

STATISTICS
OF
TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PREPARED BY
JOSEPH B. FELT.

STATISTICS

OF

TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE an immediate entrance on the following subject, a clear comprehension of it seems to require a statement of some territorial facts, relative to our Commonwealth. The English title to our own and other States was predicated on the discovery of their coast, in 1497, by John Cabot. The next principal claim to our soil, was founded on a grant, in 1603, from the French monarch to Sieur de Monts, extending from 40° to 46°. For a right to the more northward parts, the same sovereign depended on the discovery of them in 1534, and the temporary occupation of Canada, 1535, by James Cartier. De Monts made a voyage to America, 1604, as a further confirmation of his title. As well known, these conflicting claims resulted in collisions and wars between the subjects of the two crowns. While Henry IV. was determined to retain what he could of the New World, his cotemporary, James I., was alike resolved. The latter, in 1606, conveyed to the Company of Plymouth and other sections of his kingdom, North Virginia from 38° to 45°. He renewed this privilege, in 1620, with some alteration, from 40° to 48°. In the meanwhile, settlements were made, by emigrants from both of the rival nations, north-eastwardly, and consequent hostilities had been committed. As connected with the territory in the last mentioned conveyance of His Britannic majesty, Massachusetts, however previously visited by adventurous navigators and merchants, was not permanently settled, till several years afterwards. Previous to this Colony's being granted, several divisions of it were appropriated to different individuals. Capt. John Mason,

in 1621, was allowed a tract from Naumkeag river, round Cape Ann, to Merrimack river, and up each of these streams to their furthest heads. The instrument, by which he held it, was not then legally sanctioned. Still it became the source of perplexity and expense to our government, and many of our population. Thomas Weston, a London merchant, having obtained a grant of Weymouth, sent emigrants thither in 1622. After severe sufferings, the settlers removed, 1625, and thus his project failed with great loss. Capt. Robert Gorges came over 1623, with a commission as Governor of all New England. Mr. Bradford, chief magistrate of Plymouth Colony, was appointed one of his advisers. Towards the close of the same year, the Council, at home, conferred on Capt. Gorges a tract of land. This reached five miles up Charles river north-west from Boston Bay, and three miles up Abousett river, from their entrances, with all the soil between these two boundaries. A subsequent description of the same by his heirs, represents it as "lying from the east side of Charles river to the eastward part of the Cape, called Nahannte, and all the lands, lying in length twenty miles N. E. into the main land from the mouth of Charles river, being also in length twenty miles into the main land N. E. from the said Cape Nahannte."

Finding that distance had lent far more enchantment to his high station than actual contact with its perils and trials possibly could, he vacated his office the next year, and forsook the country. The grant made to him was claimed by his heirs from the Massachusetts Company, but they declined to relinquish or pay for it, because regularly assigned to them after he had forsaken it and the service, for which he was appointed.

In 1625, Capt. Wollaston brought over emigrants and settled them in the part of Braintree now called Quincy. We have no mention of his having procured a charter of the place from the New England Council. But the circumstances of his voyage hither plainly denote, that he had such a permission for his undertaking. The plantation, thus begun, like Weymouth, its neighbor, soon went down.

The Plymouth Colony, having received a grant of Cape Ann, for agriculture, trade and fishery, allowed it to be occupied, 1624, by emigrants, sent over by merchants in the west of

England, as well as by their own people. This enterprise failed in 1626, when several, engaged in it, moved to Salem, and there commenced a permanent settlement. With a view to continue this plantation, Sir Henry Roswell and others obtained, in 1628, a patent for our Colony from the Crown, which was re-confirmed the following year. To rebut an assertion of the Council for New England, in 1635, and repeated in the reign of Charles II., that such a document was surreptitiously gotten, Chalmers furnishes us with the following entry, concerning it, from the colonial papers, deposited in the Privy Seal Office at Whitehall. "His Majesty's pleasure, signified by Sir Ralph Freeman, upon direction of the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, subscribed by Mr. Attorney General, procured by the Lord Viscount Dorchester, February, 1628. Their Charter passed 4th March following." The territory so assigned, had the ensuing boundaries. Three miles south of any or every part of Charles river; three miles south of the southernmost limit of Massachusetts Bay; three miles north of any or every part of Merrimack river, and, within all the breadth between these lines, from the Atlantic Ocean on the east, to the Pacific Ocean on the west. Here is ample authority for all, which Massachusetts ever claimed through their first charter. For their jurisdiction over other territory, which they exercised at different periods, they had valid reasons. As an indication of our colonial authorities' being aware that the French had withdrawn neither their demands nor designs from our territory, we have the ensuing fact. The Court of Assistants ordered, in 1633, that Agawam be inhabited by our people, lest the premises should be occupied by emigrants from that nation. While our fathers were vigilant and active to prevent incursions on their limits, they perceived, with alarm and sorrow, that there was a powerful combination against them in the mother country. They were too credibly informed, that the Council for New England were ready to co-operate for the destruction of all their rights and privileges. Soon after, this body surrendered their patent, on condition, that they divided the soil among their own members, into twelve provinces, and had them all under the administration of one general Governor. Our Legislature, according to advice of the clergy, resolved to

oppose such a design to the extent of their power. They were assured in 1635, that the Council had carried their purpose into effect so far as to dissolve ; to partition out the territory ; to limit our colony from the North river in Salem, round Cape Cod to Narragansett, and appoint Sir Ferdinando Gorges for the general Governor. The Corporation, thus discontinued, gave various reasons for their conduct. They stated, that the charter of Massachusetts secured to the proprietors 3,000 miles from east to west without regard to previous grants, and conferred so great privileges on the inhabitants, that they "had made themselves a free people." One result of so extraordinary an event, was the immediate prosecution of persons who belonged to the Company, and who resided in England. Judgment was given against them, and our charter declared void. The Royal Council ordered our General Court, in 1638, to deliver up this document, and forward it to them with all possible dispatch. But as such compliance would be parting with what to them was dearer than life, they sent a petition to the Commissioners for Plantations, in which they vindicated their course and besought relief. Before they could be forcibly reached across the Atlantic, civil commotions had so increased in England as to endanger the regal authority, and interpose between them and the intended severity of retribution. Though signally protected on this trying emergency, similar experience awaited our legislative authorities on the restoration of the throne. Hearing that the commissioners of Charles II. were coming over in consequence of complaints against their government, the General Court, in 1664, had their patent taken from the Secretary's office and placed in the hands of a committee, "to dispose thereof as may be most safe for the country." A like precaution was exercised, in 1679, under similar apprehensions. But the storm which had been long gathering, burst on our devoted colony. Its charter was decreed as nullified in 1684. Its soil and every other gift of the Crown were declared forfeited. In 1686, it came under the Usurpation, and so continued till 1689. This was a reign of terror to the fast friends of New England. Sir Edmund Andros carried out the prerogative policy of the Crown with a high hand. He acted extensively on the assumption, that even the individual holders of the soil must

be at the charge of new deeds, before he would permit them to retain and use such property. But the day of relief came, and the arm of the oppressor was broken. From 1689 to the arrival of the second charter in 1692, Massachusetts enjoyed their primitive privileges. The last instrument, though rendering them more dependent on the throne, confirmed their ancient boundaries so far as they did not interfere with "previous possessions and rights." It also extended their jurisdiction over Maine, Nova Scotia, and Plymouth Colony, with "the north half of the Isles of Shoals, together with the Isles of Capawock and Nantuckett." In 1697, Nova Scotia was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryswick. It was retaken 1710, and made a British Province. The Sagadahock country, from Kennebeck river to St. Croix river, which had been considered as part of Nova Scotia, was retained under the authority of Massachusetts. Since this period, the limits of our Commonwealth have been variously altered, as will be noticed on the subsequent pages.

TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Under this subject, it is intended to present the names, incorporation, and other statistical facts of all the towns, which do belong or have belonged to our Commonwealth. As one part of the plan, our attention is first called to the territory, which has been taken from this State and added to New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Between this as well as the other States just named, and Massachusetts, there was a long discussion relative to their individual boundaries. Before this question arose, though others of a similar kind had been agitated, the whole being chiefly caused by the Patents' largely infringing on each other, all the settlements of New Hampshire had put themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Portsmouth and Dover, by their own request and previous assignment of their proprietors, became thus subject October 9, 1641. Exeter, having petitioned, Sept. 8, 1642, to be alike privileged, was

received at the session of May 10, 1643. Under such circumstances, Massachusetts passed the ensuing order in 1652. "On perusal of our Charter, it was this day voted by the whole Court, that the extent of the line is to be from the northernmost part of y^e River Merrinacke and three miles more North, where it is to be found, be it an hundred miles more or less from the sea, and thence vppon a straight line east and west to each sea, and this to be the true interpretation of the terms of the lymitte Northward, granted in the Patent." Subsequent to this action, they empowered two commissioners to run these limits with assistance of two surveyors. The report of this survey is as follows. "At Aquedahtan, the name of the head of Merrimack, where it issues out of the Lake called Winnapuskit, vppon the first day of August, 1652, wee observed and by observation found, that the lattitude of the place was 43°, 40', 12'', besides those minutes which are to be allowed for three miles more North, which run into the Lake." This took place while the regal government of England was suspended, while there was no probability that Parliament would allow the patent of Mason, which was of doubtful authority, and while our colonists were clearing themselves, as much as they could safely, from subjection to the mother country. It was done, also, when the population of New Hampshire were anxious to remain under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, as a security against misrule among themselves, and inroads from expected foes without. As soon, however, as Charles II. had ascended the throne, and began to show his dislike of the Bay Colony for their anti-royal sentiments and practices, Mr. Mason renewed his suit. A decision was made in his favor 1675, when New England were exerting their greatest energies to escape the utter extermination, plotted against them by the natives, under the guidance of Philip. Edward Randolph, a kinsman of the claimant, and ever ready to visit our shores with unwelcome messages, came over the next year. He went to New Hampshire and published the wishes of Mr. Mason to the people there. Some, as in all such emergencies, were forward to denounce Massachusetts, and make capital of the change for the promotion of their own interests. But the far greater portion regarded his tidings with no emotions of joy.

The inhabitants of Dover “protested against the claim of Mason; declared that they had bona fide purchased their lands of the Indians; recognized their subjection to the government of Massachusetts, under whom they had lived long and happily, and by whom they were now assisted in defending their estates and families against the savage enemy.” They petitioned the King that they might remain unmolested. Portsmouth responded in similar thoughts, and sought for like relief from his majesty. Still the political foes of Massachusetts, whose intrigues were favored by the King, succeeded with him in council, so that he ordered New Hampshire to become a Colony in 1680. Even then the principal inhabitants there, knowing that such a change was to compass other ends, than their benefit, reluctantly withdrew from the care of this Commonwealth.

Such an alteration trenched of course upon the previous limits of the latter Colony, by withdrawing from them the following Towns. The dates, suffixed to the towns, denote their incorporation; italics express their Indian names; and Roman letters their former English names.

PORTSMOUTH, 1633. *Piscataquack*. Strawberry Bank.—Settled under David Thompson, 1623, patronized by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason and others. The first house was built at Little Harbor, called Mason Hall. It was incorporated by a charter of 1633.

DOVER, Sept. 8, 1642. *Cochecho*, and *Winichahanat*. Hilton’s Point, Northam.—Settled under Edward and William Hilton, 1623, by order of an association in England, denominated the “Company of Laconia.” The proprietors of Dover and Portsmouth assigned their jurisdiction over these places to Massachusetts, June 14, 1641.

EXETER, May 10, 1643. *Swamscot*, (Falls).—Settled 1638, by Rev. John Wheelwright and others, exiled from Massachusetts for professing the antinomian principles of Anne Hutchinson.

HAMPTON, Sept. 4, 1639. *Winnacunet* or *Winicowett*.—By order of Massachusetts a house was erected here, as a sign of possession, 1636, by Nicholas Easton, commonly called the “Bound house.” It was settled in 1638.

OYSTER RIVER, May 17, 1675.—Part of Dover. It is now Durham. Its inhabitants petitioned to be a town in 1669.

GREAT ISLAND,¹ Oct. 15, 1679.—Part of Portsmouth. It is now New Castle.

¹ These six Towns, except Portsmouth, were incorporated by Massachusetts.

When New Hampshire thus became a separate jurisdiction, Oyster River appears to have been again considered as a part of Dover, and Great Island again as part of Portsmouth. In addition, Massachusetts, October 16, 1672, granted Portsmouth a village, about Dover bounds, which seems to have been Newington. While Charles II. allowed Mason's claim to New Hampshire, he also allowed his claim to the territory which was between Merrimack river and Naumkeag river in Salem, and called Mariana.

A large tract of land, subsequently assigned to New Hampshire, was sold by Wanalanset, chief sachem on the Merrimack river. This was done November 5, 1685. The purchasers of him were Joseph Dudley, Samuel Shrimpton and Richard Wharton. The tract, so bought, embraced not less than six miles east and six miles west of the Merrimack river, and in length, from Souhegan river on the one side, and Brenton's farm or Littleton on the other, up to the south end of Winnepisiogee Lake. A reservation of three miles square, laid out by order of Massachusetts for certain Indians, was made. The title so acquired was for a company of twenty proprietors, who were to hold equal shares. For this purpose they obtained of Robert T. Mason, April 15, 1686, a relinquishment of the claim he made to it, and entered into a mutual contract, May 12, 1686, for the regulation of the whole concern. This was denominated the million acre purchase.

After protracted consideration in the General Court of Massachusetts, the Council agree, June 14, 1728, that the vote of the House, relative to townships in New Hampshire, Dec. 13, 1727, should be carried into effect. The vote was, that for the security of the inhabitants, and to lessen the charges of defence in war, Committees lay out townships, each of six miles square, in a straight line from the north-east corner of Northfield, to the north-west corner of Dunstable, ten miles to the northward of said line, and five miles to the southward of it, on both sides of Merrimack river, three miles east of said river, and six miles west of it, from the north part of Dunstable, to the south part of Concord. The report of a committee to the Legislature of Massachusetts was accepted January 15, 1736. It proposed, as means of defence and protection, that

a line of towns be laid out from the north-west corner of Rumford or Concord, to the Great Falls of Connecticut river, and from these falls, on the east of said river, to Arlington, and, between these falls and the equivalent land on the west side of this river, one or two towns.

For the further prosecution of their object, demanded by the necessity of the times, the Legislature, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1737, passed the ensuing order:—"In the House of Representatives. Whereas several Townships, heretofore granted, are now settling, and many inhabitants are actually got on Asheuelot River, and on a Township granted to Josiah Willard, Esq. and others, lying on or near Connecticut River, and also other people are settled on several Townships, on or near Merrimac River, which have not as yet been laid to or declared in what County they lye, and it being necessary that those people know in what County they be, in order to have their title recorded, the King's peace preserved, and common justice done therein, as other his Majesty's subjects within this Province; wherefore, Voted that the said Township, granted to Josiah Willard, commonly called Arlington, the two Townships on Asheuelot River, the Township granted to Sylvester and Company, the several Townships to the Westward of Connecticut River, the four Townships on the East side and adjoining to Connecticut River, and also number three, four, eight and nine in the line of Towns, and the Lands lying and being within the same, shall and hereby are declared to lie within and be accounted part of the County of Hampshire, and that the several Townships following, the Narragansett Towns, called number three and five, the Canada Towns, granted to Capt. King and Company, the Township granted to Capt. Rayment and Company, the Township granted to the late Capt. William Tyng and Company, that granted to John Simpson and others, that granted to the Inhabitants of Ipswich, the Township granted to Capt. Gorham and Company, Canada soldiers, the Township granted to the late Capt. John Lovewell and soldiers at Suncook, the Township granted to Mr. John Coffin and others, and number one, two, five, six and seven in the line of Towns, shall be and hereby are declared part of and

belonging to the County of Middlesex, together with the lands and farms, lying within and adjoining to any or either of the said Townships, and that the Canada Township¹ granted to Capt. Withington and Company, and the Township granted to Capt. Tilton and Company, that were in the Canada Expedition, 1690, with the lands between these Townships and others, belonging to Worcester County, shall be and hereby are declared to belong to the County of Worcester, and be accounted as part thereof for the future.

