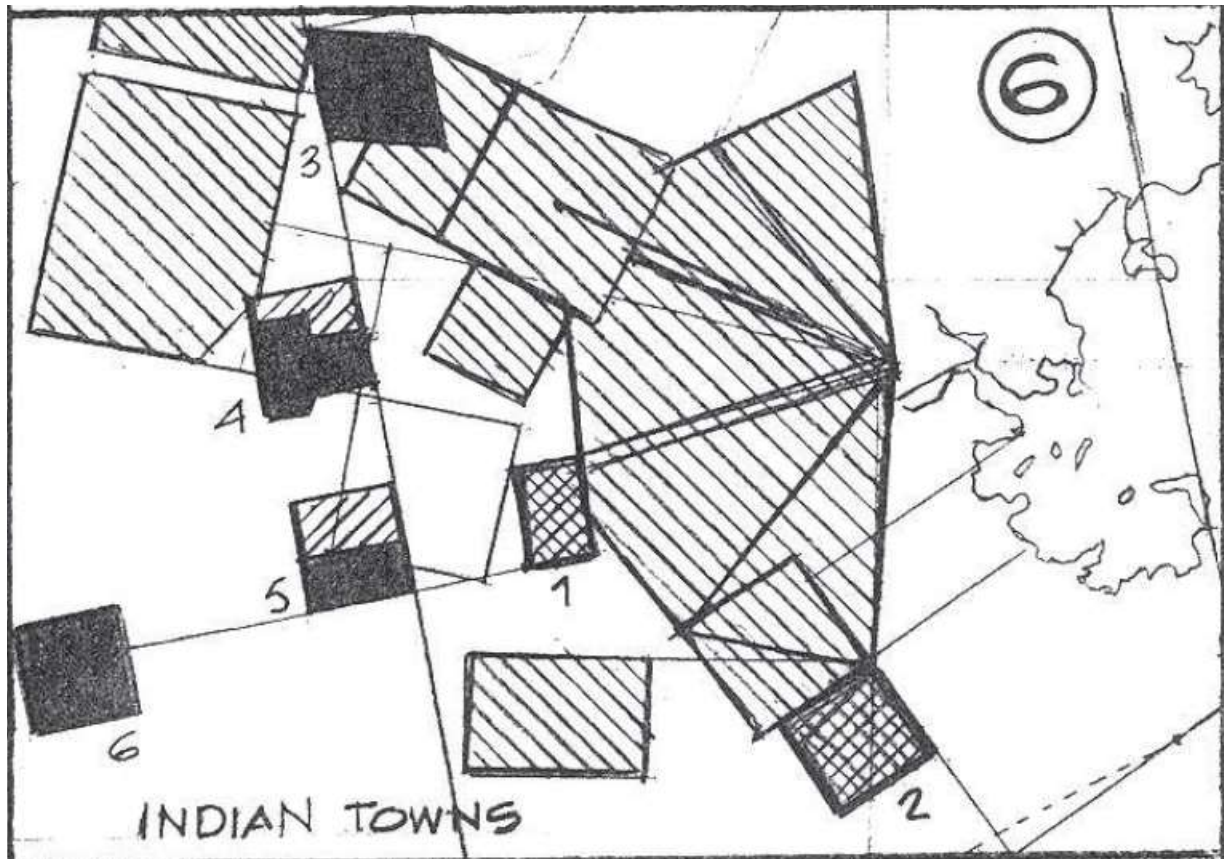


Ordering of Towns



Payne 2000

<https://nashawaytrailapacas.com/wp-content/uploads/orderingtowns.pdf>

4 - Agaganquamasset / Ockoocangansett

Seven Indian towns were created under the guidance of Rev. John Elliot. Six of these towns are shown. Each town was sited in a corridor of unclaimed land just west and south of the original fan shaped form. These towns consisted of: Natick, Ponkapog (Canton), Nashoba (Littleton and Acton), Cocoganganset (Marlborough), Magunko (Ashland), and Hassanameset (Grafton). The seventh town, sited at Lowell on the Merrimack River, is not shown. Natick, Nashoba, Cocoganganset, Magunko and Hassanameset fall under a completely separate system, on a magnetic north line

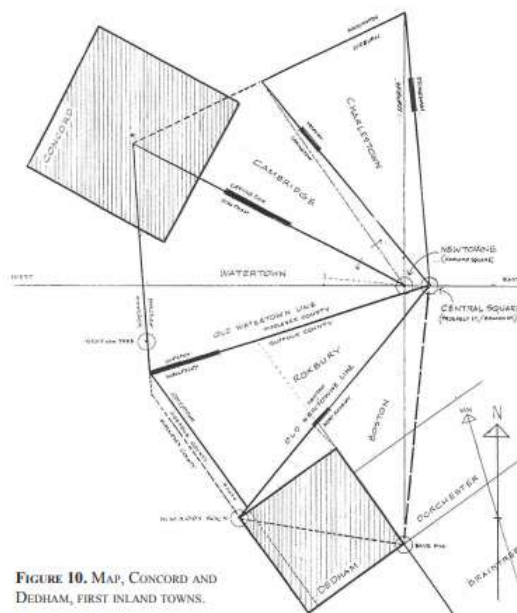


FIGURE 10. MAP, CONCORD AND DEDHAM, FIRST INLAND TOWNS.

Nashaway



Hancock 1775

https://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item_id=152

Symonds and King had come up the centuries old Bay Path on the invitation of Sholan, Sachem of the Nashaways, to come to his home between the two Washacum Lakes, where he promised to sell them land. They, in turn, were to build a trucking house, stocked with articles the Indians wanted. Sholan was becoming old and no longer desired to make the long trip to the ocean for shell and seafood and to trade with the English.

Whitcomb 1988 P5

(1500-1620) "Primary ford or wading place over Nashua is on the south branch in South Lancaster near Sterling Road(1620-1675)Augmentation of native routes with roads by houselots on Neck and west of the confluence, and to sawmill to the south in Clinton. Frequently used **route southeast to Sudbury, and northeast to Concord.....the broad interval at the confluence of the Nashua River and its North Branch - possible *native plantation site*, and other sites likely at several ponds and river falls.....trading post established by ca. 1642 on south slope of George Hill, and agricultural settlement by ca. 1650. An isolated interior settlement, subject to devastating late 17th century native attacks, death from raid as late as 1710. "**

MHC 1984

<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/Cent-Mass/lan.pdf>

**Before the English arrived the natives crossed the Nashua River at Mill Street
The settlers crossed onto the Neck about one hundred rods below the meeting of the rivers**

The Trucking House

Like many another American town, Lancaster finds its origin in an Indian trading post. Although no contemporary mention appears of this, the first mercantile enterprise on Lancaster soil, it must have been founded before the autumn of 1643. Whether it preceded, or was subsequent to, the purchase of eighty square miles of land from Sholan, cannot be told. Both Symonds and King so soon disappear from the scene that they have been commonly treated in our history as mere real estate dealers, who sold their bargain at the first advantageous offer. Is there not in the scanty facts which follow, heretofore ignored, something that suggests rather trouble, sickness and disappointment, than the harvesting of profit?

Henry Symonds, the senior partner and capitalist of the Nashaway trading house, planted on the southeast slope of George hill.... Symonds died. This was in September, 1643. His widow, Susannah, in 1644 married Isaac Walker, which perhaps explains the presence of Walker's name among the Nashaway proprietors for a few years thereafter. The junior partner, Thomas King, outlived Symonds little more than a year: in December 3, 1644. He was a young man, probably under thirty years of age, with a wife Mary- and two young children- Mary and • Thomas, and lived in Watertown. His inventory found in the Suffolk Registry-, sums but 15 s- 3- including a dwelling-house, barn, and four acres of land in Watertown, and 74 s- 7 d- of debts due him. He was therefore a poor man at his decease, and nothing in the brief list of his assets gives evidence of commercial gain at Nashaway. save the item among the debts due. "to the Indians." Reverend Timothy Harrington asserts that King sold all his interest here to the company- John Cowdall was soon after in possession of the trucking house lot, which he sold to John Prescott, October 5, 1647. King's Widow, if we may trust the record, on March 9, 1645. married James Cutler; whose name the same year appeared among the Nashaway proprietors.

https://archive.org/stream/earlyrecordslan00masgoog/earlyrecordslan00masgoog_djvu.txt

DEATHS OF SUNDRY EARLY PROPRIETORS AND RESIDENTS OF LANCASTER, AS ATTESTED BY WILLS, INVENTORIES, DIARIES, RECORDS OF OTHER TOWNS, ET CETERA.

Sholan alias Showanon, Sachem of the Nashaways, October —, 1654.
Shoshanim alias Sam, Sachem of the Nashaways, hanged at Boston, Sept. 26, 1676.
Monoco alias One-eyed John, Sachem of the Nashaways, hanged at Boston, Sept. 26, 1676.
Thomas King, purchaser of Nashaway from Sholan; at Watertown, December 3, 1644.
Henry Symonds, partner of king; at Boston, September —, 1643.
Stephen Gates, at Cambridge; inventory dated 29 . 7 mo. 1622.
John Tinker, in Connecticut, October —, 1662.
Stephen Day, at Cambridge, December 22, 1668.
Abraham Joslin, at sea; will proved April 17, 1670.
John White, at Lancaster; will proved May 28th, 1673.
Dorothy Prescott, wife of Jonathan, at Lancaster, ——— 1674.
Major Simon Willard, at Charlestown; Sewall's Diary; April 24, 1676.
Jeremiah Rogers, at Dorchester, September 26, 1676.
Jacob Farrar, Sen., at Woburn, August 14, 1677.
Mary Hudson, wife of Daniel, at Concord, November 4, 1677.

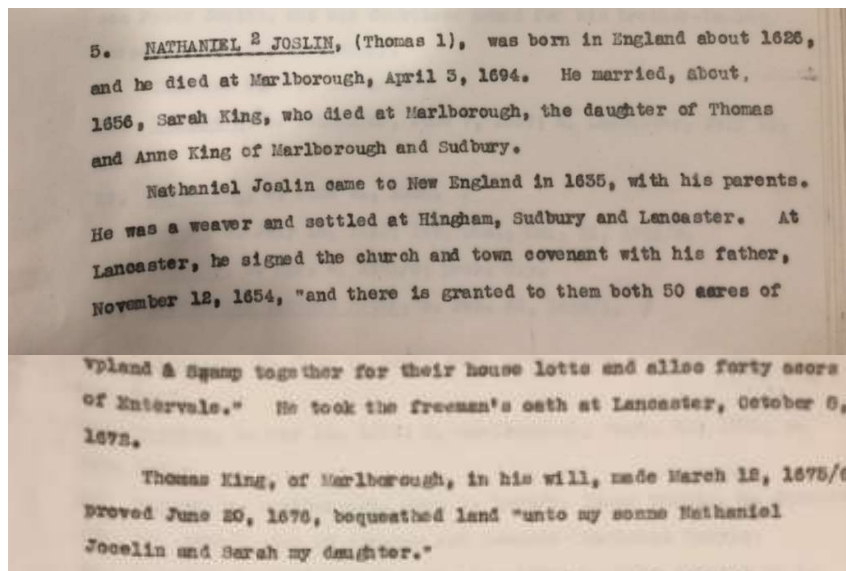
https://books.google.com/books?id=MlxPJ3Eu_nsC

<https://books.google.com/books?id=BybN9y34QoAC>

King

Thomas King and Henry Symonds's solitary trading hut represented the European presence in the Wachusett at the beginning of 1644. But the Nashaway Company, a group of enterprising colonists more interested in iron ore than beaver skins, banded together that year. Exactly how King and Symonds's interests passed to the new company is unclear, but they did. The Nashaway Company's members, a mix primarily of Boston and Watertown residents (see table 1), were mostly involved in commercial or artisanal production with over half of them specializing in iron working. They were led by Nathaniel Norcross and Robert Child, both of whom were graduates of Cambridge University and residents of Watertown. Norcross was looking for a parish, while Child continued Winthrop's quest for marketable commodities. The General Court acknowledged their predecessors' land purchase, but stipulated that any additional purchases would have to be granted by them. The General Court's reference to "Undertakers," a term reserved for iron works rather than agricultural settlement, acknowledged their industrial orientation. The new members of the Nashaway Company agreed to initiate the plantation and sent three farmers from Watertown—Richard Linton; his son-in-law, Lawrence Waters; and John Bell—to make preparations for "the general appearance of the Company."³⁵

<https://books.google.com/books?id=CyZzDwAAOBAJ>



Thayer Library Special Collections

"Thomas King emigrated to the United States in either 1638 or 1639. He settled in Sudbury, MA. In 1642 the town ordered that Thomas King would have the power to view the river and agreed with the workmen to build a cart bridge over it.

In 1650 Thomas owned Lot 50 in the southwest quadrant of a two mile grant. In 1656 he petitioned the court for an 8 square mile tract of land, 8 miles from Sudbury. This became the town of Marlborough.

Thomas King was very active in civic affairs. He was elected one of the first selectman on 25 February 1656. He held that office until 1665. He was elected town constable in 1661 and 1662. Along with four other officers, he was responsible for laying out the highways in town.

Thomas received a 39.5 acre lot in town on 26 November 1660. In an inventory dated 6 April 1665, he also held 19.75 acres in the second division of upland 16 acres and 2 rods of second division meadows and 19.75 rods of first division cedar swamp. He received a further 5.25 acres on 27 July 1665." Burton W Spear, "Search for the Passengers of the Mary and John 1630" (Toledo, OH, 1985-2000, 27 volumes), Vol 18, pgs 92-93, Vol 22, pages 52ff.

Spear 2000

<https://www.geni.com/people/Thomas-King-of-Sudbury-Marlboro/6000000000111885648>

Thomas King immigrated to New England from Ipswich "in the Elizabeth of Ipswich, Master; William Andrews, the last of April 1634", at the age of 15 with the family of John Barnard. He went first to Watertown and some three years later moved to the new settlement at Sudbury.

There was a Thomas King in Watertown at an early date, having children born there in 1640 and 1642....his wife's name was Mary, and he died Dec. 3, 1644. His widow married James Cutler in 1645.[8/812]

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/King-113>



Brigham 1707

<http://www.jch.com/sudbury/Sudbury1707Brigham2400.jpg>

Roads

In 1643, when the colony was divided into counties, eight towns, one of which was Sudbury, were assigned to Middlesex.

June 15, 1645, the town of Lancaster joined with other towns in petitioning the General Court for a grant to finish the bridge and causeway in Sudbury. £20 were granted.

Says Dr. Stearns: "The copy of the record of Lancaster road is so much worn that it cannot be given entire, yet so much remains that the principal bounds can be ascertained: 'Beginning at the great River Meadow at the gravel pitt — by the causeway, on the West side — and run to the Northwest side of Thomas Plympton's house — & thence to timber swamp, & so on to heart pond,¹ leaving the rock on the North side, and so on to Sudbury bounds to be the common highway toward Lancaster, through Sudbury, therefore wee have hereunto sett our hands the 22^d day of this present year, no other date 1654.

EDM. GOODEKOW	} Commission	
THOMAS NOYES		} appointed by
WM. KERLEY		} order of court.

"and run to the Northwest side of Thomas Plympton's house"

Mass Bay Records

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.32044013707328;view=1up;seq=378>

County Roads

After the Revolution, the County began its system of roads and there were three different routes through Bolton which can be seen on the 1794 map of the Town. One was called the Post Road to Worcester and was practically the same as our present Route 110. The second started at the Lancaster line following Wilder Road to the present Route 117 and thus to Stow. This road branched at Long Hill Road and thus came to Middlesex County in Marlboro, now Hudson. The third appears on the map to be Central Street in Hudson, but that, of course, was a part of Bolton until 1868.

Whitcomb 1988 P42

Massachussetts 1797



Stadt	Eisenwerke (Iron Works)	Flüsse (Rivers)
Flecken	Eisenerz (Iron Ore)	Brücke (Bridge)
Kirchen (Churches)	Ofen (Furnaces)	Wasserfälle (Falls)
Gerichtshaus (Court House)	Potashwerke (Potash Works)	Berge (Mountains)
Akademien (Academies)	Wollenmanufaktur (Woolen Manufacture)	Hügel (Hills)
Papiermühle (Paper Mill)	Sichelfabrik (Mfg of Sickles)	Seen (Ponds)
Mehlmühle (Grist Mill)	Ziegelei (Brick Kilo)	Wälder (Woods)
Sägemühle (Saw Mill)	Vertungswerke (Fortifications)	Sandbänke (Sand)
Öelmühle (Oil Mill)	Windmühle (Windmill)	Klippen (Rocks)
Pulvermühle (Powder Mill)	Postamt (Post town)	Grenzen der Grafschaften (County Lines)
Walkmühle (Fulling Mill)	Poststrassen (Post Roads)	Grenzen der Ortschaften (Town Lines)

Sotzmann 1797

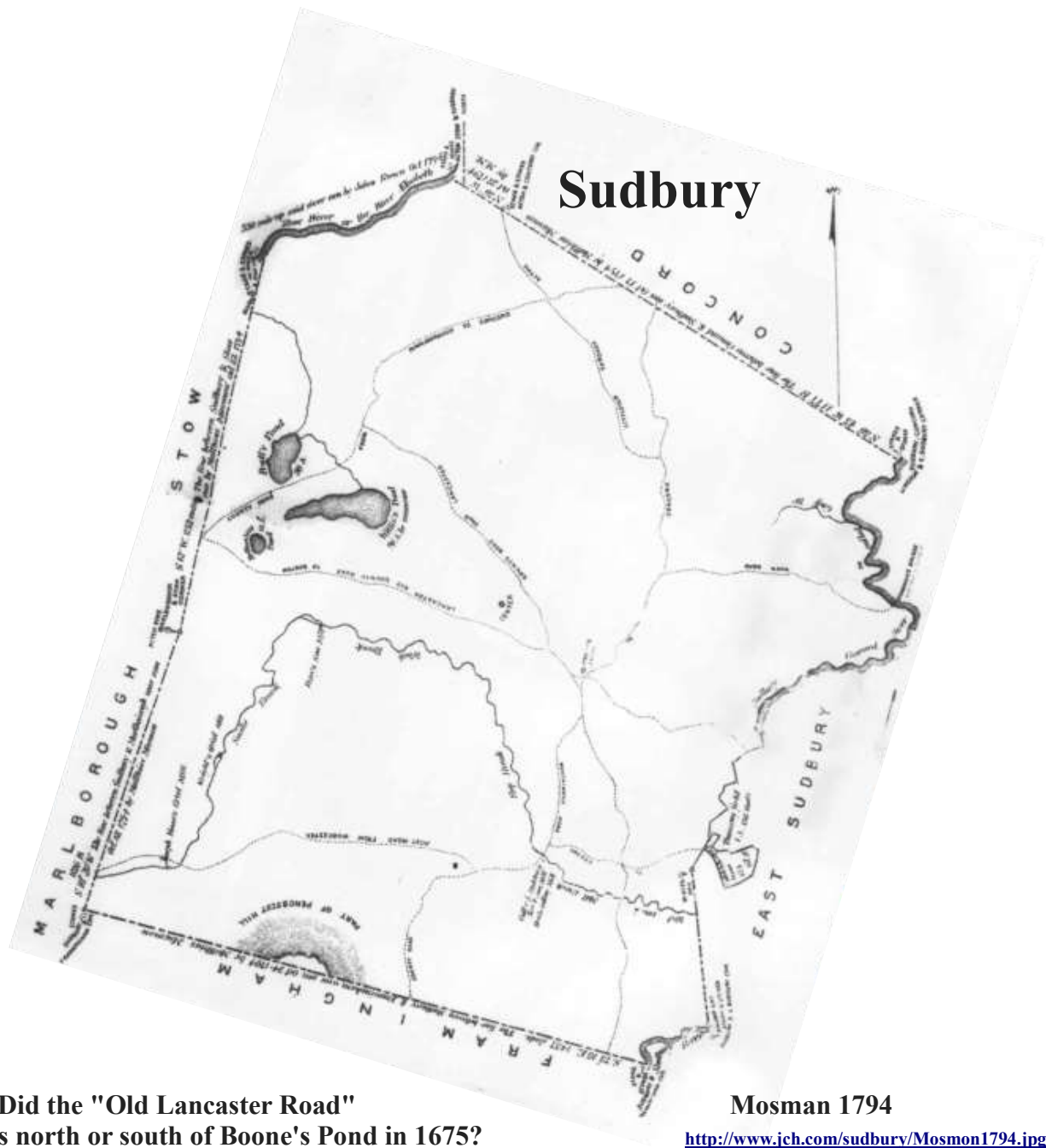
<https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:wd376570r>

Bolton: 2 Churches, 2 Saw Mills, and 2 Grist Mills

Marlboro: 1 Church, 5 Grist Mills

Stow: 1 Church, 1 Saw Mill 1 Grist Mill

**Lancaster – Concord Road does not pass through Bolton Center
It passes through Harvard , North of Delaney**



Sudbury

**Did the "Old Lancaster Road"
pass north or south of Boone's Pond in 1675?**

Mosman 1794

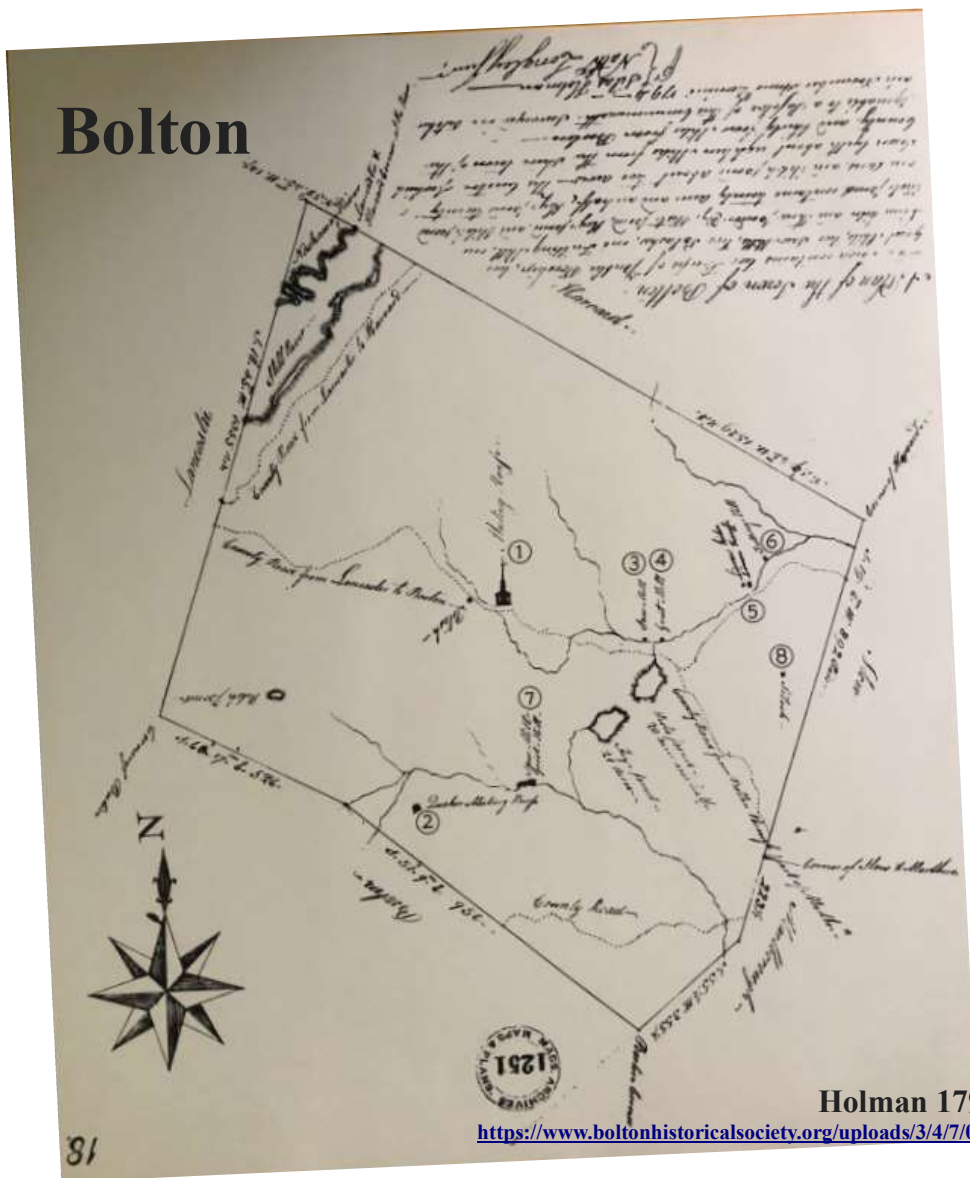
<http://www.jch.com/sudbury/Mosmon1794.jpg>

