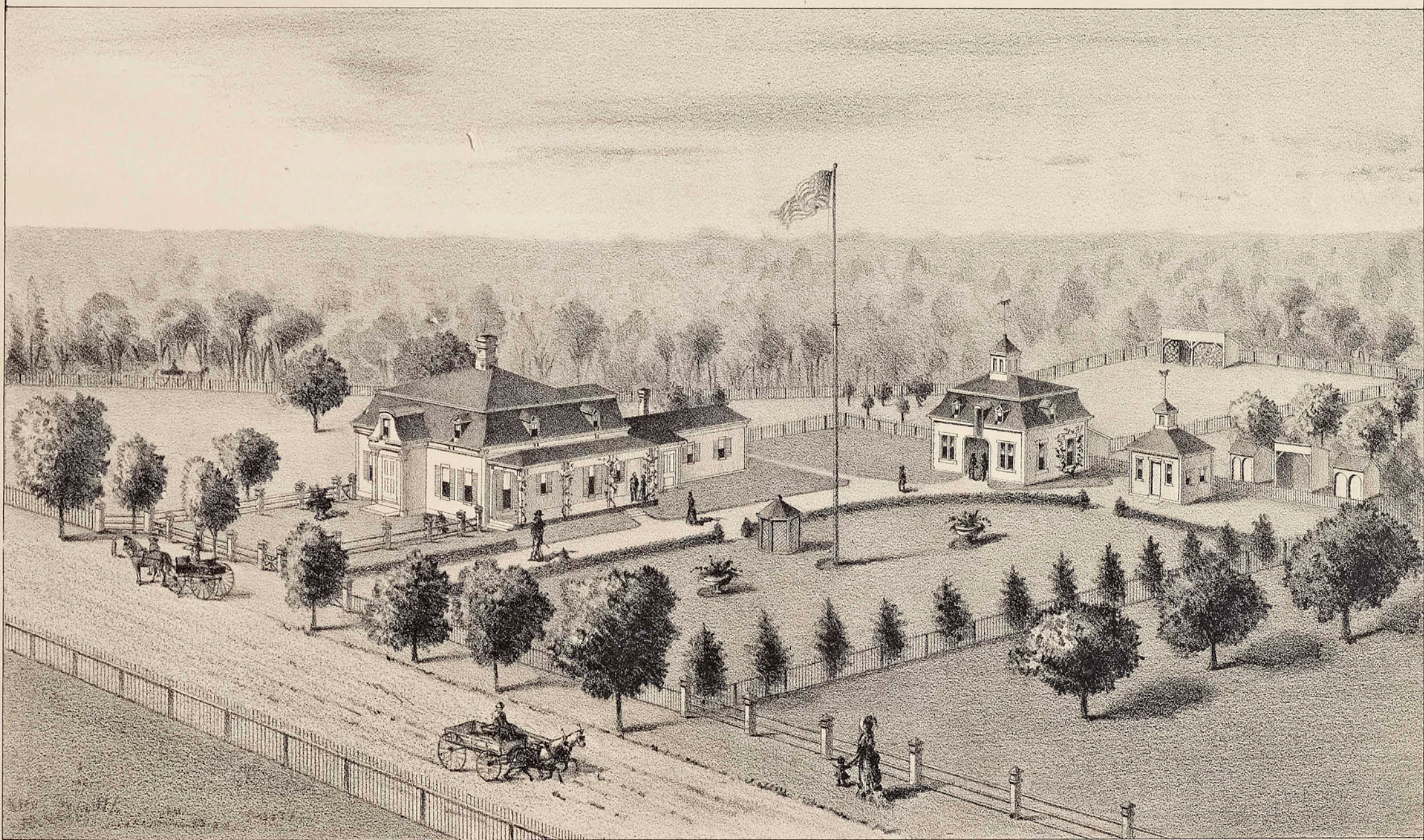






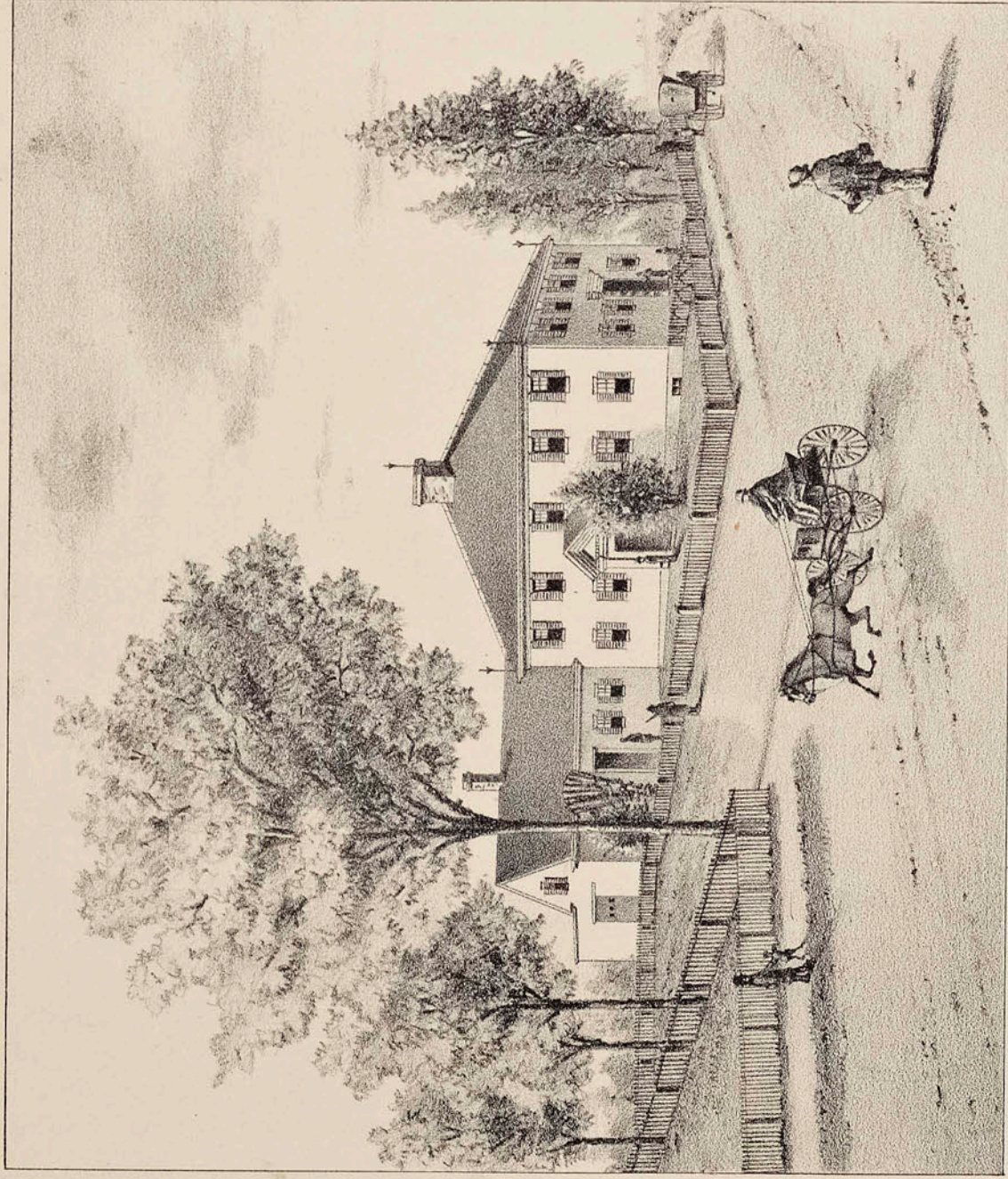


RESIDENCE OF J. W. SEAVER. — DUXBURY, MASS. — RESIDENCE OF AUGUSTUS WINSOR.



— RESIDENCE OF CAPT. JOSEPHUS DAWES, DUXBURY, MASS. —

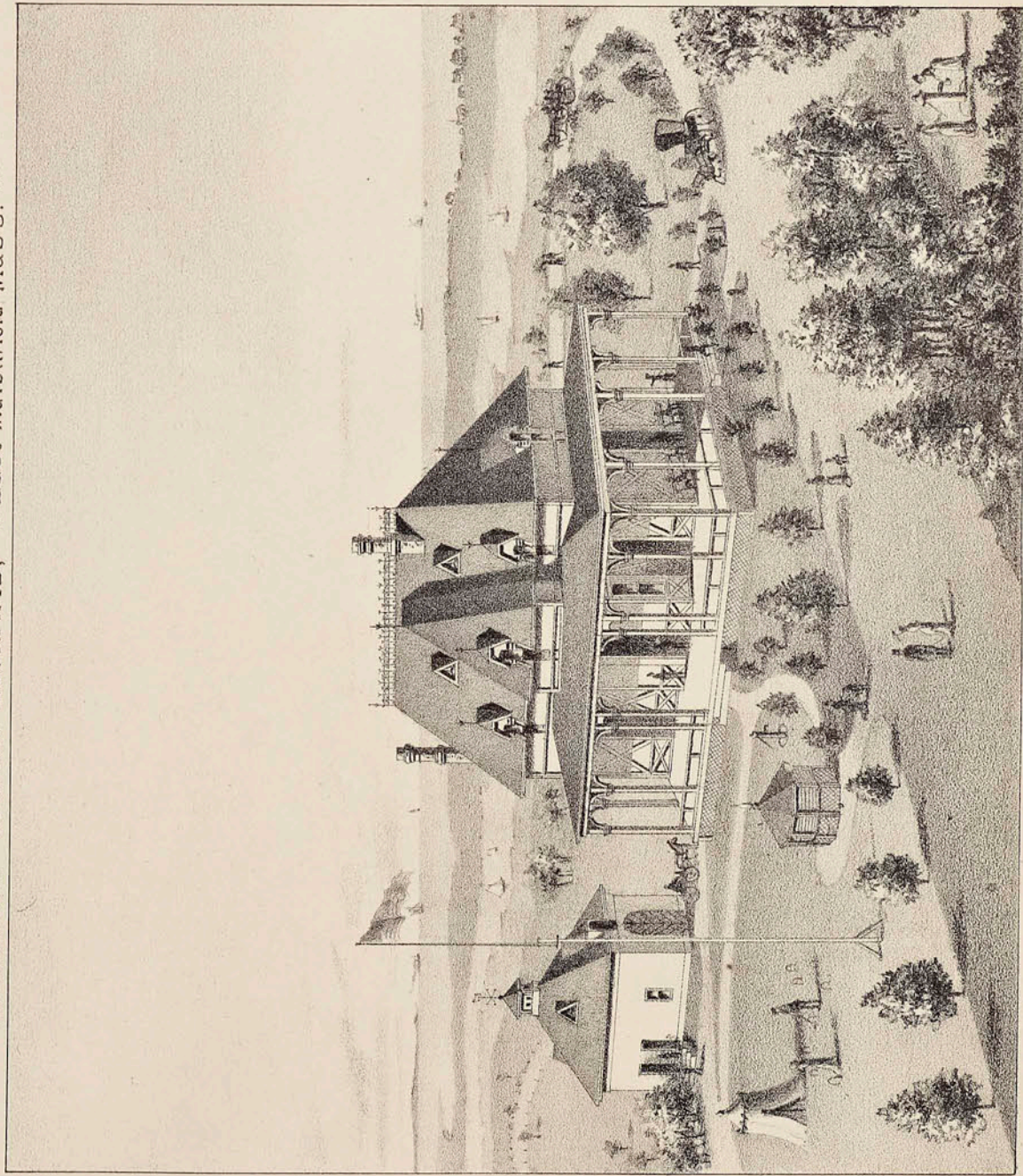




Residence of GEORGE LEONARD, East Marshfield Mass.



Store & Residence of ELISHA DELANO, West Duxbury, Mass.



Summer Residence of OLIVER L. BRIGGS, Duxbury, Mass.



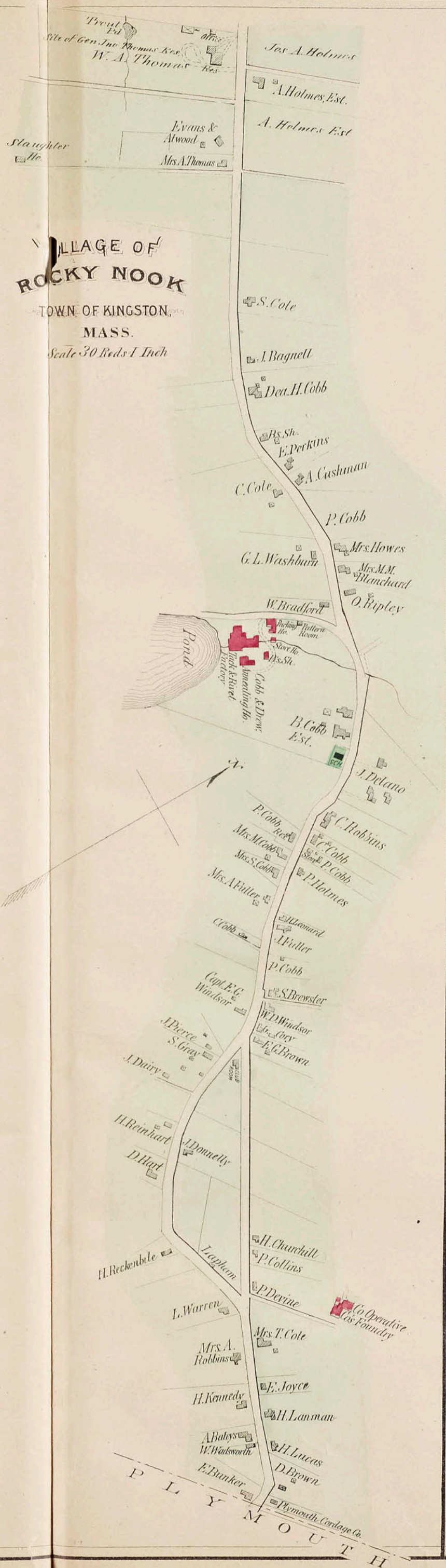
CHURCHILL'S HOTEL, Brant Rock, Mass., GEO. CHURCHILL, Prop'r.