In Council Read and Concurred.

Consented to,

J. BELCHER.”

The arrangement, so made, was soon interrupted. The countenance which had been given, at the Court of St. James, to Mason's claim, opened the way for a fuller questioning of Massachusetts territory on Merrimack river. John Ringe, agent for New Hampshire, while in England, made the following statements. That Massachusetts, in the reign of Queen Anne, taxed the people of his Colony, who resided five miles north of the Merrimack, and, in 1719, claimed all land for three miles on the same side of this river, from the mouth thereof to its head, which they called Winnipisiogee Lake; and, in 1731, declined to relinquish jurisdiction over the townships that they had granted, which made their bounds eleven miles and three quarters north of the said river. The plea made on these grounds, by Commissioners before the King in Council, with his own dislike for the political policy of the Bay Legislature, led him to decide, April 9th, 1740, far more favorably to New Hampshire, than they had even expected. This decision was, that “the Northern boundary of the Province of Massachusetts, be a similar curve, pursuing the course of Merrimack River at three miles distance on the north side thereof, begining at the Atlantic Ocean, and a straight line from thence due west,

¹ The townships granted to Captains Withington and Tilton are in Massachusetts, the former being Ashburnham, and the latter Winchendon. Note. Concord or Rumford, in N. H., was taxed in Essex County, 1730.

untill it meets with His Majesties' other governments." By such a determination, expressly contrary to the plainest language of our first charter, the ensuing towns, which had been granted by our Commonwealth, were assigned to New Hampshire. The subsequent marks, prefixed to the dates after these towns, have the following signification, namely: — to be laid out; * granted; † plat accepted; ‡ settled. No mark, so placed, indicates incorporation. The Indian names of towns are printed in italics, and their former English names in Roman letters. New Style is used as to the years.

AMHERST, †Dec. 18, 1728. *Souhegan*, (West). Salem Narraganset No. 3.—Granted for service in the Narraganset Expedition of 1675, and confirmed 1728.

BEDFORD, †Feb. 26, 1734. *Souhegan*, (East). Narraganset No. 5.—Granted to Benjamin Smith and others, June, 1732, for service in the Narraganset Expedition of 1675. Settled about 1737.

BOSCAWEN, *Dec. 8, 1732. *Contoocook*.—Granted to John Coffin and others.

BOW, †Feb. 1, 1737. *Dantzick*.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

CHARLESTOWN, †Feb. 27, 1734. No. 4.—Took its name from the first one of Sir Charles Knowles, who presented a sword to Capt. Phinehas Stevens, for his brave defence of its fort in 1747.

CHESTERFIELD, †Jan. 15, 1736. No. 1.

CONCORD, *Jan. 17, 1726. *Pennicook*. Rumford.—Granted to Salem, 1663. Irish settlers were here, and claimed Pennicook by right of grant, March 22, 1724. Purchased of Massachusetts in 1725. Settled about 1727. Incorporated March 4, 1734.

DUNBARTON, and part of Wear, †March 20, 1736. Beverly Canada, or Hale's Town, Stark's Town.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

DUNSTABLE, *Oct. 15, 1673.—Settled about 1672.

FRANCESTOWN, †July 18, 1740.—Granted to Joseph Green, Isaac Walker, and others, for lands in Stockbridge. Acceptance of plat not signed by the Governor.

GOFFESTOWN, †Feb. 26, 1734. Narraganset No. 4, Amóskeag Falls Township.—Granted for service in Narraganset Expedition of 1675. A committee of its proprietors dated a notice for their meeting, at Dighton, in 1736.

HENNIKER, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 6, Todd's Town.—Granted, 1735, to John Whitman and others.

HILLSBOROUGH, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 7.—Granted to people of Plymouth, who sold it to John Hill and others.

HINSDALE,¹ †Dec. 1, 1736. Fort Dummer, Bridgman's Fort.—Settled before 1683. It was part of Northfield. Resettled 1739.

HOLLIS, ‡1731. *Nisitisit*.—West Parish of Dunstable. Peter Powers, born at Littleton, Ms. and his wife Anna Keyes, born at Chelmsford, and their two children, settled at Hollis, Jan. 1731.

HOPKINTON, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 5, New Hopkinton.

KEENE, †June 21, 1734. (Upper) *Ashuelot*.—Ordered to be laid out June 24, 1731.

LEMPSTER, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 9, Dupplin.—Granted to Samuel Lyscom and others.

LITCHFIELD, July 4, 1734. *Natticott*. Brenton's Farms.—Granted about 1656. Regranted July 9, 1729.

LONDONDERRY, ‡1719. Nutfield.—Settlers warned away by Massachusetts, Dec. 1, 1720.

LYNDEBOROUGH, †June 17, 1736. Salem Canada.—Granted to Samuel King and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

MERRIMACK, ‡June 6, 1733.—Part of Dunstable and Bedford.

NEW BOSTON, †March 20, 1736. *Piscataquog*. Lane's Town.—Granted to Andrew Lane, John Simpson, and others. Had 60 houses, and a meeting house, etc. 1740.

NEW IPSWICH, *Jan. 15, 1736. Ipswich Canada.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690 to John Wainwright and others. Plat accepted March 20, 1736.

NOTTINGHAM, ‡1710.—Part of Dunstable. Incorporated Jan. 16, 1733.

PEMBROKE, *Aug. 6, 1728. *Suncook*. Lovewell's Town.—Granted to men for service under Capt. Jno. Lovewell, at Pigwacket fight.

PETERBOROUGH, †June 16, 1738.—Granted to Samuel Harwood and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

RICHMOND, †July 6, 1736. Sylvester's Canada.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition, 1690.

RINDGE, *Feb. 3, 1737. Rowley Canada.—Granted to John Tyler, Joseph Pike, and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plan of it laid before General Court, Jan. 23, 1739. Appropriation made for a meeting-house, 1743.

SALISBURY, *Feb. 3, 1737. Baker's Town, and Steven's Town.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, under Captains John March, Stephen Greenleaf, and Philip Nelson. Plat confirmed Jan. 2, 1740.

¹ Township, above Northfield, was granted to John Pynchon and others, June 18, 1685. His petition for it says that he proposed the request to prevent "y^e in-croachments of y^e French vpon vs on Connecticut River, above Sqvakeag, who vndoubtedly, according to what intelligence I have met with, are designing to possess y^t place at Coassit."

SWANZEY, †Feb. 21, 1734. (Lower) *Ashuelot*.—Ordered to be laid out June 24, 1731.

TYNG'S TOWN, †May 1, 1736. "Old Harry Town."—East of Bow and Goffestown. Granted in 1735 for service under Capt. Wm. Tyng in 1703, by "pursuing the Indian enemy into their own country on snow shoes, the first attempt of that kind." Soon settled after 1736.

WALPOLE, -Jan. 15, 1736. No. 2, Great Fall, Bellows Town.—Granted to John Flint and others, Nov. 1736. Marked on a map No. 2, but called No. 3 in a petition of its proprietors.

WARNER, *1735. New Amesbury.

WASHINGTON, -Jan. 15, 1736. New Concord, Camden.

WESTMORELAND, -Jan. 15, 1736. No. 1, Great Meadow.

WINCHESTER, †June 21, 1733. Arlington, to its incorporation.—Granted to Josiah Willard and others. Incorporated June 20, 1739.

Besides these towns, Massachusetts lost by the decision in favor of New Hampshire, Guildford, granted for service under Capt. Samuel Gallop in Canada Expedition of 1690, and its plat accepted Feb. 3, 1737, and other towns subsequently of Vermont; Groton Grant, or equivalent of 10,800 acres for what was included by Littleton, Major Willard and Reed's Farms, and for loss in Indian wars, granted April, 1735, and confirmed June 15, 1736; portions of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen, Townsend, Ashburnham, Bernardston, Colerain, Conway, and other territory.

VERMONT.

Though Massachusetts lost by royal decision the parts of New Hampshire already specified, yet they regarded it as unjust, and were disposed, on any favorable occasion, to renew their claim, not only to such places, but also to the country west of Connecticut river, afterwards called Vermont. A movement of this sort was made by Massachusetts and New York, and New Hampshire did the same, as to the territory so located beyond the said river. But these several demands for jurisdiction over Vermont, were negatived, by compliance of that State with resolves of Congress, relative to their boundaries, in 1781 and 1782, though not fully settled till their admission into the Union in 1791.

RHODE ISLAND.

By the decision of Commissioners,¹ sanctioned by the King in Council, 1746, Rhode Island gained from Massachusetts the following territory, which belonged to the latter province after Plymouth came under their jurisdiction.

In reference to this matter, Hutchinson's History has the subsequent remarks. "Mount Hope, with several townships, and parts of townships, always reputed part of the colony of New Plymouth, by a new line, never until then conceived by any person whatsoever, was, in the year 1741, by Commissioners from New York, etc. determined to be within the bounds of Rhode Island charter, and this determination was afterwards confirmed by his late Majesty in Council."

BRISTOL, Sept. 14, 1680. *Kekimuet*. Mount Hope Neck.—Its incorporation accounted from the date of its sale by Plymouth Colony to John Walley and others, for £1,100. It included the neck and adjacent islands. According to the deed of its sale, the price was as just specified. But the 5th edition of New England's Memorial, p. 469, and other authorities, say, that the sum paid for it was £300. This mistake seems to have been made from a vote of Plymouth General Court, Sept. 28, 1680, that £300 of the money for Mt. Hope, be distributed among their several towns.

LITTLE COMPTON, June 6, 1682. *Saconet*.—Settled 1674.

TIVERTON, June 6, 1694. *Pocasset* and *Puncateese*.—Placed by order of Plymouth Colony, July, 1683, under the "constablewick" of Little Compton, and was put under that of Tiverton, June 6, 1710.

Also Attleborough Gore, or Cumberland, part of Swanzeay and Barrington, which constitute Warren, were alike assigned at the same time. The inhabitants of these places continued to be taxed after this change, by Massachusetts, who ineffectually endeavored to reclaim them, in 1779. Warwick, or

¹ An incident of this trial was written by Mr. Robinson, clerk for the occasion, in Hubbard's "Troubles with the Indians," a volume formerly owned by the Rev. Thomas Prince, and deposited in Massachusetts Historical Society's Library. An extract from this record is as follows. "This Book was presented by y^e agents of y^e Massachusetts Bay and offered to read some passages out of s^d Book, as evidence, to which the Agents of the Colony of Rhode Island objected, and was rejected by the Court as improper and insufficient evidence."

Shawomet or Mishawomet, settled by Gorton and his followers, and claimed by Connecticut, Plymouth, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, was assigned to the last Colony by Commissioners of the United Colonies, Sept. 5, 1644. Still, the question on this assignment was not settled till 1664, when three of the commissioners, sent over by Charles II. formed it into a separate province by name of the King's Country. Thence Massachusetts exercised no further authority, though before short and occasional, over Warwick. Pawtucket or Patuxit came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Sept. 8, 1642, and submitted to Rhode Island, Oct. 22, 1658.

CONNECTICUT.

After protracted discussions, Connecticut, as an equivalent for Suffield and Enfield, which then included Somers and Woodstock, received in 1713, of Massachusetts, territory to the amount of 107,793 acres. This land was sold by Connecticut, though they did not refuse to allow these same towns to come under their jurisdiction. For this purpose, such towns perceiving the taxes of Connecticut to be less than those of Massachusetts at that period, and being in arrears to the latter province, made proposals to the former province in 1747, which were afterwards, though not immediately, accepted. William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, gave his opinion, that such proposals should not have been complied with by Connecticut. Still, Massachusetts taxed these towns till 1779, as an indication of claim to them.

SUFFIELD, May 27, 1674. Southfield.—Allowed to be a Plantation Oct., 1670. Settled 1671.

ENFIELD, May 16, 1688. Fresh Water Brook.—Part of Springfield. Granted to be a Township, May 18, 1683.

WOODSTOCK, March 15, 1690. New Roxbury.—Granted to inhabitants of Roxbury, Oct., 1683. Permitted to be a Plantation Jan. 31, 1685. Judge Sewall wrote the ensuing extract in his MS. diary. "1690, March 18, I gave New Roxbury the name of Woodstock, because of its nearness to Oxford, for the sake of Queen Elizabeth, and the notable meetings that have been held at the place, bearing that name in England."

SOMERS, July 4, 1734.—East Precinct of Enfield.

In addition to these, Southertown or Stonington, was an-

ciently part of Massachusetts. This place was supposed to be included in a grant to them by the Earl of Warwick and Council for British America, December 10, 1643, and was settled by persons who went thither under John Winthrop, Jr., in 1646. It was called Mistick and Pockutuck. It was assigned to Connecticut by Commissioners of the United Colonies, July 26, 1647. This order being revoked, Southertown petitioned to Massachusetts, that they might be a township, which was granted October 25, 1658, and they were united with Suffolk county. They continued to sustain this relation, till Connecticut obtained a Royal Charter in 1662.

NEW YORK.

The difficulties commonly attendant on clashing opinions about the boundaries of adjoining States, were far from being unknown to New York and Massachusetts. The latter believed that they were entitled, by their charter, to extend jurisdiction, as this instrument says, even to the South sea. The former were equally sincere in the belief, that their charter excluded New England from an approach even near to the Hudson. With such divers views, no wonder that counteraction took place between these two colonies. Massachusetts, having, in 1659, granted a trading establishment to be located two thirds of the way from Springfield, towards Awrانيا or Albany, ordered, the year ensuing, that their south line should be computed and continued to 40 miles on the south-west of Hudson river. During the year first named, the Dutch governor denied that Massachusetts had any right on the same river near Awrانيا. Still Massachusetts, as a further expression of their claims, granted, in 1672, ten miles square on the Hudson river for a trading plantation to John Paine and others. Joseph Dwight wrote to Massachusetts Legislature, March 25, 1753, that the settlers west of Stockbridge and Sheffield, while looking to them for protection, were much annoyed by Dutch patentees, who claimed their farms; and, that it would be well to annex such settlers to Hampshire county, and that Albany county, in New York, extended no farther than twelve miles from Hudson river. The report of a Committee, on the contents of Mr. Dwight's letter, proposed "that all lands not belonging to any particular coun-

ty," that is, reaching to within twelve miles of the Hudson, "and lying to the westward of Connecticut river, and from said river to the utmost western bounds of the province be annexed to the covnty of Hampshire, and that a bill be brought in accordingly." This was confirmed by the several branches of Government. An order was passed by our General Court, June 19, 1753, to sell lands west of Sheffield and Stockbridge. It provided, that persons, who had made improvements of such territory without leave of the province, should have the first offer of the places they occupied. Commissioners were appointed, Jan. 11, 1754, to give quit claims for these lands and others further north. With the premises of misunderstanding so laid, there were several proposals for an adjustment, which proved ineffectual. At length, border feuds arose in consequence of lands' being occupied by settlers from Massachusetts. By 1757, several violent assaults were made by the immediate parties, which resulted in the loss of property and a number of lives. In 1767, Massachusetts instructed their Commissioners to argue for the extension of their limits to within twelve miles of the Hudson, but, if unsuccessful, to comply with orders, sent over by the Lords of Trade and Plantations, and so let New York have their east boundary twenty miles this side of the same river. The last of these proposals was agreed on by both Governments in 1773, and subsequently revised and mainly confirmed in 1786. By this compromise, Massachusetts relinquished her claim to Livingston, Nobletown now Hillsdale, purchased by its settlers of this province in 1755, Canaan bought of Indians 1758, and then its proprietors applied to our Legislature to confirm such a purchase, and Stephenstown, with other territory. In the same year of 1786, December 16, Massachusetts settled their controversy with New York about their limits west of Hudson river. They were allowed by New York the preemptive right to about five millions of acres now within the latter State, and sold to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, April 1, 1788, besides what they had previously ceded to the United States.

Opinion of Massachusetts as to their lost Territory, etc.