"The primitive highways of this country were very rude, being as in every new country, mere woodpaths or trails to the scattered homesteads and meadow lots and as in this case centering in a "Great Road," which led to a meeting-house, tavern and mill. As these public places lay in a southerly direction it is probable that one of the earliest main highways was the "New Lancaster Road." This road probably existed before 1725 and its course, as given on the Matthias Mosman map of 1794 of Sudbury (Mass. Archives), was from the Sudbury meeting-house northwesterly, passing south of Vose's Pond by the old Rice Tavern into Stow. **The present "Great Road" from Sudbury Center by J. H. Vose's is supposed to be a part of that road. This is called the "New Lancaster Road" to distinguish it from the "Old Lancaster Road" of Sudbury, which was laid out between 1646 and 1653 and which is called on the Mosman map the "Old Lancaster Road."** As the "New Lancaster Road" was long considered ancient by the inhabitants of the north-west district (of Sudbury) it has been called the "Old Lancaster Road" and hence has been considered by some to have been the only Lancaster road. **The "Old Lancaster Road" passed out of Sudbury some distance south of the new one, and is that mentioned in connection with the laying out, apportionment and location of the "New Grant Lots."**

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

Bolton



Holman 1794

https://www.boltonhistoricalsociety.org/uploads/3/4/7/0/34702099/img_3761.jpg

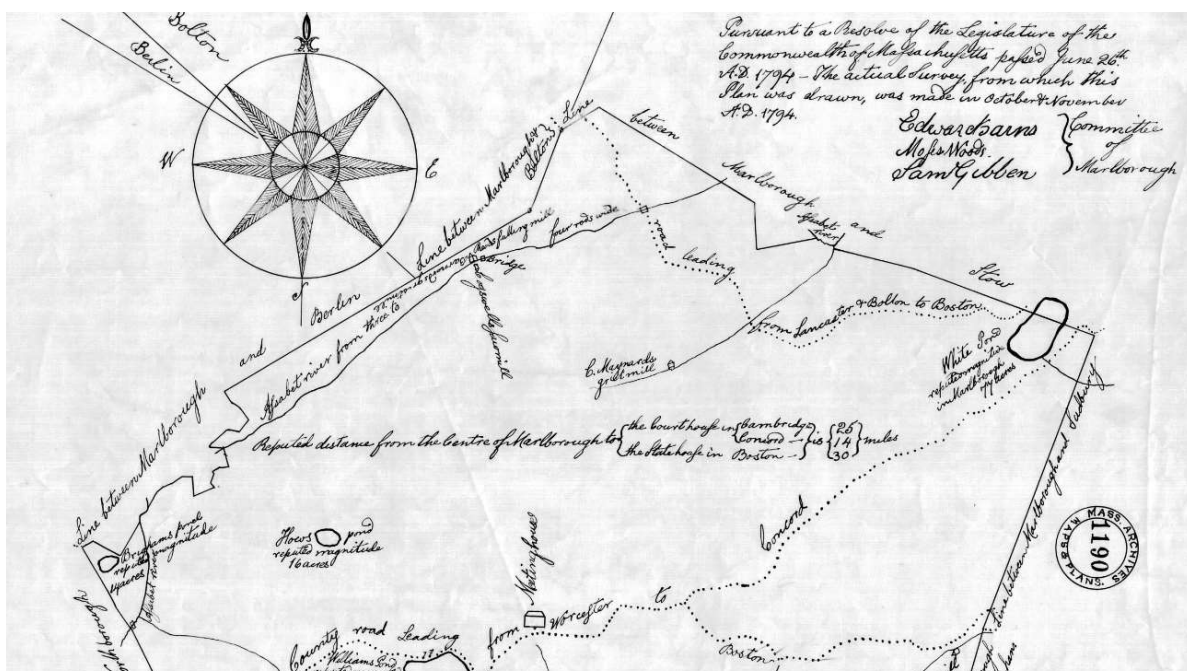
Whitcomb 1988 P1

Houselots were laid out, twenty acres to each family as first division, and the land of the whole grant was divided at this time although not apportioned to the settlers. Second division up to sixth and seventh division land was laid out. This was according to the value of the land; treeless intervale land was valued highest, meadow and upland next, rocky woodland the lowest. The settlement was entirely in what is now Lancaster and South Lancaster. None of the towns which later evolved from the original tract bought from the Indians had a single white inhabitant until about 1680. The Town grew slowly...

In 1790 The Commonwealth required a map from each town which would show County roads, Meeting Houses, any mills or factories, brooks, rivers and ponds. Altho there were, of course, many roads and bridle paths, only the County roads appear on this map which was surveyed and drawn in 1794 by Silas Holman and Nathaniel Longly, Jr.

Whitcomb 1988 P42

Marlboro



Peters 1794

https://www.marlborough-ma.gov/sites/marlboroughma/files/uploads/1794_marlborough_historical_map.pdf

*“March 27, 1656 a road was laid out from Lancaster to Sudbury. The old road is about a third of a mile from the present residence of Herbert Stratton. It is known as **the Woolly or Willy road**.....In the days of Thomas Hapgood, Abiel Bush, Joseph Howe and a few of the first pioneers on Hudson territory, the means of travel were very limited. There was **only one road from Marlboro to the Lancaster line**, and that line ran to River street. There were “cart ways” running through the country, and in traveling from this town to Lancaster and other towns in other directions, the traveler was guided by marked trees....On April 1, 1700, the town accepted a road laid out from Marlboro by Joseph Howe’s mill to the Lancaster town line....The road was laid out and accepted four rods wide. The dam was built, also the mill before the road was laid out. The mill stood twenty-five feet from the dam, the line of road was east of the mill where the shoe factories now stand....The road running by the house of **Thomas Hapgood** was ordered to be built “Ye twenty-ninth day of March” in ye year 1703.....The road through the land of **Edward Wilkins** was laid out March 4, 1750.....**In this early time it was one stretch of meadow and field from the Barstow house, now Wood’s square, to Priest’s bridge there was not even a bridle way through this tract of land until 1769**.....on the east side of the northerly end of Maple street stood a house occupied by Samuel Bruce.....The road through Wilkinsville was laid out 1770.....”*

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

*“We may naturally suppose that the English settlement would feel some anxiety to possess a territory which seemed to protrude into the very centre of their plantation, and that the Indians would look with jealousy upon a new settlement whose territory bounded them on two sides, whose central village was in the immediate vicinity of their own, and whose population exceeded their own in numbers, wealth and enterprise. There was, therefore, something of envy and jealousy existing between them from the first. And yet they lived together in peace, and nothing occurred for years to produce any thing like an open rupture. It is due to the early **English settlers**.....**generally respected the rights of the natives**, and refrained from all those acts which might excite the ire of their uncivilized neighbors. On the other hand, these **Indians were generally peaceable, and were disposed to live on good terms with the English**. The fact that they had planting grounds, where they raised corn and cultivated fruit, shows that they were more advanced in civilization than most of the savage tribes; and that they had been under the guardian care of the pious and devoted”*

Hudson 1862

<https://archive.org/details/historyoftownofm00huds/page/30>

Whipsufferadge



Hudson 1862

<https://archive.org/details/historyoftownofm00huds/page/30>

“ The Indian plantation was named Ockoocangansett. The English plantation was named Whipsufferadge. The committee chosen by the court to lay out the Indian plantation reported as follows: The committee appointed by the general courts to lay out a plantation for the Indians of 6000 acres at the place above named have given Mr. Eliot, who acted for the Indians, not only as their spiritual teacher, but as sort of temporary guardian, a meeting, and duly weighed all his exceptions in behalf of the Indians; first, what have been duly acted and returned to the general court do judge meete in way of compliance, that the bounds of the Indian plantation be enlarged to the most westerly bounds of the fence, now standing on the west side of the hill of planting field, called Ockoocangansett, and from thence be extended in a direct north line until they have their full quantity of 6000 acres.”

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

Why is there a chunk missing in the northeast?

Was this Boone's Place?

How about Alcock's Farm(s)?

Willard's Grant?

Marlboro



**What is that pentagon?
Could it become the Abiel Bush Homestead of 1690?**

Andrews 1667

https://www.marlbrough-ma.gov/sites/marlboroughma/files/uploads/1667_marlbrough_plantation_map.pdf

"The Indian plantation commenced on the West line in the valley immediately west of the old common near where the High school, Marlboro now stands, and ran north seven degrees west, about three and a half miles, crossing the Assabet river between the Main street cemetery in Hudson and the Fitchburg depot, thence the line ran easterly to the boundary of the town. The southerly line of the plantation commenced near Spring Hill on the road leading to Hudson.....The Indian plantation was changed in boundary lines by alterations and additions, between 1667 and 1700.....the Indian plantation on the north side, was enlarged by land ceded by the town of Stow."

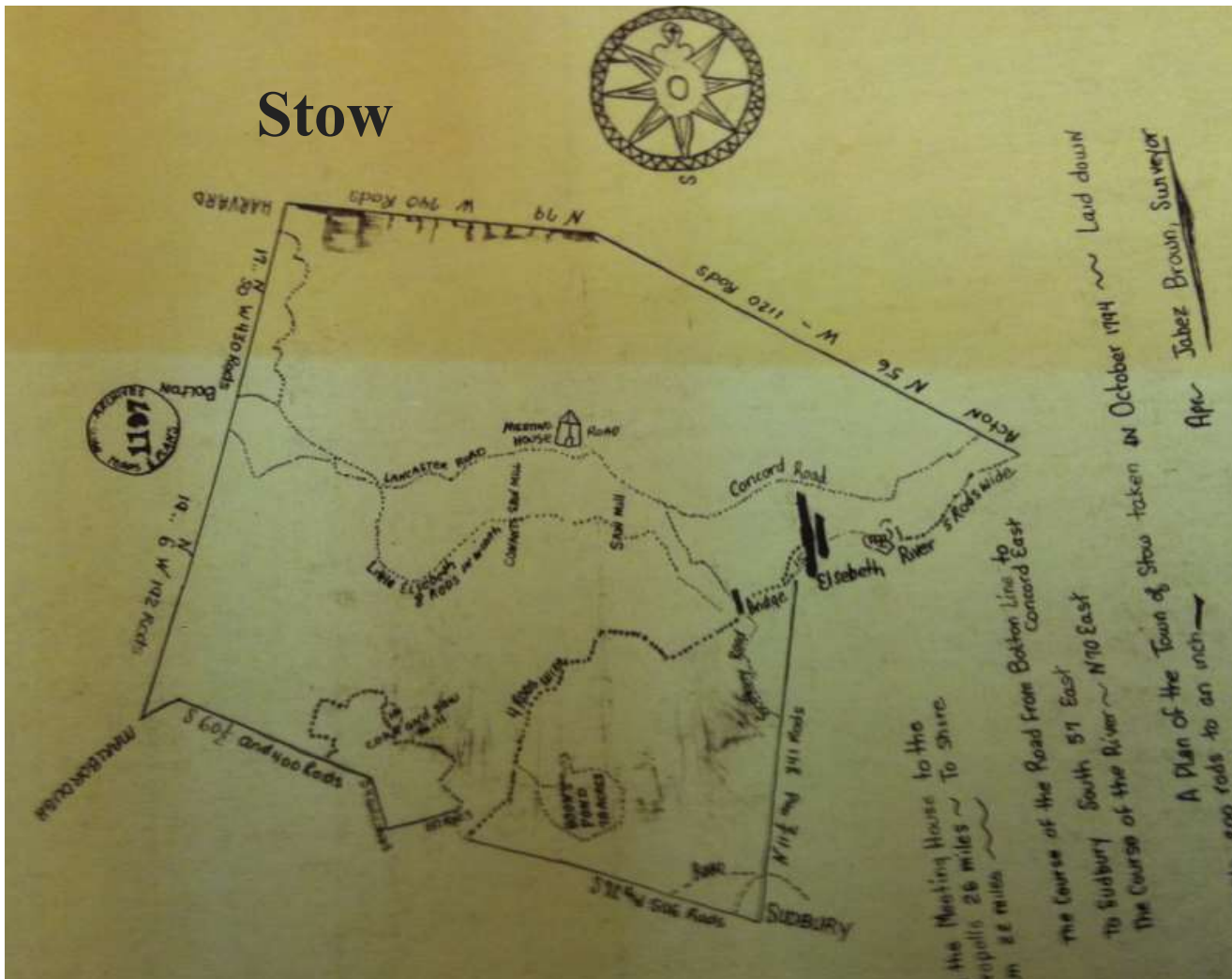
Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

1674.
Marlborough was incorporated in 1660 and a section of road was soon laid to Marlborough village from the southern branch of the Bay Path.
The General Court, in 1653, ordered that Sudbury and Lancaster "Lay out highwaies betwixt Towne and Towne for the Countries use and then repair them as needs shall be."
This was slow in getting done. Lancaster, of course, was happy to have a road laid out, but Sudbury had no reason to want to go to Lancaster and so was not anxious to spend money or use man-power to accomplish the purpose. But in time it was done, although often flooded and washed out as it has been occasionally over the years, when the Sudbury meadows were flooded.

Whitcomb 1988 P39

Stow



Brown 1794

From a document dated 1681, we learn that the following persons were owners of the twelve original lots drawn by the proprietors:

Lot No. 1-Reserved for the minister-now "Winthrop Robinson Cottage" owned by T. D. Whitney.

Lot No. 2-Boaz Brown-later "Jekyl heirs"-back of "Hosmer" house, now Mrs. Puffer's.

Lot No. 3-Gershom Heald-"Joining John Buttrick's"-Gleasondale and Sudbury line.

Lot No. 4-John Buttrick-"Pompositticut Hill"-lands toward Concord and Sudbury.

Lot No. 5-Ephraim Hildreth-Northwest part of the town, George Stow section.

Lot No. 6-Thomas Stevens-Each side of "Strong Water Brook."

Lot No. 7-Stephen Hall-The "Old Stow" place-sold in 1669 to Boaz Brown.

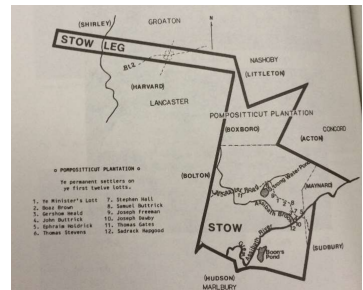
Lot No. 8 Samuel Buttrick-Lands toward Concord and Sudbury.

Lot No. 9-Joseph Freeman-Next Gershom Heald, Sudbury line (son of John Freeman, early Sudbury settler.)

Lot No. 10-Joseph Daby-West part of town, near lands of Stephen Hall and Ephraim Hildreth.

Lot No. 11-Thomas Gates-Most westerly part of Stow-"Old Whitney Farm" and John Gates Peck Farm.

Lot No. 12-Sydrack Hapgood-Over the river near Sudbury.



Childs 1983 F80

"These homestead lots were on the northerly and southerly sides of the old road laid out in 1646 between Lancaster and Sudbury, passing by the H. H. Warren Homestead." ???

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

Boon

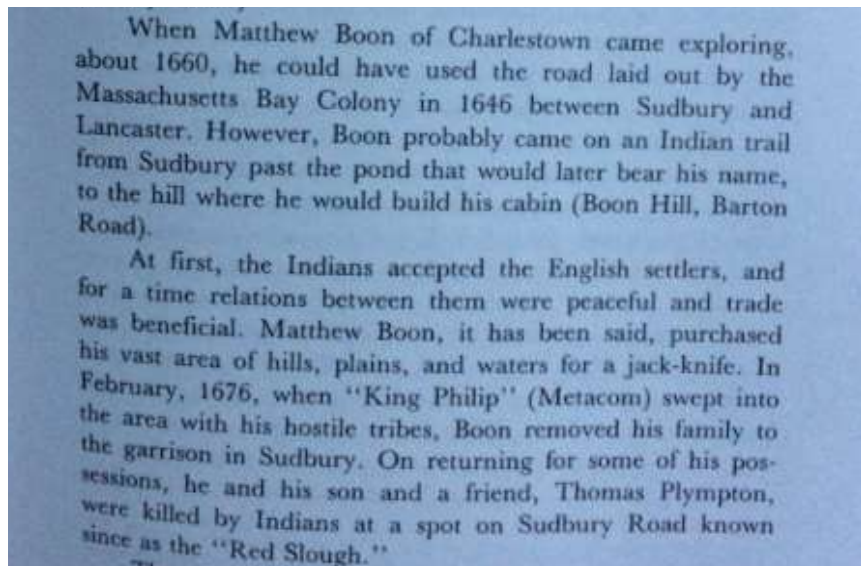
“Two adventurers from Charlestown, Mass. with their families, Boon and Kettell settled on lands they had purchased from the Indians "which lands are known to this day." Tradition hath it, that Boon purchased this land, which extends over a vast surface of hills, plains and ponds, of the Indians for a jack-knife. Kettell kept on farther north and settled near the Bolton line”

*“Boon removed his family to a garrison house in Sudbury, on **"Water Row"**; on returning for his household goods he was murdered by the Indians near the pond that bears his name. To locate **"Red Slough"**, the spot where Boon was found: from Whitman's Corner, follow the high bank (now on Sibley's farm) down on to an intervalle land; then follow a "gravel spit" beside the current of the river; they crossed the river at the narrowest point to the stone culvert, now under the railroad by a log bridge. From that point the marks of **the old road** are plainly seen today; thence, diagonally up Boon's Hill, near the monument that bears his name, then down the south side of the Hill to a bridge which crossed **the outlet (Bailey's Brook) from Lake Boon**; then by a cart path now in evidence to where the so-called **"old Marlboro road"** joined it, going down the bank to the mouth of **"Rams Horn Brook"**, across what was then the south side of Boon's Pond on to a sandy beach. This is now the reservoir and was built 71 years ago. From this beach in an easterly direction was a gully leading to the level of the plain, about twenty feet higher than the pond; from thence to **"Red Slough"** near the **Hudson-Sudbury road**; getting its name from the tradition that Boon was found on this spot in a pool of blood. The stone monument was placed on the Hill because the old cellar-hole or dug-out was supposed to be the site of Boon's home. Many arrow-heads have been found on the Sibley farm, Gleasondale, at the north end of Boon's pond, also on the Frank Hale farm, giving evidences of Indian canoeing spots in this section. Moreover **the most direct trail from Sudbury to this section was by the narrow crossing which we have just described, across country to Pompositticut Hill.** “*

“It is supposed that a trail ran from the well-known missionary station at Natick, northwesterly to Stow and Nashoba (Littleton).”

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf



***“Boon probably came on an Indian trail from Sudbury past the pond
...he and his son...and Thomas Plympton were Killed by Indians ”***

Childs 1983 p1

**For a Jack-Knife, did he get a deed?
How about a confirmation from the court?**

Willard

Maj. Simon Willard

Also Known As: "Simeon Willard", "The Pioneer of New England Shipping and Trading", "Major Simon Willard"

Birthdate: April 07, 1605

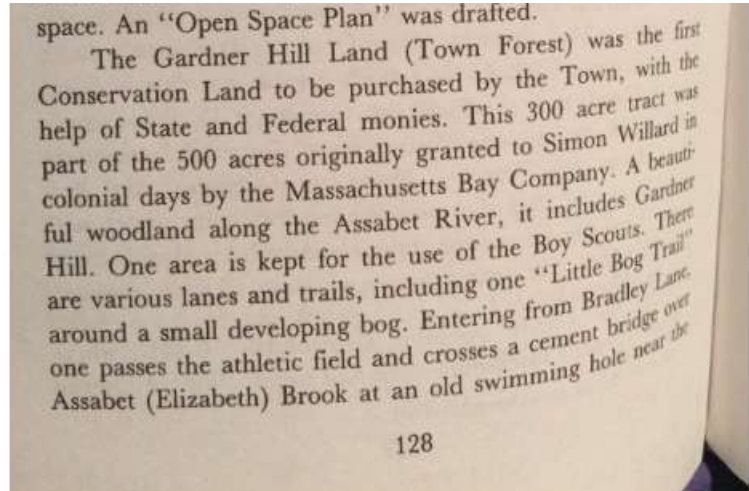
Birthplace: Horsmonden, Kent, England

Death: April 24, 1676 (71)
Charlestown, Suffolk, Massachusetts

Place of Burial: Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, United States

Immediate Family: Son of Richard Willard and Margery Willard
Husband of Mary Willard; Elizabeth Willard and Mary Noyes
Father of Mary Edmunds; Elizabeth infant Willard; Josiah Willard Sr.; Elizabeth Blood; Dorothy Willard infant 1638; Reverend Samuel Willard, Vice President of Harvard College; Simeon Willard; Sarah Howard (Willard); Joseph Willard; Abovehope Willard; Mary Stevens; Henry Willard; John Willard; Daniel Willard; Hope Willard; Captain Benjamin Willard Sr.; Hannah Brintnall and Jonathan Willard

[« less](#)



Childs 1983 p128

"500 acres granted in 1657 to Major Symon Willard of Concord"

Hapgood 1898

<https://books.google.com/books?id=xT09AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=alcock>

"He was employed by the government in **various transactions with the Indians**, and was associated with Apostle Eliot, and Major Gookins, in their friendly missions. **When a company was formed to encourage the trade in furs with the Indians, he was intrusted with the superintendence**.....He was much sought after to settle vexed questions of the boundaries of towns, to arbitrate in controversies on the administration of the internal affairs of towns, and to settle disputed claims.....Major Willard received a number of grants of land, making in all between four and five thousand acres, exclusive of this right to subsequent divisions in the lands of Lancaster. The towns of Acton, Stow, and a part of Groton, are on land that belonged to him.....A beautifully rounded little eminence, following the triangle made by the junction of Sudbury and Assabet Rivers with the woodlands, meadows, and arable land attached to it, made a tract of about four hundred acres, bounded chiefly by the two branches of the Concord River...fell to the lot of Major Simon Willard."