VILLAGE OF
KINGSTON.
MASS.
Scale, 30 Feet 1 Inch.



VILLAGE OF
ROCKY NOOK
TOWN OF KINGSTON,
MASS.
Scale, 30 Feet 1 Inch.



MAP OF
SEASIDE PART
NORTH PART
PLYMOUTH,
MASS.
Scale, 500 Feet 1 Inch.



TOWN OF
HALIFAX
MASS.

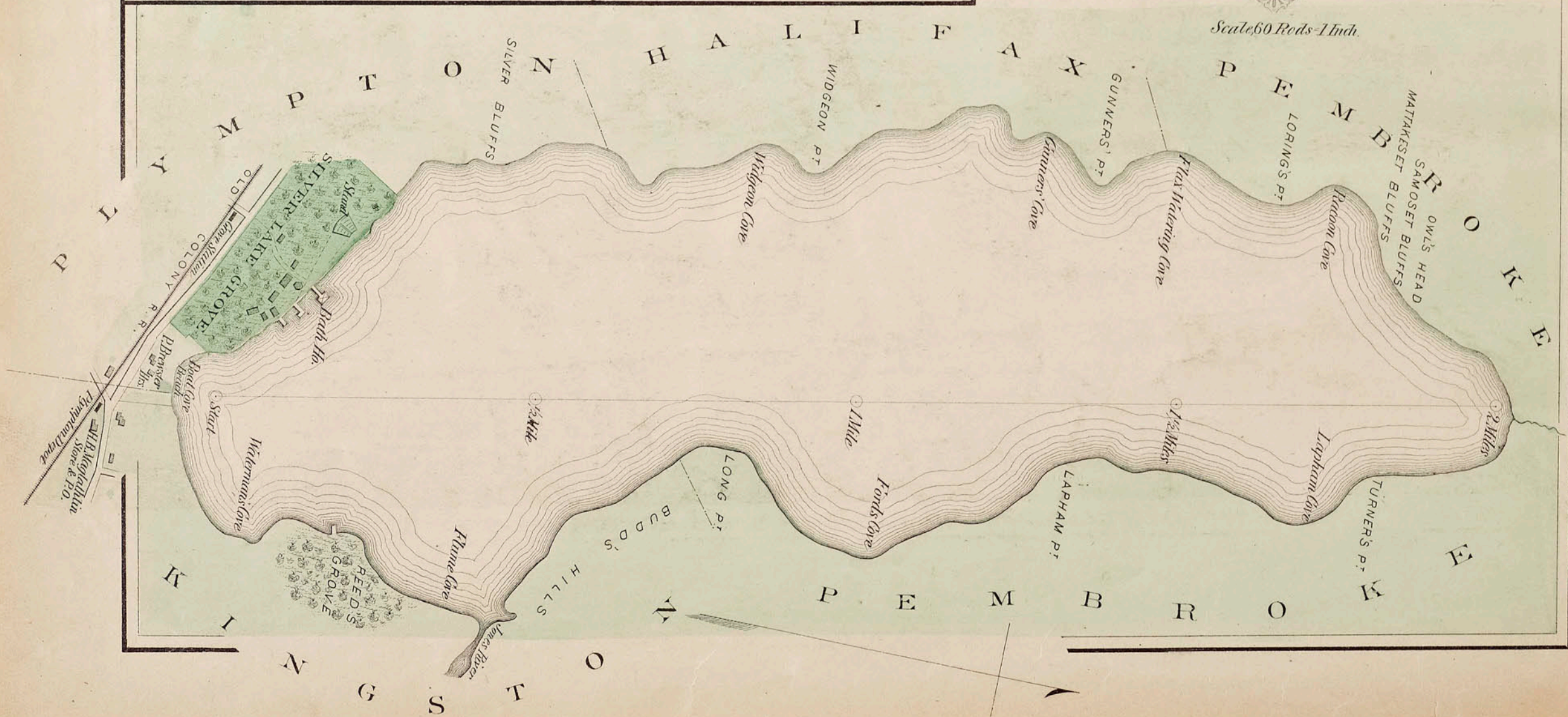
Scale 150 Rods = 1 Inch

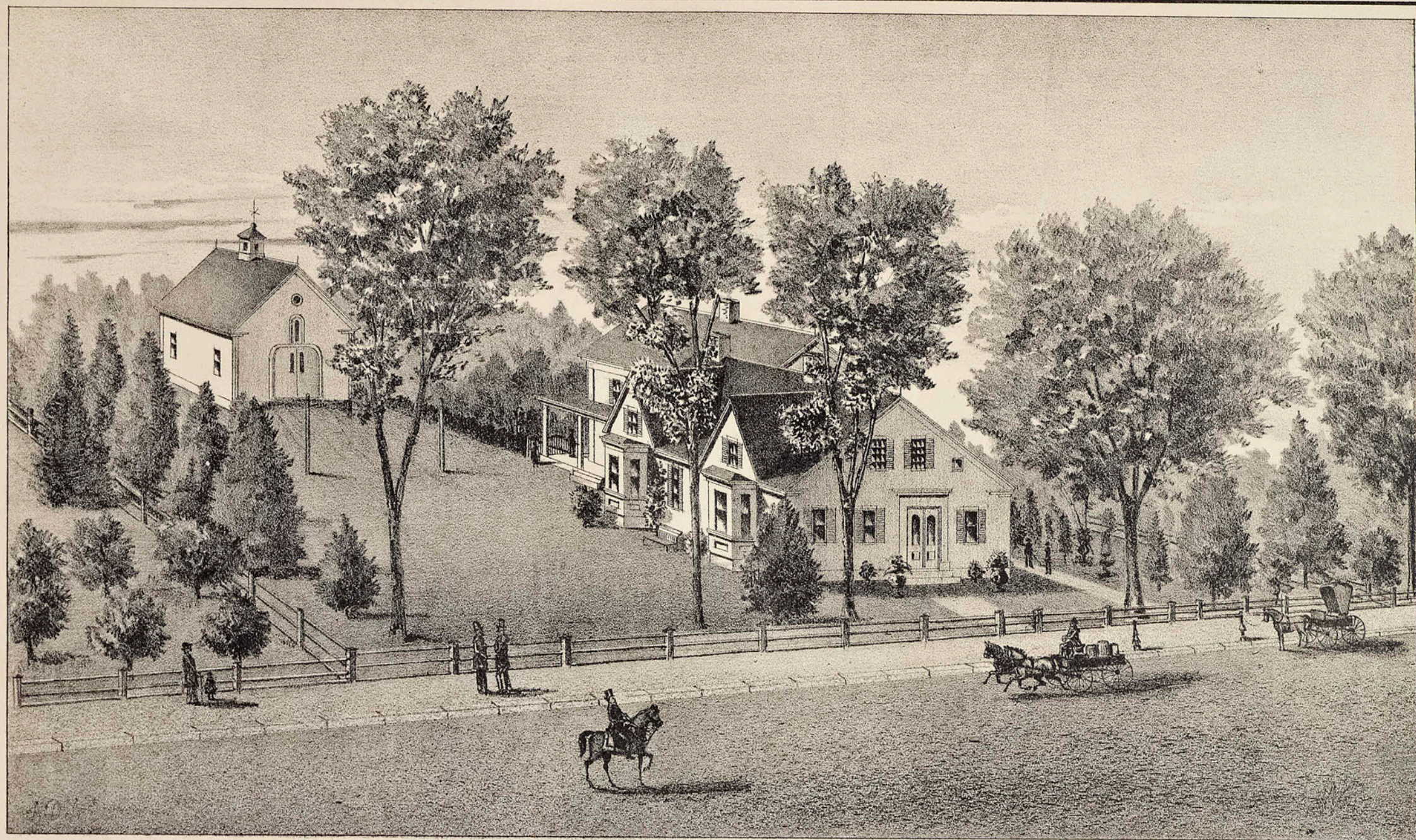
SILVER LAKE

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

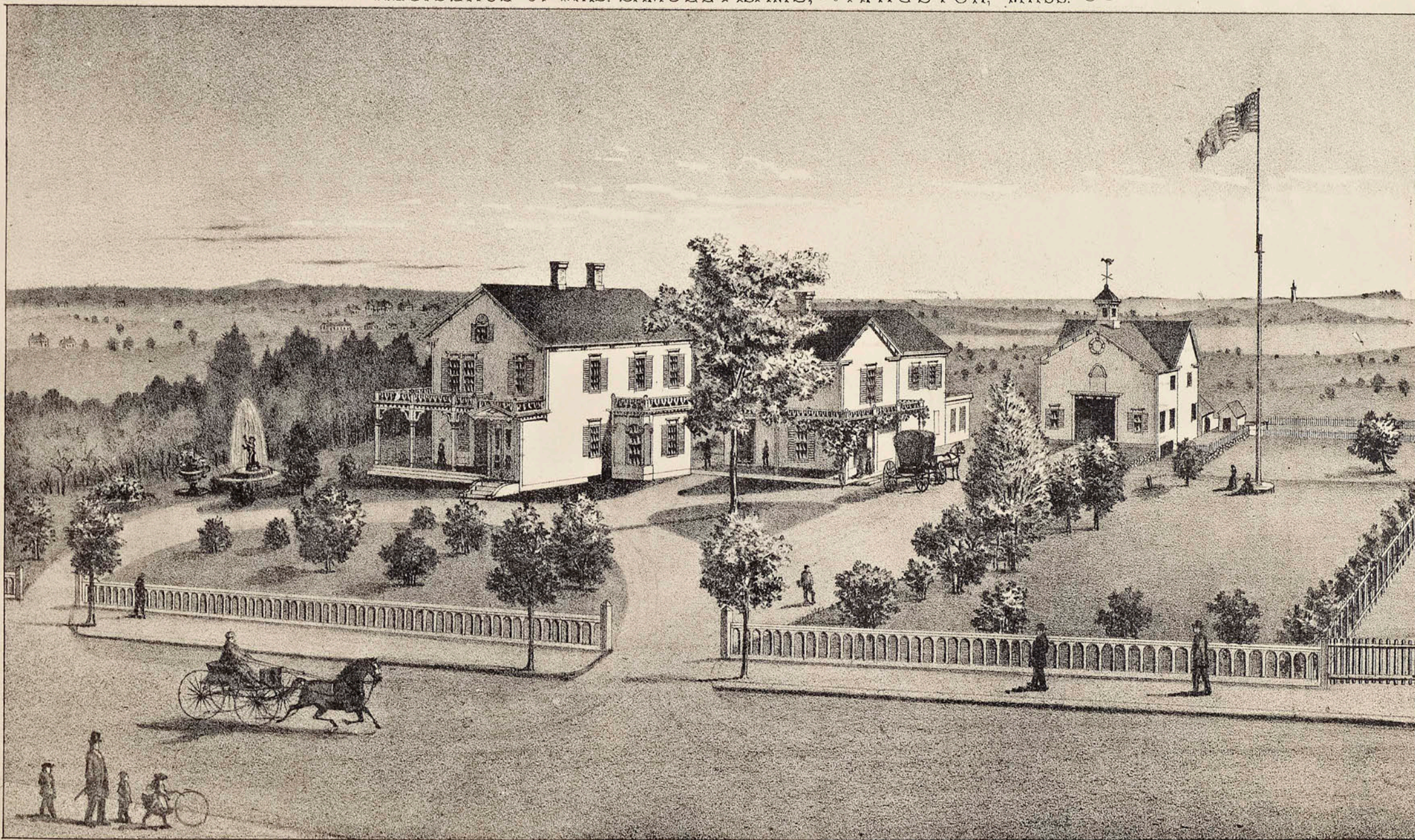
MASS

Scale, 60 Rods = 1 Inch





—RESIDENCE OF MRS. SAMUEL ADAMS, KINGSTON, MASS.—

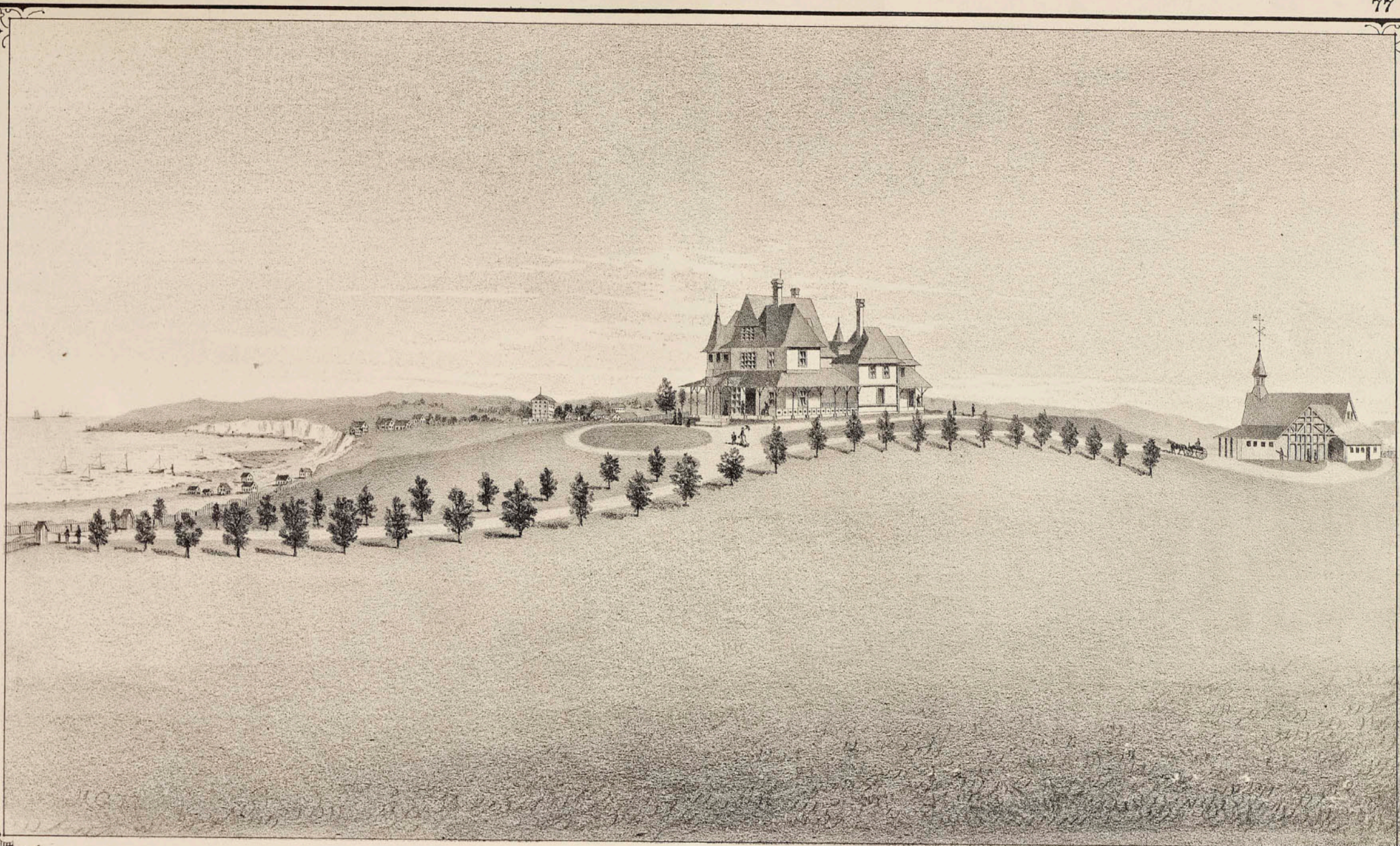


—RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. C. ADAMS, KINGSTON, MASS.—