The manner in which Massachusetts believed themselves to have been pressed on all sides, with regard to their territory, is expressed in the subsequent resolve of November 27, 1779. "Resolved, that this State has a clear and indubitable right to all lands comprehended within a line on the north, extending from the Atlantic Ocean three miles north of the river Merrimack, and every part thereof; west to the South Sea and the limits and bounds established by Charter on the south and west, notwithstanding any settlement by the King and Council of Britain 1739, fraudulently obtained and unjustly made, abridging said limits with respect to this State, and adjudging part of the territory therein contained, to the State of New Hampshire. And also that this State hath a clear right to all lands, contained within the established and known limits of the old colony of Plymouth and province of Maine. Resolved, that a committee be appointed by the Court immediately to prepare and report the claim of this State to all lands and rights of jurisdiction to which they are entitled by charter, although now claimed by the State of New York or New Hampshire. And also Resolved, that the President of the Council be and hereby is directed to sign the letter, directed to the President of the Congress and to Thomas Chittenden, Esq., in the name and behalf of the General Assembly, and cause them to be forwarded immediately." The letter here referred to, was written on the same day of the preceding resolves. An extract from it reads as follows :

"They have ever been dissatisfied with a decision of the King of Great Britain in the year 1739, upon a controversy, which had subsisted between the provinces of New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Bay, respecting the said claim; conceiving that decision to have been grounded upon misrepresentation and injustice. But it was not thought expedient or safe for them to move for a revision of this matter, while the British administration evidently discovered a determination and did actually attempt to abridge the people of the Massachusetts not only of their territorial rights and jurisdiction, but the most valuable liberties of British subjects. This was notoriously

the case for many years before the breaking out of hostilities in 1775."

But, notwithstanding this strong appeal, so critical was the situation of the whole country in their war with England, and so great the peril of disunion by interference with questions between individual States, the General Government appear to have declined compliance with the wish of Massachusetts respecting their boundaries as already defined.

With regard to the preceding complaint of our legislative authorities, it was undoubtedly true. In a few years after the settlement of this Commonwealth, the Crown party in England procured the nullification of their charter, and the designation of rulers over them, whose views agreed with their own, because the institutions of our fathers tended to promote the spirit and practice of freedom. Naught but the interposing hand of Providence in the civil commotions of the mother country, then saved our ancestors from the bitter portion thus intended for them, nor did such opposition cease so long as they were under the British sceptre. The advocates for regal prerogative, looking on Massachusetts as antagonists to their policy in church and state, gave an open ear to the reiterated charges that they were too strong, and disposed to oppress their weaker neighbors. Hence, surrounded by such influences, so unfavorable to an impartial view, with little else to counteract them, whenever the King and his Council sat in judgment on the territorial questions of New England, they were inclined to decide against this Commonwealth, and in favor of their opponents. Even at this late day, and on our own shores, there remains a spice of similar but unmerited complaint. When the Colonial or Provincial jurisdiction of Massachusetts over various places which entreated to come under them and which would have suffered severely, had their petitions been rejected—is spoken of—an appeal is occasionally made to the levelling passions, that the old Bay State, for such costly kindness, were too much inclined to crowd upon smaller communities. In this there is not only misrepresentation, but, also, if uttered by residents of the settlements so defended, in view of the real facts—an ungrateful wrong.

Mode of computing the Incorporation of Towns.

Some towns, which began under the first charter, have long been accounted as incorporated from the date of their settlement, as Plymouth ; others, from the date when they received their English names from General Court, as Ipswich ; others from the time of their being called towns or districts, as Topsfield. Towns, commencing under the second charter and State Constitution, have had their incorporation calculated from the time when it was finally enacted, that each of them, instead of having the privileges of a village or precinct or district or plantation or township, should enjoy those of a town.

Townships for Military Services.

Among the grants of townships by Massachusetts, those of the Narraganset and Canada classes were accompanied with interesting associations. Concerning the former, several facts may be worth recital. On July 1, 1727, Samuel Chandler and Jacob Wright and many others, soldiers or lawful representatives of such as were in the Narraganset Expedition of 1675, petitioned for land. They represented, that, in 1686, two townships were granted them in the Nipmug Country, which were not settled. They desired that a like grant might be renewed, which was done the following year, though not in the same location.—Thomas Hunt and others petitioned General Court, February 17, 1731, that, as the preceding grant was insufficient for all the Narraganset claimants, they may have some additional townships. The Legislature ordered that one township should be allowed for every 120 of such individuals. The House sent a message to the Council, January 19, 1732, on this subject. It was as follows. “Proclamation was made to them, when mustered on Dedham Plain, whence they began their march,¹ that if they played the man, took the fort, and drove the enemy out of the Narraganset country, which was their great seat, they should have a gratuity in land besides their wages.” Such a victory was achieved. “And as the condition has been performed, certainly the promise, in all equity and justice ought to be fulfilled. And if we

¹ Rev. Peter Hobart's diary gives the date of this marching from Dedham, Dec. 9, 1675.

consider the difficulties these brave men went through in storming the fort in the depth of winter, and the pinching wants they afterwards underwent in pursuing the Indians that escaped, through a hideous wilderness, famously known throughout New England to this day, by the name of the *hungry march*, and if we further consider, that, until this brave though small army thus played the man, the whole country was filled with distress and fear, and we trembled in this capital, Boston itself, and that to the goodness of God to this army, we owe our fathers' and our own safety and estates,"—they ought to have their claim.

The list of Narraganset claimants, April 26, 1733, were 840, who had five townships allowed them, besides two previously assigned to them. As much difficulty arose from the claims made by different heirs of the same deceased soldier, General Court adopted the ensuing rule. "The eldest male heir, if such there might be, otherwise the eldest female, if they pleased, should hold the land by paying to the other descendants or heirs such proportionable parts of ten pounds (which was judged to be the value of a right or single share) as such descendants would be entitled to, provided the said land had descended according to a law of the province for the settlement of intestate estates." After many meetings of committees, appointed by the grantees, the latter convened on Boston Common, and formed themselves into seven associations, each having the specified number of 120 for a single township. Every association chose three agents, all of whom met at Luke Verdey's, the Royal Exchange in King street, Boston, Oct. 17, 1733, and assigned the respective townships. These were located in what subsequently fell to New Hampshire, in Massachusetts and Maine.

Respecting Canada townships. These began to be applied for by soldiers in the Canada Expedition of 1690, or their descendants, in 1735. In a few years there were nine Plantations laid out for such persons, on the frontiers of the province as it then was. A few others of this class were afterwards granted. Besides the Narraganset and Canada townships, several others were allowed for military service. According to a general rule of our Legislature in making such grants, it was required that

each of these townships should reserve one lot for the first minister, another for the ministry, and a third for the schools. It was further required, that every township, consisting of six miles squares, should have, at least, sixty families, and a learned, orthodox minister within seven years.

Regulation as to Districts.

Hutchinson states, that in 1757, "by the King's instructions to the Governor, he is strictly charged to consent to no act for making a new town, unless by a clause in it, there should be a restraint of this power of sending Representatives; and Danvers, a few years before, when it had been separated from Salem, was made a district and not a town, because districts had not this power." Such a veto appears to have been interposed by His Majesty, to prevent the increase of opposition to his power in the popular branch of the Legislature, filled with Representatives from the towns which were generally against his policy.

In an act for the regulation of towns, March 23, 1786, is the following section, "And be it further enacted, That all places incorporated by the name of Districts before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, are hereby declared to be Towns, to every intent and purpose whatever, and places incorporated by the name of Districts since the same first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, or such places as may hereafter be incorporated by the name of District, are and shall hereafter be entitled to all the privileges, and vested with all the powers in this Act expressed, as amply to every intent and purpose as they could have been if expressly named herein." Not aware of this clause, persons have repeatedly asked, when were such and such places incorporated as towns, because there are only regular charters for them as districts, and none for them as towns.

The subsequent *marks of abbreviation, etc.*, preceding the account of towns under the head of New Hampshire, are repeated here with the signs of change and uncertainty, as applicable to the following tables. These marks prefixed to dates after towns, signify * granted, † plat accepted, ‡ settled, + change of original name, × uncertain as to the day of the

month. The absence of any sign denotes the real date of incorporation, except otherwise stated under Remarks. When *d* is subjoined to certain towns, it signifies that they were incorporated as districts at the dates suffixed to them. The Indian names of towns are printed in italics, and their former English names in Roman letters. The new style is used in relation to years only.

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTIES.

Before Massachusetts was nominally divided into Counties, in 1643, it appears to have had such divisions designated by the term Regiments. Under the date of October 7, 1641, in General Court Records, is the subsequent passage. "The proposition of choosing deputies for a yeare, and transacting and preparing all things for the General Court amongst the three Regiments, is to be carryed by the deputies to the freeman of every towne and their answer returned to the next session of this Court." Winthrop's Journal of May 6, 1639, says "two Regiments in the Bay mustered at Boston." Evidently the phrase "in the Bay," then excluded soldiers who belonged to what was afterwards called Essex county. Hence, Regiments, at these dates, denoted an equal number of general and territorial divisions in the colony.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Incorporated May 10, 1643. Divided March 26, 1793.

BOSTON, +Sept. 7, 1630. *Shawmut*. Trimountain.—Occupied by William Blackstone about 1624, who probably came over with Robert Gorges the year before. Incorporated as a city, Feb. 23, 1822.

CHELSEA, Jan. 10, 1739. *Winisimet*. Rumney Marsh, Pullin Point.—It probably began to be settled by this Capt. Gorges in 1623, whose Province included Chelsea. It was part of Boston.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Incorporated May 10, 1643.

SALEM, June 29, 1629. *Naumkeag*.—Reputed as incorporated from the arrival of Mr. Higginson. Settled 1626. Made Shire Town Nov. 9, 1644. Incorporated as a city, March 23, 1836. As the incorporation of Salem has been long set the 24th of June, 1629, the date stated by Cotton Mather, as the one of Mr. Higginson's arrival,—but it being in fact the 29th, it was thought proper to use the last date.

IPSWICH, +Aug. 5, 1634. *Agawam*.—Seems to have been occupied by William Jeffrey as early as 1628. Ordered to be settled Jan. 17, 1633, and was before the 1st of April next. Named for Ipswich in England. Winthrop's MS. says that Ipswich had its name changed the 4th of August.

NEWBURY, *May 6, 1635. *Qassacumcou*.—Settled 1633. General Court Records has it, Wessacumcou and Winthrop's Journal, Quascacunquen.

LYNN, +XNov. 2, 1637. *Saugust*.—Granted, at session of the Legislature, Sept. 4, 1639, an enlargement of four miles square at the head of their bounds. Settled 1629. Named for Lynn Regis in England, a Town whence Mr. Whiting, one of the ministers, came.

GLOUCESTER, *May 22, 1639. *Wingaersheek*. Tragabigzanda, Cape Ann.—First settled in 1624. Granted to Morrice Tomson and Company at the date prefixed to the Town. Named Cape Ann by Prince Charles, out of respect for his mother. Called Gloucester in the session of May 18, 1642.

ROWLEY, Sept. 4, 1639. Rogers's Plantation.—Settled 1638, being parts of Ipswich and Newbury. Named for the place where Mr. Rogers was settled, while in England.

SALISBURY, Sept. 4, 1639. Colchester.—Church formed here 1638. As John Tufton of Boston was about to try for the recovery of his ancestors' title to New Hampshire, Massachusetts treated with him, 1738, for the "lands in Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen and Dracut, which the line would cut off." Accordingly, he gave them a quit claim of 23,675 acres, for £500 currency.

HAVERHILL, XMay 10, 1643. *Pentucket*. Ward's Plantation.—Settled 1640. Said to be named for the native place of Mr. Ward, the first minister. Haverhill has been described as incorporated in 1645; but it was changed from its Indian name, and called a Town of Norfolk County, subsequently dissolved, at a session of General Court, which began May 10, 1643. All this was then equivalent to an incorporation.

WENHAM, XMay 10, 1643. Enon.—Part of Salem. Settled about 1638.

ANDOVER, XMay 10, 1643. *Cochichawick*.—Settled 1643. Andover, at the date succeeding it, was made a Town of Essex County, and must then have been considered as incorporated, though still retaining its Indian name, and generally accounted as incorporated May 6, 1646, when Cutshamache confirmed the previous sale of it to Mr. Woodbridge.

MANCHESTER, XMay 14, 1645. Jeffrey's Creek.—Part of Salem. Probably settled by William Jeffrey as early as 1628. Called Manchester in July of 1645, which should have been its accounted date of incorporation.

MARBLEHEAD, XMay 2, 1649. Probably *Mashabequash*. Marble Harbor.—Part of Salem.

TOPSFIELD, Oct. 18, 1650. *Sheweenemeady*. New Meadows.—Granted to inhabitants of Salem and Ipswich at session of Nov. 5, 1639. Settled about this time.

AMESBURY, +April 29, 1668. Salisbury New Town.—Part of Salisbury. Petitioned to be a distinct town at session of May 19, 1658. Name changed not before May of 1668. Originally spelt Almsbury.

BEVERLY, XOct. 14, 1668. Bass River.—Part of Salem. Settled about 1628.

BRADFORD, 1675. Merrimack.—Part of Rowley. Settled 1649. Its incorporation is not on the General Court Records.

BOXFORD, Aug. 12, 1685. Rowley Village.—Part of Rowley.

METHUEN, Dec. 8, 1725.—Part of Haverhill and adjacent lands.

MIDDLETON, June 20, 1728. Will's Hill.—Part of Salem, Topsfield, Boxford and Andover.

DANVERS, June 16, 1757.—North Danvers was called Salem Village till its incorporation. Settled as early as 1633. Village and middle Parishes of Salem, made a District January 28, 1752. Named after the patron of Lt. Governor Phips.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan. 28, 1764.—Part of Newbury.

LYNNFIELD,^d July 3, 1782. Lynn End, North Parish of Lynn.—Incorporated as a Town Feb. 28, 1814.

HAMILTON, June 21, 1793. Ipswich Hamlet.—Part of Ipswich.

SAUGUS, Feb. 17, 1815. *Saugust*.—Second Parish of Lynn. Church gathered here in 1736.

WEST NEWBURY, Feb. 18, 1819. Parsons, to June 14, 1820.—Part of Newbury. First settlement of the ministry here, 1698.

ESSEX, Feb. 15, 1819. *Chebacco* or *Chobocco*. Second Parish in Ipswich.

GEORGETOWN, April 21, 1838. New Rowley. Part of Rowley. Settled about 1669.

ROCKPORT, Feb. 27, 1840. Sandy Bay.—Part of Gloucester.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.¹

Incorporated May 10, 1843.

CHARLESTOWN, +June 24, 1629. *Mishawum*.—Probably began to be settled in 1623. A company from Naumkeag settled there Sept. 1628. Originally spelt Cherto and Charleton.

¹ A petition was presented, June 19, 1735, to General Court, that Chelmsford, Billerica, Groton, Dunstable, Littleton, Westford, Dracut, Nottingham, Townshend, Lunenburg, Harvard, Tewksbury and Litchfield, in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, might be made a new County. The Court ordered notice of this petition to be given to each of the Towns concerned, but nothing more was effectually done.

WATERTOWN, +Sept. 7, 1630. *Pigsguset*.

MEDFORD, Sept. 28, 1630. *Mystick*.—Originally spelt Meadford. Its incorporation is dated from its being mentioned with other plantations for a Tax. Declared a peculiar Town October 15, 1684.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 8, 1633. Newtown. Called Newton December 28, 1630. Settled 1631. Its incorporation seems to have been dated from the settlement of Messrs. Hooker and Stone there. Named Cambridge May 2, 1638. Late Registers put the incorporation of Cambridge at 1630.

CONCORD, *Sept. 2, 1635. *Musketequid*.—Named for the peaceable manner, in which it was purchased of the Indians. Settled 1635.

SUDBURY, *Sept. 4, 1639.—Settled 1638.

WOBURN, +XSept. 8, 1642. Charlestown Village.—Part of Charlestown.

READING, +May 29, 1644. Lynn Village.—Part of Lynn. Name not changed before June of 1644.

MALDEN, *XMay 2, 1649. Mystick Side.—A Church was gathered here 1648.

CHELMSFORD, +May 29, 1655.—Granted at session of May 18, 1653. Name not given before June of 1655.

BILLERICA, *May 29, 1655. *Shawshin* or *Shawshinock*.—Granted to Cambridge, 1641, for a village. Settled about 1653.

GROTON, *May 29, 1655. *Petapawag*.—Granted to Dean Winthrop and others. First spelt Groaton. Probably named for the birth place of the first Governor Winthrop.