Reynolds ca1840

<https://www.geni.com/people/Maj-Simon-Willard/304065794300008278>

"2 June 1641, the court ordered "that no person within this jurisdiction shall trade in furs or wampam with any Indians," And the court appointed Lt. Willard, and others giving them the **freedom "to trade with the Indians all manner of commodities, except guns, powder, shot & weapons"**

"Before his death, he was to serve as commander in chief of the Colony's forces in the Indian trouble. Yet unlike many Puritan leaders, he was no bigoted despiser of the red men. **His fortune in the fur trade grew from his knowledge of how to handle Indians**....by 1676, Simon Willard was residing in Groton. In (March?) his Groton home went up in flames, but he'd moved his family to Charlestown. (this was due to Indian raids.)"

Scudder 1947 P5&32

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Willard-10>

Hapgood

"Sydrack (*Shadrack*) Hapgood, another white settler of this plantation (*Pompocitticut*) and one of those to whom one of the "twelve grants" was assigned, was **killed by the Indians at Brookfield, August 2, 1675** where he with several others under command of Captain Thomas Wheeler had been sent to treat with a hostile tribe, the Nipmud Indians. It had been learned that these Nipmucs had been secretly engaged with King Philip to make war upon the English. **Hapgood had taken up land on the Assabet river about one and one-half miles from the old Common. A garrison was built on his land overlooking the river and was later burned.....**His eldest son occupied the grant of land after his father's death and two younger sons took up land in Marlboro. Shadrack with eleven other men made the first move toward the organization of a town on October 12, 1669; and the plantation was established under the name of "Pompocitticut."

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

When was this Garrison burned?

<https://books.google.com/books?id=xT09AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA27&lpg=PA27&dq=alcock>
https://mathcs.clarku.edu/~djoyce/gen/report/rr04/rr04_432.html



Thomas Hapgood House
Sold to Stephen Reed. The
house is still on Marlboro St,
near Reed Rd.

DEACON NATHANIEL² (*Shadrack*¹), was, for his time, a man of eminence, distinguished for enterprise and success in business, official trusts, and usefulness. Being the eldest son, he received a double portion of his father's estate, and succeeded to the inheritance of his home-lot and proprietary in the then extensive town of Stow; and, as if not satisfied or accommodated by this, he, May 17, 1697, for £32. 10s., bought of Simon Willard 80 acres adjoining his home-lot, on the southwest, and Assabet River on the north. March 19, 1702-3, he purchased for £70, of Mr. Willard, then of Salem, "all his farm in Stow bounded southwest by near Alcock's farm (*i. e.*, 'the farm' in Marlboro') and south by Assabet River, which parted it from Habgood's land formerly bought of Willard. His home farm, well adapted to tillage, must now have been very extensive, including, as is presumed, the 500 acres granted 1657, by the General Court, to Major Symon Willard of Concord, for his services to this colony," added to the 50 acres inherited from his father, and 23 more adjacent on the east, assigned in the second division of common lands in 1719, and another lot adjoining the "Willard Farm," granted in 1723; and when we consider the great allowance then made for swag of chain in laying out grants, Deacon Habgood's home farm could have been little, if any, short of 700 acres.

"Stephen C. Reed is living today on one of the very oldest farms in Hudson. **Thomas Hapgood came here (Hudson) before 1700.** Shadrach Hapgood, his father, came from England when 14 years of age. He embarked at Gravesend May 30, 1656. On his arrival in this country he went to Sudbury. In King Philip's war in 1675, the Indians in Brookfield showing a desire for peace, Captain Hutchinson of Boston and Captain Wheeler of Concord were sent to treat with them. Shadrach Hapgood was among the party that went. The sachems agreed to an interview Aug. 2, 1675. On marching to the designated place, Wickaboag pond, the treacherous savages lay in ambush, they fired on the troops and eight of the soldiers were killed or wounded. Among the former was Hapgood. Thomas Hapgood was born Oct. 1, 1669. He came to Marlboro and settled on the farm where Reed now lives, as early as 1695. We give a description of **the first road ever built in that section.** The road was ordered to be built "**Ye twenty-ninth day of March**" in ye year 1703. "Thomas Hapgood and John Wheeler's land running by the house of Thomas Hapgood, not abridging any former agreement between Wheeler and Hapgood. "**Rout 4 rods wide, through ye above said Wheeler's land to ye Proprietor's undivided land.**"

1695 Thomas Hapgood House – Sold to Stephen Reed.
The house is still on Marlboro St, near Reed Rd

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1681 Sydrack Hapgood received fifty acres of Pompositticut Plantation south of the Assabet River on the eastern border with Sudbury. By 1726 the family acreage had increased to 700 acres and in that year Hezekiah Hapgood built on the western part of the property this house. Hezekiah was a member of a "Standing Company" of State Militia from Stow. He was in the Sixth Company in Cyprian Howe's Regiment and joined between 1781 and 1791.

Hapgoods continued to live and farm in Stow throughout the 19th century and into the 20th century. The census of 1865 lists Asa, Nathaniel and William as farmers on separate farms. One of the Hapgood family was involved in the construction of the Randall Library and Henry S. Hapgood lived on a farm on the Great Road which was cited in Middlesex County as a model farm c. 1901. Henry was an auctioneer.

"South of the Assabet River on the eastern border with Sudbury"

Boston University 1984

<http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhcId=STW.105>

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

We know little about the first recorded owner of this house, Capt. Hapgood, who appears on the 1830 map. He is said to have run a ferry across the Assabet River. This site may have been old Hapgood family land, as the Hapgood 700 Acre farm was entered on the nearby Treaty Elm homestead.

J. Underwood was a railroad worker. He is said to have seen this farm, desired it for his own and bought it. He opened extensive greenhouses here and produced for the truck garden trade. He served as a town selectman.

In the yard of the present house was the site of the home of Captain Thomas Whitman who was in 1795 on the committee to get free schools. His house burned in the 19th century, as reported by Crowell.

*"entered on the nearby Treaty Elm homestead
...He is said to have run a ferry across the Assabet River
...the site of the home of Captain Thomas Whitman...1795"*

SHC 1982

<http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhcId=STW.131>

2. Simon Willard transferred to Nathaniel Hapgood a total of 1000 acres of which 500 were in Stow. The 500 acres in Stow went from the Assabeth river to Spindle Hill, and from Whitman Land at the West to Assabet Brook. (From Land Record B'k 15, p. 442.)

Childs 1983 p3

Alcock

John Alcock, M.D.

Birthdate: January 01, 1627
 Birthplace: Leicester, Leicestershire, England
 Death: March 27, 1667 (40)
 Place of Burial: Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts Bay Colony
 Place of Burial: Roxbury, Suffolk, Massachusetts
 Immediate Family: Son of [Dea. George Alcock](#) and [Anne Alcock](#)
 Husband of [Sarah Alcock](#)
 Father of [Sarah Whitman](#); [Anna Guthrie](#); [Mary Lamb](#); [George Alcock](#); [John Alcock](#) and 3 others
 Half brother of [Dr. Samuel Alcock](#)
 Occupation: Physician

<https://www.geni.com/people/Dr-John-Alcock/6000000003146968807>

JOHN ALCOCK.

Born 1627, died 1667, aged about 40.

JOHN ALCOCK, M. A., was born in England early in 1627. His father, Deacon George Alcock, whose wife was sister of the Reverend Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut, brought this son to Massachusetts on a return voyage from England after he was settled in Roxbury. In his will, dated "22 day 10th, called December, Anno Domini, 1640," he speaks of "my debt of £40 to my Sonne John, w^{ch} I have of his in my hands," and directs that "the halfe of y^e revenue of the farme shall be to eaducate my sone *John* in learninge, together wth the wisest improvement of his £40."

The son, probably through the influence of his uncle Hooker, taught school at Hartford, in 1647-8. He was made freeman of Massachusetts 22 November, 1652. He established himself as a physician in Roxbury, but subsequently removed to Boston, probably before 1657.

In answer to a petition by Alcock, the General Court, 23 May, 1655, "doe order, that eyght hundred forty two acors of land be laid out vnto the petitiono^r, as is de-

sired," etc. This grant, including both "vpland and meadow," and still known as The Farm, or [Alcock's Farm](#), was located in the southeasterly part of Marlborough, "between the two Indian townes of Natick & Wippsupperage." The plan, which was presented to the General Court for confirmation 6 May, 1657, contained two hundred acres more, for all of which he had "compounded wth the native Indjans and nerest inhabitants betwixt Naticke & Wippsupperage"; and the General Court, in accordance with a petition which accompanied the plan, allowed and confirmed to him the whole.

November 12, 1659, the General Court voted to grant him two hundred acres "in leiw of two hundred acres he grattified y^e plantation of Whipsupperage out of his oune." Where this lot was located is not quite certain; it may have been on the western border of Northborough, and subsequently added to that town.

Hudson writes: "He had other grants of land in the neighborhood, one on the Assabet River then within the limits or on the line of [Stow](#), but probably at this day within the limits of Hudson."

"He had other grants of land in the neighborhood, one on the Assabet River then within the limits or on the line of Stow but probably at this day within the limits of Hudson - Charles Hudson"

To the "Worshipful Eleazor Lusher" the court granted, in 1665, 500 acres "West of Sudbury, North-Bound, Concord Second Grant," now Acton. In that year, also, Daniel Gookin received 500 acres bounded on the north by "Nashoby" (Littleton) and on the southeast by what is now Acton. Richard Heldridge, in 1668, obtained 150 acres, and around this time came John Alcock "near the Assabet River." He appears to have died soon after, for on June 6, 1671, his 200 acres were "confirmed to his orphaned children." Simon Willard, "builder of towns," also held 500 acres here for a while. Doubtless others had taken up land.²

He owned land on Boston Neck, at Dorchester, on the Assabet River in [Stow](#), and the estate known as The Williams Place in Scituate, near the Harbor. He also had property on Block Island, which was divided among his heirs in 1677.

Sever 1873

<https://books.google.com/books?id=Qx-h5AqB3BgC>

Childs 1983 p90

Common land. May 15,* 1667 plat of Marlborough confirmed. July 2,* 1700 certain common lands granted to Marlborough. Nov. 16,* 1716 a tract of land called Agaganquamasset confirmed to Marlborough. Oct. 25,* 1717 Alcock's Farms granted to Marlborough. Nov. 18,* 1717 part established as Westborough. July 6,* 1727 part established as Southborough. July 11, 1783 bounds between Marlborough and Stow established. Mar. 16, 1784 part included in the new district of Berlin. Feb. 23, 1791 part of Framingham annexed. June 20, 1807 part annexed to Northborough and bounds established. Feb. 11, 1829 part annexed to Bolton. Mar. 16, 1838 bounds between Marlborough and Bolton established. Mar. 24, 1843 part of Southborough annexed. Mar. 19, 1866 part included in the new town of Hudson. May 23, 1890 Marlborough incorporated as a city. July 14, 1890 act of incorporation accepted by the town. May 16, 1901 bounds between Marlborough and Southborough established. May 1, 1905 bounds between Marlborough and Berlin established.

“1700 certain common lands granted to Marlborough...1716 a tract of land called Agaganquamasset confirmed to Marlborough...1717 Alcock's Farms granted to Marlborough”

Mass Bay Records

<https://books.google.com/books?id=oZlKAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA152&lpg=PA152&dq=alcocks>

Petition of the town of Marlborough, sent up from the Representatives with their resolve thereupon that the lands therein mentioned, being formerly reserved and set out by a Committee appointed by the General Court for an Indian Plantation, which lands are bounded partly by the line of the Town of **Stow**, partly by Mr. **Alcock's farm**, and for the greater part by the line of the town of Marlborough, be laid to the town of Marlborough and share henceforward in duty and privilege with them as part of the town, consented to. [*Board of Trade. New England, 49. pp. 382-384.*]

“an Indian Plantation...bounded partly by the line of the Town of Stow, partly by Mr Alcock's Farm, and for the greater part by the line of the town of Marlborough”

Board of Trade 1700

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZfwUAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA389&lpg=PA389&dq=alcock>

Symonds

Symonds, Samuel, 1595 - 1678

Samuel Symonds emigrated from Great Yeldham, Essex, England to Ipswich, Massachusetts where he became a prominent merchant and held various political positions. His social standing and influence increased when he became a brother-in-law of John Winthrop, Jr. He was Ipswich's clerk (1639-1645) and the town's representative to the General Court (1638-1643) and assistant (1643-1673). **In 1645 he became a member of a free company of adventurers who received permission from Massachusetts authorities to operate a series of trading posts under a 20-year monopoly.** In 1654, Symonds purchased indenture rights to two boys kidnapped from Ireland and transported to Boston. From 1673 to 1678, he was deputy governor of Massachusetts. Joseph Barlow Felt, *History of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton (Cambridge, MA: Charles Folson, 1834), 161.* David Cressy, *Coming Over: Migration and Communication between England and New England in the Seventeenth Century (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987), 278.* Kyle F. Zelner, *A Rabble in Arms: Massachusetts Towns and Militiamen during King Philip's War (New York: New York University Press, 2009), 134.* Arthur H. Buffington, "New England and the Western Fur Trade, 1629-1675," *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts* 18 (1916): 176.

Born: 1595

Died: October 12, 1678

<https://yipp.yale.edu/bio/bibliography/symonds-samuel-1595-1678>

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Symonds-132>

Lajd out, in obedience vnto the grants of the honored Generall Court in anno 1659, & May, 1660, to M^r Samuel Symonds, of Ipswich, three hundred acres, described by a plott, on file, at Assibath Plajne, crossing the country road from Concord to Lancaster, two hundred & sixty acres being the grant of the Court, the other forty acres being for an allowance of the country roads passing thro the said tract of land, begining at the south west end of a little cedar swampe, from a pine tree there, marked, runing a l^jne two hundred and forty rods vpon a northwest point fower degrees westerly, there making a right angle, runing a l^jne two hundred rods vpon a north east point fower degrees northerly, & from thence a l^jne vpon a south east point fower degrees easterly two hundred & forty rods, & from thence a l^jne vpon a southeast point fower degrees southerly two hundred rods, ending by the cedar swampe where wee beganne; the above said tract of land being bounded by the wildernes land on euery side. Humbly desiring this honoured Court that this returne may passe, & be recorded. Subscribed

300 acres layd
out & ap-
proved of for
M^r Sam. Symonds.

THOMAS NOYES, Surveyor.

***“Assibath Plajne, crossing the country road from Concord to Lancaster
.....forty acres being for an allowance of the country roads
.....being bounded by the wildernes land on euery side”***

Noyes 1664

1656 Concord Road

"Thence it followed very nearly the present line of road to the wading place about one hundred rods below the meeting of the rivers, and proceeded due east over Wataquadock, along the now nearly disused way, formerly known as the " Bay path," or "Sudbury road."

1691Concord Road

"Simon Davis & Ensign Humphrey Barrett of Concord, John Howton & Nath" Wilder of Lancaster & Boaz Brown & Thomas Williams of Stow, are by this Court appointed a Comittee to lay out a convenien- high way from Concord according to Law, for theire direction in the matter, and to make theire report to y' next Inferior Court for y" County of Midd.* [Middlesex Court Records.]

Nourse 1884

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuc.2527953_001

HARLAKENDEN SYMONDS was son of Deputy-Governor Symonds. He bought of John Kettle in 1664, for £100, a house and land, and "the timber of the old Meeting-house."

James 1860

https://books.google.com/books/about/History_of_the_Town_of_Gloucester.html?id=qEgWwCBGyCOC

Kettle

JOHN KETTLE was born about **1621**. He had a house in the Harbor before 1650, and resided here several years. In 1664, he sold a house and land situated near the Meeting-house. By his wife Elizabeth he had the following children born here: **John**, in 1654; William, 1656, died 1677; Elizabeth, 1657; Mary, 1659; Samuel, 1662; and James, 1665. None of this family appear in town at the granting of six-acre lots in 1688. A **John Kettle**, a minor, living at Mackerel Cove, was brought before a court at Salem in 1641 for breach of the sabbath and for stealing.

James 1860

https://books.google.com/books/about/History_of_the_Town_of_Gloucester.html?id=qEgWwCBGyCOC

WAS JOHN KETTELL AN EARLY SETTLER OF STOW ?

By Rev. GEORGE F. CLARK, of West Acton, Mass.

As briefly as possible I will reply to the criticism of Abraham G. R. Hale, Esq., in the July number, 1897, of the REGISTER, of my article of the October number, 1896, relative to John Kettell as an early settler of Stow.

Mr. Hale seems to rely principally upon the traditionary account of Rev. Mr. Newell that Kettell bought land of the Indians. In my antiquarian researches of more than forty years I have found tradition so frequently disproved by reliable evidence, that I give little credence to it. Tradition says (Hist. of Concord, p. 57) that the day before the Sudbury massacre, April 21, 1676, "Thomas Plympton, a Mr. Boon and son" were killed by the Indians while seeking a garrisoned house. The inventory of Boon's property was taken *April 3, 1676*, which states that he was slain about the middle of February, 1676. Shall we believe tradition, or the Probate records?

In the deed of James Kettell, in 1706, to Isaac Held (Heald?) no mention is made of any buildings, and it is stated that the land was formerly a court's grant to Samuel Symonds. This convinced me that Kettell did not buy of the Indians. If he had settled upon it in 1653, it is very strange that the court should grant it to Mr. Symonds in 1660: for it was not their

NEHGS 1898

<https://books.google.com/books?id=MMgMAAAAYAAJ>

1659 Second Division of Meadow

"And then to begin at the north end of goodman Whellers medow and Lay out what is medow fit to mow towards master Josllins house and the medow by the baypath on the west sid the Long Hill and soe to a medow east sid the Long Hill. And soe to the medow that shuts vp to the baypath from Wataquadoke to begin at that end next to the baypath"

Nourse 1884

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuc.2527953_001

"Abraham Jossling, Nashaway (Indian name for Lancaster) being very sick, leaves to wife, one house in Nashaway, with land thereto belonging. To eldest son, Abraham, one **farm that goodman Kittle lives on**. And good wife, I would not have you remain where you are with any of my children, but my desire is that my children may be put out to trades where they are. To son, Henry, 20 shillings, and I desire him to be kind to his brothers, and to take one of them to himself to learn his trade, as he hath promised me. Dated: March 16, 1669/70. Witnesses: Christopher and Thomas Spicer. Proved and confirmed: April 17, 1670. - An abstract of his will on file in the Surrogate's office, in New York"

Joslin 1670

<http://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Josselyn-63>

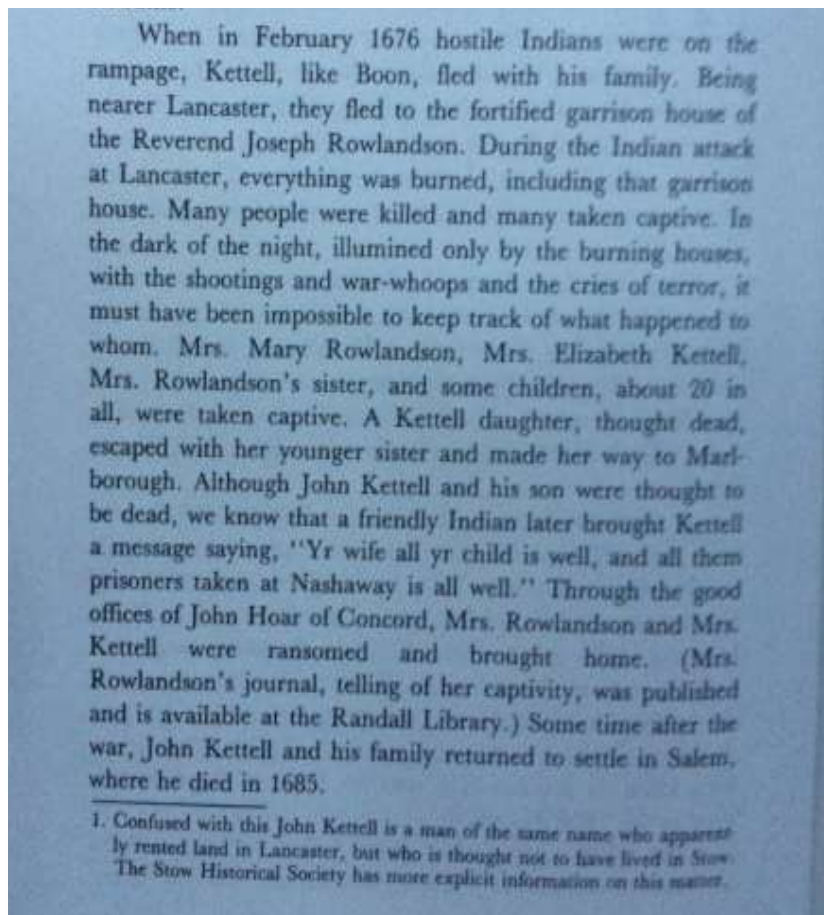
allowance to abra. Joslin for a highway. Munday 30: 11: mop 1670.
The towns men meet at maior Willards house and ordered to allow Abram Josllin for a highway taken out of his **land** at long hill, Lying by his house to the medowes at Long hill, and alsoe the Cunttrie way, And he is to haue two acres for one and Ralph Houghton is to Lay it out as speedily as may be.

*"highway at long hill.....by his house
to the meadows at Long hill and also the Countrie way"*

Nourse 1884

<https://books.google.com/books?id=soFDAQAAMAAJ>

1.



Childs 1983 p2

To the Honord Governor.

The Information of Hugh Clarke Sheweth. That hee being the last weeke vpon the Scout wth Capt. Gibbs, through the woods about **Lancaster**, Concord, Sudbury &c, they found seuerall houses deserted, hauing corn in them & Cattle about them belonging to the late Inhabitants thereof who for feare left theire habitations, wee brought in about thirty ffeue head of Cattle into Concord which wee founde, & left about 60 bushells of corn in one house: So that the Enemy haue a very great advantage, in recruiting themselues thereby wth provisions: and the English wilbee exceedingly straitned without some expedient bee founde out for prevention thereof: by drawing in the corn & cattle from the out ffarmes or otherwise as yo^r Hono^r shall thinke meete

ffeby 23 1675/6

In another hand, in the margin opposite the statement about "60 bushells of corn," is written, "in Kettls farme"—
"it is so in several others."

Mass Bay Records

<https://archive.org/details/earlyrecordslan00masgoog/page/n6>

"May ye 12th 1676 - Good wife Divoll and Good wife Kettle upon ransom paid, came into Concord & upon like ransom, presently after John Moss of Groton & Lieut. Kerley's dau. of Lancaster were set at liberty and 9 more, without ransom."