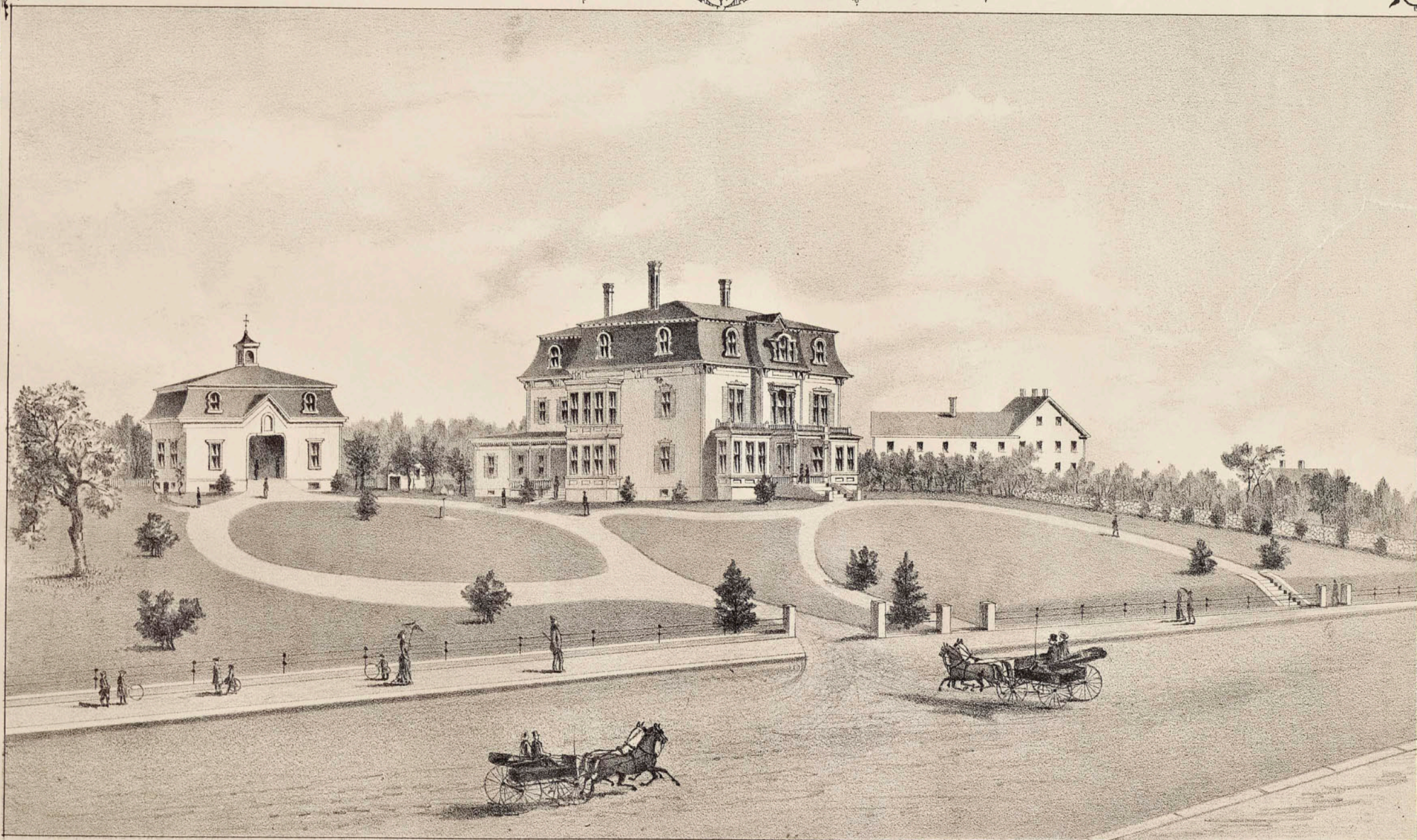
TOWN OF PLYMOUTH MASS.

Scale 240 feet to 1 inch





ESTATE OF BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, PLYMOUTH, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. KEITH, KINGSTON, MASS.

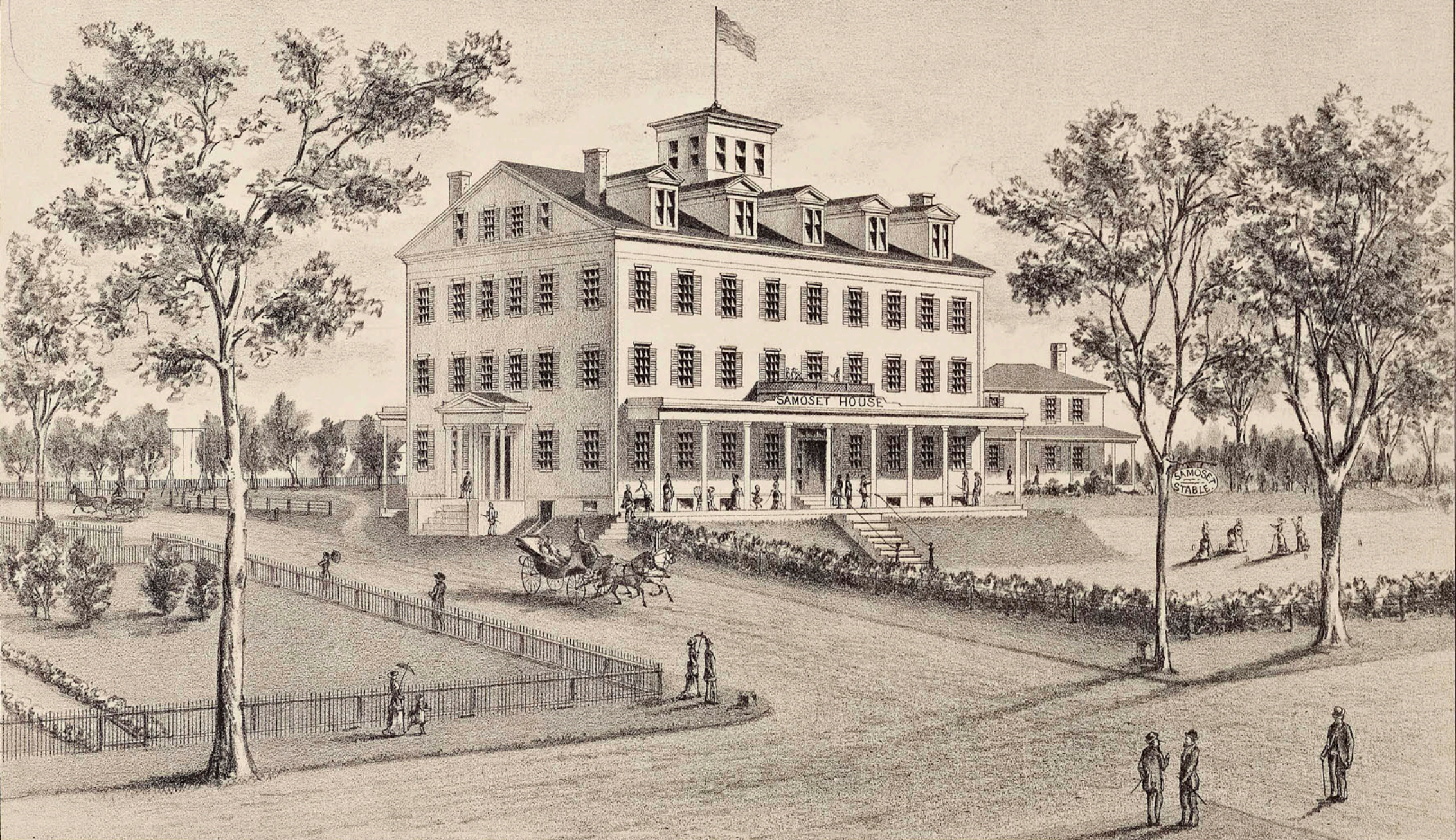


VILLAGE OF
PLYMOUTH
MASS.

Scale 500 ft. to an inch.



THE CLIFFORD HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, MASS.



THE SAMOSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, MASS, P. C. CHANDLER, PROP.

TOWN OF LAKEVILLE MASS.

Scale 180 Feet 1 Inch

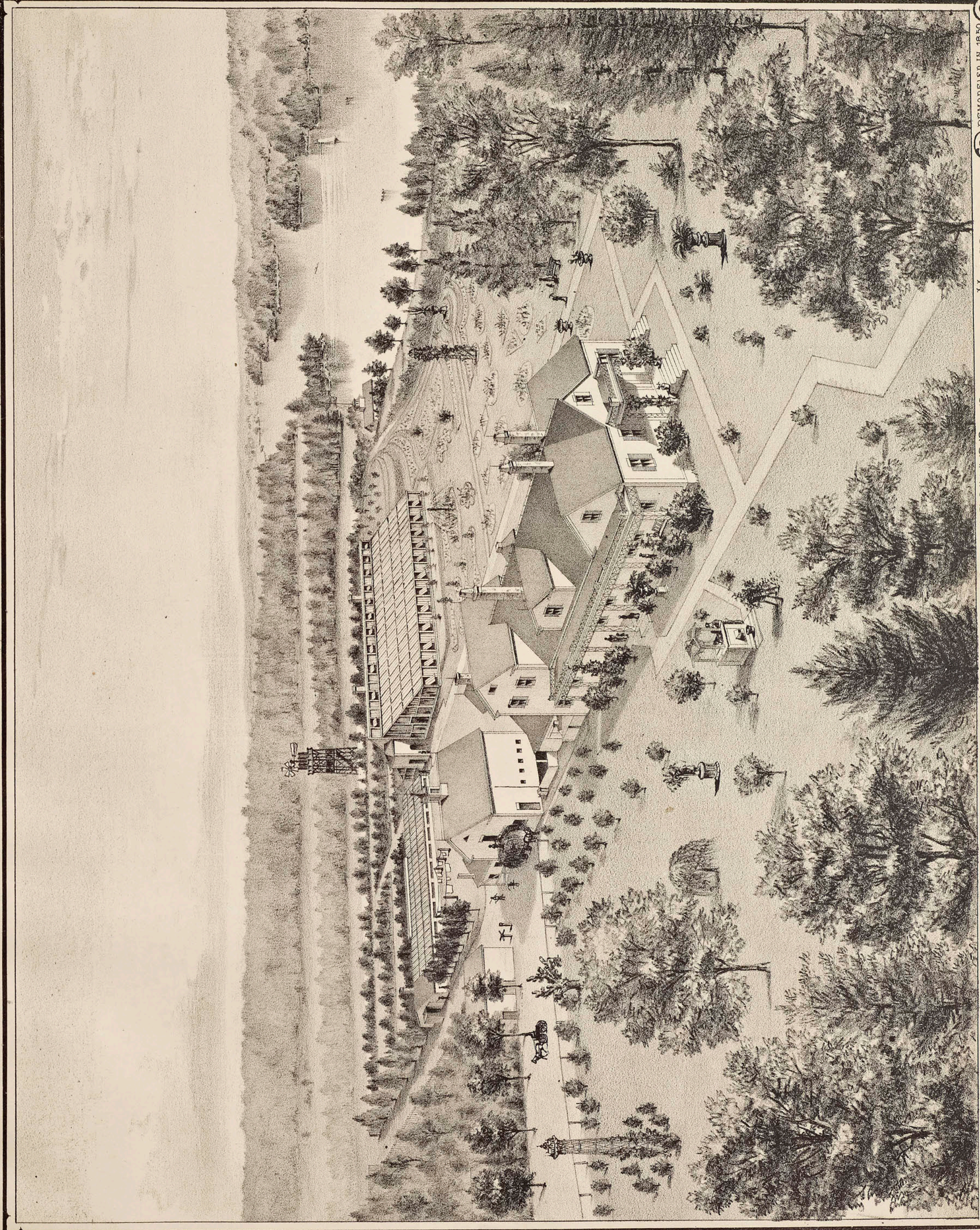




TOWN OF
MIDDLEBOROUGH
MASS.