MARLBOROUGH, May 30, 1660. *Okommakamesitt*. Whipsufferage.—Granted to Sudbury people at session of May 14, 1655. Grant of a Plantation there to Indians, June 19, 1658. Confirmation of the English grant, and change of name, at the session of the date suffixed to the Town. Five thousand acres of land at Marlborough, bought of Indians under the government of Sir Edmund Andros, were confirmed, Nov. 16, 1716, to the Proprietors. Inhabitants of Alcock's farm were annexed to Marlborough, Oct. 25, 1717.

DUNSTABLE, *XOct. 15, 1673.—Separated from Dunstable, N. H., in 1741.

SHERBURNE, *XOct. 7, 1674. *Boggestow*.—Had 20 families in 1674.

STOW, May 17, 1683. *Pompascitticut* and *Shabbukin*.—Settled about 1650. Granted to Concord people at session of May 11, 1670.

NEWTON, Dec. 18, 1691. *Nonantum*. New Cambridge or Cambridge Village.—An Indian settlement before 1646.

FRAMINGHAM, June 25, 1700.—Settled previously to its incorporation.

- DRACUT, Feb. 26, 1702.—Settlers there were granted more land 1693.
- WESTON, Jan. 1, 1713.—Part of Watertown. Settled before 1673.
- LEXINGTON, March 20, 1713.—Part of Cambridge.
- LITTLETON, Dec. 3, 1715. *Nashobah*.—Granted to be a Township Nov. 2, 1714. Named for George Littleton, member of the British Parliament.
- HOPKINTON, Dec. 13, 1715. *Magunkook* or *Magumcoy*.—Settled about 1710. Named for Edward Hopkins, a donor to the funds of Harvard University.
- HOLLISTON, Dec. 3, 1724.—Western Precinct of Sherburne. Settled about 1710. Named for Thomas Hollis, of London, a patron of Harvard University.
- STONEHAM, Dec. 17, 1725.—North Part of Charlestown.
- WESTFORD, Sept. 23, 1729.—West Precinct of Chelmsford. Church gathered here 1724.
- BEDFORD, Sept. 23, 1729.—Part of Billerica and Concord.
- WILMINGTON, Sept. 25, 1730.—Part of Woburn and Reading.
- TOWNSEND, June 29, 1732. North Town.—A part of Turkey Hills, ordered to be laid out Dec. 7, 1719. Formerly spelt Townshend.
- TEWKSBURY, Dec. 23, 1734. *Wamesitt*.—N. and N. E. part of Billerica, formerly an Indian Village.
- ACTON, July 3, 1735. Concord Village.—Part of Concord. Settled as soon as 1656.
- WALTHAM, Jan. 4, 1738.—West Precinct of Watertown.
- SHIRLEY,*d* January 5, 1753.—South West part of Groton.
- PEPPERELL,*d* April 12, 1753.—Second Precinct of Groton.
- LINCOLN, April 19, 1754.—Part of Concord, Lexington and Weston. Incorporated as a Precinct April 24, 1746.
- ASHBY, March 6, 1767.—Part of Townsend, Fitchburg and Ashburnham.
- WAYLAND, April 10, 1780. East Sudbury, to March 11, 1835.—Ministry established here 1723.
- NATICK, Feb. 19, 1781. *Natick*.—As belonging to Indians, it was called a District 1652. Incorporated as an English District Feb. 23, 1762.
- BOXBOROUGH,*d* Feb. 25, 1783.—Parts of Stowe, Harvard and Littleton.
- TYNGSBOROUGH,*d* June 22, 1789.—South and East parts of Dunstable. Incorporated as a Town Feb. 23, 1809. Tyngsborough was incorporated as a District to enable it to receive a donation from Mrs. Sarah Winslow, daughter of Ebenezer Tyng. It was named for her.
- BURLINGTON, Feb. 24, 1799.—Part of Woburn.

CARLISLE, Feb. 18, 1805.—Part of Concord, Acton, Chelmsford and Billerica. As such it was incorporated by name of the District of Acton, April 28, 1780. Before 1780, Carlisle, as a part of Concord, was set off as a District April 19, 1754, but was dissolved in this relation, and reunited with Concord, January 11, 1757. With reference to its first district state, it is called "Old Carlisle."

BRIGHTON, Feb. 24, 1807. Little Cambridge.—South Parish of Cambridge.

WEST CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 27, 1807. *Menotomy*.—West Parish of Cambridge.

SOUTH READING, Feb. 25, 1812.—South Parish in Reading. Settled about 1639.

LOWELL, March 1, 1826.—Part of Chelmsford, including a portion of the Indian Town, called Wamesit. Incorporated as a City, April 1, 1836.

SOMERVILLE, March 3, 1842.—Part of Charlestown.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Incorporated at the Session of May 7, 1662. Berkshire taken from it April 21, 1761.

NORTHAMPTON, *X Oct. 18, 1654. *Nonotuck* or *Norwottock*.—Purchased of Indians 1653. General Court ordered, November 10, 1770, that an Island of "three or four acres of good improveable land, and about as much more that is likely to be fit for improvement, in Connecticut River, and between Northampton and Hadley, to be sold to the highest bidder."

HADLEY, +X May 22, 1661. *Norwottock*. Newtown.—Ordered to be laid out for John Cullick and others, May 28, 1659, and settled shortly before this date.

HATFIELD, May 11, 1670.—West part of Hadley.

PELHAM, Jan. 15, 1743. New Lisburne, or Stoddard's Town.—Had 40 families in 1742.

SOUTHAMPTON,^d Jan. 5, 1753.—Second Precinct of Northampton. Settled 1732.

SOUTH HADLEY,^d April 12, 1753.—Second Precinct of Hadley. Settled as early as 1721.

GREENWICH, April 20, 1754. *Quabin*.—Part of Quabin granted to late proprietors of Narraganset No. 4, in N. H., Jan. 14, 1737. Ministry established here 1749.

AMHERST, Feb. 13, 1759. East Hadley.—Second Precinct of Hadley. Church formed here 1739.

BELCHERTOWN, June 30, 1761. Cold Spring.—Ordered to be laid out June 24, 1731. Settled 1732. Named for Governor Jonathan Belcher. Belchertown, Ware and Pelham, were contained in a Tract, called Equivalent lands, granted to Connecticut in exchange for Woodstock, Somers, Enfield and Suffield, while these Towns were under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

WARE,^d Nov. 25, 1761. Ware River Parish.—It contains Reed's Manor. Was connected with Palmer and Brookfield, and had 33 families in 1742.

CHESTERFIELD, June 11, 1762. Andrews' Town, New Hingham, Narraganset No. 4.—7,286 acres of this Town were granted, in part exchange for Narraganset No. 4, in N. H., Jan. 14, 1737, to John Foster and others. The rest was granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, under Capt. Andrews. Plat confirmed Jan. 15, 1739. A chief reason for the incorporation of Chesterfield, was to avoid the perplexity of having its affairs conducted by two distinct bodies of proprietors, one called the Narraganset and the other Canada.

GRANBY, June 11, 1768.—Second Parish of South Hadley. Church formed here 1762.

WORTHINGTON, June 30, 1768. Number 3.—Sold by the Province to Aaron Willard and others, June 2, 1762, for £1,860.

WILLIAMSBURGH,¹ April 24, 1771. Hatfield Addition.—West part of Hatfield. Granted June, 1736, to volunteers from Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield and Deerfield, for service Feb. 29th, 1704, against Indians who had destroyed the last named Town.

NORWICH, June 29, 1773.—Part of Murraysfield, and of No. 9, which was sold by Massachusetts 1762.

WESTHAMPTON, Sept. 29, 1778.—West part of Northampton. Settled about 1767.

CUMMINGTON, June 23, 1779. No. 5.—Sold by the Province, June 2, 1762, to Col. John Cummings of Concord, for whom it was named, and others, for £1,800. Settled 1770.

GOSHEN, May 14, 1781.—Chesterfield Gore, and North part of Chesterfield.

MIDDLEFIELD, March 12, 1783.—Part of Worthington, Murrayfield, Becket, Partridgefield, Washington and of Prescott's Grant.

PLAINFIELD, June 15, 1807. *Pontoosuck*.—North part of Cummington. Church formed here 1786. Incorporated as a district, March 16, 1785.

EASTHAMPTON, June 16, 1809. *Pascomuck*.—Part of South and Northampton, settled about 1700. Incorporated as a District June 17, 1785.

ENFIELD, Feb. 15, 1816.—Part of Greenwich and Belchertown.

PRESCOTT, Jan. 28, 1822.—Part of Pelham and New Salem.

¹ It was proposed in General Court, 1779, that Williamsburgh have its name altered, because named for a person opposed to the liberties of our country. At the same time a like proposal was made, for a similar cause, relative to Bernardston, Murrayfield, Mansfield, Paxton, Whately, Loudon, and Amherst. It was proposed to call Williamsburgh, Greensburgh or Hawley; Bernardston, Putnamburgh or Randolph; Murrayfield, Starkfield or Effingham; Mansfield, Montgomery; Whately, Trumbull; Loudon, Fayette; and Amherst, Hampden.

TERRITORY OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

This settlement was far from being made under prosperous circumstances. Its first occupants, before embarking for America, were expatriated for the cause of religious freedom. Their principles were deemed by the authorities in England, as adverse to its civil and ecclesiastical institutions. Hence, when the Leyden Puritans sought, through their associates in London, for a charter of soil on our shores, they were met by obstructions in every step of their course. At last, in 1619, after much trouble and cost, such a document was obtained from the Virginia Council, who were soon divided into two corporations. It was encumbered with restrictions. It was taken out in the name of John Wincob, who intended to accompany them, but was prevented. It was, also, designed for a location on the Hudson river. Thus inapplicable to their subsequent exigencies, it proved of little use. When arrived upon our coast, they found themselves further north than they had wish or permission to settle. But the difficulties of navigation at the season, prevented the alteration of their position. Morton states, that bribery to the pilot thus turned them from their course. Without regular credentials to occupy the soil on which necessity cast them, they formed themselves into a body politic. If ever men deserved the sympathy of philanthropists—of all, ‘who noble ends by noble means obtain’—it was the planters of Plymouth. After taking up their residence on Cape Cod, they felt the need of a more appropriate patent. Still met with coldness and suspicion from the dominant powers of their mother land, their petition was allowed, 1621, by the New England Council, with discouraging limitations. It was made out to John Pierce of London, in trust, and stinted the colonists to a small extent of territory. Still it relieved them from the hazard of being accounted as intruders on the premises of their residence, and imparted to them a confidence of protection from the arm of England. But when the patentee perceived that the pilgrims might be made an occasion of his own personal gain, he devised a new plan. This was to get another charter of their soil, with enlargement, on his own account, and hold them as mere tenants. In 1622, he compassed his object. As

a further accomplishment of his intentions, he resolved to visit Plymouth. Twice he attempted this with a large number of passengers, but was driven back by the severity of tempests. The elements seemed to frown on his motives and paralyze his efforts. Thus baffled in his purpose, he was induced, 1623, to relinquish the charter, which cost him but £50, for £500. This was a hard bargain, and added to the pecuniary embarrassments of the colonists. Still, they sat not down to be crushed by their burdens. With their usual enterprise, they established a house at Nantasket, 1624, for trade with the Massachusetts Indians. The same year, members of their company, in England, obtained a patent of Cape Ann. They permitted it to be occupied by emigrants from Dorchester, who were accompanied by some from Plymouth plantation. The latter thus crossed the Bay, and took up a new abode, in order to extend their fisheries. Governor Bradford and his company had too sad evidence, that a large portion of their adventurers, at home, had, for a considerable time, imbibed strong prejudices and coöperated against the advancement of the emigrants. To clear themselves of such injurious contact, they bought all the interest, which these disaffected partners held in the concern, for £1,800. That this, and other demands of £600, might be more efficiently discharged, the chief magistrate and other principal inhabitants agreed to pay them, on condition of having the trade of the Colony for six years, and also its public stock, and two small vessels. Such undertakers further contracted, on this occasion, to import annually, for the same period, £50 worth of hoes and shoes, and to exchange them with the settlers for corn at 6s. a bushel. To help carry out so hazardous an engagement for the general good, they in 1626 set up a truck-house at Penobscot. In coöperation with them, the Colony secured a patent, 1627, for a trading location on Kennebeck river. This instrument arrived the next year, and in 1629 its grant was extended. The undertakers had places for trade at Popham's Fort, Richmond's Landing and Cushnoc. After various exertions for another Colonial charter, more to their mind, Mr. Bradford and his people succeeded, 1630, in so desirable an object. They had been anxious to have such a document from under the King's seal, and to allow them privi-

leges like those conferred on Massachusetts. Another reason for this was, that Sir Ferdinand Gorges intended to exert himself for the nullification of theirs and other patents in New England. His Majesty's consent to their petition was given, but his Council non-concurred. Thus the colonists were much disappointed. Nor was this all. The experiment cost them £500, when forced to hire money for 30 to 50 per cent. But under this useless addition to their debt, they had one encouragement. The new charter enlarged their boundaries. These were as follow: "All that part of New England lying between Cohasset rivulet toward the north, and Narraganset river toward the south; the great Western Ocean (the Atlantic) toward the east, and a strait line extending into the main land toward the west from the mouth of Narraganset river to the utmost bounds of a country called Pokenakut alias Sowamset; and another strait line, extending directly from the mouth of Cohasset river toward the west, so far into the main land westward as the utmost limits of Pokenakut, alias Sowamset." The same instrument, also, confirmed to Plymouth their settlement at the eastward. The limits of this being now extended, were from Cobbiseconte falls to Nequamkike falls in Kennebeck river, and 15 miles wide on each side of the same stream. The tenants of such a tract were formally received, 1654, under the jurisdiction of the Colony. Having satisfied the Indian claims to the soil, so occupied, the Legislative authorities disposed of it, 1661, to Antipas Boies and others for £400. While remarking on the patents made to Plymouth, Governor Dudley, in his letter to the Countess of Lincoln, said, that they had been conferred by their Majesties, James and Charles. But this is a mistake. All these documents were from the New England Council.

In 1630, the undertakers for the Colonists united with a few merchants of England, who had received a charter for a large tract of land at Penobscot, as a situation for trade. This territory was improved by Plymouth people till 1635, when they were expelled by a French force. Having erected a truck-house at Machias in 1634, they were alike driven away the same year. In order to obtain redress for these and other offences, Plymouth Colony sent Edward Winslow to England.

But Archbishop Laud accused him of being a separatist and had him imprisoned several months. Having trafficked with Indians on Fresh or Connecticut river, several years, traders from the Colony built a truck house there in 1633, and purchased the land from its native proprietors. The location thus appropriated, was selected by emigrants from Dorchester, in 1635, who made a compromise for it with the last owners. It was subsequently called Windsor. As a means of preventing future jealousies and difficulties, Mr. Bradford and others, to whom the last patent was granted, concluded, that they would assign it to the whole body of their freemen. So prudent a measure was adopted in 1640. In passing from this period to the close of Philip's war, we find the authorities of Plymouth properly careful to retain their privileges. While Massachusetts, on account of their previous policy and influence, were singled out to bear the displeasure of the Throne for the offences of New England liberty, they were allowed to pass with much less of such distinction. Consequently, Charles II. did not behold them with a continual frown. As a mark of his favor, in 1680 he bestowed on them Mount Hope, of about 7,000 acres, where the chief of Pokanoket had had his residence. This grant was made on condition that seven beaver skins were annually paid to the Crown. His Majesty inquired of them the year before, as to the value of such property, because John Crown, the poet, had petitioned that it might be conferred on him. Plymouth still cherished the strong desire for a charter with the royal seal, which should endow them with greater immunities. For this purpose, they forwarded several petitions. Of these were two in 1680 and 1684. With regard to the latter, a gentleman wrote from Ireland the same year as follows. "Our last packet from England brings us news of two very loyal addresses to His Majesty, one from New Plymouth and the other from Connecticut, which were both very graciously received. I suspect you of the Massachusetts are more whiggish, and your neighbours more toryish, to express it in the language of late in use." Such suspected toryism of these colonies was more in appearance, than from any real cause.