Mather 1676

http://files.usgwarchives.net/ma/middlesex/towns/groton/french_indian.txt

"On the ninth of July 1676, Goodwife's Ketels elder daughter, about seventeen years of age, came into the Marlboro garrison bringing her little sister on her back, who was nearly starved to death. They had been taken captive by the Indians, the oldest daughter, watching for an opportunity, eluded the watchful eye of her captors, and after days of hardships, which only the loss of life could have made tolerable, the garrison was reached.....This young lady may have belonged to a family of that name in Lancaster. A number of the family were killed in the massacre of Feb tenth, of that year. Sarah Kettles and her little sister escaped at that time. Without doubt they were kept in captivity, until a fortunate moment she found deliverance in flight."

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

"The Indians needed food, and they also needed a great victory to build up their morale, and to curb the English for future months while the Indians could be planting and harvesting their crops if they were to exist at all. Accordingly King Philip on April 19, 1676 made an all-out attack on Sudbury, Mass., in which several Marlborough men going there to assist in the defense of that adjoining town were killed. The battle continued for nearly three days. Troops were sent out from the Boston area in response to urgent calls for help, but arriving at Sudbury they took the road to Marlborough, arriving here late at night without having seen an Indian. They should have taken the road leading toward Lancaster through the northern part of Sudbury."

MHS ca2000

<https://www.marlborough-ma.gov/historical-commission/pages/lords-whipsuppenike>

**In 1676 there was no Stow Lower Village yet
The road to Lancaster would have passed Boone's Pond**

More Indians

*"No tribe of Indians that we know of ever had their headquarters here (Berlin). No records extant nor Indian relics point to the fact of any permanent lodgment within what is now Berlin territory. That **Gates pond or "Kequasagansett" lake**, as it may have been called, may have been a favorite resort for fishing, is quite probable. The few Indian relics found in the vicinity of the pond indicate only temporary sojourn. Clamshell pond, just beyond our limits in Clinton, abound in these antiquities more abundantly. The Larkin brothers in the immediate vicinity have a large collection of Indian weapons and tools gathered from the shores of this pond. **Clamshell, as also Gates pond, was nearly in a direct line between the Ockoocangansetts at Marlboro and the Nashaways at Washacum, hence the trail leading from one place to the other would necessarily pass through this town (Berlin) and by these ponds.....**Indians took up their abode occasionally for the night in the cavity of a certain rock, since called "Sleeping rock," situated by the wayside on the Hudson road between the house of Capt. Silas Sawyer and that of George Bruce.....so named in some of the first deeds. The origin of the name appears to have been from the fact that Indians occasionally used it as a shelter and to sleep under; — two were known so to do, says tradition. A shelving part has probably fallen over since that time. This rock was a corner of the original Gates farm. The place was called by the Indians the same as the name of the pond, Kequasagansett. "*

*"**The first bloody raid on Lancaster was made August 16, 1675**, by Monoco, with the Nashaways and other Indians. Eight persons were killed and their bodies mangled in a most horrible and barbarous manner. As a precautionary measure of safety, soon after, five of their houses were fortified, being furnished with a stockade or flankers. The work on these garrisons, as they were called, was incomplete when one of **the most bloody tragedies of Indian warfare ever known in the province occurred on the tenth day of February, 1676, Almost the entire destruction of Old Lancaster**The total number of casualties appear to have been fifty-five. Of these, twenty were carried into captivity, most of whom were afterwards ransomed.....Soon after this direful event the town (Lancaster) was abandoned, and **all the remaining houses, except the meeting-house and two on Wataquodock hill, were burned soon after by Indians prowling in the vicinity.**"*

"After the lapse of three or four years, former residents and settlers began to return and build up the waste places. By the provisions of law they had to begin anew in the organization of the town, the same as if no grant had before been made"

*"**Lancaster was visited by a small band of these savages July 18, 1692**, but the town was well fortified, having eight garrisons scattered in different parts of the town.....The family of Peter Joslin was surprised; five were killed and three were captured and carried away. About five years after, **Sept. 11, 1697. the town was again attacked**, with more serious and disastrous consequences. The garrisons had been increased and strengthened. The people were not apprehensive of danger and they were taken by surprise. Men were in the fields or in their houses and the garrison gates were left open. The result of this bloody raid and massacre was that nineteen were killed and eight carried into captivity, some of whom were afterwards ransomed and returned to their homes"*

*"In the summer of **1704 a large force of French and Indians** under Monsieur Boocore attacked Northampton, but as the place was well fortified, they gave up the contest. A part returned to Canada. **About 400 turned eastward and made an onslaught on Lancaster.** In this attack, which began early in the morning of July 31, the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. Reinforcements having arrived from Marlboro during the day, the town was saved from other loss than the burning of a number of dwellings and the meeting-house. One Lancaster man and three soldiers were killed in the affray. The next visit of the Indians with hostile intent was Oct. 15, 1705, when Thomas Sawyer, Jr., his son Elias and John Bigelow of Marlboro were in Thomas Sawyer, Jr.'s, saw-mill near the Deer's horn and were taken captive and carried away to Canada."*

Houghton 1895

https://archive.org/stream/historyoftownofb00houg/historyoftownofb00houg_djvu.txt

**Would 60 bushels of corn have been stored in Kettle's farm if it had burned?
Lancaster/Marlboro Road -1704 - ran past Spectacle Hill and the Moore Garrison**

After the massacre at Lancaster, carts were sent to bring the survivors and what few poor possessions they had saved to the Bay Towns. Many of them found sanctuary with relatives. They did not forget the wide, fertile intervalles and the verdant hills of Lancaster and in three years they began to return - not to the empty cellar holes of their former homes, but to their second division lands "east of the river" which seemed safer. On Wataquadoc, along the Groton road, on Bare Hill, and in the territory that, thirty-five years later, became Harvard and Bolton houses sprang up. Stalwart John Prescott had rebuilt and was again operating his saw mill, so they had materials to build with. There is no possible way of knowing exactly when any family returned, but we find recorded the birth of Hezekiah, son to Josiah Whitcomb, in 1681, so that makes us sure of that particular family. The Houghtons were soon on the Green, the Moors in the south part of Bolton, and the Sawyers just south of the northern Bay Road (between Emerson School and South Bolton Road). By 1711 about one

Whitcomb 1988 P6

After King Philip's Massacre
Lancaster's Town Center moved
to Five Corners – "east of the river"

Indian Territory

*"The settlers of Marlboro long desired to obtain possession of the Indian territory. They had a feeling of distrust and hostility of the Indians. They were suspected of treachery of active participation in King Philips' war. **The burning of the town (Marlboro) on the 29th of March, 1676, added to the flame of bitterness and hate for the Indians.**"*

*"In May 1677, John Bowker, Josiah Howe, John Witherbee and Samuel Stowe of Marlboro, Thomas Beaman, Josiah Sawyer, Joseph Darby, Thomas Martin, Samuel Winch, John Heynes and Samuel Bush of Lancaster and Stowe, petitioned the general court, that the **Indians of the Plantation Ockoocangansett had been active in their aid and comfort in the war of extermination waged by King Philip**, wherefore they "humbly pray that this Hon Court would be pleased to grant unto these your petitioners the said tract of land, or upon moderate terms, grant the sale of said land unto us, that with the blessing of God upon our labors and your honors good will, we may be in good capacity to provide for ourselves and families, and your humble suppliants shall forever hold themselves obliged, and in duty they ought ever pray, and endeavor the good and welfare of this commonwealth and this Honorable Court."*

*"At a meeting held **Oct. 29, 1686** it was ordered that every proprietor should have laid out to him, in some of the best of the land, lying as conveniently as may be to the town of Marlboro thirty acres for a first division of upland and John Brigham is agreed withal, to lay out the above said lands"*

"Here was ten square miles of land, on part of which, the town of Hudson now stands, that had been traveled only, over Indian paths. In violation of every sentiment of justice to the Indians and respect to law, bounds were to be fixed, and highways laid out."

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf



Marlow 1942

Wayside Inn? This does not jive with the 1794 1803 or 1835 Marlboro Maps

so leisure as to...
once."

The southern Bay Path followed the present Old Bay Road up to the top of Wataquodoc, then down, crossing Wataquodoc Road. The name "Old Bay Road" now ends where it joins Randall Road, but this is incorrect. It should continue to Berlin Road, cross it onto Farm Road to South Bolton Road, then straight ahead up Spectacle Hill Road and down, turning left (East) onto Old Central Street in what is now Hudson. This was all part of Bolton until 1868. Central Street was the seat of the Coolidge families and was called Coolidgeville. This street goes into Wood Square in Hudson where Bolton ended and Marlboro began. Then the Bay Path followed Hudson's Main Street over Gospel Hill to Sudbury and on to the Bay.

The question has been asked why two paths to the Bay? The southern route would bring one to the Sudbury Marshes which, in the spring of the year, were nearly impassible. So it would make sense to take the season into consideration and use the northern route when the other was not practical.

Whitcomb 1988 P37

For uncounted centuries the moccasined feet of the Red Men wore paths through the forests. Two of these paths went through the area which became Lancaster and then Bolton. There was one path to the Bay used by the Nashaway Indians in what is now Lancaster. At the intersection of Wilder, Ballville, and Old Bay Road in Bolton this path separated into two. One veered a bit north and followed Wilder Road to the Great Road (Route 117). This direction, following roughly the present Route 117, and through the area that became Concord, took the Indians to the ocean, where they obtained shell and seafood.

In 1734 the north branch of the Bay Road was repaired and reconstructed. The contract states that this "hiway shall be so feasible as to carry, with 4 oxen, 4 barrels of cider at once."

The Bay Path followed the present Old Bay Road

Whitcomb 1988 P37

The Indians and later the
Great Brook and the swamps surrounding the brook.
In 1724/5 the "committee on Hiwaies" reported to a Town Meeting that they had "marked out a hiway for the convenience of Sam'l Rugg to come to the Contery Road." It

seems that Samuel lived on Long Hill almost exactly one-third of a mile from the spot where Meadow and Long Hill Road come together. Measuring one-third of a mile from that intersection brings one to where Annie Moore Road leaves Long Hill Road, so Samuel's house can be roughly located. This intersection is described as "the edge of the plain, near a little Brook where the Way has been diged. Easterly from the pond brook called West pond brook." This was the beginning of Long Hill Road which was extended a little at a time for the convenience of people who lived on it. In 1790 it had already been designated a "County Road" as shown on the map of 1794.

While Lancaster was still undivided, the sections that became Harvard in 1732, and Bolton in 1738, were growing. From the Still River section of Harvard a path to Boston and the Bay turned off the Groton Road at West Bare Hill Road, passed the Ralph Houghton place (now Sprague's) turned right on Scott Road, which becomes Bare Hill Road in Bolton. When Green Road was reached the traveler turned east and shortly passed the Henry and Joseph Houghton place (Warren Colby, 159 Golden Run Road), then following Golden Run Road to Sugar he passed Josiah Whitcomb's garrison, then David Whitcomb's Inn and a few other houses until the Bay Path or Great Road was reached. This road was laid out by Lancaster in 1721, but doubtless had been a path from the days of the first settlements after the massacre.

Whitcomb 1988 P40

Concord Road

1691 Sugar – Golden Run – Green – Forbushmill – Five Corners

1721 Sugar – Golden Run – Green– West Bare Hill - Still River

New Lancaster Road

The 1688 Town Meeting voted that the Selectmen "appoint convenient ways or cartways unto all first division land and meadow." Seven years later a committee was appointed to go to Concord's next court to see if they could get "a stated county road" through the town and to try to procure an order "for ye building of a substantial cart bridge over ye great river of said Towne which many of ye inhabitants have great necessity of."

Childs 1983 p19

Pompositticut, and two days later the Town voted to build "a good and substantial cart bridge over the Great River where the Highway is staked." Stephen Hall was granted permission to build a dam in the lower end of his meadow provided he build a good cart path over the "damm." Then John "Witherby" was to build a pound of his own design. And so, little by little, the Town provided such necessities.

Childs 1983 p8

statistics are lacking. (See fig. 34)
Relations with the Indians seem to have been not altogether happy, to judge from a 1704 vote to pay for "ye garrison to be erected round our minister's house," and a vote to appoint a committee to "defend our land purchased of Benn Bowhaw lying on ye south side of ye river."

planned, but it awaited a vote of 1706-1707. That first bridge was on the road to Sudbury, over the Assabet River. Today its successor is known as Russell's Bridge on White Pond Road. The road beyond this bridge is now closed because of the Military Reservation. Mrs. Crowell says that the original bridge was called "Dr. Wood's Bridge," and she dates it 1715.

Childs 1983 p23

Defend it from Whom? The Indians or the Marlboro Men?
This land was south of the Assabet but north of Agaganquamasset -ceded 1700

Whitman

ZECHARIAH WHITMAN.

Born 1644, died 1726, aged 82.

REV. ZECHARIAH WHITMAN, B. A., of Hull, Massachusetts, born in 1644, was the youngest son of John Whitman, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and nephew of Zechariah Whitman, of Milford, Connecticut, who, having no children, left to his namesake his estates in Milford, of which he was one of the first settlers.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=bprMETz0pCIC&pg=PA252&lpg=PA252&dq=alcock>

"Zachariah Whitman (son of John Whitman) was born 1644 in Weymouth, MA, and died November 05, 1726. He married Sarah Alcock on October 26, 1670 in Roxbury, MA, daughter of John Alcock and Sarah Palsgrave."

<https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/f/l/e/Sara-Fleming-Manchester/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0450.html>

Zechariah Son of John WHITMAN OF STOW settled on his father's Alcock farm, one of the most beautiful in Massachusetts. The sparkling Assabet River flowed through it and emptied into the Concord River only a few miles from the site of Walden Pond, made infamous a century later by Henry David Thoreau. It was in this natural setting that Zechariah and Elizabeth reared their fifteen children, and all were educated.

<http://brooklyncentre.com/trees/getperson.php?personID=180366&tree=Brainard>

*"At the time the Railroad was to be built in the "Rock-bottom" part of the town, it was necessary to go across the land of Squire Ed. Whitman. Mr. Whitman gave his permission on one condition: that they would put a station there and call the crossing "**Whitman's Crossing**." They agreed and he sold the land. This is still known as "Whitman's Crossing" and Lake Boon flag station."*

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

Martin

I, Thomas W. Ferguson of Stow, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being unmarried, for consideration paid, grant to Clifford A. Martin and Elsie W. Martin, husband and wife, both of Utica in the State of New York, with WARRANTY COVENANTS to hold title as tenants by the entirety, the land situated in the southerly part of said STOW, near Lake Boon Crossing over the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, comprising four tracts, containing in the aggregate eighty acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows:- First Tract:- Beginning at the northeasterly corner of the same at a corner of the Gleasondale and Berlin Roads, and running thence by said Berlin Road westerly three hundred and fifty two feet to land of F.B. Estabrook; thence by said Estabrook land South 18° West 245 feet; thence by said Estabrook land North 75° 56' West 330 feet; thence by land of Martha B. Lambert south 24° 18' West 267 feet to land of Wm. H. Parker; thence by land of said Parker South 67° 13' East 178 feet; South 14° 08' West 45 feet, South 1° 54' West 302 feet, and South 38° 03' East 97 feet	FERGUSON to MARTIN et: ux
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*“Near Lake Boon Crossing.....the northeasterly corner
.....at.....corner of Gleasondale and Berlin Roads”*

Ferguson 1926

[Middlesex South b5000 p301](#)

could be.
From Rock Bottom, Sudbury Road leads to Honey Pot Farm—Clifford Martin's, now owned by his son Richard. When Professor Barton lived there, he took his granddaughter, Eleanor Eastman (Mrs. Ernest Spinney), walking near the river. Her grandfather told her an old road to Sudbury used to lie down the hill near the river, and showed her traces of where it had been. There was also a sawmill in that area on the Sibley farm, across from the Martin's.

“an old road to Sudbury used to lie down the hill near the river”

Childs 1983 p75

*“The "Clifford Martin House" was **built for a hotel**. It had a large barn with spacious open sheds, for housing and accommodating large loaded teams. These sheds were thought to have been facing the north-west. One time there came a very high northwest gale, with such force, it raised the barn from the foundation and carried it across the road.”*

Crowell 1933

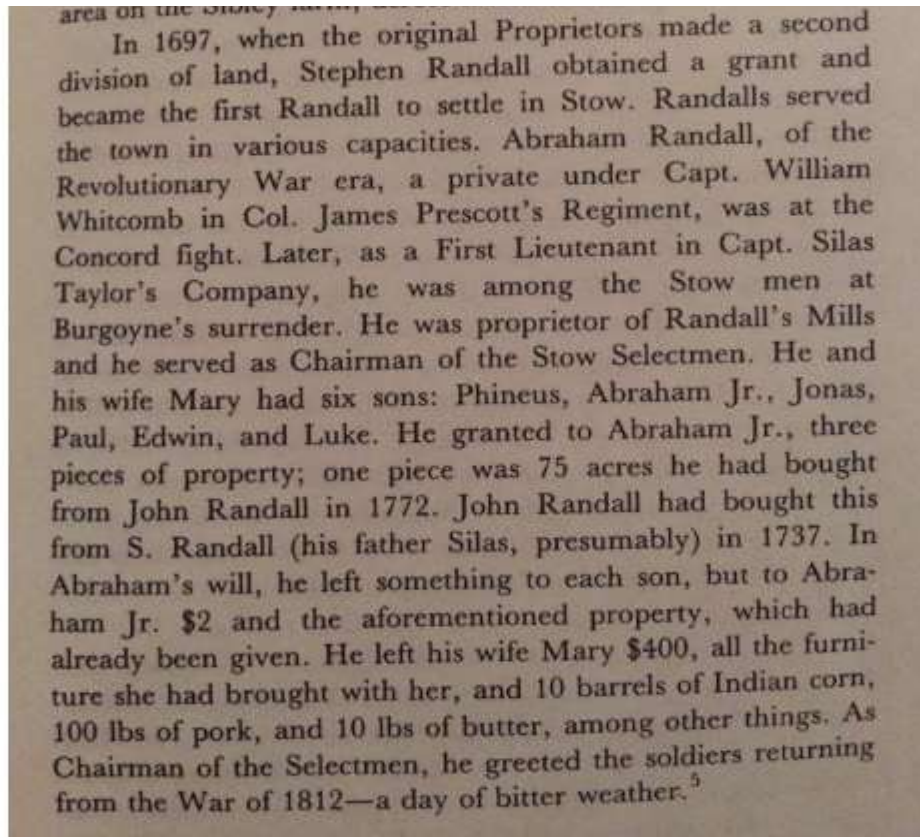
https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

Randall

"On the 10th of March, 1685, Stephen Randall of Watertown applied for a grant in the town of Stow; the place was for many years in possession of his descendants, among whom was the great-great-grandson of Samuel Adams. Since their death the place has been subject to many changes. This well-known place, called the "Dr. Randall Place," with its palatial residence, after being subject to numerous ventures as a pleasure resort, is now known as the "Stow Golf Course"

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf



"Middlesex South Registry of Deeds b73 p442 and b38 p462"

Childs 1983 p75

Bush

“Reynold Bush, baptized 1600 in Fering Parish, Essex Co, England, emigrated about 1640 to Cambridge, MA, d 1686 in Cambridge, MA, m 1625 in Essex Co, England to Elizabeth Clench. Son John Bush, b abt 1626, d 1663 in MA, m abt 1646 Elizabeth, d 1705 in Sudbury, MA. Abiel Bush (son of John and Elizabeth), b 1661 in Cambridge, MA, m 1688 in Marlborough, MA to Grace Barrett, b 1669 in Marlborough, MA, d 1739 in Marlborough, MA.”

<https://www.geni.com/people/Abiel-Bush/6000000010995899421>

*“March 27, 1656 a road was laid out from Lancaster to Sudbury. The old road is about a third of a mile from the present residence of Herbert Stratton. It is known as the **Woolly or Willy road**. On the north side of this road the distance mentioned from Stratton’s house, are the ruins of the home of Abiel Bush, who was living there as early as 1690. The massive stones of the cellar hole are a witness of the thorough workman; the old well now lined with ponderous stones, and the pure water imprisoned there, awaits now, as it awaited the call of the thirsty yeoman two hundred years ago. It will still be the pure sparkling water though centuries more shall pass away. The dead orchard in the rear of the ruin was once laden, with the most delicious fruit of the season.”*

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

Herbert Stratton ® {Daniel,^ Daniel,' Daniel,^ Jonathan,^ Samuel,^ Samuel,^ Samuel,"^ Samuel^} is a farmer on the old Stratton place, near Hudson, where a part of the old red house built by his great-grandfather is still standing, but used only as a store house. In 1884 he married Viola E. Folsom.

Stratton 1918

https://archive.org/stream/bookofstrattonsb02stra/bookofstrattonsb02stra_djvu.txt

*“In 1725, Abiel Bush sold a tract, bound in part “on end of a meadow named hoganum, where my above named son, Jonathan Bush, doth now reside, but I the aforesaid Abiel Bush, doth reserve one acre of meadow, lying below the dam which made across the aforesaid named meadow, near the dwelling house of Jonathan Bush, together with a dwelling house and barn on the same, said land and buildings, being and lying within the said town of Marlboro.” This dam was across the road where the Priest bridge now stands. In this early time it was one stretch of meadow and field from the Barstow house, now Wood’s square, to **Priest’s bridge** there was not even a bridle way through this tract of land until 1769.”*

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

Wilkins

*The road through the land of Edward Wilkins laid out March 4, 1750
The road through Wilkinsville laid out 1770*

John Wilkins married Mary Goodale on 24 Oct 1713 at Salem He came from Danvers in 1740

(He probably knew Jabez Walcott -Danvers was known as Salem Village. [John Goodale was his brother-in-law](#))

Jonas Wilkins, the father of Joel and Edward Wilkins, was born Aug 25, 1755. He died May 13, 1822. He married Comfort Priest, Jan 20, 1785. He married for his second wife Sarah Barnard, Apr 22, 1786. She died Aug 21, 1792, aged 57.

His son Edward married Lydia Smith, Nov 21, 1748. He died Nov 27, 1763. His widow married Abner Cranson, Feb 6, 1765. She died June 14, 1801.

Edward Wilkins, son of the above named Edward Wilkins, was born Nov. 5, 1757. He married Sarah Dunn, Jan 14, 1779. He died May 17, 1837, aged 80 years. His wife died Jan 26, 1829, aged 73.