Scale 100 Feet to an Inch

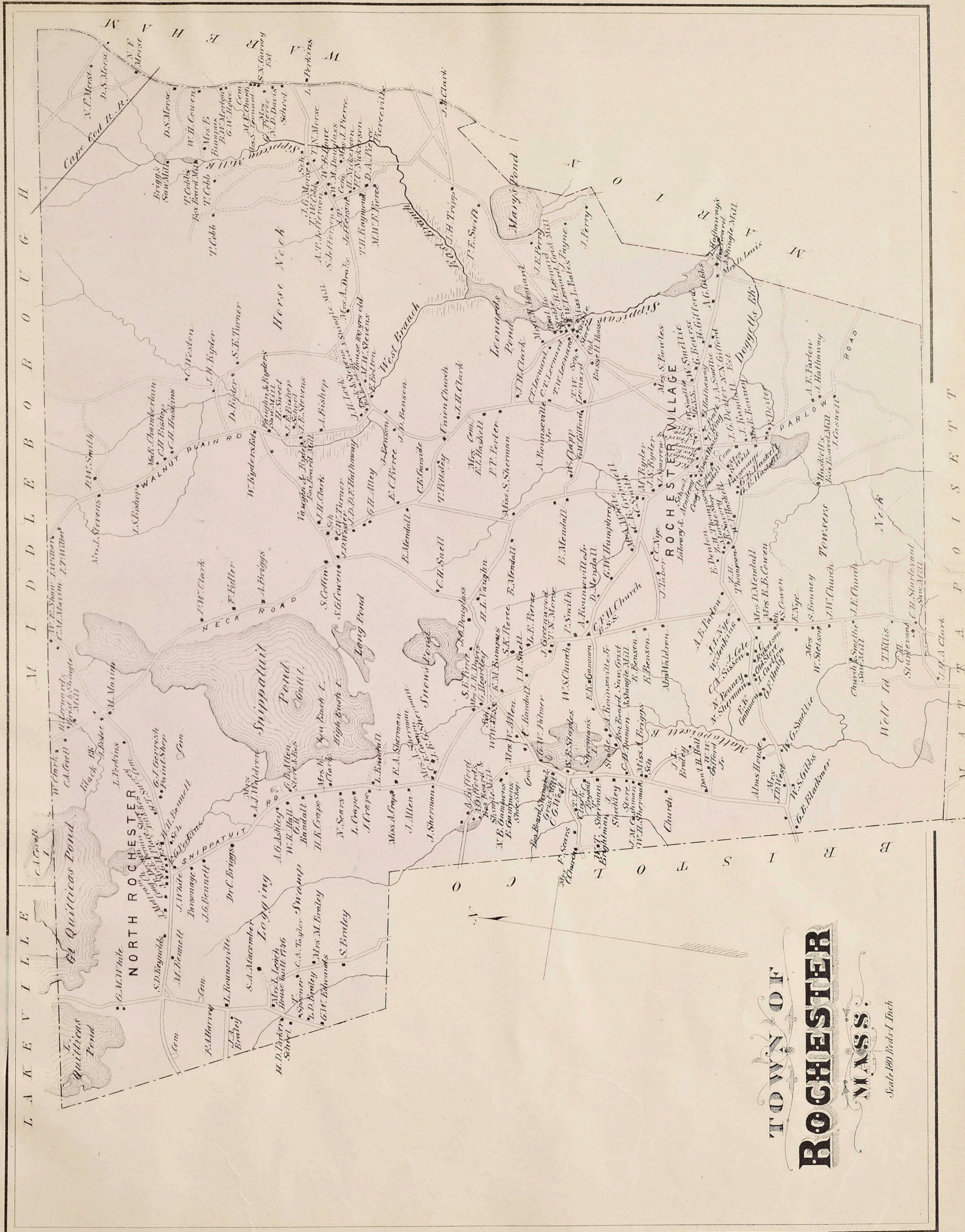


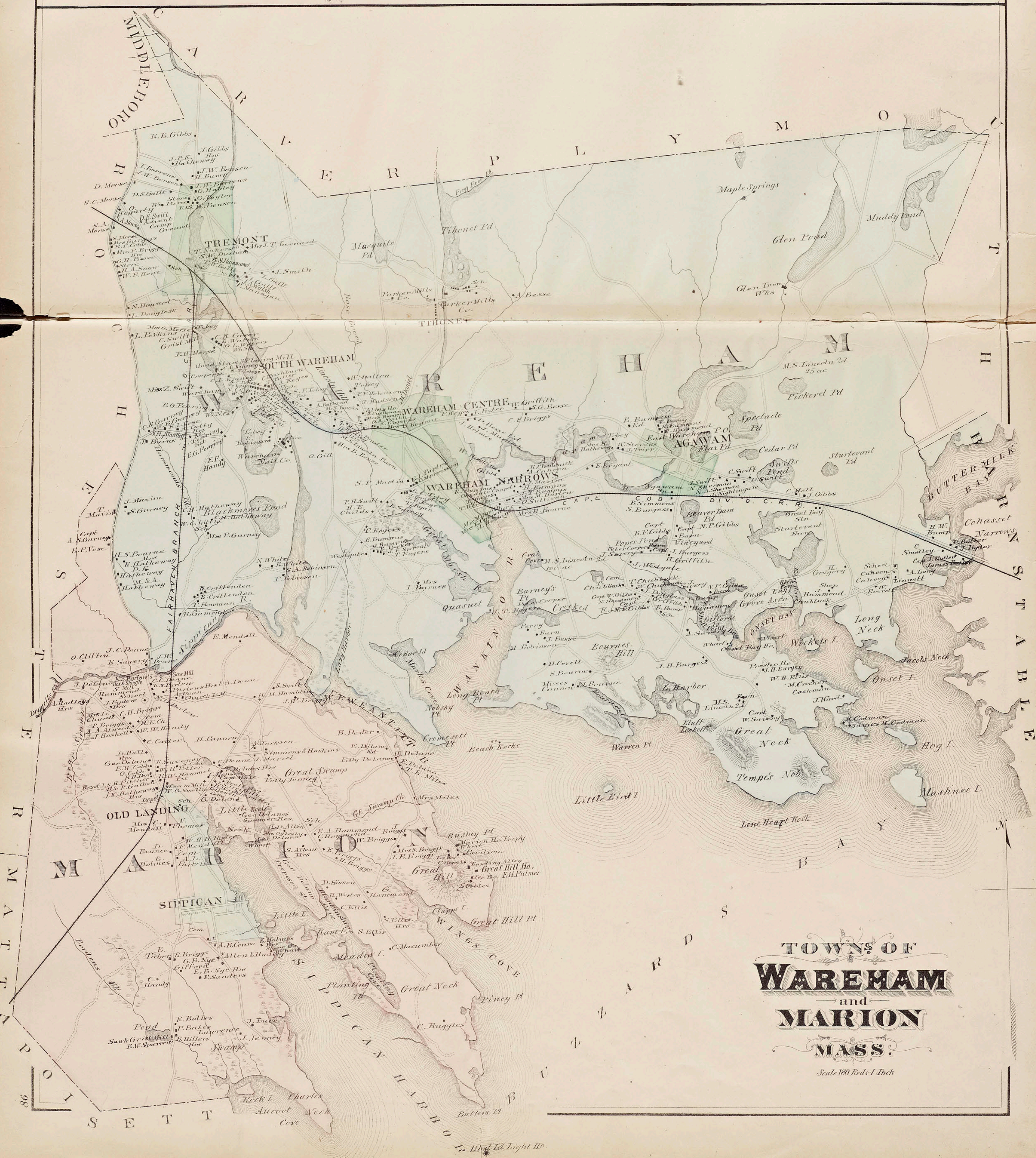


BUILT IN 1756.

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CHARLES H. LEONARD, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

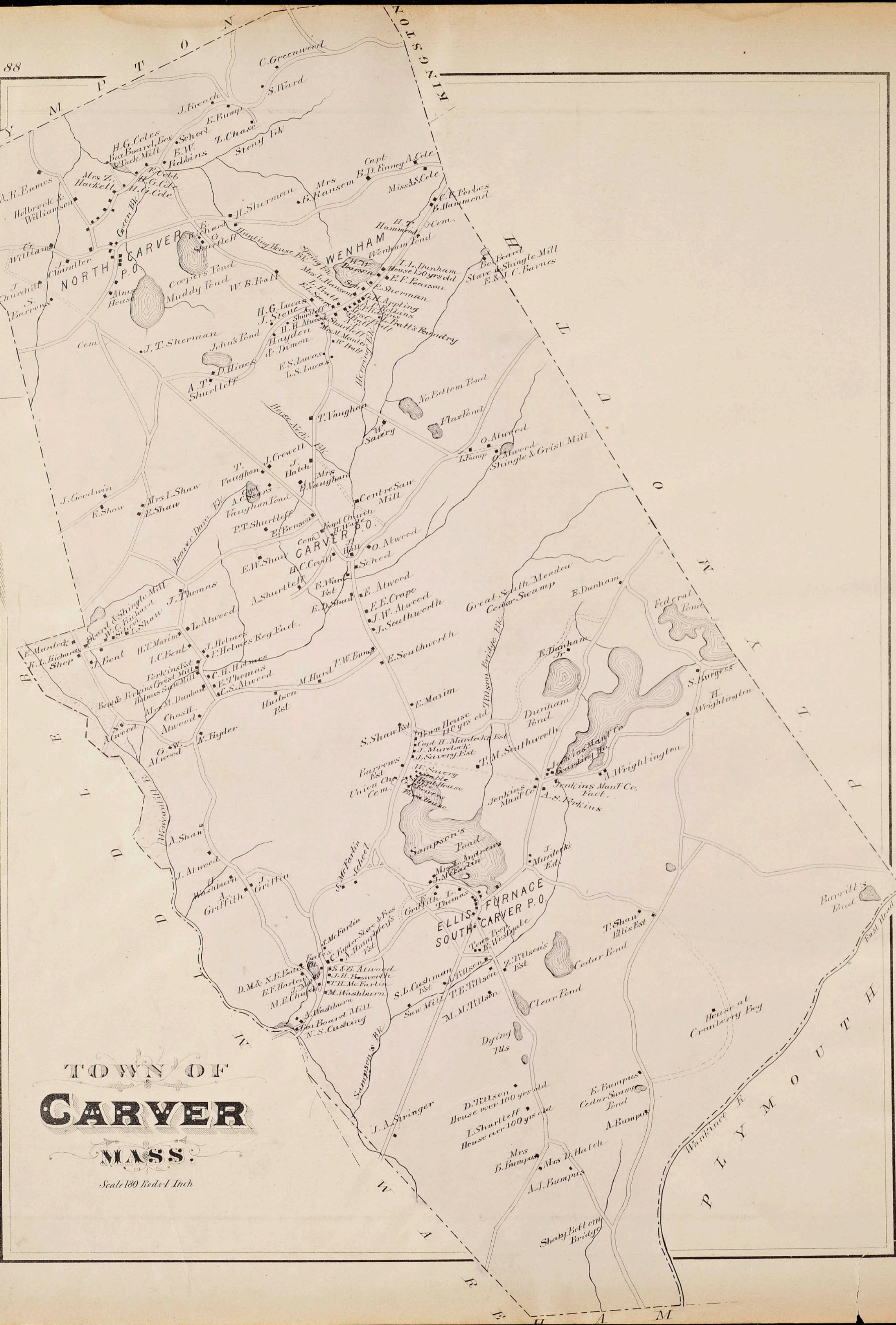
REMODELED IN 1850





TOWNS OF
WAREHAM
and
MARION
MASS.