For greater convenience, Plymouth divided their territory, 1685, into three counties, namely, Plymouth, Bristol and Barn-

stable. As a distinct corporation with powers of political jurisdiction, this Colony expired without the indulgence of their wish for a royal charter. The one they had was probably delivered to Governor Andros, who came over in 1686, because he demanded and received their public records and papers. When the revolution of 1689 had deposed him, they resumed their government under this instrument, and so continued till the arrival of the Massachusetts charter. Thus its career, as a body politic, whence no small share of our national virtue and freedom has resulted, was terminated contrary to their wishes and efforts.

Counties.

The Colony Records of Plymouth do not particularly specify when it was divided into counties; but at the General Court of June 2, 1685, there were appointments for members of a council of war, and for three majors for the three counties previously named, which not being mentioned before on such records, were then probably incorporated.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Incorporated June 2, 1685.

PLYMOUTH, December 11, 1620. *Apaum or Patuxet*.—Plymouth was confirmed Oct. 31, 1685. Its incorporation has been long reckoned from the day of its being found and judged fit for a settlement.

HINGHAM, +September 2, 1635. *Barecove*.—Taken from Suffolk June 18, 1803. Settled as early as 1633. Named for a town in England.

SCITUATE, October 5, 1636. *Satuit*.—Settled about 1634. Supposed to be named from its Indian name. Confirmed March 6, 1686.

DUXBURY, ×June 7, 1637. *Mattakeset*, or *Namassakeset*.—Granted to Miles Standish and others. Confirmed June 12, 1685.

MARSHFIELD, March 2, 1641. *Missaucatucket*. Green's Harbor or Rexham.—Part of Duxbury. Confirmed, July 7, 1685.

HULL, May 29, 1644. *Nantasket*.—Had a trading house prior to 1624; taken from Suffolk, June 18, 1803.

BRIDGEWATER, ×June 3, 1656. *Nunketest* or *Nuckatateest*. Duxbury Plantation.—Granted to inhabitants of Duxbury, 1645. Confirmed, March, 1686.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, ×June 1, 1669. *Namaskett*.—Confirmed July 7, 1685. It is uniformly spelt on Plymouth Colony records Middleberry.

ROCHESTER, June 4, 1686. *Seipican*.—Mattapoyst, a part of Roches-

ter, granted for a Plantation to Charles Chauncy and others, March 2, 1641.

PLYMPTON, June 4, 1707. *Wenatukset*.—S. W. part of Plymouth. Ministry commenced here, 1698.

PEMBROKE, March 21, 1712. *Mattakeset*. Major's Purchase, and Marshfield Upper Lands.—N. W. part of Duxbury.

ABINGTON, June 10, 1712. *Manamooskeagin*.—East part of Bridgewater; settled about 1668.

KINGSTON, June 16, 1726. Jones River Parish.—Part of Plymouth; became a parish 1717.

HANOVER, June 14, 1727.—Part of Scituate and Abington.

HALIFAX, July 4, 1734. *Monponsit*.—Part of Plympton, Middleborough and Pembroke.

WAREHAM, July 10, 1739. *Wawayantat*.—East end of Rochester and the plantation of Agawam in Plymouth; settled soon after 1682.

CARVER, June 9, 1790.—S. part of Plympton; named for Gov. Carver; settled about 1638.

HANSON, February 22, 1820.—W. side of Pembroke; ministry began here, 1748.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, June 15, 1821.—Made a precinct, 1738; part of Bridgewater.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, February 16, 1822.—Part of Bridgewater; settled 1651.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, June 14, 1823.—Part of Bridgewater; settled before 1685.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Incorporated June 2, 1685.

TAUNTON, Sept. 3, 1639. *Cohannet*.—At the Session of March 3, 1640, Cohannet is called Taunton. Made the Shire Town Nov. 13, 1746. Taunton must have been incorporated as soon as June 4, 1639, when Representatives appeared from it, under the name of Cohannet, in General Court.

REHOBOTH, June 4, 1645. *Seconck* or *Wannamoiset*.—Granted 1641. Settled 1644. Confirmed July 7, 1685.

DARTMOUTH, × June 8, 1664. *Apponeganset*, *Acushena*.

SWANSEY, *× Oct. 30, 1667. *Pockanocket*, *Sawams*.—Granted at Session of Oct. 30, 1667, to Thomas Willet and others; called Swansey, March, 1667. Shewamet added to Swansey Nov. 17, 1724. Originally spelt Swansea, like a town in Wales.

FREETOWN, July, 1683. *Assonet*. The Freeman's land at Fall River.—Settled 1659. First taxed 1680. Its incorporation not mentioned in Plymouth Colony Records as to the day of the month.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Oct. 19, 1694. North Purchase.—Settled about 1669.

NORTON, June 12, 1711. North Purchase.—North Precinct of Taunton. Began to be settled 1670.

DIGHTON, May 30, 1712.—South Precinct of Taunton.

EASTON, Dec. 21, 1725. Taunton North Purchase.—Part of Norton.

RAYNHAM, April 2, 1731. *Hockamock*.—Part of Taunton; settled about 1650.

BERKLEY, April 18, 1735.—Part of Dighton and Taunton.

MANSFIELD, *d* April 26, 1770.—N. Precinct of Norton. It was moved in General Court, 1779, that as Mansfield was called after a person unfriendly to American Independence, it might be altered.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 23, 1787. *Acushena*.—East part of Dartmouth.

WESTPORT, July 2, 1787. *Acoakset*.—West part of Dartmouth.

SOMERSET, Feb. 20, 1790. *Shewamet*. Shewamet Purchase.—Part of Swanzey.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 26, 1803. *Quequeteant*.—South part of Freetown. Called Fall River to June 18, 1804, then Troy, to 1834, then changed to its first name.

FAIRHAVEN, Feb. 22, 1812. *Sconticut*.—East part of New Bedford.

SEEKONK, Feb 26, 1812. *Seekonk*.—West part of Rehoboth, and the first section of which, that was settled.

WELLINGTON, June 9, 1814.—North part of Dighton, with which it was united Feb. 22, 1826.

PAWTUCKET, March 1, 1828. *Pawtucket*.—Part of Seekonk.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Incorporated June 2, 1635.

BARNSTABLE,¹ Sept. 3, 1639. *Mattacheest* or *Cummaquid*.—Granted to Joseph Hull and others. Confirmed July 14, 1685.

¹ Baylies' Memorial of Plymouth Colony, 2 vol. 305 p., states that Barnstable was not represented in General Court before December, 1639. Such a statement has been assumed, in the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration at this Town, as a prominent reason why it could not have been incorporated earlier than September 3d of the same year. But it seems to be founded on a mistake. The Plymouth Court Records give the names of two deputies from Barnstable at the Session of the preceding June 4, with the following entry suffixed, "Made in December, 1639." This phrase evidently signifies, that the said two persons, John Hull and Thomas Dimmack, were made freemen at the last named date, because they are then recorded as being so qualified, besides being, at the same time, again enumerated as Representatives from Barnstable. If these individuals were not allowed to sit in the Legislature of June 4th, because not yet formally constituted freemen, though there is no intimation of the kind among the doings of that body, such a denial to them does not invalidate the fact, that Barnstable, as a Town, did elect and send them. This, however, varies from the Rev. Mr. Mellen's account, in the Massachusetts Historical Collections of 1794, which represents the incorporation of Barnstable as

SANDWICH,² Sept. 3, 1639. *Shawme*.—Granted to Edmund Freeman and others, April 3, 1637. Confirmed July 13, 1685.

YARMOUTH,² Sept. 3, 1639. *Mattacheeset*.—Granted to Saugus people April 3, 1637, some of whom settled there the same year.

EASTHAM, × June 2, 1646. *Nauset*.—Settled 1644. Billingsgate ordered to be set off as a Precinct from Eastham, May 31, 1723.

FALMOUTH, June 4, 1686. *Succanesset*.

HARWICK, Sept. 14, 1694. *Satucket*.

TRURO, Oct. 29, 1705. *Meeshawn* or *Pawmet*. Dangerfield, to its re-incorporation.—A part of Eastham. Had 30 families in 1705. Its first incorporation was conditional. Having complied with the terms, they were reincorporated July 16, 1709. Still a petition for the latter purpose, spoke of Dangerfield, as a District, and thus disagreed with the act of 1705.

CHATHAM, June 11, 1712. *Manamoyit*.—Settled not long after 1665.

PROVINCETOWN, June 14, 1727. Precinct of Cape Cod.—Part of Truro. It passed in the House to be called Herrington, but this was altered in the Council.

MARSHPEE,^d June 14, 1763. *Massapee*.—Reincorporated as a District, March 31, 1834. Purchased for the Massapees or South sea Indians, by Richard Bourne, in 1660.

WELLFLEET, June 16, 1763. *Punnonakanit*.—N. Precinct of Eastham.

DENNIS, June 19, 1793. *Nobscusset*.—East Precinct of Yarmouth. Named for Mr. Dennis, one of its ministers.

ORLEANS, March 3, 1797. *Naumskeket*.—S. part of Eastham.

BREWSTER, Feb. 19, 1803. *Satuckei* or *Sawhattuckett*.—N. Part of Harwick. Petitioned to be a Town in 1694. Named for Elder Brewster, one of the Pilgrims.

DUKES COUNTY.

Reincorporated June 22, 1695.

Of the territory chartered by Charles I., to Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1639, were Capawock and Nautican. But the troubles of England prevented the patentee from taking possession of them. These and the other Islands of this County

of September 3. Still in a case like the present, information from the Colonial Records should be relied on more than any other. Besides, these Records show, that Barnstable was not only represented at the session of June 4, 1639, but, also, had a constable, who then took his oath before the Legislature. From such considerations, it appears, that Barnstable was incorporated as early as June 4th, 1639.

² Though Sandwich and Yarmouth are commonly represented as incorporated September 3d, 1639, yet they must have been incorporated the preceding June, 4,—because Deputies then appeared from them in General Court,—whose Records show nothing to the contrary of this inference.

were purchased in 1641, by Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas Mayhew of Watertown, of James Forrett, agent to William Earl of Sterling. In 1644, the Commissioners of the United Colonies vote, that Massachusetts may receive Martha's Vineyard¹ into their jurisdiction, if they see cause. This appears to have been done. In 1664, Charles II. grants his brother, the Duke of York, this territory and Nantucket, which, by such an assignment, came under the Government of New York, and so continued till returned to Massachusetts by their second Charter of October 7, 1691. It appears, however, that most of the principal freeholders "in the two towns settled on Martha's Vineyard," were dissatisfied with such a change. Contrary to the advice and wish of their Governor, Mr. Mayhew, they petitioned Massachusetts, October 15, 1673, to be taken under their jurisdiction. They remarked on this occasion, that when Mr. Mayhew first obtained a grant of his territory, he "was obliged to set up the government of the Massachusetts, and since that government hath bene laid by, things hath grown from better to worse vntill we are come to nothing as at this day. Now, for the Lord's sake, graunt vs your powefull hand to protect vs." Before these places were thus transferred, they, as denominated Martha or Martin's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands and Noman's Land, with Nantucket, received the general appellation of Duke's County, under New York jurisdiction. All these settlements paid quit rents to that Government, who did not release them from such a claim, even down to 1723, though none had been paid since 1692. While under New York, they were allowed to hold General Courts for the various purposes of their small community. One of these Courts was held at Edgartown, 1672, and another at Nantucket, 1677.

EDGARTOWN, July 8, 1671. *Chappequidick*. Old Town.—Settled before 1642. Had 36 houses in 1694.

TISBURY, July 8, 1671. *Tockming*. Middletown.

¹ This name was given by Gosnold, 1602, to one of the Elizabeth Islands, denominated Nenimisset. When and for what it was transferred to the much larger Island, which has long borne it, is not known. The latter place was also anciently called Martin's Vineyard. The first of these two terms, is supposed to have been so applied from Capt. Martin Pring, who visited its harbor in 1603. The Vineyard, as generally known, was called Nope and Capawock by the Indians.

CHILMARK, Oct. 30, 1714. *Nashuakemmiuk*. Manor of Tisbury in 1694.—Contains the West end of Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Islands and Noman's Land.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Incorporated June 20, 1695.

Nantucket, as previously mentioned, while under New York, belonged to Dukes County. It was bought of Thomas Mayhew, July 2, 1659, by Thomas Macy, for £30, in merchantable pay and two beaver hats. The many Indians, who dwelt there, sold their titles for the most part, to the white inhabitants from one time to another. It was named Sherburne by Governor Lovelace, April 18, 1673.

NANTUCKET, June 27, 1687. *Nautican*. Sherburne.—One account of Nantucket says, that the day of incorporation was the 7th and not the 27th of June. Settled 1659. Called Sherburne to June 8, 1795.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Incorporated April 2, 1731.

LANCASTER, May 18, 1653. *Weshakim* and *Nashoway*.—Plantation Oct. 1, 1641.

MENDON, May 15, 1667. *Quamshapauge*.—Granted to Braintree people, Oct. 16, 1660. Settled 1664.

BROOKFIELD, Oct. 15, 1673. *Quaboag*.—Granted to Ipswich Inhabitants June, 1660. Reincorporated Nov. 12, 1718.

WORCESTER, Oct. 15, 1684. *Quinsegamond*.—General Court, Oct. 24, 1668, appoint a Committee for its settlement. First settled about 1675. Plan approved by the Court at Session of May 16, 1683.

OXFORD, 1713. *Manchage*.—Granted to Joseph Dudley, William Stoughton and Robert Thompson, May 16, 1683. Settled according to invitation of the grantees, by Huguenots or French Protestants, 1686. The grant was eight miles square, "for gentlemen coming from England." Oxford has been generally represented as incorporated in 1713; but no act remains to show this. General Court records mention it as a Town, February 15, 1714. Still, its reputed year of incorporation is probably correct.

LEICESTER, Feb. 15, 1714. *Towtaid*. Strawberry Hill.—Purchased of Indians, about 1686. Settled soon after 1713.

RUTLAND, Feb. 23, 1714. *Naqueag*.—Bought of Indians, 1686. The dates commonly assigned as the time when Rutland was incorporated, were when General Court confirmed the Indian deed for it, and gave its name. Incorporated June 18, 1722.

SUTTON, June 21, 1715.—The purchase of it from Indians was confirmed by the Legislature, May 15, 1704.

WESTBOROUGH, Nov. 18, 1717. Chauncey.—W. Part of Marlborough. Settled before 1700.

UXBRIDGE, June 27, 1727. *Wacuntug*.—W. Part of Mendon.

SOUTHBOROUGH, July 6, 1727.—S. Part of Marlborough.

SHREWSBURY, Dec. 19, 1727.—Granted Nov. 2, 1717, and settled the same year.

LUNENBURG, Aug. 1, 1728. South Town.—S. Part of Turkey Hills. Sold by Massachusetts Nov. 4, and ordered to be laid out Dec. 7, 1719. So called for George II., one of whose titles was Duke of Lunenburg.

DUDLEY, Feb. 2, 1732. *Chabanakongkomum*.—Granted by the Legislature to Henry Pouning and others, May 30, 1660, who bought it of Indians. Confirmed to former proprietors June 6, 1674, if settled within four years. It appears to have been afterwards granted to Paul and William Dudley, for whom it was named.

HARVARD, June 29, 1732.—Part of Lancaster, Groton and Stow. Named for John Harvard, founder of Cambridge College.

GRAFTON, April 18, 1735. *Hassanamisett* and *Hassanamisco*.—Formerly an Indian settlement. Samuel Chandler and others had leave from the Legislature, June 9, 1725, to purchase lands of Hassanamisco Indians for a Township. There were other English proprietors of land there at the same date.

UPTON, June 14, 1735.—Part of Mendon, Sutton, Uxbridge and Hopkinton.

STURBRIDGE, June 24, 1738. *Tantuesque*. New Medfield.—Granted 1729.

BOLTON, June 24, 1738.—S. E. Part of Lancaster.

HARDWICK, Jan. 10, 1739. *Wombemesisecook* or *Wonbemsicuncke*. Lambstown.—Purchased of Indians, 1686. Confirmed by General Court, 1732. Called at first after one of its principal proprietors, whose name was Lamb.