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

Walcott

*"Jabez Wolcott was born in Salem Village, September 21, 1711. He married Lydia Flint in 1733. In 1735, he moved to Stow, buying a farm **near the Marlboro line**, where the Hallocks now live. He died in Stow, November 27, 1781. She died February 4, 1810. Both are buried at "South Stow Village," (as it was called), now Stow Lower Village. Children, Jessie, Ruth, Frederick, William, Lydia, Susannah."*

*"In 1736, John Wilkins of the town of Marlboro, Mass., to Jabez Wolcott from Salem, **a certain tract of land in that part of Marlboro called the "Indian Land"**, known by the name Agogonquamosot situate on the north side of a brook, known by ye name of Wotars Brook, etc." **This is part of the Hallock farm** and this deed is still in possession of the Hallock family. The original Wolcott house stood in front of the present one. This was a low house with the roof sloping almost to the ground. The present house was built by Jonathan Wolcott in 1840 and is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hallock, grand-daughter of Jonathan Wolcott. The floor to the piazza is one large, flat, slate slab measuring about four feet wide and twelve feet long."*

*"On the Hallock farm, formerly the Wolcott farm, stood a building which was started for **a hotel thinking the main road to Boston was going past the place**. As the road went in another direction, this building was never finished and was later used for a cider-mill. Ox-teams carted cider from this mill to Boston, **over the old road that goes past the Lake Boon monument**. On more than one occasion the oxen were so tired on the return trip, that they were unyoked, so they could climb the hill."*

Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

*"(4) **Jabez Walcott, b. 1711 Salem Village MA, d. 1781 Stow MA**. He was a yeoman, wheelwright; settled at Stow MA 1736, Pvt. in MA militia 1776-7, joined the Continental Army and died in service; m. Lydia Flint 1733 Salem MA.*

*(5) **Jesse Walcott, b. 1734 Salem Village MA, d. 1794 Bolton MA**; served in the Essex Co. militia in 1776 in Capt. Houghton's Co. that was defeated at Kip's Bay, later in Capt. Sawyer's Co. that fought in the campaign to recover Newport RI, was given a land grant in NH for his service in the war; had a farm near the Marlboro Bolton town line; he and his son, Jabez Walcott, signed a church covenant at Bolton in 1783, lived on Annie Moore Rd., Bolton in 1788, and were voters in 1790; m. Rebecca Conant 1755 Stow MA.*

*(6) **Jabez Walcott, b. 1756 Marlboro MA, d. 1825 Livermore ME**; marched to the Lexington alarm in 1775 with Capt. Longley's Co., and was present at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 with Lt. Amos Fairbank's Co.; was given a land grant in NH in 1781 for his service in the war; apparently he left his wife and children, for a guardian was appointed for his wife and children in 1796; in 1808 the city of Bolton paid for the food of Jabez Walcott while he was in jail; m. Mary Baker 1781 Bolton MA."*

<http://www.wolcottfamily.com/salem.html>

Was Walcott Street still in Marlboro in 1756

(Old Lancaster Road)

Or had Jesse moved South when his son Jabez was born

(Marlboro Road)

Either Way he had moved North to Annie Moore Road by 1788

(New Lancaster Road)

So how did Wilkins acquire this property, from Bush or a Marlboro grant?

Burke

"Richard Burke, the immigrant ancestor, is supposed to have been born about 1640, in England, and died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1693-94. October 24, 1670.

*He bought one hundred and thirty acres of land in Sudbury, and **March 1, 1685-86, he was granted by the town of Stow thirty acres upland and swampland for a house lot.** July 26, 1687, he had another small grant of land in Stow.*

He married, in Sudbury, June 24, 1670, Mary Parmenter, born in Sudbury, June 10, 1644, daughter of John and Amy Parmenter, and granddaughter of Deacon John Parmenter, born 1588, who was one of the first settlers of Sudbury, 1639. She survived her husband, and afterwards married Xxx Allen.

On October 24, 1670, witnesses indicate that for a valuable sum or consideration that Henry Loker and his wife Hannah sold to Richard Burke one hundred and thirty acres of land in Pompositticut, and in two miles last granted to the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts. It is believed that this agreement was an indenture to the Lokers.

March 1, 1685 finds Richard Burke in Stow, Massachusetts. There, the town assigned thirty acres of upland and swamp land for a house lot to Richard. It wasn't until June 4, 1708 that his son, Richard Burke sold the land.

Richard was also granted a small tract of land in Stow on July 26, 1687.

Mary Nason was the administrator (executrix) of Richard's estate and later she remarried to a Mr. Allen."

<http://nasonfamilytree.homestead.com/BurkData.html>

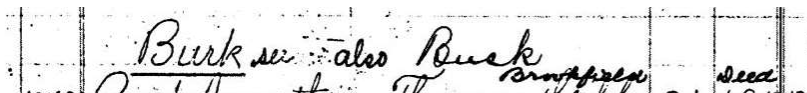
"Mary's husband Richard Burke Sr was born in 1640 in Cambridge, England. His parents were William Burke (1618 – 1657) and Mary [__?__] (1618 – 1669) Richard purchased his land [in Sudbury] from Henry Loker, next to John Parmenter, Mary's father. I suspect the money he used to purchase this land came from John Parmenter when Richard married his daughter, Mary. (Mary had given birth to a baby out of wedlock.) You can see from this map [see website] that Henry Loker and John Parmenter had rather large tracts of land compared to their neighbors farther west on Mill Road. Richard died in 1693 in Sudbury, Middlesex, Mass."

<http://minerdescent.com/2010/08/02/john-parmenter/>
<https://books.google.com/books?id=U54tAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA172&lpg=PA172&dq=richard+burke+sudbury+ma>

"Mary had an illegitimate child name Abial/Abiel, born at Sudbury, on April 24, 1665. The father of the child was Christopher Bannister. Abial is named as the daughter of Mary in the will of her brother Joseph"

"On February 18, 1664, Sergeant Parmenter of Sudbury, sued Christopher Bannister of Marlborough for 'defiling his daughter, and getting her with child'. Mary Parmenter and Christopher Bannister were both charged with fornication to which she confessed."

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Parmenter-135>



<http://masslandrecords.com/worcester/>

Is Bush an bastardized version of Burke?

Hale

"the old Hale homestead, in the west part of Stow, near the Bolton line, where several generations of the Hale family had lived before him; his first paternal ancestor having come into possession of it in 1706."

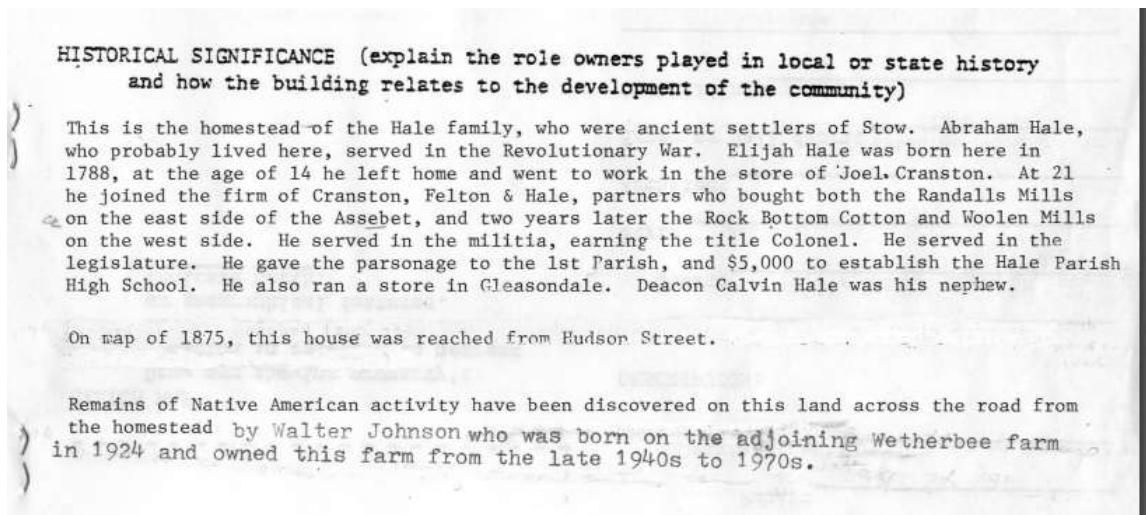
Crowell 1933

https://www.stow-ma.gov/sites/stowma/files/uploads/crowell_history_of_stow.pdf

called after his name. I think I am stating his position correctly. I have seen an old deed, now in the possession of Silas W. Hale, who was born on the farm described in that deed, and is a lineal descendant of the grantee named in the deed, viz. Israel Held sen. (Hale then being spelt Held or Heald). In a letter to me Mr. Hale quotes thus: "In a deed from Richard Burk to Israel Held sen., both of the town of Stow which deed is dated February 8, 1706, and acknowledged Sept. 11, 1706, and recorded at Charlestown Sept. 22, 1708, in the registry of deeds for Middlesex, Lib. 14, page 593-594, I find these words: 'being in this town on both sides of a little brook called Kettell's brook and is bounded at the upper end of said brook by the reputed line of Marlborough on both sides of the brook . . . in Kettell's line . . . also five acres of cedar swamp . . . and is situate near said lot and near or adjoining Kettell's farm in this town, at the eastward end of said farm.'" "Kettell's farm" and "Kettell's brook" and "Kettell's line" are alluded to several times in that deed as will be noticed.

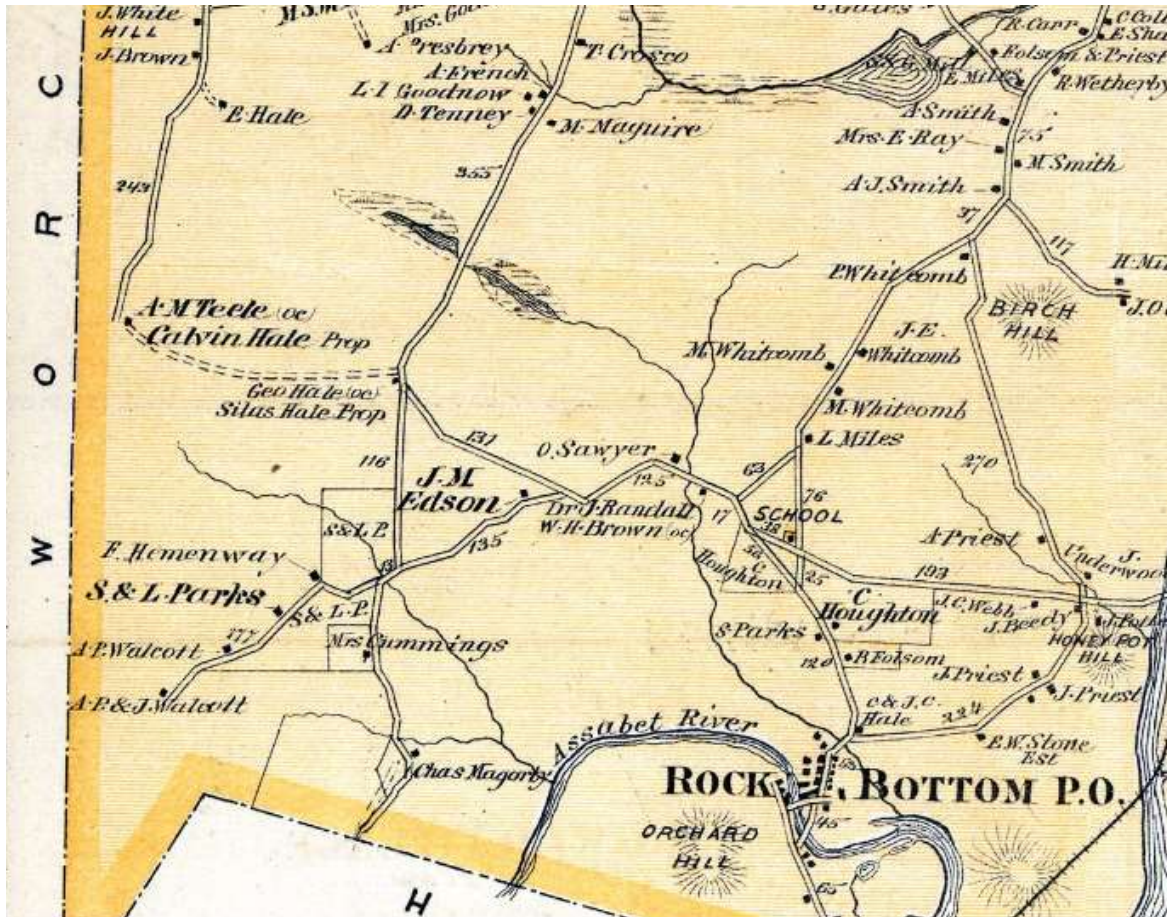
NEHGS 1897

<https://books.google.com/books?id=hcgMAAAAYAAJ>



SHC 1982

<http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhcId=STW.25>



Beers 1875

<http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/15152/Stow/Middlesex+County+1875/Massachusetts/>

Another outstanding citizen of the 19th Century was Col. Elijah Hale. He was born in the Hale homestead on Maple Street, on land settled by his ancestor, Israel Heald, who came in 1706. A public-spirited man, Elijah was successful in business, both in Feltonville and Rock Bottom in the Cranston & Hale Woolen Mill. In 1871 Colonel Hale gave the Town \$5000 to support a high school at the encouragement of his friend, Edwin Whitney. While serving in the State Legislature, he promoted the establishment of an institution for the deaf and dumb. He died in 1879 at the age of 90.

Childs 1983 p90

Rockbottom

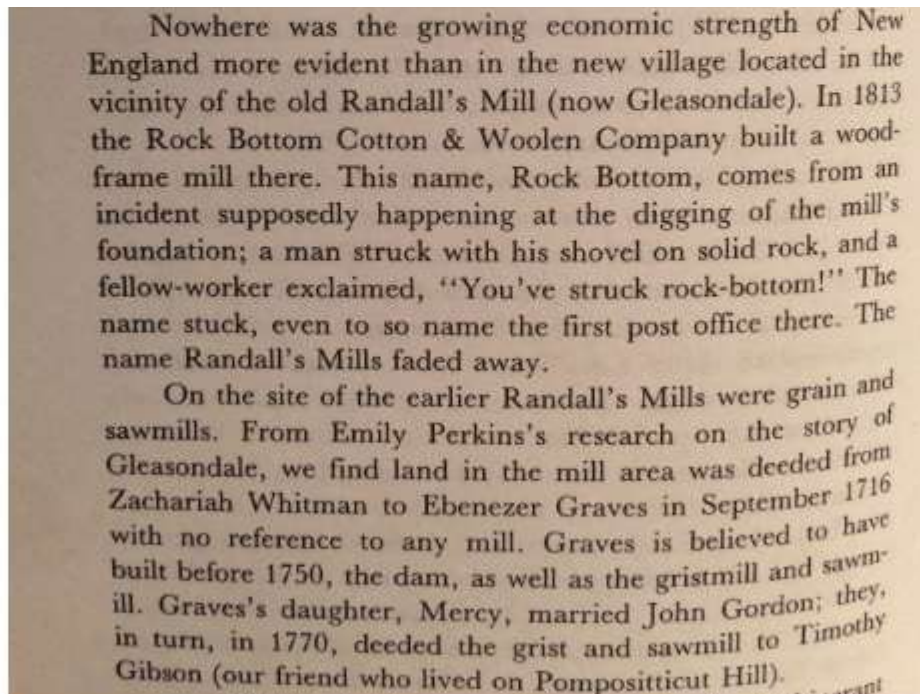
*"early owners of the land surrounding the river were the Whitman family, with a dam and mills built by Ebenezer Graves. Whitmans and Graves are buried in the Stow Lower Village Cemetery. **The river gained a bridge in 1769.** The land and mills were sold to Timothy Gibson in 1770, a few years later sold by him to Abraham Randall. The area was known as Randall Mills from 1776 to 1815. Of note, **these early mills were on the east side of the Assabet River**, and the dam was about 80 feet downstream from the location of the currently existing dam. On Abraham's death the property went to his sons, who in turn sold to Joel Cranston. His business partners included Silas Jewell, Silas Felton and Elijah Hale. The business failed during the Recession of 1829, ownership ending up with a Benjamin Poor, who was responsible for having a new dam and factory building constructed. "*

<http://stow.wickedlocal.com/news/20181018/life-outdoors-gleasondale-formerly-rock-bottom>

*"The first certain record of the establishment of mills of any kind is in the deed of February 19, 1770 by which John Gordon and his wife Mercy conveyed to Timothy Gibson for \$300, **land with a grist and saw mill**, previously the property of their father, Ebenezer Graves--land purchased by him September 17, 1716 from Zachariah Whitman. **The dam and mills were built by Mr. Graves before 1750**"*

*"Timothy Gibson sold this property (sixty acres with corn and saw mill) to Abraham Randall for \$462; from whom it received its name, by which it was known for more than half a century. These mills were located on the east side of the Assabet river; the dam being some five or six rods below the present dam of B. W. Gleason & Sons. On the death of Mr. Randall early in 1815 these mills became the property of his two sons Abram and Paul, who deeded them; one, August 20, 1819 for \$471.50, and the other February 12, 1822 for \$1200 to **Joel Cranston, Silas Felton and Elijah Hale, enterprising merchants of that part of Marlboro, now the town of Hudson.**"*

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/debbeling1/14264595991>



Nowhere was the growing economic strength of New England more evident than in the new village located in the vicinity of the old Randall's Mill (now Gleasondale). In 1813 the Rock Bottom Cotton & Woolen Company built a wood-frame mill there. This name, Rock Bottom, comes from an incident supposedly happening at the digging of the mill's foundation; a man struck with his shovel on solid rock, and a fellow-worker exclaimed, "You've struck rock-bottom!" The name stuck, even to so name the first post office there. The name Randall's Mills faded away.

On the site of the earlier Randall's Mills were grain and sawmills. From Emily Perkins's research on the story of Gleasondale, we find land in the mill area was deeded from Zachariah Whitman to Ebenezer Graves in September 1716 with no reference to any mill. Graves is believed to have built before 1750, the dam, as well as the gristmill and sawmill. Graves's daughter, Mercy, married John Gordon; they, in turn, in 1770, deeded the grist and sawmill to Timothy Gibson (our friend who lived on Pompositticut Hill).

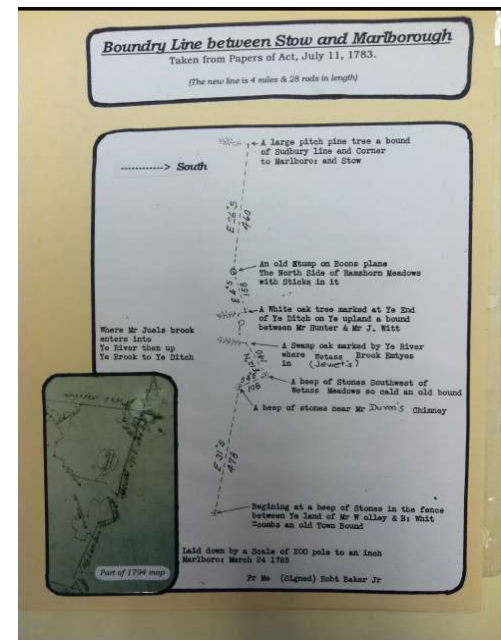
Childs 1983 p58

“Beginning at a heap of stones in the fence between ye land of Mr Wolley and B. Whitcombs an Old Town Bound”

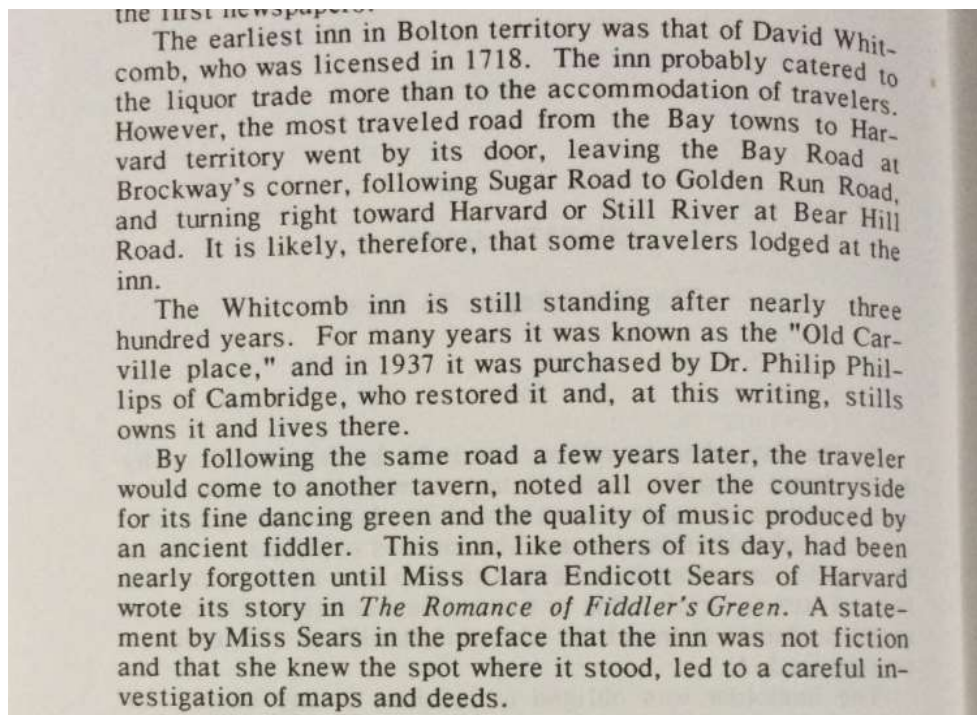
Christopher Woolley (abt. 1625 – 1701) in Concord
- was this ye land

RICHARD GRIFFIN

“Concord, 1635, freeman March 1638”, Concord “rep. 1639 and 1640, was an Elder of the church, married probably as second or third wife on 10 Dec. 1660, widow Mary Harrod, and died 5 April following, aged 70 years. By will, of which he made widow executrix a few days before his death, he gave most of his property to Christopher Woolley.” [Savage II: 314.] No children were mentioned but the gift to the much younger Woolley would suggest some relationship between the two. See his entry in Great Migration, 1634-35 vol. 3.



Whitcomb



Whitcomb 1988 P56

#185 - General John Whitcomb owned hundreds of acres in the north east corner of the Town. This took in the lime quarry, which was probably the reason for the family being in this location in the first place. Not long before General John's death he sold or gave to his oldest son, Jonathan, "the Lime Pasture," specifying that this was only the pasture and nothing below the surface of the ground was included. In 1795 Jonathan sold to Jonas Whitcomb a small piece of land from the Lime Pasture. The description of this land is quite definite as to the location; "starting at a pair of bars, the entrance to the lime kiln," etc. In 1802 Jonas sold a piece of land with the same bounds and description, on which there was by then a house, to Moses Wilder who was a blacksmith. He built a stone blacksmith's shop in which was eventually built a double forge, for himself and his son, Abraham. The Wilders operated this blacksmith shop for many years, but after Moses' death, Abraham moved away. Moses' second son, Isaac Allen Wilder, was not a blacksmith and apparently never operated the shop although he lived in the house the rest of his life.

Whitcomb 1988 P314

More or less on the site of the GenRad factory was an early house owned in the twentieth century by the Gustafson family. A house was first erected on this spot in 1708, by Josiah Whitcomb, Jr. His descendants owned and lived there until after 1900, when the last one, Rebecca Whitcomb, died at the age of 104. The house, razed by GenRad, was not the one built in 1708, although probably a replacement on the same foundation. Its date appeared to have been about 1820, and it may have replaced one that burned, although we have no records to prove it.