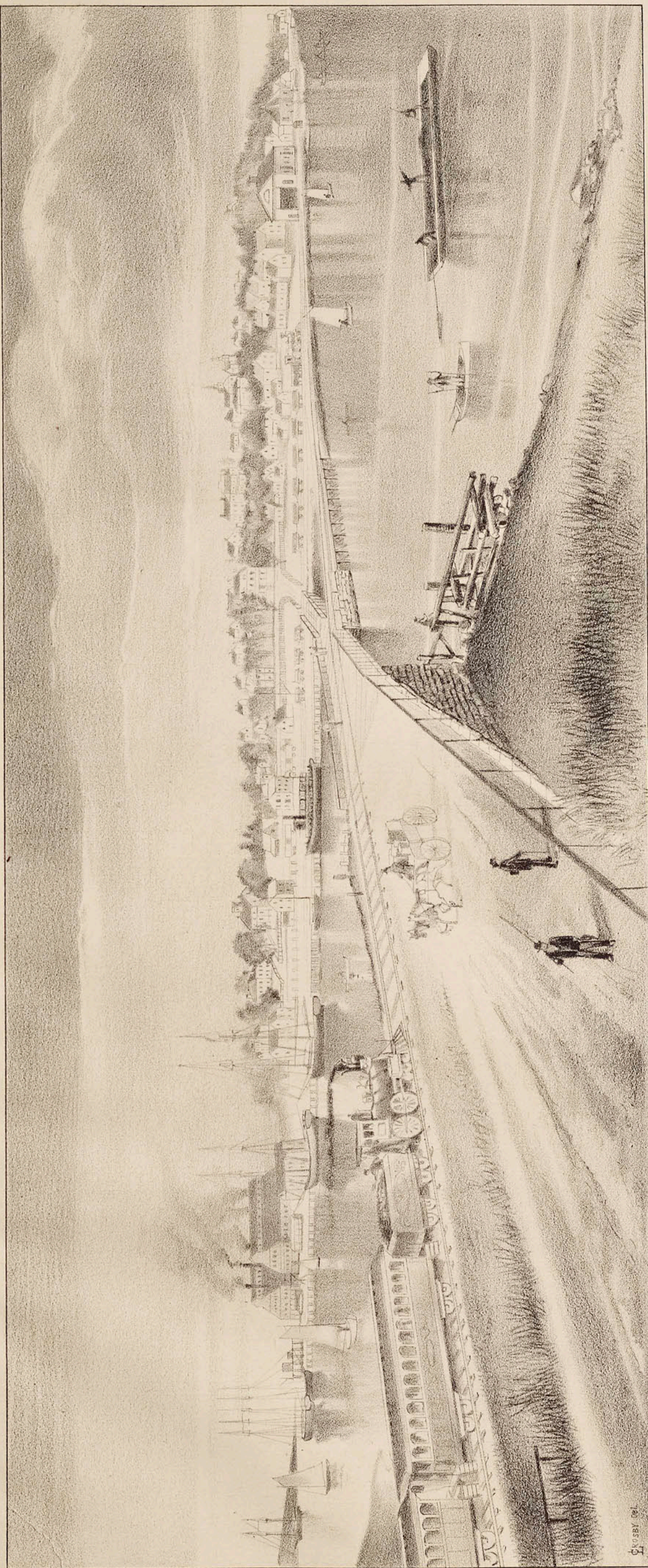
Scale 180 Feet to 1 Inch



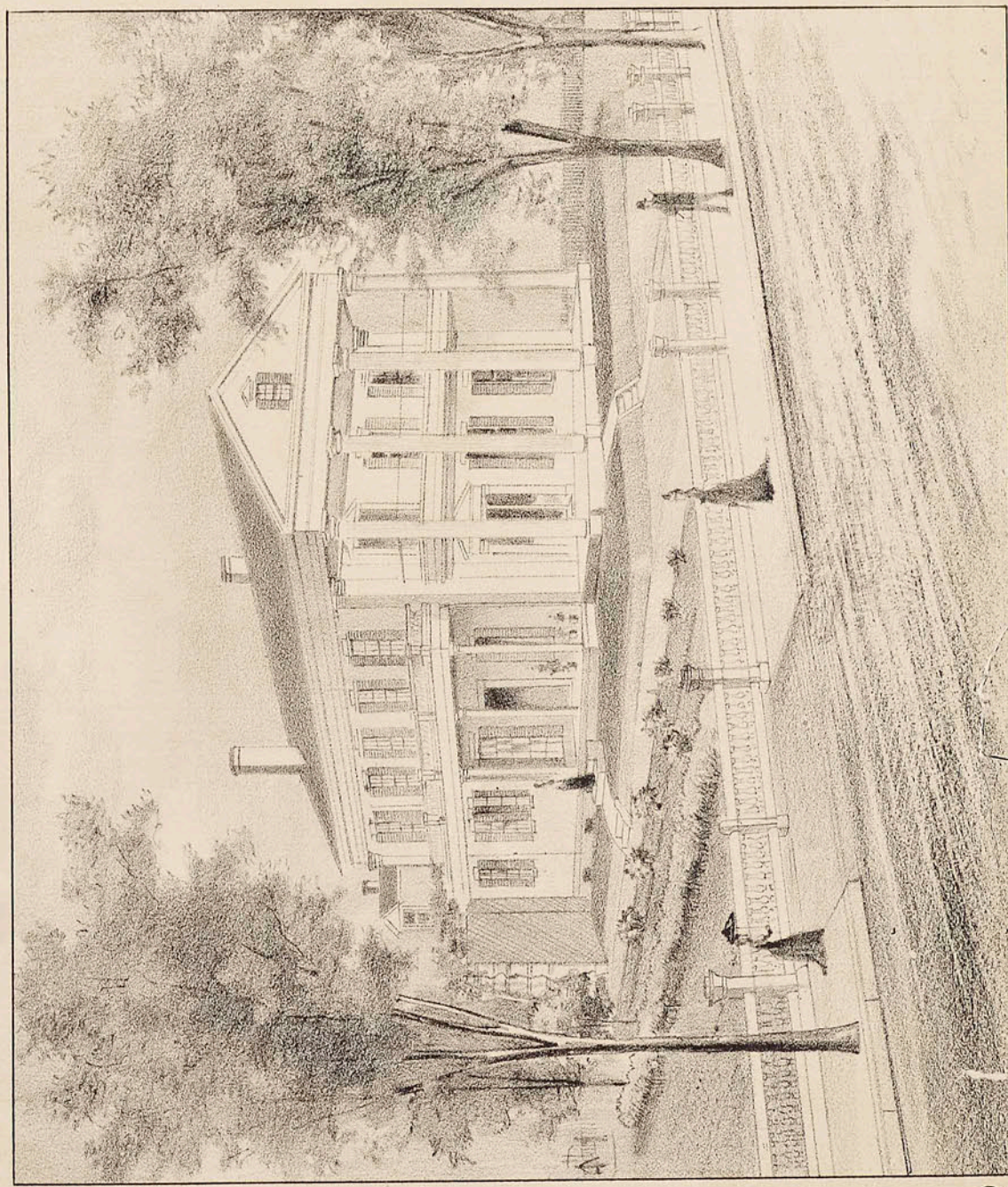
TOWN OF
CARVER

MASS.

Scale 180 Feet to the Inch



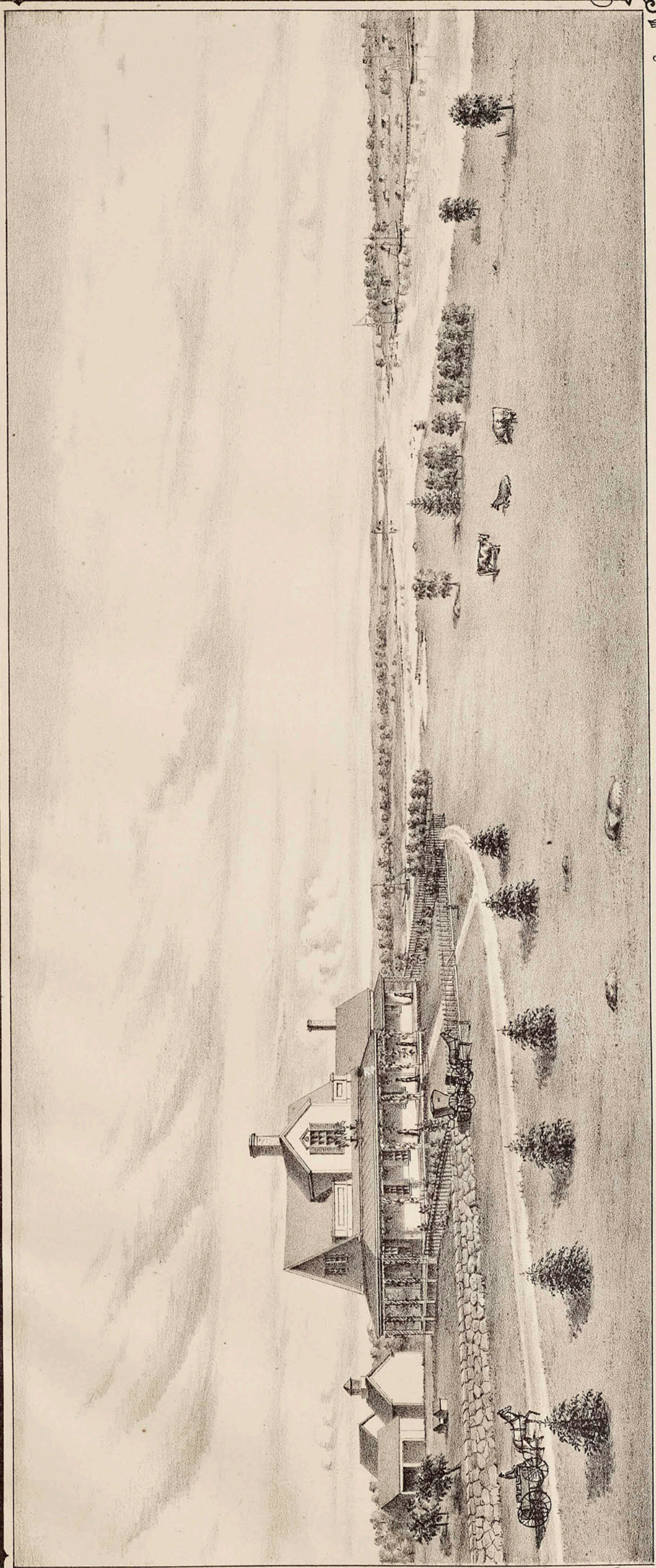
THE NARROW SLUG, WAREHAM, MASS.



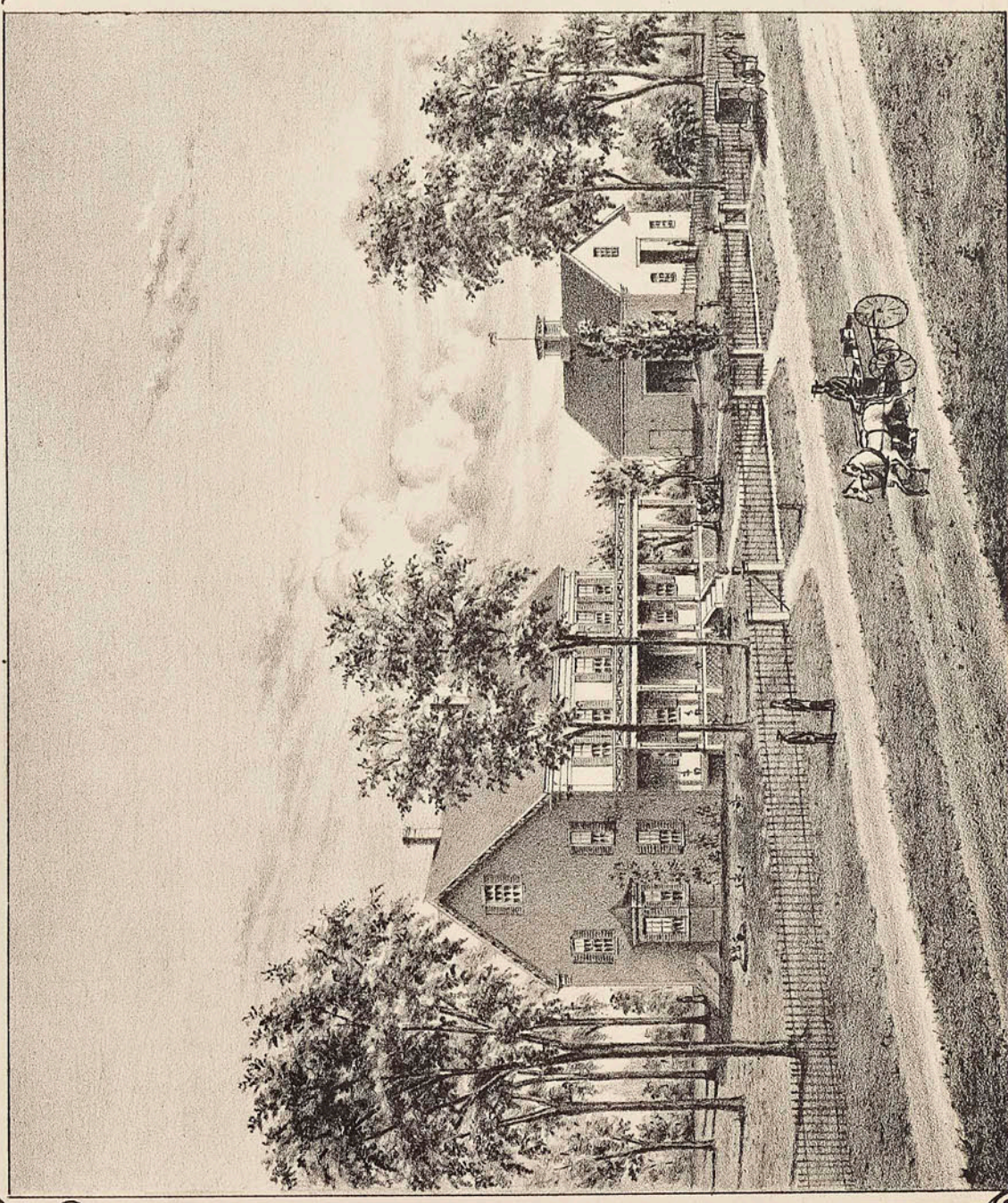
RESIDENCE OF ALDEN BESSER, WAREHAM, MASS.