LEOMINSTER, June 23, 1740. Lancaster New Grant.—Part of Lancaster. First house built there, 1725, by Gersham Haughton. In 1749, it had 60 families.

HOLDEN, Jan. 9, 1741. North Worcester.—N. Part of Worcester. Named for Hon. Samuel Holden, whose lady and daughters of England, were benefactors to Massachusetts.

WARREN, Jan. 16, 1742. Western, to March 13, 1834.—Part of Brookfield, Brimfield and Palmer; named for General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

DOUGLAS, *d* 1746. New Sherburne.—Settled about 1722, named for William Douglas, M. D., historian of New England. No act remains to certify its incorporation.

- NEW BRAINTREE, Jan. 31, 1751. *Wenimesset*. Braintree Farms.—Took in part of Hardwick and Brookfield, and 6,000 acres granted to Braintree people as soon as 1670.
- SPENCER, *d* April 12, 1753.—Second Precinct of Leicester. Became a Parish 1744.
- PETERSHAM, April 20, 1754.—*Nichewoag*. Volunteer Town.—Granted to Jeremiah Perley and John Bennet and others, about 1732, for military service. Settled as early as 1738. Had 48 families in 1750.
- CHARLTON, Nov. 2, 1754.—West Part of Oxford.
- TEMPLETON, March 6, 1762. Narraganset No. 6.—Granted in 1732, for service in Narraganset Expedition of 1675. Plat accepted February 12, 1734.
- ATHOL, March 6, 1762. *Poqoiag*.—Granted Dec. 1729, to inhabitants of Ipswich and Newbury. Settled about 1734. Had 15 families in 1750.
- OAKHAM, *d* June 7, 1762. Rutland West Wing.—Part of Rutland.
- FITCHBURG, Feb. 3, 1764. Turkey Hills.—W. Part of Lunenburg. Settled before 1719.
- WINCHENDON, June 14, 1764. Ipswich Canada or New Ipswich.—Granted June 19, 1735, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plat accepted June 23, 1736. Royalston Leg, annexed to it June 17, 1780.
- PAXTON, *d* Feb. 12, 1765. South Part of Rutland and North Part of Leicester. Settled about 1720. Had 70 families in 1771.
- ROYALSTON, Feb. 19, 1765. Royalshire.—Sold to Messrs. Royal, Erving and others, 1752. Named for Col. Isaac Royal, one of its Proprietors. First settled not later than 1754.
- ASHBURNHAM, Feb. 22, 1765. Dorchester Canada.—Granted June 19, 1735, for service under Capt. John Withington, in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plat accepted June 17, 1736. Petition in 1764 to be called Ashfield. Settled a minister in 1760.
- NORTHBOROUGH, Jan. 24, 1766.—North Precinct of Westborough. Settled as early as 1700.
- HUBBARDSTON, June 13, 1767.—N. E. Part of Rutland. Named for Thomas Hubbard of Boston, a principal Proprietor.
- WESTMINSTER, April 26, 1770. Narraganset No. 2.—Granted 1686, and confirmed Dec. 18, 1728, for service in the Narraganset Expedition of 1675. Had 15 families in 1745. Incorporated as a District, Oct. 20, 1759. In 1686, our Colony granted to 500 and more, being about two thirds of the army, from Massachusetts and Plymouth, in the said Expedition, 40,000 acres in the Nipmug country.
- PRINCETON, April 24, 1771. *Wachusett*.—East Wing of Rutland and other lands. Incorporated as a District, Oct. 20, 1759.

Named for Rev. Thomas Prince, the Chronologer of New England.

NORTHBRIDGE, July 14, 1772. North Part of Uxbridge.

BARRE, July 14, 1774. Rutland District. Hutchinson to November 7, 1777.—N. W. Part of Rutland. Incorporated as a District, March 28, 1753. Last named for a great friend of America, a member of the House of Commons. Changed from Hutchinson, because its inhabitants disliked the opposition of Governor Hutchinson to the Revolution of Independence.

AUBURN, April 10, 1778. Ward to Feb. 17, 1837.—Part of Worcester, Sutton, Oxford and Leicester.

MILFORD, April 11, 1780. *Wopowage*. Mill River.—East Precinct of Mendon; made a Parish in 1741.

STERLING, April 25, 1781. *Chockset* and *Waushacum*.—Second Precinct of Lancaster. Settled as soon as 1720. Named for Lord Sterling of New Jersey.

GARDNER, June 27, 1785. Part of Westminster, Ashburnham, Winchendon and Templeton. Named for Col. Thomas Gardner of Cambridge, killed in the Bunker Hill Battle.

BOYLSTON, March 1, 1786. North Parish of Shrewsbury, 1742. Named for the Boylston family, one of which founded a Professorship in Harvard University.

PHILLIPSTON, Oct. 20, 1786. Gerry, to Feb. 5, 1814.—Part of Templeton and Athol. Made a Parish 1774. Phillipston ceased to be called Gerry, because the politics of Governor Gerry, for whom it had been previously named, did not suit the people there.

DANA, Feb. 18, 1801.—Part of Petersham, Hardwick, and Greenwich.

WEST BOYLSTON, Jan. 30, 1808.—Part of Boylston, Holden, and Sterling. Settled as soon as 1720.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, 1812.—South Parish of Bolton in 1778. Incorporated as a District, March 16, 1784.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Feb. 28, 1812.—North Parish in Brookfield. Became a parish 1750.

MILBURY, June 11, 1813.—North Parish in Sutton. Became a Parish, 1742.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Feb. 15, 1816. Honest Town.—Part of Sturbridge, Charlton, and Dudley.

WEBSTER, March 6, 1832.—Part of Dudley and Oxford. Named for Daniel Webster, late Secretary of State, U. S.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Taken from Hampshire County. Incorporated April 21, 1761.

SHEFFIELD, June 22, 1733. (Lower) *Houssatonnock*. Westenhook. Granted June 30, 1722. Settled, 1725. Claimed by New

York, who gave a grant of it in 1735, to prevent the measures which Massachusetts were taking for its further settlement.

STOCKBRIDGE, June 22, 1739. *Muhhkaneew* and *Houssatonnock*. Indian Town.—Settled about 1734.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, June 15, 1759. No. 2.—Plat accepted January 19, 1737. Settled, 1739. Had more than 60 householders in 1759. New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Tyringham and Becket were denominated Housatonic Townships, and were numbered as such.

EGREMONT,^d February 13, 1760.—Settled early by the Dutch, and afterwards by others, 1730.

PITTSFIELD, April 21, 1761. *Pontoosuck*. No. 3, Boston Plantation. Wendell's Town.—Granted to Boston, June 27, 1735. Plat accepted Dec. 8, 1738. Sold by Boston to Jacob Wendell. Settled, 1743. Named for Wm. Pitt, the English statesman.

GREAT BARRINGTON, June 30, 1761. (Upper) *Houssatonnock*.—N. Parish of Sheffield. Granted June 30, 1722. Settled about 1730.

SANDISFIELD, March 6, 1762. No. 3.—Plat accepted Jan. 19, 1737. Settled soon after 1737. Resettled, 1750. United with the District of Southfield, Feb. 8, 1819. Southfield was called "the South Eleven Thousand Acres," and was incorporated as a District June 19, 1797.

TYRINGHAM, March 6, 1762. No. 1.—Plat accepted Jan. 19, 1737. Settled, 1739. Said to be named at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Howe, a few days before he fell in battle, who owned property in Tyringham, England.

LANESBOROUGH, June 21, 1765. Richfield and New Framingham.—Granted to inhabitants of Framingham, Jan. 13, 1742. Settled about 1754. Plat accepted Nov. 19, 1742.

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 21, 1765. (West) *Hoosuck*.—Ordered to be laid out April 6, 1750. Settled about 1751.

BECKET, June 21, 1765. No. 4.—Plat accepted Jan. 19, 1737. Settled about 1740. Provision made for the salary of Rev. Ebenezer Martin in 1760. "The North Eleven Thousand Acres" were incorporated as a District, and called Bethlehem, June 24, 1789, and was partly annexed to Becket, March 1, 1810. Becket had 40 polls in 1764.

RICHMOND,¹ June 21, 1765. *Yokun*. No. 8. Yokun Town and Mount Ephraim.—Settled, 1760. Named after the Duke of Richmond. Sold by General Court in 1762, to Josiah Dean, for £2,550, and to Samuel Brown, of Stockbridge, and others, February, 1763, for £650. Altered from Richmond, to Richmond, March 3, 1785.

¹ June 2, 1762, nine Townships were sold by order of General Court, and were numbered accordingly. Of these townships were Adams, No. 1; Peru, No. 2; Windsor, No. 4; Savoy, No. 6; and Richmond, No. 8. Each of them was set up at £800, and sold to the highest bidder.

LENOX,*d* Feb. 26, 1767.—East part of Richmond. Settled, 1750. Called for the family name of the Duke of Richmond.

WINDSOR, July 4, 1771. *Ouschankamaug*. No. 4; Gageborough to 1778.—Sold to Noah Nash and others, for £1,430, by the Province, June 2, 1762. Settled about 1766. The people of Windsor petitioned, Jan. 9, 1777, to be called Cheshire, “because the present name of Gageborough may serve to perpetuate the memory of the detested General Gage.”

PERU, July 4, 1771. No. 2; Partridgefield to June 19, 1806.—Bought by Elisha Jones and Oliver Partridge, and others, for £1,460. Settled, 1764.

ALFORD, Feb. 16, 1773.—Shawenon Purchase, Greenland Grant, and part of Great Barrington. Settled about 1740.

OTIS, Feb. 27, 1773. Tyringham Equivalent. Loudon, to June 13, 1810.—United with the District of Bethlehem, June 19, 1809. Named for H. G. Otis, Esq., of Boston. Settled about 1750. Bethlehem, called “The North Eleven Thousand Acres,” was incorporated as a District, June 24, 1789.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Feb. 23, 1774. Queensborough.—West part of Stockbridge. Settled, 1766. It belonged to the Stockbridge Indians.

HANCOCK, July 2, 1776. Jericho Hollow.—Settled, 1762. Had forty families, 1770. Named for Hon. John Hancock. A Bill, for its incorporation as a Town, passed in the House to be engrossed, July 1, 1771; but was lost in the Council.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1777. *Tukonick*. Greenwood. Hartwood.—Settled, 1760. Granted January, 1764.

LEE, Oct. 21, 1777.—Part of Washington, Great Barrington or Hop Land, Glass Works' Grant, and Williams' Grant. Settled, 1760. Named for Gen. Lee.

ADAMS, Oct. 15, 1778. (East) *Hoosuck*. Germantown; No. 1.—Fort Massachusetts was in this town. The Plantation of New Providence was annexed to Adams, April 10, 1780. Named for Gov. Samuel Adams. Laid out, 1749. Purchased by Nathan Jones, of Weston, from the Province, June 2, 1762, for £3,200. German manufacturers settled near Fort Massachusetts, through the agency of John Franklin and Company, were granted a Township near this Fort, June 13, 1753, which was called Germantown, and appears to have included part of Adams.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, June 21, 1779. *Taucunnuck* Mountain.—Settled before 1751, when it had about 30 families. Formerly claimed as part of Livingston Manor.

DALTON, March 20, 1784. Ashuelot Equivalent.—Settled about 1755. Named for Hon. Tristram Dalton.

CHESHIRE, March 14, 1793.—Part of Lanesborough, Windsor, Adams, and the district of New Ashford. Settled, 1767.

SAVOY, Feb. 20, 1797. No. 6.—Sold by the Province, 1762, for £1,350. Granted to William Bullock and others, April 25, 1771, for service under Capt. Gallop in Canada Expedition of 1690, in place of another Township, taken from them by the line of New Hampshire. Plat accepted June 28, 1771. Settled, 1777. Abel Lawrence, of Groton, purchased No. 6, but General Court released him from the bargain, Feb. 2, 1764, because that land was not so good as represented.

CLARKSBURGH, March 2, 1798.—Settled, 1769.

NEW ASHFORD, Feb. 26, 1801.—Settled about 1762. Incorporated as a District, Feb. 26, 1781.

HINSDALE, June 21, 1804.—W. Parish in Partridgefield, now Peru. Settled about 1762.

FLORIDA, June 15, 1805.—Barnardston's Grant, and part of Bullock's Grant and King's Grant. Settled about 1783.

BOSTON CORNER, *d* April 14, 1838.—Settled about 1753.

NOTE.—There are two unincorporated Tracts of land in Berkshire, one called the Gore, and the other Zoar. The last was settled, 1766.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Taken from Suffolk County. Incorporated March 26, 1793.

When Massachusetts was divided into four Counties, in 1643, Norfolk was one of them. This County then embraced Salisbury, Hampton, Haverhill, Exeter, Dover, and Strawberry Bank, afterwards called Portsmouth. Salisbury became the chief Town of this shire at a General Court, commencing May 2, 1649. Through the influence of Edward Randolph and others, the Royal Council ordered Massachusetts to relinquish their jurisdiction over Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Dover. This was done February 4, 1680. Our Legislature immediately required Salisbury, Haverhill, and Amesbury to be re-united with Essex.

DORCHESTER, Sept. 7, 1630. *Matapan*.—Settled, June, 1630. "The Island before Dorchester," according to the deposition of the Sagamore of Ipswich, was taken possession of by David Thompson in 1619.

ROXBURY, Sept. 28, 1630.—Incorporation from the date when taxed towards the support of Military teachers. Named from its abundance of rocks.

WEYMOUTH, Sept. 2, 1635. *Wessaguscus* or *Wessagusct*.—First settled, 1622, by order of Thomas Weston, a London merchant. Its name was from Weymouth in England, whence additional emigrants came in 1624.

DEDHAM, Sept. 8, 1636. Contentment.—Settled, 1635.

BRAINTREE, May 13, 1640. Mt. Wollaston, Mt. Dagon, Merry Mount.
—Part of Boston. First settled, 1625.

MEDFIELD, May 23, 1651. Dedham Village.—Part of Dedham.

MILTON, May 7, 1662. *Unquety* or *Uncataquisset*.—Part of Dorchester.

WRENTHAM, Oct. 15, 1673. *Wollonopauge* or *Wollonspaug*.—Settled before 1661. Named from Wrentham, in England.

BROOKLINE, Nov. 13, 1705. Muddy River.—Part of Boston. Settled as early as 1633. Made a District, Dec. 8, 1686.

NEEDHAM, Nov. 5, 1711.—Part of Dedham.

MEDWAY, Oct. 24, 1713.—Part of Medfield.

BELLINGHAM, Nov. 27, 1719.—Part of Dedham, Wrentham, and Mendon, having, when incorporated, at least 40 families.

WALPOLE, Dec. 10, 1724.—Part of Dedham.

STOUGHTON, Dec. 22, 1726.—S. Precinct of Dorchester.

SHARON, June 20, 1765. *Mashapoag*. Stoughtonham to Feb. 25, 1783.—Second Precinct of Stoughton. Church gathered here, 1741.

COHASSET, *d* April 26, 1770. *Conahesset*. Little Hingham.—Second Precinct of Hingham. Ministry established here, 1721.

FRANKLIN, March 2, 1778.—W. Part of Wrentham. Named for Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher.

FOXBOROUGH, June 10, 1778.—Part of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham. Settled before 1700.

DOVER, *d* July 7, 1784.—Fourth Precinct of Dedham.

QUINCY, Feb. 23, 1792. Mt. Wollaston, etc.—N. Precinct of Braintree, with Squantum and the Farms of Dorchester. Named for the family of Edmund Quincy, one of the first Proprietors. First settled, 1625.

RANDOLPH, March 9, 1793.—S. Precinct of Braintree. Church gathered here, 1731. Named for Peyton Randolph, of Virginia.

CANTON, Feb. 23, 1797. *Pakemitt* or *Puncapoag*. Dorchester Village.—N. Part of Stoughton. Preaching here as early as 1706.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Incorporated June 24, 1811.—It was originally the North part of Hampshire County.

DEERFIELD, May 24, 1682. *Pocomtuck*.—Plan confirmed Oct. 25, 1665. Settled, 1670. Inhabitants there were allowed to be a Township at Session of May 7, 1673. Order for its resettlement at Session of May 24, 1682.