Whitcomb 1988 P317

houses had been built, was almost always a rough road. One of the very earliest roads to the Bay came from Still River, over West Bare Hill Road, Scott Road, Bare Hill Road (in Bolton), Green Road, Golden Run Road, Sugar Road to the Great Road and on to the Bay Towns. In a description of a road in 1721 which was before any town had been mentioned. Lancaster, the description fits what has just been mentioned. The Houghton house is noted, then eight-tenths of a mile to Josiah Whitcomb's garrison, which stood on the south corner of Sugar Road facing the intersection of Sugar with Golden

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Whitcomb 1988 P353

**1692 - Josiah Whitcomb and family (N. Bay) were assigned to John Moores Garrison (S. Bay)
There must have been some kind of road between the Bay Paths**

Is this where the Whitcombs were Storing the Dead Bodies?

<http://rockpiles.blogspot.com/2007/02/stone-chambers-of-whitcomb-ave.html>

I don't buy the 1791 date but it looks like it might be a Whitcomb thing. Does it have anything to do with the Lime Quarry?

<https://www.mindat.org/loc-3824.html>

That is some bright white mortar, maybe it came from the Hildreth Quarry

In Stow they tell the story of "Crazy" Ben Whitcomb sleeping in the tomb.

Maybe we need to connect the dots between the Whitcomb Tombs

Is this the Hildreth of the [Hildreth Quarry](#) next to the Whitcomb Quarry

Anna Hildreth (Moore) Birthdate: May 17, 1666 Lancaster

Ephraim Hildreth

BIRTH 1655

Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, USA

DEATH 5 Apr 1731 (aged 75–76)

Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, USA

Ephraim is the son of Richard Hildreth and his second wife, Elizabeth

He married twice:

Dorothy Barnes -6 Feb 1663 Marlboro, marr. 11 Jun 1685, died 17 Jun 1686-Stowe.

Anne Moore-17 Jul 1666-Lancaster, married 8 Oct 1686-Sudbury, died 8 Apr 1760-Chelmsford.

The Mills

“Some seventy years after the landing of the Pilgrims, the first white inhabitant came to reside on territory within the present limits of Hudson. His name was Joseph Howe. He was a son of Abraham Howe who moved from Sudbury to Marlboro in 1657, and is on the record as one of the proprietors in 1660. Joseph Howe had an eye to business. The little stream running through Hudson territory, he thought should begin to pay toll to some one, as it had had its own way from the beginning of time. He built a small gristmill on the spot now occupied by the factories of F. Brigham & Co.”

*“The whole valley of the Assabet river to the Indian line was known as “Cow Commons.” **Settlers did not begin to enter this territory until 1700.** The Indians owned 6000 acres of land between Hudson and Marlboro on the east.”*

*“The citizens of Marlboro in town meeting Oct. 2, **1699, voted to build a bridge over the Assabet River** in the northerly part of town where the Washington Street Bridge now stands. Ebenizer Howe and Joseph Howe were chosen to be foremen to carry on the work of hewing, framing and raising the above said bridge; they shall be allowed two shillings and sixpence per day. The locality was known as Howe’s Mills. The growth of this part of town was checked by the death of Joseph Howe in 1701.”*

*“The farmers wanted something more substantial than a cart path from the centre of the town to the mill. On April 1, 1700, the town accepted **a road laid out from Marlboro by Joseph Howe’s mill to the Lancaster town line.** Committee on the part of Marlboro were John Maynard, Isaac Amsden, John Bowker, John Barnes, E. C. Hawks, selectmen of the town. The committee for the town of Lancaster, were Josiah White and Thomas Sawyer. The road was laid out and accepted four rods wide. The dam was built, also the mill before the road was laid out. The mill stood twenty-five feet from the dam, **the line of road was east of the mill where the shoe factories now stand.** The first dam was built of logs and in sheepshearing time, the logs were pulled away so the farmers could get into the brook with their sheep. Before the bridge was built the roadway was over the brook below the dam. One hundred years ago the Assabet river was full of fish from the sea. The erection of dams deprive us of these welcome visitors”*

“And To Bethiah the third Daughter of the Sd Joseph How the Grist-mill with all the utensils belonging to it Also 120 acres & 40 Rods of Land 53 acres and 40 Rods thereof is Lying in the town of Marlborough 348 acres and 40 Rods is Lying at the Sd mill on Both Sides of Assabeth River 25 acres Thereof being the 25 acres which the heirs of Joseph How purchased of Mr. Saml morril the Sd 38 acres & 40 Rods is Bounded Easterly by Lancaster Road partly & partly by the land of Jeremiah Barstow every other way as it Stands Recorded in Marlborough town Book of Records the Sd Land taking in the Sd mill & the River at the mill And 15 acres thereof is Lying near Hockanum Bounded as it is Recorded in Marlboro town Book of Records And 67 acres of land is Lying in the town of Lancaster 40 acres thereof is Bounded Southerly by the town Line westerly by the Land of J. Banister Every other way by Common Land And 17 acres is Bounded Easterly by the Land of James Keyes every other ways as it Stands Recorded in Lancaster town Book of Records And 10 acres is Lying northerly of Hockanum Bounded Southerly by the town Line Every other way by Common Land. ”

“After Bethiah Howe had received her share in her father’s estate in 1718 for one hundred and twenty pounds, she sold and conveyed it to her brother-in-law Jeremiah Barstow. A description of a part of the property conveyed shows the erection of another grist mill after 1700. “Eleven acres thereof and one quarter and twenty rods thereof is lying near the corn mill, erected for the heirs of Joseph Howe, deceased, bounded northerly by the millpond and Assabeth river and every other way by ye common land.” Jeremiah Barstow married Sarah How in 1711. She was born July 27, 1688. Barstow erected about the time of his marriage, a dwelling house covering the spot where Wood’s store now stands. It was not the first house erected on Hudson territory.”

“And To Jeremiah Barstow Husband to Sarah Eldest daughter to Joseph How 143 acres & 40 Rods of Land Lying in the town of Marlborough on Both Sids of Assabeth River on the East Side of the Road Going to Lancaster Bounded westerly by the Sd Lancaster Road every other way as it is Butted and Bounded in Marlborough town Book of Records.”

“Barstow continued to run the mill until 1723, when he sold out to Robert Barnard.”

“Robert Barnard’s purchase included the mill and 350 acres of land, extending to the Indian line on the east, to the Lancsater line and the Bush place, now Bolton, on the north. It included the dwelling house where the store of Solon Wood now stands, and was the first dwelling house ever erected in Hudson.”

“In the days of Thomas Hapgood, Abiel Bush, Joseph Howe and a few of the first pioneers on Hudson territory, the means of travel were very limited. There was only one road from Marlboro to the Lancaster line, and that line ran to River street.

There were “cart ways” running through the country, and in traveling from this town to Lancaster and other towns in other directions, the traveler was guided by marked trees.”

“The first sawmill is built in 1788 by William Cogswell. Mill sold to Phineas Sawyer. The Marlboro Satinet factory was built with 10 looms. A fulling mill is built using Assabet River water for power and teasels or burrs were grown locally. Weaving was done in homes. This was the best cloth in all the county.”

“The first clothier in the place was Silas Reed. He bought seventy-nine rods of land of the widow Lucy Barnard for forty dollars. The purchase was made Feb’y. 14, 1795, and included all the land on the east side of Washington street near the bridge, now covered in part by the brick shop ruin and Peter’s store. He erected the same year the house attached to the old store, a barn and a clothier shop, where the ruin now stands. The venture appears to have been unsatisfactory to him, for Dec. 5, 1795 he sold out to Jedediah Brigham for \$1367 the house, barn, shop “tools standing on the same and all appurtenances thereto.”

“The fulling mill stood on the road by the bridge, east of the corn mill. For \$400 he had right to draw water from the river on northerly side of river, and to have the fulling mill and the spot of land it stands upon, right to flow river above said dam, as the usual privilege has been in years past, and in case there should be a very dry time, the water very low at said dam, the said Brigham shall not full more than one stock or mill full of cloth in each week during scarcity of water unless it should not injure said corn mill and the privilege thereto. In 1798 Brigham sold the dwelling house and barn to Joel Cranston for \$1000.”

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

Cox & Maple

“A number of years ago (1769) Mr. Feeney selected a spot where there was a depression in the ground as a suitable place for the erection of a house. It was on the east side of the northerly end of Maple street. In digging at this spot a cellar hole was uncovered some 24x18 ft. On this spot, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, stood a house occupied by Samuel Bruce.....The big square red house on Cox street was built by Elisha Cox, 1810. Before Cox built his house he tore down an old house standing on the spot. Samuel Bruce lived here for awhile, having moved from the one he first occupied.....On the bank at the corner of Cox and Maple street, could be seen a cellar hole a few years ago. Jessie Bush, grandson of Abiel Bush, lived here one hundred and twenty-five years ago.....June 22, 1771, Samuel Bruce sold Bush twenty-one acres of land for \$140. “Lying on the southerly side of the road that leads from the said Bruce’s to the said Bush’ near the corner of said Bruce’s orchard.” The very last occupant of the Bush house was “Uncle Billy Smith.”

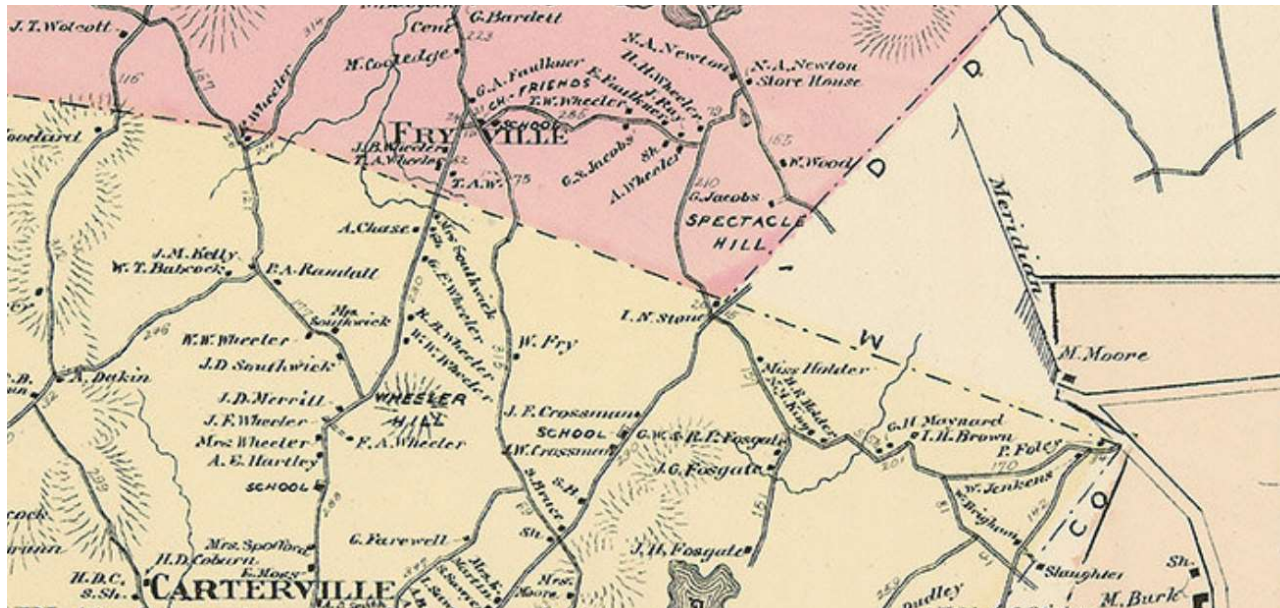
(editor’s notes: Maple Street was renamed Manning Street in 1919. Samuel Bruce occupied a house, 1770, giving the name of Bruce’s Pond.)

“Joel Barnard owned and ran a saw mill. It stood on the tanyard brook near the bridge that leads to Maple street. It was in operation many years before the war of the Revolution.....Aug. 31, 1786 the widow of Joel Barnard sold Daniel Stevens 28 ½ acres of land for 185 pounds. He had “liberty to flow the meadow with said mill pond excepting and reserving free liberty of passing and repassing from the saw mill, agreeable to an obligation given Joseph Lewis by the late Joel Barnard, deceased. Bounded northeasterly by land of Amariah Knights, easterly by the land of Samuel Nourse, southeasterly by land of John Goodenow.....This saw mill could be reached by going over Lincoln and Cox streets, and by cart ways over private land. There were no other roads at the time.”

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

What About Maple Street ???



Berlin & Bolton 1875

<https://www.etsy.com/listing/653540210/towns-of-bolton-and-berlin-massachusetts>

"This valley of the Assabet, presenting as it undoubtedly did an inviting field for the pioneer, was the first taken up. Comparatively few settlements had been made on the Lancaster territory prior to 1738, the time Bolton, including mainly this township (**Berlin**), was disannexed from the old mother town. **We count but two or three places where settlements may have been made previous to 1723**, when Benjamin Bailey, Sr., was tax collector for Lancaster all then living south of the old Bay road through Bolton. Of these we may name in the south part the Ephraim Goddard farm, first settled by **John Houghton**, 3d. He sold to **Benj. Bailey, Sr.**, 1718. On Bailey's tax list appear the names of **Jabez Fairbanks**....and possibly one **John Moore**"

"The second period of the history and development of this territory (**Berlin**) began in 1738 and continued until 1784 during which time we were an integral part of Bolton.....Nearly the first action taken by a town after its settlement and incorporation is the matter **pertaining to roads and schools**, but **these had been attended to in a measure by the mother town** before we had organic life.....We had been set off as the South Parish in 1778, and had a meeting-house before we were invested with town rights."

"The initiatory step which led to the formation of the district of Berlin was the previous set-off and incorporation of the South Parish of Bolton, 1778.....the people of Bolton gracefully yielded to the request of the South Parish for an act of incorporation.....as also was the petition of certain citizens in Marlboro in the Assabet valley to be annexed to the new district.....It will be noted that the only changes in town lines since the act of incorporation were the annexation of the farm of Peter Larkin on the west, in 1790, and a piece of land from Northboro, near Parks' mills, 1806. A copy of the map of the town made by Nathaniel Longley, Esq., and Jonathan Meriam. is herein exhibited."

"**The earliest.....road, from Lancaster, [was] in the northwest part (of Berlin), where some of the Houghtons settled.** Soon after, the road by Richard Wheeler's was laid out, and the road over Wheeler hill, by Isaac Moore's. Again, about the same time, **the Hog swamp road, on to Sawyer hill, but not over it, together with the road into the Holder neighborhood, was built.....None of these, or any others known, were built before about 1720.....**while a part of Bolton, the bulk of our territory was settled and nearly all of the old roads were built during this period, and these were made where people were obliged to travel.....**To meet their milling necessities, they must first have roads to Lancaster and then to Feltonville**, before Goddard's and Pollard's mills were built. The old Boylston road was the way most used to Worcester. **To go to Boston, they connected with the old Bay road through Hog swamp, by Avery Newton's and "Spectacle hill," or else the road by the Holder (neighborhood) and Brigham's bridge to Marlboro (bridge built 1699).**"

Houghton 1895

https://archive.org/stream/historyoftownofb00houg/historyoftownofb00houg_djvu.txt

Bolton Inns

razed to the ground

Retail Liquor or Innholders Licenses

David Whitcomb 1718-1720	Jeremiah Wilson 1778-1779
Thomas Ball 1738-1749	Josiah Moore 1778-1779
Jonathan Houghton 1737-1739	Oliver Whitney 1780
Josiah Richardson 1740	Stephen Bailey 1780-1782
Jabez Beaman 1741-1746	Fortunatus Barnes 1781-1783
Jonathan Robbins 1747-1762	Jonathan Houghton 1781-1783
Daniel Greenleaf 1750-1751	John Temple 1781-1783
Caleb Richardson 1754-1771	Robert Ruggles 1782-1785
Samuel Jones (Berlin) 1756-1783	1795
Joshua Townsend 1756-1760	Thomas Chase 1785
Josh. Townsend, Jr. 1760-1764	John Barnard 1787-1792
Samuel Moore 1765-1768	Elizabeth Atherton 1787-1790
Michael Newhall 1769-1776	Samuel Blood 1788
Abel Moore 1770-1773	Thomas Osborne 1790-1803
Hooker Sawyer 1771	Silas Holman 1791-1805
John Moore, Jr. 1772-1776	Peter Tenney 1792
Eliakim Atherton 1772-1776	John Richardson 1792-1793
1780-1787	S. P. Gardner 1793-1805
Abraham Holman 1776	Joshua Patch 1794
1794-1815	Timothy Jones 1795
Joel Cranston 1797, 1803	John Earl 1816
Silas Reed 1798-1799	Joseph Hildreth 1817-1835
Shubael C. Allen 1800	John Haskell 1817-1818
John Read 1800-1803	Amory Holman 1818-1858
William B. Merriam 1804-1809	J. Sawyer, Jr. 1820-1839
Asa Whitcomb 1804	Alpheus Moore 1827-1834
Jonathan Whitcomb, Jr. 1806	Wm. Woodbury 1827-1835
John Pinks 1806-1808	C. C. Moore 1835-1841
Thaddeus Pollard 1809-1817	Henry Sprague 1836-1841

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Whitcomb 1938 P61

Gates Pond & Fosgate Road

FOSGATE.

The ancestor of the Fosgate family was John Fosgate of Charlestown, b. 1636, m. Elizabeth

Digitized by

TOWN OF BERLIN.

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win in 1700, and he a s., Robert, b. 1704, m. Sarah Howe, who was in Marlboro in 1731; he settled on a place in the east part of Berlin, known as the Gates farm, where his descendants are now living; he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and in the expedition against Crown Point. Robert and Sarah had a large family of children, five sons and eight daughters, namely: Mary; Elizabeth; Ezekiel; Patience; Ketina; Joel, b. 1751; Oliver; Anna; John, m. Abigail Iones of Lunenburg in 1761. res.. West-

Houghton 1895

<https://books.google.com/books?id=XHYUAAAAYAAJ>

LEWIS E. FOSGATE vs. INHABITANTS OF HUDSON.

Worcester. January 9, 1901. — March 2, 1901.

Present: HOLMES, C. J., KNOWLTON, MORTON, BARKER, & LORING, JJ.

In a suit for the assessment of damages for the taking of the petitioner's land and water rights by a town under a statute providing for the enlargement and improvement of its water supply, the petitioner sought to recover for injury to his pasture by the taking of the water of two brooks crossing it used by him for watering his cattle. It appeared that previously a pond adjoining the petitioner's pasture had been taken by the town as a water supply, reserving to the owners of the petitioner's land the right for their cattle to come to the pond to drink "and to otherwise enjoy the use of said pond in so far as the same shall not pollute or contaminate the purity of the water therein or unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment thereof by the town . . . as a reservoir to supply the inhabitants of said town with pure water." It further appeared that, with the waters of the brooks diverted, the pond was the only place at the pasture where the petitioner's cattle could be watered. *Held*, that the petitioner could ask witnesses, qualified as experts, whether in case the petitioner's cows going to the pond to drink should pollute the water and in consequence should be excluded altogether from the pond as a drinking place, the taking of the waters of the brooks would not be a serious injury to his pasture.

Massachusetts SJC 1901

<https://books.google.com/books?id=eScQAAAAAYAAJ>

Hudson

*"The committee of nine, chosen at the legal meeting of the citizens of **Feltonville May 23, 1865**, went immediately to work to draw boundary lines that should enclose territory ample for a well-proportioned town and extensive enough for future unlimited development. If at first it was thought the committee overreached in their ambitious desires and stretch of geographical lines, in the end their persistency and wise energetic action was successful in gaining nearly all they started in to win. After carefully perambulating the territory the committee decided to establish and report the following boundary lines: Commencing at a point above **the house of Daniel Stratton in Bolton** and striking across to a point near **the house of Octa. Danforth**, thence to a point near **the house of Rufus Coolidge**, thence across Berlin to the Marlboro line near **the house of Stephen Fay**, thence following the line to the bound on **the Northboro road**, thence to a point about 60 rods south of **Simeon Cunningham's house**, hence to a point between **the houses of Lewis Hapgood's and Aaron Maynard's**, hence to **Stow line near what is called "Mosquito hole,"** thence by the town line to the point first mentioned. This line was modified to enclose the homes of Hapgood and Maynard. The committee counseled by Tappan Wentworth of Lowell and Hon. Charles Hudson of Lexington recommended that three petitions be drawn up and presented to the next legislature; one from the citizens of Marlboro, with those of Berlin and Bolton favorable to the new town. At a meeting of committee held June 2, they agreed on the name of Hudson, as the most suitable name to recommend for the new town. The next legal meeting was held in Union hall on the eve of June 13, 1865. The committee of nine reported. **The only change in their report was to lap over and include a small piece of Stow property near the residence of Daniel Stratton.** They voted to choose a committee of five to carry forward to a finish all the plans and details in process, for the incorporation of the new town. "*

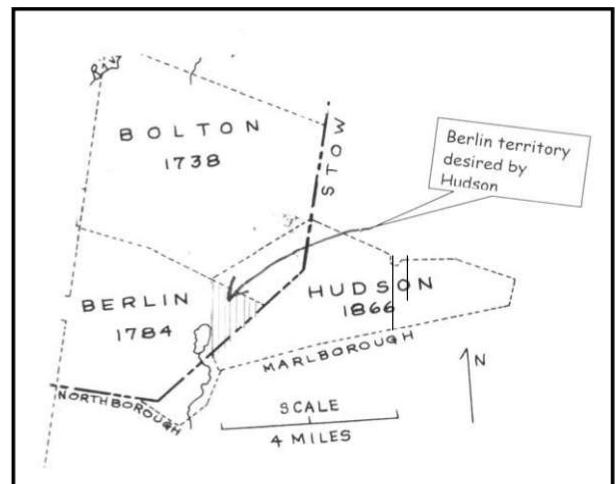
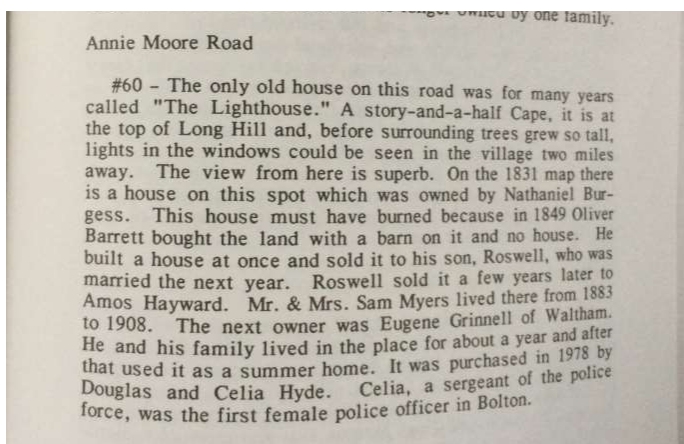
"There was a change in the county line in 1849 when a part of Marlboro was annexed to Bolton, had suffered much from poor schoolhouses which went unrepaired long after they needed it. "

"The next witness called on the stand to oppose the annexation of Bolton territory to Hudson was Roswell Barrett. Had lived in Bolton from birth, formerly a surveyor and school teacher, knew about the laying out of Maple street, it was done by private individuals in Feltonville for the purpose of making building lots, and after being legalized by the selectmen of Marlboro, another road was laid out in Bolton to meet it, this part of the town had received a fair proportion of favors."