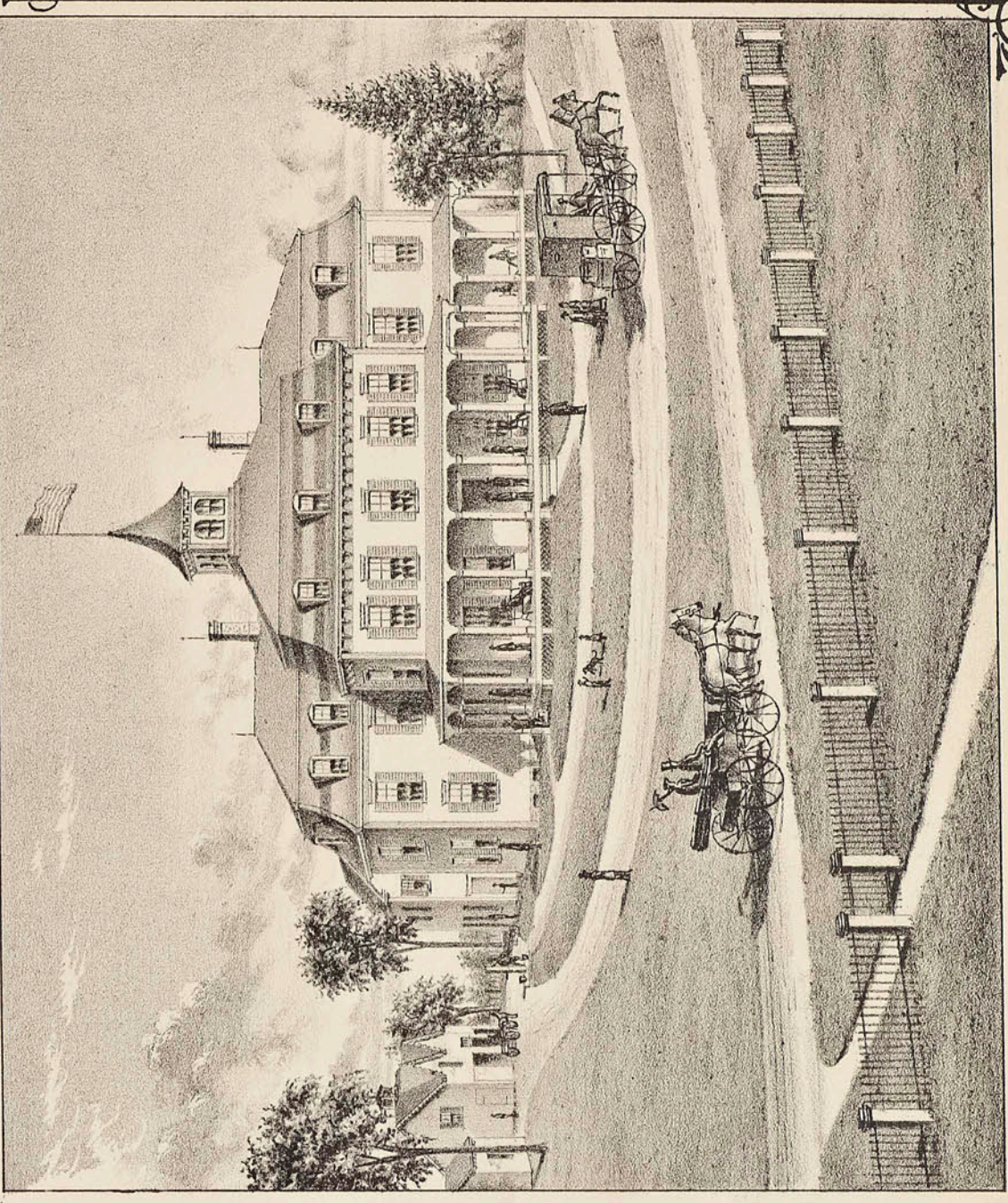
RESIDENCE & HOMESTEAD OF SUSANNA K. TOBEY, WAREHAM, MASS.



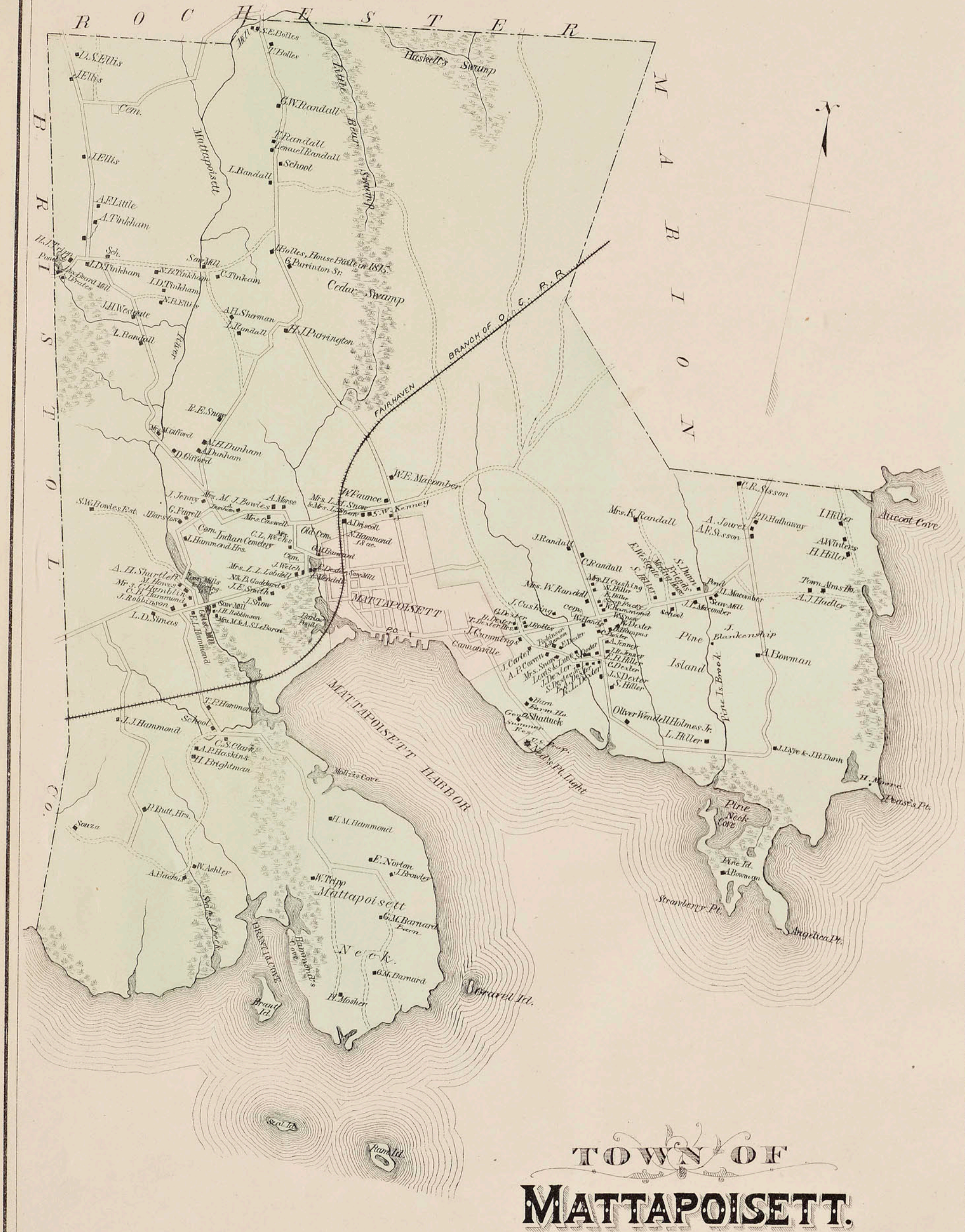
SUMMER RESIDENCE OF GEORGE WARDEN, MARION, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF A. S. GURNEY, MARION, MASS.



THE BAY VIEW HOUSE, MARION, MASS. - J. S. GURNEY, PROP.



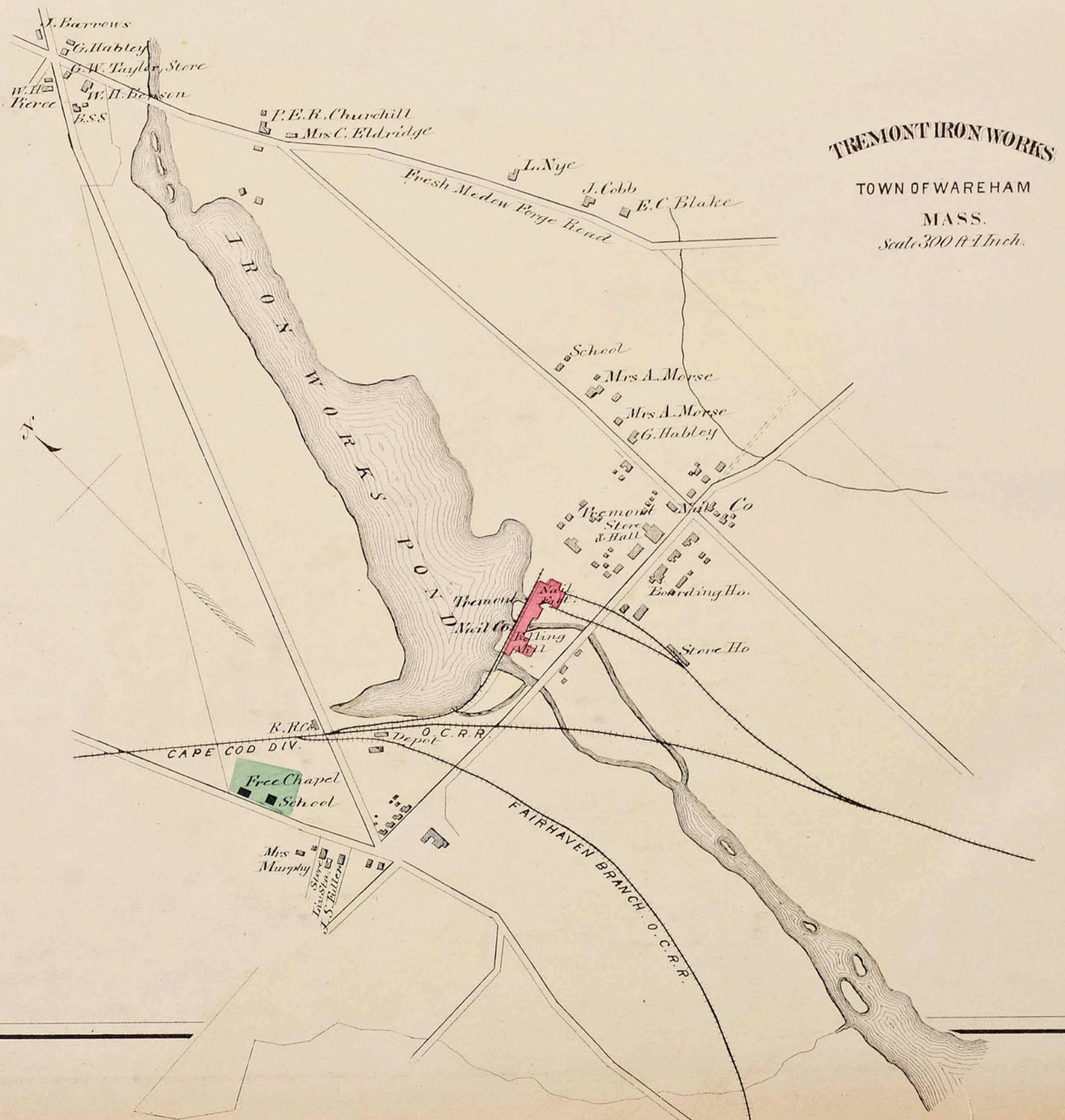
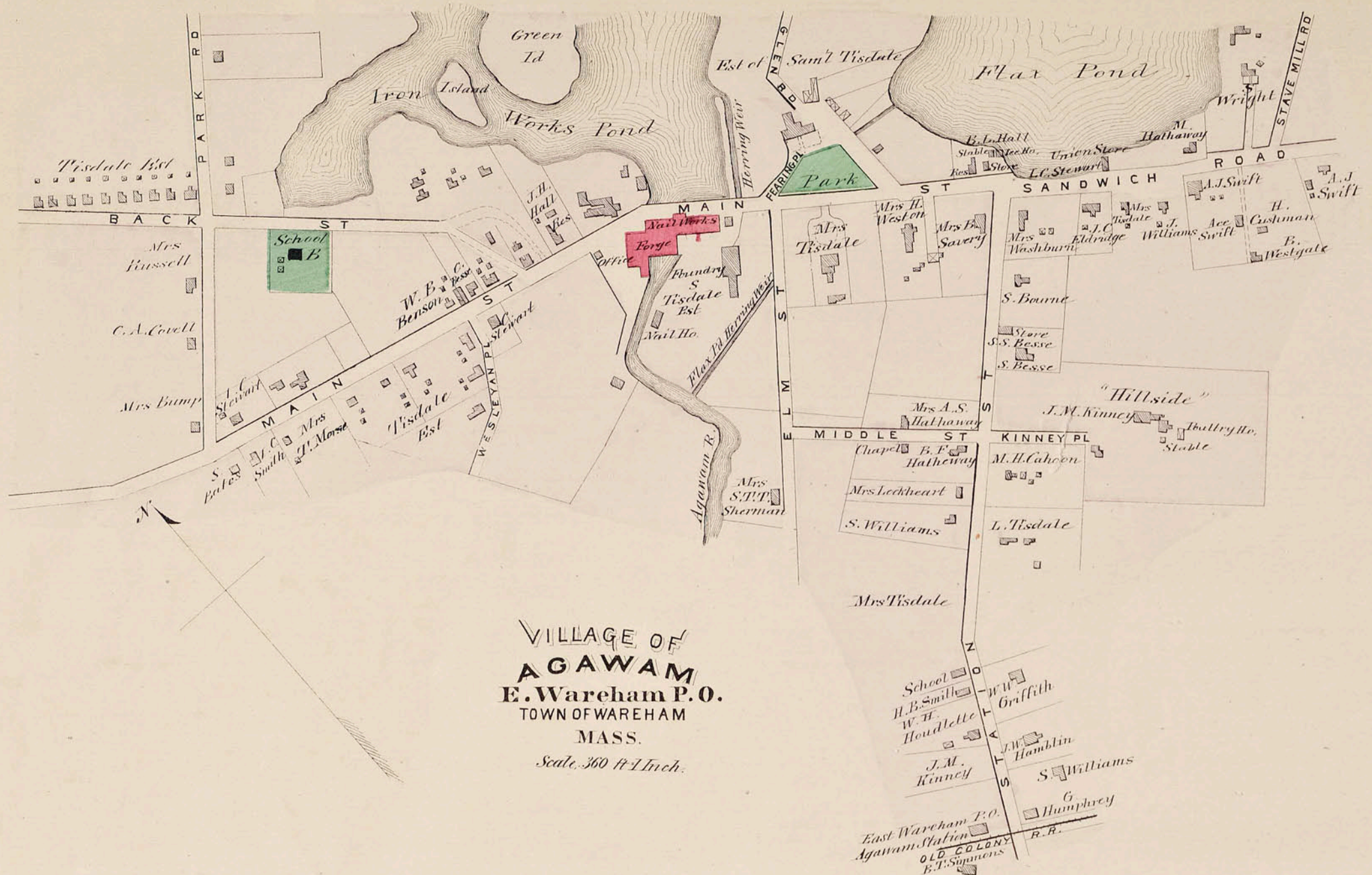
TOWN OF
MATTAPOISETT.
MASS.