SUNDERLAND, Feb. 17, 1714. Swampfield.—Granted to Inhabitants of Hadley, at Session of May 7, 1673.

NORTHFIELD, Feb. 22, 1714. *Squeakeag*.—Granted to inhabitants of Northampton and other towns, at the Session beginning May

19, 1672. Confirmed at the next Session, of Oct. 8. Settled 1673. Allowed to be resettled, Feb. 22, 1714.

GREENFIELD,*d* June 9, 1753. Green River.—N. E. Part of Deerfield.

NEW SALEM,*d* June 15, 1753.—Granted to Joseph Andrews and others, of Salem, 1729. Seems to have been regranted at Session, Dec. 13, 1734. Plat of it confirmed, Dec. 29, 1735. Settled before 1744.

MONTAGUE,*d* Dec. 22, 1753. Hunting Hills.—N. Parish of Sunderland.

COLERAIN, June 30, 1761. No. 2, Boston Plantation.—Granted June 27, 1735. Plat accepted June 15, 1736. Settled before 1746. Named for Lord Colerain, of Ireland.

SHUTESBURY, June 30, 1761. Roadtown.—Granted, Dec. 11, 1734, to Thomas Wells and others, for military services. Plat accepted Dec. 29, 1735. Settled about 1738.

BERNARDSTON, March 6, 1762. Fall Fight Town.—Granted Nov., 1734, to heirs of Capt. Wm. Turner's men in the Fall battle of 1676. Settled as soon as 1738. Plat accepted Aug. 5, 1741. Named for Gov. Bernard.

WARWICK, Feb. 17, 1763. Roxbury Canada.—Granted for service under Capt. Andrew Gardner, in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plat accepted June 15, 1736. Settled prior to 1744. The grantees of Warwick were chiefly descendants of 33 soldiers who went from Roxbury and Brookline, under Capt. Gardner, all of whom, except Samuel Newell, perished in the expedition.

ASHFIELD, June 21, 1765. Huntstown.—Granted Dec. 4, 1735, for service under Capt. Ephraim Hunt, in Canada Expedition of 1690. Settled, 1742.

CHARLEMONT, June 21, 1765. No. 1, Boston Plantation.—Granted with two other Townships to Boston, June 27, 1735. Plat accepted June 15, 1736. Settled about 1740. A large part of Zoar was added to it in 1838.

CONWAY, June 16, 1767.—S. W. Part of Deerfield.

SHELBURNE,*d* June 21, 1768. Deerfield North West.—N. W. Part of Deerfield. Named for Lord Shelburne.

WHATELY, April 24, 1771.—N. Part of Hatfield.

LEVERETT, March 5, 1774.—E. Part of Sunderland.

BUCKLAND, April 14, 1779. No Town.—Part of it belonged to Charlemont.

WENDELL, May 8, 1781.—Part of Shutesbury and Ervingshire. Ervingshire, confirmed to John Erving, of Boston, Jan 22, 1752, who had purchased it of others, who bought it of the Province in 1751.

ORANGE,*d* Oct. 15, 1783.—Part of Warwick, and land called Ervingshire, Athol, and Royalston. Incorporated as a Town, Feb. 24, 1810.

ROWE, Feb. 9, 1785. No. 9; Myrifielc.—Sold by the Province June 2, 1762, as to Myrifielc, which, with other lands, makes the Town. Fort Pelham built here, 1744. No. 9, was sold to William Williams for £1,500, who gave up the bargain to John Chandler and others.

HEATH, Feb. 14, 1785.—N. E. Part of Charlemont and Green and Walker's Land. Fort Shirley built here in 1744.

HAWLEY, Feb. 7, 1792. No. 7.—Sold by the Province, June 2, 1762, to Moses Parsons, for £875. He disposed of it to others, who petitioned, in 1768, to have his bond to the Commonwealth for this sum changed for a less one of £400. Edmund Longley, born in Groton, moved, with his family, to Hawley, in 1781, and built the first house there.

GILL, Sept. 28, 1793.—E. Part of Greenfield. Named for Lt. Gov. Moses Gill.

LEYDEN, Feb. 22, 1809.—Part of Bernardston. Incorporated as a District, March 12, 1784.

MONROE, Feb. 21, 1822.—Part of Rowe and the Gore.

ERVING'S GRANT, April 17, 1838.—First meeting-house built in Erving, was dedicated Nov. 16, 1842, when a minister was installed over a church there, and over another in South Orange.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Incorporated Feb. 25, 1812.—It was the Southern section of Hampshire County.

SPRINGFIELD, March, 1636. *Agawam*.—Commission granted to Wm. Pynchon and others, for the government of Agawam, March, 1636. The town was called Springfield before June 2, 1641. The common date of its incorporation has been March, 1645.

WESTFIELD, May 28, 1669. *Woronoake*.—United with Springfield at Session of Oct. 27, 1647.

BRIMFIELD, 1731.—Granted, 1701. Settled about 1714. Its incorporation passed both Houses, to be enacted, Dec. 24, 1731. The Act, which is lost, was signed by the Governor before Feb. 2, 1732, when the Legislature was prorogued.

BLANDFORD, April 10, 1741. Suffield Equivalent. New Glasgow.—Plat confirmed for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, to the original Grantees of Suffield, or their heirs, June 24, 1739. Had 64 families, 1741.

PALMER, *d* Jan. 30, 1752. The Elbows.—Church formed here about 1730. Had above 50 families in 1749.

GRANVILLE, *d* Jan. 25, 1754. Bedford.—Most of it sold by Toto, an Indian chief, in 1686, to James Cornish, who, with William Fuller, sold it, in 1713, to Atherton Mather, who sold it and other lands to its proprietors, in 1718, who had their purchase confirmed to them, January, 1739. Settled as early as 1738. Had 70 families in 1751.

MONSON,*d* April 25, 1760.—W. Part of Brimfield. Permanently settled about 1715.

WALES, Sept. 18, 1762. South Brimfield to Feb. 20, 1828.—S. Part of Brimfield. Named for James Wales, a principal inhabitant.

WILBRAHAM, June 15, 1763. Springfield Mountains.—Fourth Parish of Springfield. Settled, 1731.

CHESTER, Oct. 31, 1765. Murrayfield to Feb. 21, 1783.—Ordered to be laid out Jan. 17, 1754. Sold by Massachusetts to John Chandler and others, June 2, 1762, for £1,500. The people of Murrayfield petitioned General Court, Dec. 8, 1775, that its name,—being called for Col. John Murray, of Rutland, who had sided with the Royalists,—might be changed to Mount Asaph.

SOUTHWICK,*d* Nov. 7, 1770.—S. Part of Westfield. Incorporated as a Town, 1779. Settled about 1734.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23, 1774. Springfield Mountains.—W. Part of Springfield. Granted at Session of May 11, 1670. Settled about 1654.

LUDLOW, Feb. 28, 1774. Stony Hill.—Part of Springfield.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 28, 1780.—E. Part of No. 5. Part of Westfield, called New Addition, and S. Hampton.

LONGMEADOW, Oct. 13, 1783. *Masacsiek*.—Second Parish of Springfield. Settled about 1644. Named from the Long Meadow.

RUSSELL, Feb. 25, 1792. New Addition.—N. W. Part of Westfield, and S. W. Part of Montgomery.

HOLLAND, Feb. 25, 1796. District from July 5, 1783 to Feb. 8, 1796.—East Parish of S. Brimfield. Ministry settled here, 1765.

TOLLAND, June 14, 1810.—Part of Granville and Sandisfield, and of what was formerly called Southfield. Church organized here, 1797.

MAINE TERRITORY.

FEW sections of our national domain have been the object of more diversified enterprise, more disappointed projects, more political purposes and controversies, more counter and perplexing claims; the scene of more military operations, of more savage warfare and devastation, and of more various and interesting events, than the territory of Maine. With regard to its name, a few facts are applicable. Prior to 1639, navigators had called this country the "Maine land," in contradistinction from its numerous islands. In the year, just mentioned, when such territory was patented to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as far eastward as Kennebeck river, it was denominated the "Province or

Countie of Maine." Sullivan informs us, that it was so termed in compliment to the queen of Charles I., who owned the Province of Meyne, as her private estate, in France.

From the name, we pass to the settlements and other concerns of the State, now in view. Its shores were long frequented by Europeans, for purposes of the fishery and of the peltry trade with the natives, before it was permanently occupied by foreign emigrants. Though De Monts, in 1605, erected a cross at Kennebeck and took possession of it, in the French King's name, and visited several places on the coast, as Gosnold, in 1602, and Pring, in 1603, had previously done, still he made no exertion for a fixed plantation within such limits. The Council, for North and South Virginia, granted a patent, 1606, to Lord Popham and other members of their Body, to commence a colony in Maine. The patentees sent over ships with settlers, but the enterprise failed. The ensuing year, they renewed their efforts. The company, whom they transported, came to the mouth of Sagadahock river. Here they located themselves on Stage Island. Thence they removed to a situation, since known as Phipsburg. They were styled the Sagadahock Colony. Discouraged by hardships and the loss of some among their chief patrons, they left, in 1608, and returned to England. They needed the principle and perseverance of Puritans, to brave and overcome their difficulties. During the year of their departure, two Jesuit priests, who had a difference with Biencourt at Port Royal, took up their residence at Mt. Desert, in order to form a settlement there.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the chief agent for colonizing Maine, as an abode for supporters of the national church and the prerogative of the Crown, and a principal proprietor in the Sagadahock¹ plantation,—was greatly dissatisfied, that this place had been relinquished. That the premises, so deserted, need not fall into other hands, he fitted out a vessel, in 1609, with Richard Vines, an Episcopal clergyman, and other passengers, to become its inhabitants. While he was thus zealous, Madame de Guercheville of France, was equally so for the spread of the Catholic faith among the aborigines of America. Having obtained of De Monts a surrender of his right, and of her Sove-

¹ Sagadahock, in a restricted sense, means the mouth or entrance of a river.

reign a charter of New France, from the St. Lawrence to Florida, she commissioned Suassaye, 1613, as her agent. This person immediately embarked for the new field of his labor. He found the Jesuit Missionaries, before mentioned, at Port Royal. He engaged them to accompany some emigrants to Mt. Desert. This large Island, so reoccupied, was called St. Saviour, and sometimes Mt. Mansel. Being advertised of this and other advances of the French to possess Acadie, the authorities of South Virginia, in 1613, fitted out a fleet of small vessels, under Capt. Argal, to conquer them. The expedition met with little resistance and was fully successful.

To secure the Sagadahock plantation against intruders of the same nation, and to trade at various points on the coast, the noted Capt. John Smith made a voyage thither. Having compassed the latter object sooner than he anticipated, he sailed for England, after several months, and left his consort, Capt. Thomas Hunt. This commander committed an act of inhumanity, which disgraced the Christian name, and created an almost implacable hatred in the natives to European voyagers and settlers. He kidnapped twenty-seven Indians from Cape Cod, shaped his course for Malaga and there sold them for slaves. What he falsely counted gain, was the cause of suffering and death to others. Actuated by better motives, Mr. Vines and others, in 1617, were at Saco. In the winter of 1618-19, some individuals, who came with Capt. Dermer, dwelt on Monhegan Island. This place was occupied in 1620, by persons, sent over by Sir Ferdinando. The Council for North Virginia, having obtained a new charter, in the year last given, from the Crown, with increased privileges, began to be aware, that if they were not more vigilant and active, the French would get a fast hold of their colonial soil and bring it under the domination of Popery. Emigrants from this nation had again planted themselves at Mt. Desert and other points more northeastwardly. As the Council's last charter did not cover Nova Scotia, they used their influence to have that section granted by James I., in 1621, to Sir William Alexander, subsequently the Earl of Stirling.

Capt. John Mason, one of their members, having had a patent from Naumkeag to Merrimack river, 1621, united with Sir Ferdinando and obtained another, 1622, from the same stream

to the Sagadahock, known as the Province of Laconia. These gentlemen were joined by associates for the colonizing of such territory. Though much uncertainty rests on the first occupancy of various settlements, prior to this period, yet there were several permanent ones by 1623. These were on Arrowsick Island, and, on the main land at Sagadahock, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Pemaquid and St. George's river. For a fuller conformity with their political and religious views, the Council for New England appointed a general government for all their jurisdiction here. They commissioned Francis West, as admiral, to superintend the maritime affairs of the whole coast. In performance of what he deemed his duty, he visited the fishermen on the shores of Maine. He interdicted the crews there, who had no licenses, from following their employment. This was the occasion of much complaint at home. The House of Commons interfered, and the Council, in 1624, were called to answer. West was recalled and the general government here dissolved. Such difficulty embarrassed emigration to Maine. Still Sir Ferdinando did not cease his efforts. In the same year, he obtained a patent of the Council for 24,000 acres of land at Agamenticus. He dispatched a company for this location under his grandson.

Another check to the arrival of colonists, was the cession of Acadie, inclusive of the Sagadahock country, to France, 1625, by Charles I., on his marriage with Henrietta, a Princess of that nation. But the Council for New England so exhibited the injustice of this step to themselves, that the King very lothfully retracted. They had continued evidence, that their policy was viewed with jealousy by the House of Commons. This body moved, in 1626, for the abolition of their charter and for a free fishery on our coasts. Controversies of this kind and the prospect of hostilities with France, tended to discourage the proprietors of plantations in Maine. The owners of the Monhegan Colony sold it, for £50, to Giles Elbridge and Robert Aldsworth. But such a state of things, which was injurious to those in England, opened a freer source of profit to the enterprising undertakers of the Plymouth Colony. During the same year, they set up a truck house at Penobscot. The year following, their plantation received a grant of land,

for a like purpose, on the Kennebeck, and, in 1630, had it confirmed with enlargement.

To carry on their colonial plans with a more single hand, Sir Ferdinando and Capt. Mason divided the Grant, which they held in common. The former took the east of the Piscataqua river, and the latter the west of the same stream. The last division, being part of Laconia from the Piscataqua to the Merrimack, was chartered anew to its proprietor, 1629, and denominated New Hampshire. About the same time, Thomas Commock had a patent of 5,000 acres between Spurwink and Black Point, in Scarborough. This tract was settled, 1632, by himself and others. Two grants were allowed, 1630, to the planters of Saco, including the present Town of this name, and Biddeford. The grantees of the one were Richard Vines and John Oldham, and those of the other were Thomas Lewis and John Bonython. Their tracts were on the sides of Saco river. Each of them was four miles wide and eight miles long from the sea shore. In the same year, the Lygonian charter was conferred on John Dye, and other gentlemen of London. It secured to them forty miles square from Cape Porpoise to Casco, and the right of jurisdiction over the soil. To forward their object, Sir Ferdinando gave up his claim to such land, as a portion of Laconia. The territory, so relinquished, was intended particularly for agriculture, as well as for trade and fishery. The company sent over Bryan Brinkes and others, to be its occupants. These came in a vessel, called the Plough, as significant of their principal employment. They located themselves south of the Kennebeck, in Casco Bay. They were called "The husbandmen." They tarried at their adopted residence a year; took the vessel which brought them over, and sailed for Watertown, in Massachusetts.

With regard to these, so quickly disheartened, Governor Winthrop remarked, that "most of them proved familists, and vanished away." The proprietors of Lygonia, thus disappointed, empowered Richard Dummer, of Newbury, in 1638, to take possession of it, and turn it to the best account.

In 1631, the Council granted to John Beauchamp, of London, and Thomas Leverett, of Boston, in England, a patent from the coast, between Penobscot and Muscongus rivers, to a line run-

ning east and west, and to the north so far as not to infringe on the Kennebeck tract of the Plymouth colony, and to make 30 miles square. The patentees immediately despatched a company to improve the premises. They had a truck house erected on the eastern bank of St. George's river, five miles below the head of tide water. Such a propriety was afterwards noted as "the Waldo Patent." The same year, Robert Trelawney and Moses Goodyear, merchants, of Plymouth, in England, received a grant from the Council. It extended from the mouth of Spurwink river, 15 miles inland, thence eastwardly to Presumpscot river, and so down to the sea. John Winter, as agent of the grantees, began to occupy the soil, 1632, and had his house on Richmond Island. Here he employed a large number of hands in the fishery. He was governor of the settlement. The last patent, issued by the Council for New England, was that of Pemaquid. It was dated 1631-2, and made out to Robert Aldsworth and Gyles Elbridge. It confirmed to them the land, between Muscongus and Damariscotta rivers, and northward so as to contain 12,000 acres, and a lot of 100 acres for every emigrant who should be transported hither by the proprietors within seven years, and who should reside here three years. It comprised the Damariscotta and other Islands within nine leagues of the shore. It bestowed on the grantees the right of government over the Colony, as well as fee simple in the soil.