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

BARRETT, ROSWELL, son of Oliver and Lucy (Fairbanks) Barrett, was born in Bolton, Worcester county, December 16, 1819



Whitcomb 1988 P333

Bolton Garrisons

CHAPTER TWO

Garrisons

When the settlers returned following the massacre in King Philip's war and began to erect houses to replace those that had been burned, some may have fortified some of these new houses. In 1704 the town of Lancaster was divided into sections and all the inhabitants assigned to garrisons. There was a total of eleven garrisons, three being in what is now Bolton.

Two of these have been located, but the third is a puzzle. In this third garrison were six men, presumably heads of families. They were Gamaliel and John Beaman, Jr.; James Snow, Sr.; James Snow, Jr.; Jeremiah Willson and James Butler; no commander is mentioned.

Wilson and Butler lived in the Bolton Station area. Their lands abutted Beaman's and Snow's. Henry S. Nourse (Early Records of Lancaster) says they lived on the east side of Wataquadoc.

We know where the Moor garrison stood. It faced south and was on the corner of what is now called Berlin Road and Randall Road. Probably much changed and enlarged, it survived until torn down around 1925-1930. The house at 183 Berlin Road was built on the cellar hole of the Moore garrison. Assigned to it were John Moore, commander and his brother Jonathan who lived there; William and Joseph Sawyer, who lived south of Emerson School not on a road; Josiah Wheeler, whose house was on the corner of the present Wheeler Road and South Bolton Road and numbered 2 Wheeler Road; John Hinds, unknown to the writer; and James Keyes, who, at least a few years later, lived at what is now the Bonazzoli farm house, #258 Hudson Road. Probably in 1704 he lived nearer the others assigned to the same garrison.

The other Bolton garrison stood in the right angle formed by Sugar Road where Golden Run comes into it. The foundation can be seen in fall and spring when the grass is short. The house, a salt box, was built by Josiah Whitcomb on the family's return to Lancaster after the massacre. They were

Whitcomb 1988 P9

Seven years later, in 1711, more houses were designated as garrisons this time twenty-seven in all. It is very difficult to be sure of the owners in this list of garrisons as, in the list, most of them are called simply "Mr." no first name. But we find that many who had been assigned to a neighbor's garrison in 1704 now had their own. In fact it appears that there were now twelve garrisons or fortified houses in Bolton territory. The list gives the number of "souls" in each garrison. This probably meant everyone, men, women and children and totals 146, nearly one-third of the total of 458 for the whole of Lancaster.

Whitcomb 1988 P10

There was possibly a Garrison House 1692 in Bolton but it was not in the center of town as it now exists. It was on the East Side on Wattaquadoc Hill

GARRISONS OF LANCASTER IN 1692
(7) Ensign John More Nathaniel Wilson Richard West Josiah Whitcomb and their familys.
No. 7 was in what is now Bolton, on the east slope of Wataquadock, but its exact location is not known.

*The above list is from a manuscript found by John Farmer, Esq.
It was printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1889.*

GARRISONS OF LANCASTER IN 1704	<i>On ye east side of ye River</i>
John Moore & Jonathan Moore Allowed a Garrison:	John Whetcomb Sen. Allowed a Garrison:
John Moore Comander Jonathan Moore Will'm Sawyer Joseph Sawyer Josiah Wheeler John Hinds James Keyes	John Whetcomb Comander Josiah Whetcomb Jun'r David Whetcomb Hezekiah Whetcomb Jacob Houghton Henry Houghton John Wilder Jun'r
Those in John Moore's garrison lived on the Marlborough road in the southeast part of Bolton, near the district now called Fryville. The graves of the brothers John and Jonathan Moore are in the burial ground on the old road to Hudson	
Those composing the <u>Whitcomb Garrison</u> lived also in Bolton, toward the northeast corner. Families descended from them resided there until recently. This is believed to be the intersection of Sugar Road and Golden Run Road.	

The Early Records of Lancaster, Massachusetts 1643 - 1725 Edited by Henry S. Nourse, A.M. Lancaster, 1884
http://www.ma-roots.org/military/misc/garrison_lanc.html

Was there a garrison house in Bolton in 1675/6?

We assume the two John Moore Garrisons 1692 and 1704 are at the same location - Old Bay Road, Randall Road, Farm Road and Berlin Road – per Whitcomb 1988

“The six men whose names are headed by that of Gamaliell Beman, had homes upon the east slope of Wataquadock Hill. In the description of their lands frequent mention is made of “the cold spring” and “the hill where Simon Pipo had a planting field.”

http://www.ma-roots.org/military/misc/garrison_lanc.html

What about the Keyes House?

**Why would Keyes live on a road that did not exist in 1728
Especially if Century Mill Road was not even there until 1739**

Although the people of Lancaster and other frontier towns appealed to the Governor and his Council for help, the lethargic government made no move to aid them. In February, 1676, a Christian Indian brought information of an intended attack on Lancaster, and the following day the homes in the Nashua Valley sank, one by one, into heaps of ashes. An attack was also made on the garrison house of Richard Wheeler on Wataquadock, now included in Bolton. The main attack was centered on the fortified house of the Reverend Mr. Rowlandson. A score were killed or wounded and then the savages, after several attempts, set

"February 1676....An attack was also made on the garrison house of Richard Wheeler on Wataquadock....the savages after several attempts set the garrison on fire"

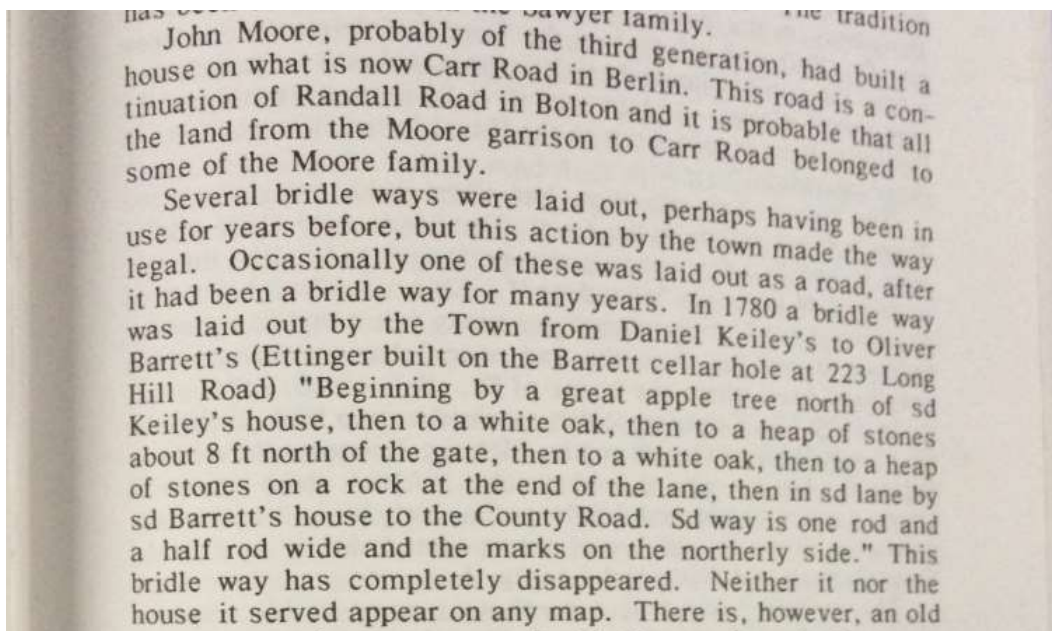
Whitcomb 1938 P7

Moore

*"The families of this name who settled in the north part of this town (Berlin) were a branch of a numerous family which settled on **the eastern slope of the Wataquodock range**. The ancestral head appears to have been John Moore, b. in England about 1600, and was land proprietor in Lancaster in 1652. His s., John, b. in Sudbury, where his father had settled, was also a land proprietor of Lancaster ; his home at first was on the Nashua, but **in 1665 he built a new house southeast of Wataquodock, and no record indicates that it was destroyed in the destruction of the town in 1676**; he d. 1702. This John, Jr., had a s., John, b. 1662, and a s.. Jonathan, b. 1669, both of whom were at various times representatives to the General Court. Jonathan is supposed to have lived on the Thomas Fry farm, which was sold by his s., Jonathan, to John Fry in 1767."*

Houghton 1895

https://archive.org/stream/historyoftownofb00houg/historyoftownofb00houg_djvu.txt



Whitcomb 1988 P41

The Return of one of said Hiwaies Lancaster June ye first 1722

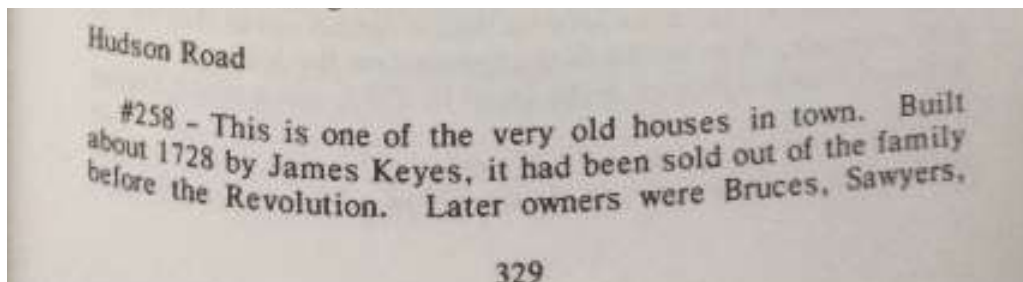
*"Where as we the subscribers namely John Wilder Josiah White and Ephriam Wilder are a Committy to vew and **Lay out a hiway from Jonath Moors to Hogswamp medowes** we haue bin upon the spot the dayes aboue dated and proseeded as followeth we began at said hogswamp meadow and marked trees on the west side of said way to sd moorses; we Ran through the Land of Josiah Wheelor fourty Rods through the Land of Jonathan Moors three hundred and fourty Rods and through the Land of Jabaz fairbanks one hundred Rods and in the Land of John moors two Rods the other part of said Hiway Lyeth in Common Land the Committy JOHNWILDER JOSIAH WHITE EPHRIAM WILDER said ways was Exsept to be three Rods wide Exsept where it Cross **ye medow of Jabez fairbank** and there to be one Rod and half"*

"Those in John Moore's garrison lived on the Marlborough road in the southeast part of Bolton, near the district now called Fryville. The graves of the brothers John and Jonathan Moore are in the burial ground on the old road to Hudson"

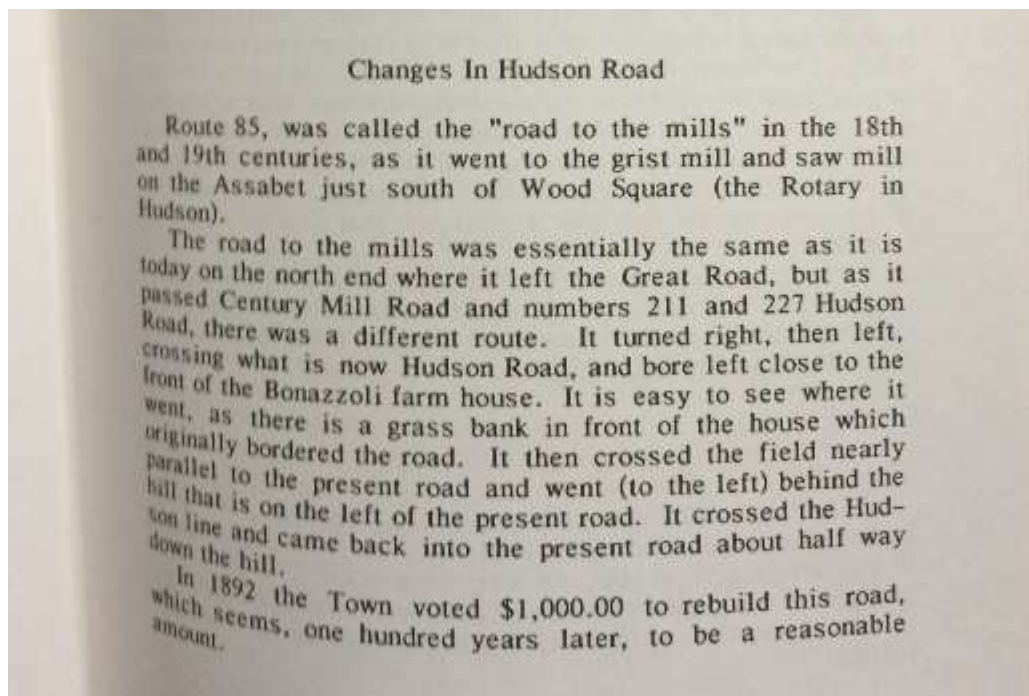
Nourse 1884

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuc.2527953_001

Keyes



Whitcomb 1988 P329



Whitcomb 1988 P49

JAMES³ KEYES (ELIAS², ROBERT¹), the son of ELIAS KEYES and SARAH BLANFORD, was born September 13, 1670 in Sudbury County, Massachusetts, and died September 25, 1736 in Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He married HANNAH DIVOLL Aft. 1696 in Marlboro, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, daughter of JOHN DIVOLL and HANNAH WHITE. She was born June 12, 1667 in Lancaster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and died March 19, 1741/42 in Lancaster, Worcester County, Massachusetts.

JAMES KEYES was the grandson of the English Immigrate, ROBERT KEYES of Watertown, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, who died on July 16, 1647, in Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.

James KEYES

Sex: M

Birth: 13 SEP 1670 in Sudbury, MA

Death: 25 SEP 1736 in Bolton, Worcester, MA

Hannah DIVOLL

Sex: F

Birth: 12 JUN 1667 in Lancaster, Worcester, MA

Death: 19 MAR 1741/42 in Lancaster, MA

*Hannah Divoll was taken captive by the Indians with her mother and brother in 1696.
At the same time the sister of her mother, Mrs. Rowlandson, was captured.*

Will of James Keyes: Worcester County, Massachusetts. Probate records, v 2, p. 519. FHL Film #856273.

[Case No. 34,915; James Keyes of Bolton made his will on 15 Aug 1756, and it was allowed 4 Nov 1756. It was signed with very shaky hand. The will left to his three daughters, Elizabeth Keyes, Hannah Marble and Patience Keyes, "now living with me," the improvements of all of home place and east end of the house during their single state or life of each, 1 cow, oxen and mare between them. To grandson Joseph Marble and my niece [illegible] all the movables, except the surveying tools, all divided among 3 daus. But if any of them shall marry or die, their share to go to grandson Joseph Marble.

To son William he left all the surveying instruments and the power to sell a piece of land near Spectacle Meadows containing 110 acres and to distribute the money equally among all the heirs, viz: Elias Keyes, James Keyes, Matthias Keyes, William Keyes, Elizabeth Keyes, Hannah Marble, Sarah Brookins, and the children of Prudence Wilder and Patience Keyes.

To grandson Joseph Marble, he left a piece of land on Quattock Hill of 12 acres and all his husbandry tools, and after the death of Elizabeth, Hannah and Patience, all the home place, housing, lands and meadows.

Son William Keyes was to be the sole executor.

John (mark) Whitney, Jonathan Rob[b]ins and Dan Greenleaf witnessed the will and Greenleaf and Robbins acknowledged their signatures at Worcester on 27 Oct 1746 [2:519-20].

The inventory, taken by Jabez Beaman, David Whetcom and Caleb Richardson on 29 Oct 1746 and allowed 29 Oct 1746 totaled 173:9:3, including housing and land at 90;110 acres in Bolton at 34:7:6; 12 acres at 3; the usual household and husbandry items, and a note due from David Smith of 1:5 [2:408-09].

*Pg154 Volume 50, No 2
Worcester County, Massachusetts, Probate Abstracts
(continued from volume 49, page 76)*

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Keyes-109>

Century Mill

Century Mills
#197 - The mills that were on this pond were probably the first in Bolton and were built by Thomas Sawyer. Early deeds mention a saw mill and a corn mill. The present house is not the original one. There was evidence of a foundation in the back yard. The date "1811" is painted on the back of the house and the style of the house is right for the date. It is said that Thomas Sawyer employed Amory Pollard and that he willed the mills to Amory for his faithfulness. They were owned by some Pollard for several generations. Freeman Walcott was next to own the property. He bought it in 1865 and with his son, Clifford, owned it and ran the mills for twenty-four years. Many of the houses in Hudson were built of lumber from the sawmill. Dr. George Bacon bought this property in 1916 from Charles Giddings. Later Mr. Bacon's daughter, Annie, lived in the house and ran the farm, although the mills were discontinued. Her brothers, Charles and Paul, used the place as a summer home after Annie's death, but in 1943 they sold it to Harold Potter. He lived there until 1955 when he sold it. A. Ledyard Smith, Jr. is the present owner since 1963. Mr. Smith and his wife, Jacqueline, have held many Town offices and been on many Town committees.

#165 - Clifford Walcott was not married when his father bought Century Mills, but he married in 1870 and in 1872 built a small house for his family. About 1880 Clifford Walcott and family moved back into the big house where they resided until they moved to Hudson, and the small house was used for people employed on the farm or in the mills.

Dr. Bacon's sons gave this house to Mrs. George Zink whose husband had worked for the Bacon family for years. It is now the property of Mr. & Mrs. Albert McCracken, who have made a number of additions such as porches, bay windows and some interior changes.

Whitcomb 1988 P329

hope that no more
Century Mills, Walcott's Mills, Pollard's Mills or Sawyer's Mills -- all names for the same mills, were probably the earliest mills in Bolton Territory, and were always very busy. They had enough water to operate most of the year. In the second half of the 19th century, the Walcott family owned these mills. By this time the Town of Hudson was a thriving place and the Walcotts wanted an easy way to get to it. Freeman Walcott asked the Town to build a road from his mills to the Hudson Road (Route 85). The Selectmen, eyeing the extensive swamp between the two points, refused. An article in the warrant received mostly "nay" votes, but Mr. Walcott was quite a politician and asked the County Commissioners to look the situation over. They came, and looked, and dined sumptuously at the Walcott home. Then they returned to Worcester and sent an order to the town to build the road. It was finished in 1872.

Whitcomb 1988 P49

Names

Roads had no names in the earliest days. They were referred to as "the Road to Groton", "the Old Marlboro Road", or the "road between Jonathan Houghton's and John Wilson's". Some roads acquired names over the years, such as Ballville, or Sugar, or "the road to the Mills". In the very earliest times what is now Route 117 was called the Bay Path and what we now call Old Bay Road was also called the Bay Path. We found an early deed to a piece of land "between the two Bay Paths." This was a triangular piece of land bounded on one side by our present Wilder Road and on another by Old Bay Road. Soon the northern path to the bay began to be called the "Great Road". That name clung to it and a thorough search of records concerning roads has failed to unearth any vote to change it. To the best of our knowledge there is no Main Street in Bolton.

Many people use the name "Great Road" as their parents and grand-parents used it in the past. Some others, new-

Whitcomb 1988 P51

The description of the homestead is interesting. It mentions the Old Bay Road, by that time starting to be called Old Marlboro Road, also mentioning some of the owners of homes on that road. And there is also mention of the road "by the dwelling house, to Bolton Meetinghouse." Each time the road is mentioned the description states that the road goes through the property. This fits the Townshend-Morgan Farm, which has been the property of Roger and Anna Ela for about thirty years.

When Dinah Stearns died in 1771 her will states that all the property is to be sold and the money divided among her

Whitcomb 1988 P335

story became known as the Sugar Road.

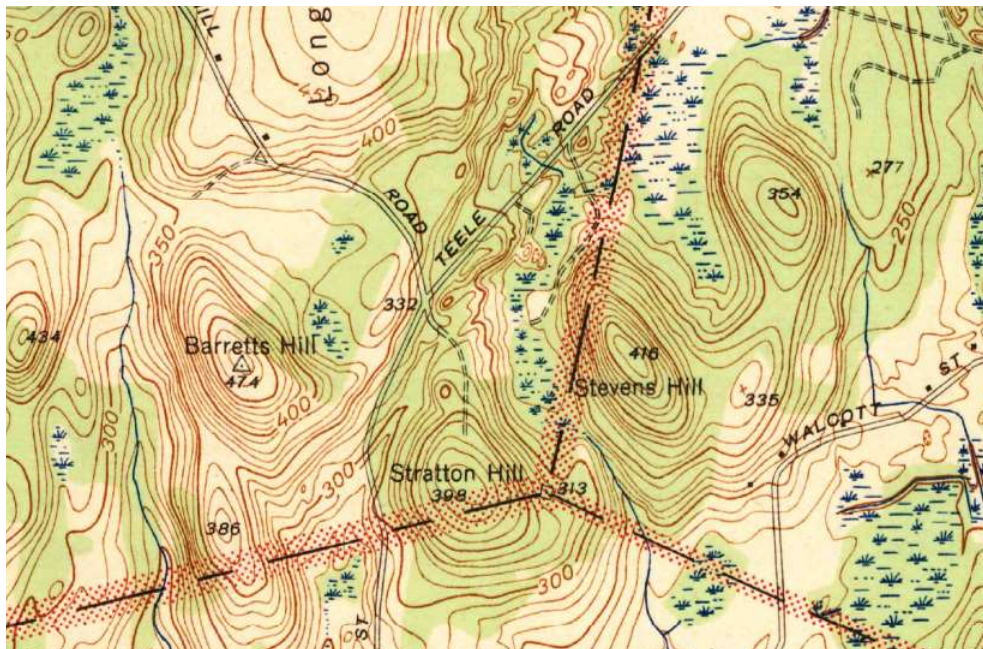
The name Wataquadoc is derived from an Indian word meaning "the place of many springs." Both Bay Paths went over Wataquadoc Hill, which was the region of the earliest settlement in Bolton. Many springs and brooks were to be found there, and also many open clearings which were eagerly taken up by the settlers for cultivation. Some of the finest orchards in this region are now situated on Wataquadoc Hill. Other current agricultural uses of the hill include the raising of horses, cattle and sheep, vegetables and hay, maple sugaring, and the establishment of a winery.

Whitcomb 1988 P14

Lancaster) was to have 177-660/850 days; Still River and Bare Hill 82-745/850 days; and Stephen's Hill 104-295/850 days. We were amazed to find, on adding these figures, that they total 365 days; they really hired the school master for the year!

Henry Stedman Nourse, foremost historian of the Lancasterian towns, states that Stephen's Hill was in what is now Bolton and we have seldom found him wrong. A few years later the school money was apportioned thus:

Whitcomb 1988 P156



Not quite in Bolton but things were a little fuzzier in 1725
Was Stevens Hill subdivided to become Stratton Hill?