Scale 180 Feet 1 Inch



VILLAGE OF
SIPPICAN
OLD LANDING
TOWN OF MARION
MASS.
MARION P. O.
Scale 30 Feet 1 Inch

VILLAGE
OF
MATTAPOISETT
TOWN OF
MATTAPOISETT
Scale 30 Feet 1 Inch



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Bigelow, Horatio, res. Hanover Four Corners.
Bonney, W. E., ink manufacturer and dealer in fancy poultry, South Hanover.
Brooks, Alfred S., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Scituate.
Brooks, John S., dealer in dry and fancy goods, boots, shoes, groceries, &c., North Hanover. P. O. West Scituate.
Buffum, Samuel F., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Hanover.
Church, Samuel H., prop. of saw and grist mills. P. O. West Scituate.
Crane, Rufus, boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Hanover.
Curtis, Henry J., res. Assinippi Village. P. O. West Scituate.
Damon, Bernard, res. Hanover Centre. P. O. Hanover.
Damon, Bradford S., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Hanover.
Ellis, Oscar F., dealer in groceries, P. O. West Hanover.
Everson, John W., proprietor of milk farm and market garden, P. O. West Hanover.
French, J. O., M. D., Hanover Four Corners.
Hatch, George O., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Scituate.
Hawes, S., & Co., dealers in grain, flour, coal, lime, cement, and fertilizers, Hanover Four Corners.
House, James W., farmer, P. O. West Hanover, also brick manufacturer at Rockland.
Howes, W. R., M. D., Hanover Four Corners.
Josselyn, Cyrus, farmer. P. O. West Hanover.
Killam, Chas. H., boot and shoe manufacturer, Assinippi Village. P. O. West Scituate.
Killam, R. W., dealer in general merchandise, Assinippi Village. P. O. West Scituate.
Magoun, H. B., dealer in groceries, toilet articles, books, medicines, &c.; also postmaster West Hanover.
Mann, Caleb A., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Scituate.
Perry, E. Y., Pres. of Hanover Branch R. R., Office and res. South Hanover.
Phillips, C. T., (E. Phillips & Sons), res. and P. O. South Hanover.
Phillips, E., & Sons, (successors to E. Y. Perry & Co.) manufacturers of iron, copper, zinc, and tinned tacks and shoe-nails, South Hanover.
Phillips, Lot, & Co., manufacturers of boot, shoe, and packing boxes, also props. of grist mill and lumber yard, West Hanover.
Salmond, Mrs. Eliza, res. Hanover Four Corners.
Sherman, W. S., dealer in dry-goods, groceries, harnesses, carriages, &c., also prop. of sale and livery stables, South Hanover.
Stetson, I. G., & Son, dealers in dry-goods, groceries, harnesses, carriages, &c., also props of sale and livery stables, South Hanover.
Studley, Joseph H., farmer, res. North Hanover. P. O. West Hanover.
Sutherland, H. M., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Hanover. P. O. West Hanover.
Sweeney, E. M., Supt. of E. Phillips & Sons' tack factory, South Hanover.
Sylvester, E. Q., res. Hanover Four Corners.
Sylvester, Michael, farmer, Hanover Four Corners.
Sylvester, M. R., tack mfr., Hanover Four Corners.
Sylvester, Robert, farmer, Hanover Four Corners.
Torrey, B. B., residence Hanover Four Corners.
Turner, Thomas, carriage manufacturer and prop. of livery stables, Hanover Four Corners.
Waterman, Mrs. E. A., dealer in dry and fancy goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., Hanover P. O.
Waterman, L. C., & Sons, tack and nail manufacturers, P. O., Hanover.
Waterman, R. C. (L. C. Waterman & Sons), res. Hanover Four Corners.
Wilder, I. M., res. Hanover Four Corners.

HANSON.

BARKER, CALEB, res. and P. O. North Hanson.
Bates, C. A., station agent and postmaster, South Hanson.
Bourne, Frank, farmer, North Hanson P. O.

Bowker, Andrew, dealer in general merchandise and postmaster, North Hanson.
Brewster, E. J., farmer and poultry dealer, South Hanson P. O.
Cushing, F. T., tack manuf'r, North Hanson P. O.
Cushing, T., proprietor of saw and box mills.
Damon, E., dealer in vinegar and cider, South Hanson P. O.
Gurney, E. B. K., real estate agent, also surveyor and conveyancer, South Hanson P. O.
Josselyn, B. W., South Hanson P. O.
Keene, Luther, farmer and lumberman, South Hanson P. O.
Loring, Elmer, dry-goods, groceries, and general merchandise, North Hanson.
Soper, Jeremiah, North Hanson P. O.

SCITUATE.

ALLEN, GEO. O., farmer, and owner of fine sand beach, Scituate Harbor.
Barker, S. P., farmer, Scituate Harbor.
Bonney, E. H., wholesale and retail dealer in coal and fish, Scituate Harbor.
Brown, B., dealer in groceries, &c., also proprietor of hennery, post-master at Scituate Centre.
Chubuck & Co., dealers in groceries and provisions, Scituate Harbor.
Cole, Chas. A., proprietor of grist-mill and dealer in grain, Scituate Harbor.
Damon, Geo. H., North Scituate P. O.
Damon, John B., proprietor of Centennial House, Scituate Beach, North Scituate P. O.
Gannett, Joseph, North Scituate P. O.
Littlefield, Alvah, summer res. on Scituate Shore, residence, 161 West Canton Street, Boston.
Manson, J. L., master mariner, No. Scituate P. O.
Merritt, Geo. W., North Scituate P. O.
Merritt, Henry, house carpenter, Scituate Centre P. O.
Merritt, J. C. and J. H., proprietors of carriage and blacksmith shops, North Scituate P. O.
Merritt, W. C., Scituate Centre P. O.
Mitchell, Chas. H., proprietor of summer boarding-house, Scituate Beach, North Scituate P. O.
Northey, Henry H., Greenbush P. O.
Reed, H. G., civil engineer, Scituate Harbor.
Seaverns, H. A., & Co., dealers in dry-goods, groceries, and general assortment of merchandise usually found at first-class country stores, North Scituate P. O.
Tilden, John, Scituate Harbor.
Torrey, Everett (Torrey & Co.), 61 Beverly Street, Boston, importers and dealers in foreign and domestic marble, and everything connected with the trade, summer residence, Scituate Harbor.
Turner, Roland, residence, Scituate Harbor.
Turner, E. A., dealer in dry-goods, groceries, hardware, medicines, hats, caps, boots, shoes, rubbers, ready-made clothing, &c., Greenbush P. O.
Vinal, F. T., M. D., Scituate Harbor.
Vinal, H. F., Scituate Harbor.
Waterman, A. J., tinsmith, and dealer in stoves, &c., also postmaster Scituate P. O., Scituate Harbor Village.
Watson, Galen, boot and shoe maker, North Scituate P. O.
Wetherbee, John, wholesale and retail dealer in coal, flour, and grain, also dealer in dry-goods, groceries, paints, oils, &c., South Street, Greenbush.

SOUTH SCITUATE.

CUSHING, N., res. and P. O., South Scituate.
Corthell, John E., South Scituate P. O.
Corthell, Joseph H., wholesale and retail dealer in beef, pork, mutton, veal, sausages, lard, &c., Main Street, South Scituate.
Cushing, Elnathan, ship carpenter, So. Scituate P. O.
Damon, Alpheus, & Co., dealer in dry-goods, groceries, hardware, medicines, boots, shoes, rubbers, ready-made clothing, &c., West Scituate P. O.
Fish, W. H., pastor, South Scituate.
Fogg, E. T., merchant, South Scituate.
Foster, Seth, express business, South Scituate.
Jacobs, Edwin, West Scituate P. O.
Jacobs, Piam, West Scituate P. O.
Nash, John K., South Scituate P. O.
Sparrel, C. W., undertaker, caskets, coffins, &c., on hand, South Scituate P. O.
Talbot, W. H., South Scituate P. O.
Young, B. M., Ridge Hill P. O.

MARSHFIELD.

ALDEN, E. JR., pastor Congregational Church, res. and P. O., South Marshfield.
Baker, George, dealer in general merchandise and postmaster, South Marshfield.
Blackman, T. B., has for sale valuable lots on the shore. These lots are exactly suited for nice summer residences. P. O. address, Brant Rock, res. Branches Island.

Brown, S. V., prop. of the Brant Rock House, Brant Rock.
Chandler, S. B., prop. of saw-mill, box-board mill, carriage shop, &c., South Marshfield.
Churchill, Capt. George, prop. of Churchill's Hotel, Brant Rock.
Damon, G. D., P. O. East Marshfield.
Dunbar, L. E., prop. of Atlantic House, Brant Rock.
Ford, John, civil engineer, South Marshfield.
Hall, E. W., merchant, East Marshfield.
Hatch, F. W., prop. of livery stable and coach line to Brant Rock, res. and P. O., South Marshfield.
Hatch, Luther P., merchant, South Marshfield.
Henry, Stephen, dentist, South Marshfield.
Leonard, Rev. George, res. and P. O., East Marshfield.
Magoun, Ambrose, farmer and prop. of box-board mill, P. O., North Marshfield.
Magoun, Luther, farmer, res. and P. O. South Marshfield.
Nelson, H. W., farmer, res. and P. O. East Marshfield.
Pecker, George, boot and shoe mfr., Sea View.
Pezzy, Thomas, fish dealer, Green Harbor Village.
Reed, Edwin, residence, Brant Rock.
Rogers, Clift, farmer, res. and P. O. East Marshfield.
Rogers, M. W., blacksmith, East Marshfield.
Sprague, Elisha P., farmer, South Marshfield.
Sprague, S. F., farmer, South Marshfield.
Turner, S. S., owner of Brant Rock House, res. Hanover.
Weatherbee, George H., merchant, East Marshfield.
Whiting, N. H., res. and P. O., South Marshfield.

DUXBURY.