“The farm now owned and occupied by Walter H. Goodrich is one of the oldest farms in town. It is on the west side of the road from Marlboro to Berlin. The electric car stopping place is on this farm. The house standing of this farm was built by John Kendall, who has been dead nearly fifty years. The original house was erected in the early days of colonial life. It was constructed with port holes to more easily watch, and for greater protection in firing on hostile Indians. The long stretch of hill in front of the house is known as Prospect hill. It has been known by that name since 1688. The writer of this history has in his possession a plan of sixteen acres of land near “Prospect hill” surveyed by John Brigham for Thomas Barrett in 1707. Barrett received the land from the Marlboro proprietors. There was a road through the land four rods wide. Mr. Barrett’s daughter Lydia married Gershom Rice, the greatgrandfather of the late John F. Rice. The Rice farm had its origin in this marriage. The Barnes family, John, Moses and Lowewell in line of descent, owned the Goodrich farm for more than a century”

Brigham ca1890

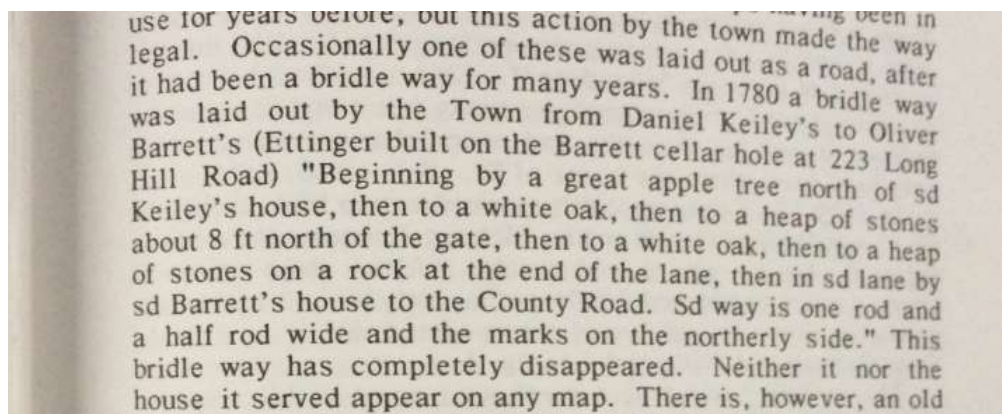
http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

*“January ye 18th 1724/5 Marked out a hiway for the Convenience of Samuell Rugg to Com to the **Contery Road** and it began at a white oak about ten Rods from the norwest angle of his Land which was Laid out for his Father on the northerly side and Runs northerly a Cross the Land of Jonathan Moors Seventy one Rods then it Run a Cross sum of the Land of John Moor twenty six Rods and Corns in to the bay Road at the edge of the plain neer a little Brook where the way has bin diged **Easterly from the pond brook Called westpond brook** JAMES KEYES JOSEPH SAWYER Committy this hiway was ConfermecJ by a vote, and then the meeting was ajorned to the first Monday in March next”*

Nourse 1884

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuc.2527953_001

Barrett



Whitcomb 1988 P41

https://books.google.com/books?id=s1RNAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA223&lpg=PA223&dq=oliver+barrett+bolton+ma&source=bl&ots=thfKUQJ55Y&sig=ACU3U1qHF1f6dM91N-WycU5DV7NJApt3Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwictqG_v77gAhUQT98KHQwxCjIQ6AEwEHoECAEQAAQ#v=onepage&q=oliver%20barrett%20bolton%20ma&f=false

* HUMPHREY BARRETT¹ of Concord in 1639 and 1640, came from England. He m. MARY POTTER, who was his widow and made her will in 1663. He made his will in 1662, and d. same year. Some of his descendants have lived in Concord down to the present times—thrifty men of good abilities. His sons were Thomas², John², Humphrey² and James².

HUMPHREY BARRETT² (Dea.), resided in Concord. He was one of the tythingmen of the church there in 1679. He m. ———. Feb. 5, 1663, Robert Howes wrote his will and mentions his son-in-law, Humphrey Barrett, whom he makes executor of it. Jan. 18, 1660, Humphrey Barrett deposed regarding the will. He had children. One son was

JOSEPH BARRETT³ (Capt), b. Jan. 31, 1678; d. April 4, 1736; a farmer in Concord; m. Dec. 27, 1701, REBECCA MINOT, b. 1685; d. 1738; dau. of Dr. James Minot and wf., Rebecca Wheeler. Their children were: Mary⁴, 1706; Joseph⁴, 1708; Rebecca⁴, 1710; Oliver⁴, Jan. 12, 1712; Humphrey⁴, 1715; Elizabeth⁴, 1717; John⁴, 1720; Samuel⁴, 1725.

LIEUT. OLIVER BARRETT⁴, b. Jan. 12, 1712; lived in Bolton, where he d. Apr. 4, 1788, aged 76; m. Dec. 8, 1738, HANNAH HUNT of Concord, who d. in Bolton, April 7, 1774, aged 58, where her four youngest children were born. The first two were born in Concord, I suppose: Rebecca⁵, 1739; Hannah⁵, 1742; Bathsheba⁵, 1744; Oliver⁵, 1746; Ruth⁵, 1749; Abigail⁵, 1752.

OLIVER BARRETT⁵, JR., b. July 22, 1746, settled on his father's farm in Bolton; d. there May 11, 1817; m. there March 6, 1775, SARAH WHITCOMB, b. Feb. 1, 1754; d. his wid., Feb. 5, 1734, aged 80, dau. of John and Beckee (——) Whitcomb of Bolton. They had five children, b. in Bolton: Hannah⁶, Dec. 1775; John⁶, 1777; Oliver⁶, 1780; Beckee⁶, 1783; Asa⁶, 1787.

OLIVER BARRETT⁶, "Ja.," b. Nov. 27, 1780; lived in Bolton, where he had ten children at seven births. He m. (int. Dec. 14, 1805) LUCY FAIRBANKS of Harvard. Children were: Sarah⁷, 1806; Humphrey⁷ and Rebecca⁷ (twins), b. March 26, 1810; Lucy⁷ and Oliver⁷ (twins), b. Feb. 24, 1813; John⁷ and Jacob⁷ (twins), Nov. 23, 1816; Roswell⁷, 1819; Asa⁷, 1722; Achsah⁷, 1827.

Deed of gift, Samuel Stow (of Marlborough) to Thomas Barrett, James Barrett, Timothy Barrett, Stephen Barrett, Samuel Farrar and Lydia [Barrett] his wife, Rebecca Barrett, "singlewoman," and the heirs of Benja Barrett, "Children and Grandchildren of my wife Lydia Stow lately Decd," 1743 March 3.

https://concordlibrary.org/special-collections/fin_aids/Barrett_fam_prop

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Barrett-300>

Wheeler

Josiah Wheeler, son of Obadiah and Elizabeth (White) Wheeler. Born at Concord, Massachusetts Oct 22, 1675; died at Lancaster Massachusetts, Dec 8 1738. Married Martha Prescott, dau of John Prescott. She died May 21 1748 in her 69th year. After Josiah's death she married Capt Peter Joslyn.^[1]

THE LANDS OF JOSIAH WHEELER

*"The Lands of Josiah Wheeler Granted him by the town being his 30 acre Lott and other deuision : there is Laid out to the sd Josiah Wheeler twenty three acres of his first Lott **Lying where he first built not far from the hogswamp** his house Standing near the middle of sd Land . . . and **but on Marlborough path** the east Line part of it Runs ouer a Rockey hill and takes in a Long pine Swamp at that side and a little aboue the house the Line turns with a short Crook and so Runs up to Marlborough path this peice 23 acres more he hath seuen acres Laid out upon **the brook that Runs from hogSwamp meadows to Spectacle meadow** near whare sd Brook Corns out of the Hog Swamp meadows and Lyeth mostly on the north side of the Brook . . . both pieces is Laid out for his first thirty acres Granted him by the Town Read the 5th : of february 1699/10 in order to be Recorded"*

Nourse 1884

https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuc.2527953_001

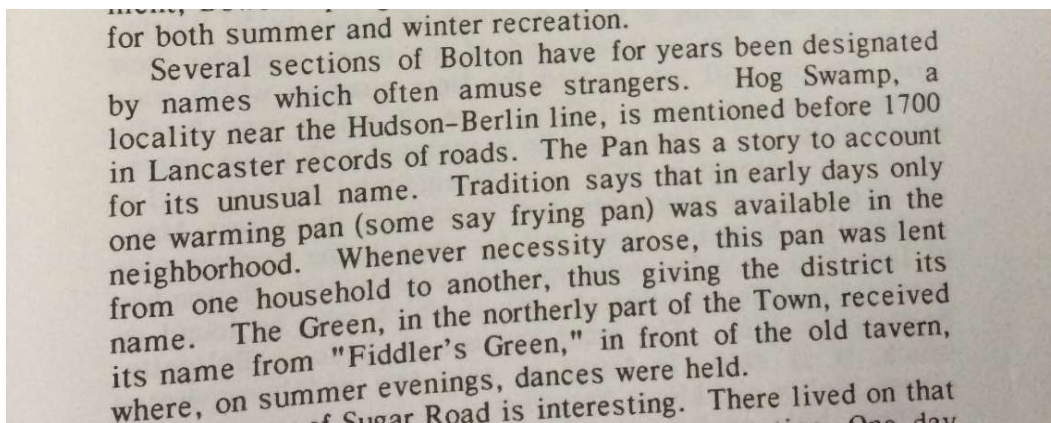
*"Abraham Wheeler, a brother of Asa, Sr., who was son of Obadiah of Bolton, was a blacksmith and had a trip-hammer shop and made scythes, just below Stone's corner on the Hudson road (**Berlin**). He built the house where Truman Walcott lived, now burned. He removed to Stratton. Vt., where he died. Had son, David, who m. Anna Baker; dan. of Jonathan ; he lived in Bolton and many other places; they had Joel W., b. 1815, m. Mary Jane Faulkner; David B., b. June II, 1823 ."*

Houghton 1895

https://archive.org/stream/historyoftownofb00houg/historyoftownofb00houg_djvu.txt

This indicates Spectacle Hill Road as the 1700 road to the Marlboro Mills

<https://www.actonhistoricalsociety.org/captain-thomas-wheeler-home-site.html>
https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nashoba_Brook_Stone_Chamber



Whitcomb 1988 P13

1833 Bolton Stow Marlboro Town Lines



On February 11, 1829, the land of Daniel Stratton of Marlboro was annexed to Bolton

Brigham ca1890

http://hudsonhistoricalsociety.org/pdf/Brigham's_Early_Hudson_History.pdf

This change does not appear to have effected the Stow-Bolton Line

Nor does it appear to have effected the Marlboro-Bolton Line. Maybe 4 years was not enough time to get the changes to the map maker

Why does Stow have that Tail?

110 Rods = 1/3 of a mile

Secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Town Settlement Dates

Bolton 1682
Boxboro 1680
Hudson 1699
Stow 1681

<https://www.sec.state.ma.us/cis/cisetlist/ctlistalph.htm>

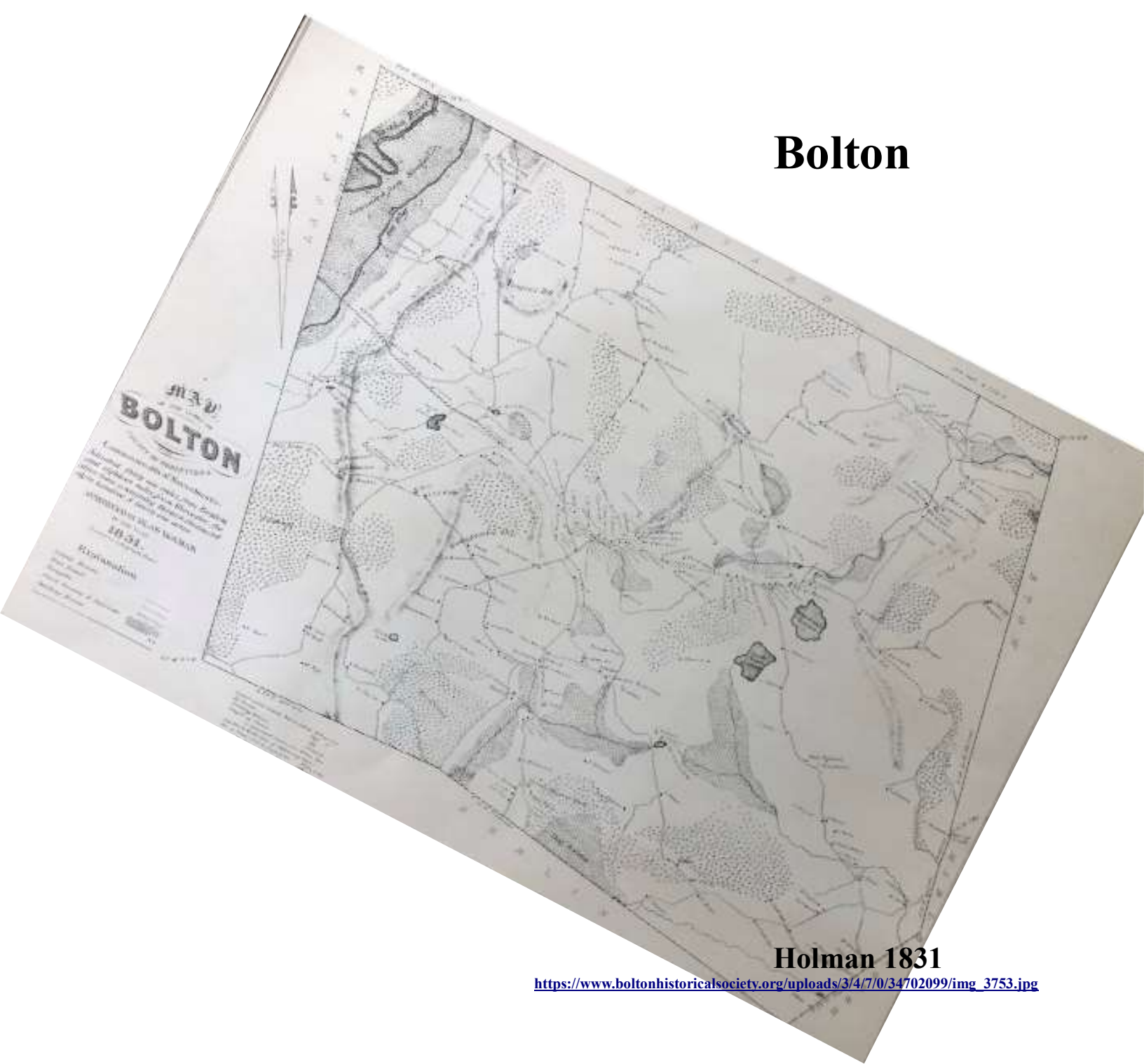
“Wherever men have lived there is a story to be told, and it depends chiefly on the story-teller or historian whether that is interesting or not. You are simply a witness on the stand to tell what you know about your neighbors and neighborhood.”

Henry David Thoreau –Journal March 18, 1861

Lisa Brooks’ April presentation in the Nashoba Regional High School auditorium

<https://ourbelovedkin.com/awikhigan/interlude-nashaway>

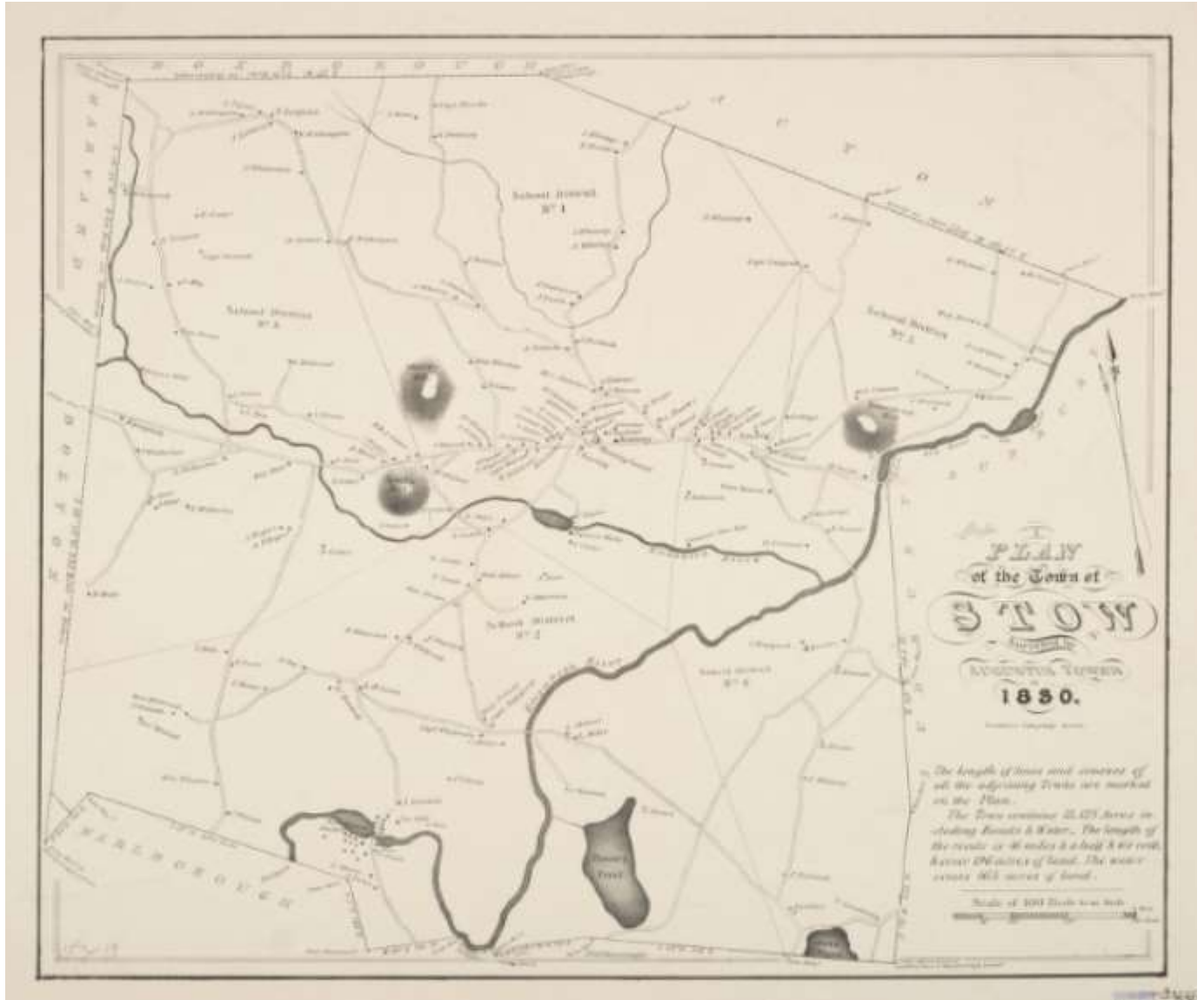
Bolton



Holman 1831

https://www.boltonhistoricalsociety.org/uploads/3/4/7/0/34702099/img_3753.jpg

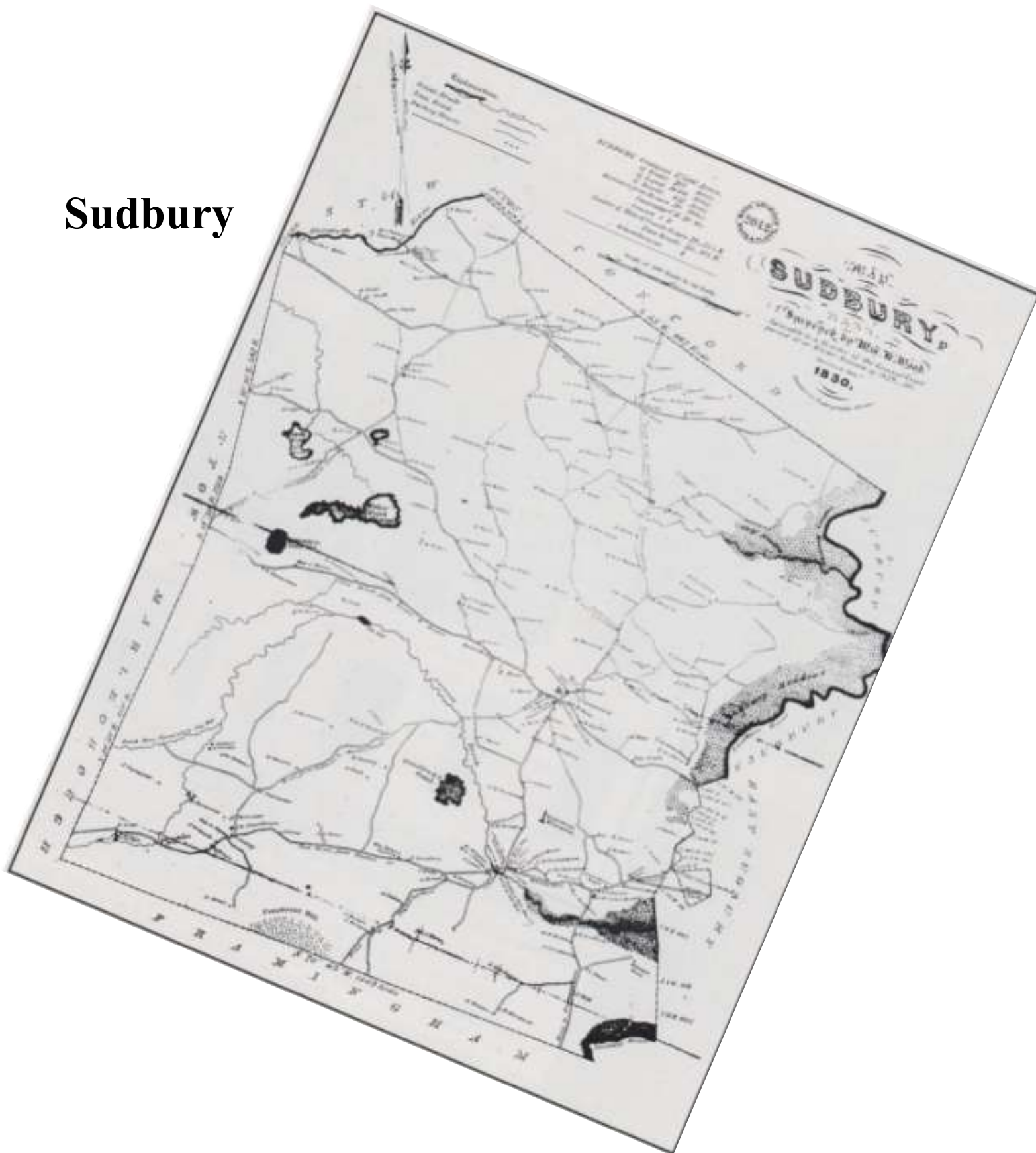
Stow



Tower 1830

<https://curiosity.lib.harvard.edu/scanned-maps/catalog/44-990095024270203941>

Sudbury



Wood 1830

<http://www.jch.com/sudbury/Wood1830.jpg>

PRINCE
MARLBOROUGH,
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASS.



<https://nashawaytrailpacas.com/history/>