ALDEN, THOMAS, prop. of sale and exchange stables, P. O., West Duxbury.
Alden, James, res. and P. O., West Duxbury.
Atwell, Samuel, farmer, Duxbury.
Barstow, A. P., merchant and P. M., West Duxbury.
Bradford, George, butcher, P. O., Marshfield.
Bradford, Gershom, res. Island Creek.
Briggs, Oliver L., summer res. Powder Point, Duxbury.
Chandler, Charles H., farmer, and prop. of saw-mill, West Duxbury.
Chandler, Elbridge, farmer, P. O., West Duxbury.
Chandler, Thos., res. and P. O., South Duxbury.
Cushman, Capt. David, prop. of Holly Tree Farm, P. O., Duxbury.
Dawes, Capt. Josephus, master mariner, res. Island Creek, P. O. Kingston.
Delano, Elisha, merchant, West Duxbury.
Ford, Nath., & Sons, merchants, P. O., Duxbury.
Freeman, Abram, res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Gifford, S. N., res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Holmes, Wm. L., farmer, P. O., West Duxbury.
Inglis, Artemus, farmer, P. O., East Pembroke.
Keen, Isaac, farmer and prop. saw-mill, P. O., East Pembroke.
Lewis, Joseph, res. and P. O., West Duxbury.
Loring, Harrison, res. Island Creek.
Loring, Samuel, manufacturer, Plymouth, res. Island Creek.
Loring, John S., dealer in coal and lumber, also surveyor, P. O., Duxbury.
Lyle, W. W., pastor Congregational Church, Duxbury.
Maglathlin, E. B., principal of the Partridge Academy, res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Maglathlin, Henry B., postmaster and merchant at Plympton station, res. Duxbury.
McDonald, A. J., merchant, North-West Duxbury.
Oldham, Martin, res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Peterson, Josiah, merchant, Duxbury.
Prior, Alden, res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Prior, Capt. Geo. C., prop. of Hollis House, Duxbury.
Seaver, Jacob W., summer res., Duxbury.
Simmons, L. P., blacksmith, North Duxbury, P. O., Marshfield.
Smith, H. E., farmer, res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Soule, Samuel P., res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Soule, Harvey, merchant and postmaster, South Duxbury.
Stearns, Geo. H., farmer, res. and P. O., South Duxbury.
Swift, J. W., harness-maker, Duxbury.
Train, W. G., res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Wadsworth, Henry, inventor and manufacturer of the circumferencer, a new and short-hand method of drafting plans; res. and P. O., Duxbury.
Weston, A. B., res. and P. O., Duxbury.
White, Alden, farmer, P. O., Plympton Station.
Winsor, Augustus, summer res. Duxbury.
Winsor, John T., prop. of Winsor House.
Wilde, James, physician, res. and P. O., Duxbury.

KINGSTON.

ADAMS, GEO. T., resident.
Adams, Mrs. F. C., resident.
Adams, Mrs. Samuel, resident.
Bailey, C. E., proprietor of livery stables and blacksmith shop, also, dealer in robes, whips, &c.
Baker, Capt. Otis, resident.

Beal, Hon. Joseph S., resident.
Bryant, Sylvanus, proprietor saw-mill.
Burgess & Keith, wholesale and retail dealers in dry-goods, clothing, carpets, paper-hangings, millinery, crockery, groceries, grain, flour, &c., Kingston.
Chandler, Ira, physician and surgeon.
Cobb, P., dealer in dry-goods, groceries, and general merchandise, store and res., Rocky Nook.
Cushman, Josiah, proprietor of Patuxet Hotel, and livery stables.
Dawes, J. H., master mariner.
Delano, J., residence, Rocky Nook.
De Normandie, C. Y., pastor Unitarian Church.
Ellis, W. R., proprietor of family boarding-school for boys.
Evans, G. (Evans & Atwood), butchers and provision dealers.
Faunce, Walter H., resident.
Holmes, Edward, resident.
Holmes, Frank H., manufacturer of anchors of every description, also ship knees and light forgings. Dealer in grain and farmers' plaster.
Holmes, John F., proprietor of saw-mill and dealer in lumber.
Holmes, Joseph A., resident.
Holmes, Richard E., dealer in groceries.
Hunt, Henry (Hunt & Sampson), merchant.
Hunt & Sampson, dealers in dry-goods, groceries, &c., &c.
Keith, H. K., resident.
Keith, Lewis H., resident.
McLauthlin, Geo. W., foreman in Anchor Forge.
McLauthlin, H. W., resident.
Peckham, Joseph, pastor Congregational Church.
Sampson, Azel H. (Hunt & Sampson), postmaster.
Stetson, Capt. Charles, resident.
Stetson, K. W., tack manufacturer.
Symms, William, master mariner.
Thomas, W. A., resident.

PEMBROKE.

ARNOLD, F. P., boot and shoe manufacturer, North Pembroke P. O.
Delano, Hiram, West Duxbury P. O.
Drake, A., West Duxbury P. O.
Foster, W. L., Hanover P. O.
Jennings, Charity, dealer in dry-goods and groceries, boots, shoes, medicines, &c., Pembroke P. O.
Randall, H., proprietor of Randall's Express, to and from Boston, No. Abington, Rockland, Hanover, So. Hanover, West Hanover, Pembroke, West Duxbury, North and South Hanson, Bryantville, Halifax, Plympton, and North Carver. West Duxbury P. O.
Randall, N. K., master carpenter Old Colony R. R., North Pembroke P. O.
Ryder, Geo. T., Pembroke P. O.
Sampson, H. C., Pembroke P. O.
Sawin, Sullivan, West Duxbury P. O.
Simmons, N. B., Pembroke P. O.
Smith, Nath., North Pembroke P. O.
Thomas, M., Bryantville P. O.
Thrasher, Israel, Bryantville P. O.
West, James H., manufacturer of all kinds of packing boxes, North Pembroke P. O.

PLYMPTON.

FULLER, J. H., Plympton P. O.
Harrub, Fred. M., tack and nail manufacturer, also, dealer in horses and carriages, North Plympton P. O.
Parker, L. B., dealer in staple and fancy dry-goods, hats, caps, boots, and shoes, groceries, queensware, hardware, paints, oils, family medicines, Yankee notions, &c., Plympton P. O.
Parker, Z., Plympton P. O.
Sherman, Joseph, Plympton P. O.
Wilbur, R. A., supt. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Winnetuxet.

HALIFAX.

BOSWORTH, H. M., prop. of shingle mills, Halifax P. O.
Bosworth, H. M. & D. O., props. of grist mill and manufacturers of boxes, also dealers in lumber, Halifax P. O.
Paine, Chas. H., civil engineer and surveyor, Halifax P. O.

LAKEVILLE.

HASKINS, M., residence, Lakeville, Middleborough P. O.
Pierce, J. P., Myrick P. O.
Ward, Mrs. C. L., residence, Lakeville.
Westgate, C. T., dealer in lumber, box boards, and shingles, Middleborough P. O.
Winslow, Leander, dealer in groceries, dry-goods, &c., Myrick P. O.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARVER.

BOWERS, GEORGE P., South Carver Post Office.
Carter, John S., South Carver P. O.
Chandler, Josiah, manufacturer of boots and shoes, North Carver P. O.
Cole, H. G., box and tack manufr, No. Carver P. O.
Ellis, Natt., South Carver P. O.
Griffith, Thos. B., manufacturers of parlor grates, South Carver, Mass.
McFarlin, P., treasurer of Ellis Foundry Co., manufacturers of stoves, farmers' boilers, improved hollow ware, sinks, &c. Office, 67 Blackstone Street, Boston; Foundry, South Carver.
Vaughan, J. A. & Co., growers and dealers in trees vines, shrubs, roses, seeds, &c., Carver P. O.

ROCHESTER.

CLARK, JAMES H., farmer, West Wareham P. O.
Morse, Nahum F., farmer, West Wareham P. O.
Leonard, E. G., Rochester P. O.
Leonard, T. W., Rochester P. O.
Place, George H., dealer in dry-goods, groceries, fancy goods, North Rochester P. O.
Rounseville, A., Jr., dealer in lumber, Rochester P. O.
Stevens, Micah W., Rochester P. O.
Vaughn, Josiah D., manufr of box-board machines, and all kinds of mill machinery, Rochester P. O.

MATTAPOISETT.

ATSATT BROS., dealers in choice family groceries and provisions, flour, corn, meal, oats, fine feed, shorts, grass seed, &c., also lumber, lime, and cement, Mattapoissett.
Barnard Geo. M., summer resident.

Barstow, Henry, manufacturer of box boards, boxes, staves, kegs, &c., proprietor of saw and grist mills, near Depot, Mattapoissett.
Bolles, Rufus S., farmer, Mattapoissett P. O.
Bryant, Charles, residence, Mattapoissett.
Cross, Franklin, residence, Mattapoissett.
Dexter, E. A., Mattapoissett P. O.
Hall, Larnet, Jr., station agent, Mattapoissett.
Hammond, John S., architect and builder, Mattapoissett.
Hammond, Noah, surveyor, Mattapoissett.
Hammond, Wm., soap manufacturer, Mattapoissett P. O.
Le Baron, Lemuel, residence, Mattapoissett.
Macomber, Joshua L., manufacturer of box boards and shingles, Mattapoissett P. O.
Nelson, Thomas, furniture manufacturer and dealer. Instrument cases, magic-lantern slide frames, and small wares a specialty. Factory and warerooms, Main Street, Mattapoissett.
Shattuck, G. O., summer resident.
Stackpole, J. L., counsellor-at-law, 35 Congress Street, Boston.
Stimpson, G. R., prop. Mattapoissett House.
Taylor, Henry, dry-goods dealer, Main Street, cor. Cannon, Mattapoissett.

MARION.

BACON C. A., res. Marion.
Delano, George, summer res. Marion.
Hadley, A. J., (A. J. Hadley & Son.)
Hadley, A. J., & Son, dealers in dry-goods, groceries, and provisions, boots and shoes, hats and caps, corn, flour, and meal, cor. Front and Main Sts., Marion.
Hadley, P. B., breeder of partridge cochins and fancy pigeons, Marion.
Hadley, J. E., master mariner, Marion.
Luce, H. H., physician, Marion.
Luce, J. S., prop. of the Bay View House, Marion.
Palmer, F. H., prop. of the Great Hill House, P. O., Wareham.

Parlow, E. S., manufacturer and dealer in shingles, box boards, packing boxes, and barrel heads, Marion P. O.

WAREHAM.

BARNEY, H., wholesale and retail dealer in beef, pork, sausages, hams, &c., Main St., Wareham.
Barrows, Isaac, West Wareham P. O.
Bartlett, L. H., dealer in groceries, Wareham.
Besse, Alden, res. Wareham.
Besse, S. S., dry-goods and groceries, Station St., East Wareham.
Burgess, J. H., prop. of Sand Beach and Onset Bay Hotel.
Burgess, James, East Wareham P. O.
Childs, H. E., dealer in pork, beef, sausages, and country produce, Main St., Wareham.
Churchill, Benj., postmaster, Wareham.
Edmundson, James, Wareham P. O.
Gibbs, Benj. F., East Wareham P. O.
Gibbs, N. P., master mariner, East Wareham P. O.
Galligan, James, prop. Wankinco House, also boarding and livery stable, Main St., Wareham.
Gurney, A. S., wholesale and retail dealer in flour, corn, meal, oats, rye, fine feed, shorts, oil-meal, buckwheat, also poudrette, cement, plaster, nails, &c., Tobey's wharf, Main St., Wareham.
Hall, B. L., dealer in groceries, flour, feed, dry-goods, boots, shoes, and general merchandise., East Wareham.
Hall, J. H., supt. Agawam Iron Works, East Wareham P. O.
Houdlett, W. H., station agent and postmaster, East Wareham.
Keyes, W. A., dealer in West India goods, flour, grain, provisions, butter, cheese, lard, hams, eggs, vegetables, also dry-goods, boots, shoes, &c., &c. Cor. Tremont and Bedford Sts., South Wareham.
Kinney, C. L., manufacturer of nail casks, staves, keg headings, fish barrels, &c., South Wareham P. O.

Kinney, J. M., prop. of hennery, East Wareham.
Lincoln, M. S., res. Wareham.
Lincoln, M. S., 2d, prop. of shore lots, res. and P. O. Wareham.
Morse, E. H., South Wareham P. O.
National Bank of Wareham, Gerard C. Tobey, President.
Robinson, Edgar (Wareham Nail Co.), res. Main St., Wareham.
Robinson, S. T., dealer in groceries, flour, feed, and provisions, farming tools, seeds, &c., &c., Main St., Wareham.
Sawyer, Chas. P., druggist, Main St., Wareham.
Sawyer, F. A., physician, Main St., Wareham.
Sprague, C. C., res. agent of Parker Mills Co., Wareham P. O.
Stewart, Ira C., manufacturer and dealer in fine domestic cigars, also dealer in dry-goods, groceries, and general merchandise, East Wareham.
Thompson, E. N., dealer in dry-goods, ready-made clothing, cloths, boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, paper-hangings, &c., also choice family groceries and provisions; Main St., Wareham.
Tobey, Gerard C., res. Wareham.
Tobey, S. F., South Wareham.
Wareham Nail Co. (Edgar Robinson, proprietor), located at South Wareham.
Warr, J. C., manufacturer of Warr's patent straightened shafting of all sizes and lengths, also of round, square, and flat iron of all sizes, Main St., Wareham.
Wing, Geo. F., Main St., Wareham.

NEW BEDFORD.

DELANO, GEORGE, & CO., manufacturers of sperm, whale, elephant, and refined fish-oils; sperm and paraffine candles; sperm and whale-oil soap; importers and dealers in pure cod and olive oils, &c., &c. Factory, cor. South and Second Sts., New Bedford.



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