By the treaty of St. Germain, 1632, Charles I. contracted, that the French should hold Nova Scotia, which they considered as extending not less westward than Kennebeck river. The King seems to have done this as an offset to his failure in performing a like conveyance on his marriage with Henrietta. Such a measure was accounted by many of his subjects, as one of the adverse stretches of power which finally proved his downfall. It, of course, encouraged aggression on English tenants of the soil. In 1633, a French crew plundered the Plymouth trading establishment at Penobscot. News of this event alarmed Massachusetts, and they erected fortifications. The next year, a detachment, commanded by La Tour, destroyed a similar post at Machias, commenced by the same proprietors several months before. When waited on for satisfaction, he replied, "I wish the English to understand, if they trade to the eastward of

Pemaquid, I shall seize them." This was conclusive proof, that the French were in earnest not to suffer the recent engagement of Charles I. to remain as a dead letter.

Having so committed himself against the interest of the Northern Colonies, he still was desirous, that the Council for New England would resign their Charter, as a means of imparting to him more absolute sway over such a compass of territory. This Corporation had a similar proposal from him about 1631. They perceived that the popular current was set against their policy, and that they were unable to curtail the liberties of Massachusetts, as they wished. In view of these and other considerations, they concluded to comply with the royal request, on certain conditions, favorable to their main purpose. These were, that they might partition their jurisdiction here into twelve divisions; draw lots for them, and have them under so many proprietary governors, all subject to one general Governor. According to this arrangement, Maine was parcelled out as follows. The first division from St. Croix to Pemaquid, named the County of Canada. The second between Pemaquid and Sagadahock, back from the sea-board. The third from Androscoggin to Kennebeck. The fourth, on the sea-board, between Sagadahock and Piscataqua. The third and fourth sections fell to Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

In anticipation of the Council's thus dissolving, the King appointed Lords Commissioners for his American Plantations. This Body presented Sir Ferdinando to his Majesty, as Governor-General of the newly made Provinces, and he was accordingly confirmed. But their movements towards the accomplishment of their purpose, were strikingly impeded.

From them, so hindered, we turn to Maine. In 1635, D'Aulney, a strenuous supporter of papacy, took possession of Penobscot. About the latter part of this year, Sir Ferdinando, being prevented from coming over as General Governor, sent his nephew, William Gorges, as chief magistrate of New Somersetshire. This gentleman held a General Court at Saco, the next Spring, and proceeded to discharge other duties of his station. The year succeeding, he went back to England, when his uncle appointed six persons to govern the Colony. Resolved to pursue his course, with regard to his American settlements, the King

issued a new order for Sir Ferdinando to become the Governor-General over the northern portion of them. At the same time, he commanded, through the Lords Commissioners, that Massachusetts should surrender their Charter. In keeping with the unsteady measures which had been adopted as to the soil of Maine, he gave a patent to Sir Ferdinando, probably as some consideration for his being disappointed of the government over North Virginia. The bounds of such a grant were as follow. 120 miles northwestward from the mouth of Piscataqua river, and the same distance from the mouth of Kennebeck river in like direction, and all the land between these two lines and the Islands, within five leagues of the main, between the same streams, together with Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. One of the stipulations of such a patent was, that Episcopacy should be established among the inhabitants of its soil. This had been the evident plan of the Council for New England, ever since Congregationalism and Freedom began to show their predominant influence in Plymouth and Massachusetts. Such policy, however hard for the Puritan Colonists, was entirely consistent with the avowed principles of its authors. The grant, to which such a condition was affixed, was divided into two sections, east and west, by the Kennebunk river. The latter was denominated Yorkshire, and the former New Somersetshire. The political circumstances, under which this territory was royally assigned to Sir Ferdinando, were far from encouragement to Massachusetts. But, as some offset for this, Thomas Purchase, a first settler of Pejepscot, conveyed to them, a few months afterwards, a tract in that region, so that he and his company might be under their protection. Such land was four miles square, on each side of Androscoggin river towards the sea. This step indicated more confidence in the Bay Authorities, however doomed to dissolution by the Crown, than in the Court Powers at home.

As to Sir Ferdinando's Province, its prospect became increasingly dark. His Deputy, Thomas Gorges, having administered its affairs three years, returned to England in 1643. That nobleman, unable to exercise further control over the concerns of Maine, and absorbed in the contests of the nation, closed his eventful career about 1647, while in arms for the defence of the

Throne. According to what he sincerely deemed the best interests of North Virginia, had his purposes and plans for it been carried into effect, its institutions of church and state would have been brought far more under the influence of regal domination, and would scarcely yet have eventuated in our political independence. The same year that Thomas Gorges went home, Alexander Rigby, sustained by the Republican party there, bought Lygonia, or the Plough Patent, and appointed George Cleaves governor of the inhabitants. This tended to promote, on a smaller scale, the party feelings and disputes which prevailed in the mother country. Richard Vines, having been left, as Chief Magistrate of Gorges' Province, had, in 1644, a controversy with Cleaves about their respective jurisdictions. They submitted their difficulty to the Bay Colony, who, in 1645, advised them to live amicably until they could have an opinion from the Commissioners for American Plantations. This Body decided that Rigby's claim should stand, and both Colonial administrations continue.

From the wane of the royal cause, and the death of Charles I., in 1649, the people of Maine began to feel more fully their need of protection from some other quarter, than from their own proprietors. Proposals were made by some of them, except those at Pejepscot, in 1651, to come under Massachusetts, the literal interpretation of whose charter included their bounds. The ensuing year, a majority of the people there thus subjected themselves. Edward Godfrey, Governor of Sir Ferdinando's Province, and other royalists, stoutly opposed this connexion. In a reply to them, of 1652, the Legislature of the Bay Colony held the succeeding language. "For several years, the extent of our jurisdictional rights were not fully understood; and as long as the people of Maine were contented with the regular charter government, established among them, and a friendly intercourse between them and us was continued uninterrupted, we were disposed to forbear, though we never abandoned the pursuit of our utmost claim and right." Their line, according to the survey of Andrews and Clark, in 1652, ran from three miles north of the head of Merrimack river, above the northern sources of the Piscataqua, crossed Saco river towards the mouth of Little Ossipee, and terminated at Upper Clapboard Island, about three

miles eastward of Casco peninsula. In 1652, Edward Rigby, son of the last proprietor of Lygonia, notified the authorities there, that he dissolved them until they should receive his further orders. This step suppressed the opposition of Godfrey and his supporters, to the rule of Massachusetts.

In 1654, the French, from Pentagoet, or Penobscot, to Port Royal, were subjected to the English government. The succeeding year, Cromwell commissioned Sir William Temple, as the Governor of such conquered territory. The year afterwards, a charter was granted to the latter, William Crown, and Stephen de la Tour, for his ancestral claims, of the country from Merliquash, now Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia, to Penobscot, St. George's river, and Muscongus.

As several prominent adherents to the Royal party, in Maine, still contested the authority of Massachusetts, the latter made the following remark to them in 1655. "It is time all combinations and all resistance to our claim, should cease. Our title does not rest under a shadow of doubt." This subject, being left to the judgment of Cromwell, he decided in favor of the Bay Colony. After protracted objections to such a decision, the inhabitants of Lygonia complied with it in 1658.

This year, the population of Maine sent an address to the Protector. In it, they expressed their satisfaction with the administration of Massachusetts over them, and desired that such a relation might be continued. The union, so formed, would not have met the interruption which it soon did, had there been no change in the national government. But, on the accession of Charles II. to the throne, in 1660, the claims of Mason and Gorges were hopefully revived. The Rigby title to Lygonia was not presented for allowance, because its proprietor had coöperated with the anti-royal party. The inhabitants of Maine, knowing that, if such movements were successful, they should be again thrown upon uncertain exigencies, and renewedly subjected to unstable and adverse experiments, forwarded a representation to the Crown. This document related, that, at their own request, the jurisdiction of Massachusetts was extended over them, that they had prospered under it, and they earnestly wished for no change in their Colonial government. The Legislative Authorities, thus approved, petitioned his Maj-

esty not to be prejudiced against them by misrepresentations. The matter was left to a Committee of Parliament, whose report was what their politics would naturally suggest. As made in 1661, it was, that Maine should not be under the rule of the Bay Colony. Of the last, it asserted that they had been long plotting to become a Commonwealth, independent of the Throne. Such a charge, with the royalist, was condemnation,—with the advocate of freedom, justification. A consequence of this was the speedy resistance of some in Maine, to the laws of Massachusetts. The heir of Sir Ferdinando appointed rulers for his Province. The commotion, so raised, was checked in 1662, by our Legislative Authorities. They commanded the people at the eastward, in 1663, to obey their injunctions until new orders were received from the King. The next year, instructions came from him, that the population of Maine, to the Kennebeck river, should be under the control of Sir Ferdinando's heir. The territory from this stream to the St. Croix, formerly assigned to the Earl of Stirling,¹ was granted, in 1664, by Charles II. to his brother James, the Duke of York. Thus the grant to Sir William Temple and others, under the Protectorate, was largely taken from them. This region was visited by the royal Commissioners, 1665, and was named by them, as the County of Cornwall. The same persons selected magistrates to govern its inhabitants. They also stopped at Lygonia, and ordered the people there to throw off their connexion with the Bay Colony, and conform with their mandates. So situated, the Lygonians petitioned his Majesty for relief in their political embarrassments. They stated that their advancement had never been so great, as when protected by Massachusetts, and that they were entirely satisfied with being under their laws.

Another trial awaited the English in the lower part of Maine. By the treaty of Breda, in 1667, Nova Scotia was restored to France. The ensuing year, an explanation was appended to this contract, so that it should embrace the Sagadahock country, however recently given to the Duke of York. Governor Temple, having a proprietary right in the soil, thus surrendered, was promised a compensation from the royal exchequer. Not re-

¹ The heirs of Stirling have, within a few years, recommenced endeavors to substantiate their claim to the Sagadahock country.

ceiving the sum, so stipulated, he declined to resign the premises to the French till 1669, when he was ordered to do it by Charles II. His assured remuneration neither came then, nor ever afterwards.

Not more than three years had elapsed from the appearance of the crown Commissioners in Maine, before discord and distress pervaded its settlements. So situated, they looked, as usual, to Massachusetts for deliverance. In conformity with the petition of a majority among them, such were again permitted, in 1668, to be thus favored. The rulers there, who had been empowered by the regal Commissioners, made what resistance they could on this occasion. Thomas Danforth was elected by the Bay Legislature, in 1670, as President of the Courts at the eastward.

An error having been suspected in the survey at the head of Merrimack river, Thomas Clark and George Mountjoy were commissioned by Massachusetts, 1671, to make a careful examination of the premises. This was done. The report of Mountjoy stated, that he found the northernmost source of the Merrimack six miles further up, than was estimated by the previous survey. A line from the last ascertained point, due east, crossed the Sagadahock where Bath now is, and terminated at White Head Island in the Penobscot. Conformably with the desire of the people, who occupied the additional part of such a section, the Bay Colony, by their Commissioners, received them as their subjects, 1674, and called the country, from Sagadahock to Gorges' river, the county of Devonshire. The tract, thus newly adopted, belonged to the Duke of York's patent, who had manifested little regard for it, except to have it improved by the French under Catholic influence. The same year, the Duke had his grant of Sagadahock and other American territory renewed. He immediately appointed Edmund Andros, as Governor of that section and also of New York.

Penobscot, under French authority, was captured by the Dutch in 1674 and 1675. In the last of these two years, some vessels, from Boston, drove the captors away. At their Session of Aug. 9, 1676, the General Court of Massachusetts, in reply to a proposal from Governor Andros for the entire abandonment of Maine by its population to the enemy, used the

subsequent language. "That as they may not justify the act of sundry of the inhabitants, who have, in a very dishonorable manner, forsaken those places, that might, with meet care, have been kept out of the enemy's hands, so they cannot countenance or encourage the motion, made by the Governor of York, the tendency thereof being apparent for the damage of His Majesty's interest in those parts, and quitting the same to be a prey not only to the Indians, but, also, to the French, who are said by themselves to be their abettors in the depopulation there, but doe judge it farr more conducive to His Majesty's interest, that, with one shoulder, all his subjects, in these plantations, doe joyne in driving the enemy thence." In accordance with such a reply, our Commonwealth, amid their severe depressions, dispatched a reinforcement to protect Maine and annoy its invaders.

It being evident from the Royal favor with which the revived claims of Gorges and Mason were treated, that Massachusetts must either give up the Province of the former, or buy it, the last of this alternative was preferred. The sale was made by the heir of Sir Ferdinando to John Usher of Boston in behalf of the Bay Colony, March 13, 1678¹ for £1,250 sterling. In October of the same year, this Commonwealth concluded to dispose of such territory, so as to reimburse the money, paid for it in England. But, in the session of the subsequent May, they determined otherwise. The purchase was far from meeting the approbation of the King, who sought to curtail the bounds of Massachusetts and not enlarge them. Governor Andros imitated this dislike of his Majesty. Still, as in many other previous instances, the Bay Authorities stood against the frowns of royalty and continued, while possible, to maintain their rights. They established a government over Maine, Feb. 4, 1680, in accordance with the provisions of Gorges' charter, and appointed Thomas Danforth, as its President. So violently were they assailed by their political adversaries, and so imperiled was their very Colonial existence, that they instructed their agent, in 1683, to relinquish their title deed of Maine, if this could be a means of preserving their charter. But such

¹ There has been considerable speculation about this date, which, as here expressed, is the true one, according new style, as to the year.

an offering was of no avail. The ensuing year, all the privileges of our Commonwealth were declared forfeited to the Crown. Maine, so wrested from their hands, became the object of much speculation. Various portions of it were bought of the Indians. As a person, fitted, in his political feelings, to bear with a hard hand upon New England, Col. Kirke was commissioned by the Crown to govern Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Hampshire and Maine. But his mission hither was delayed by the decease of the King, in 1685, and James II., was induced to drop him from such a trust. The following year, the same extent of jurisdiction, assigned to Kirke, except Plymouth, with the addition of Narraganset, was committed to Joseph Dudley, as President, for a few months. The latter was succeeded by Edmund Andros, who had such jurisdiction extended so as to include Pemaquid, and Plymouth. The successor of Andros in New York and Sagadahock, 1683, was Col. Thomas Dungan. Commissioners of the last visited his eastern territory, 1686, and spoke of it as a county by its former name of Cornwall. They were instructed to consider the Duke's limits there, as reaching to the St. Croix. Difficulty arose between these two governors about their extent of authority at the Eastward. This was settled by the enlargement of Andros' jurisdiction, 1688, over all New England, New York and the Jerseys. The people of Maine, as well as others under his administration, suffered severely in their landed property. They were obliged by him to obtain new deeds of such estate, at considerable cost, or else have it forfeited. He took possession of Penobscot, the year last mentioned, where Baron de St. Castine resided.

After the expulsion of Andros, 1689, the Massachusetts Council of Safety restored the government of Maine, as it was prior to the usurpation. The capture of Nova Scotia by Sir William Phips, 1690, confirmed the country, from St. Croix to Kennebeck, to the English. The soil, thus taken, and all the rest, just named, were placed, 1692, by the Charter of William and Mary, under the laws of Massachusetts. In 1694, Madocawando, a chief of the Penobscots, whose daughter married Castine, sold a large tract of land to Sir William Phips, about St. George's river, which was owned, 1736, by Col. Samuel Waldo of Boston.

By the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, Nova Scotia, without any definite limits, was ceded to the French. This, as might be anticipated, was the occasion of controversy. The English claimed the Sagadahock country from Kennebeck to St. Croix, and so did the French. In 1698, the latter nation, to strengthen their alliance with the Canibas, who had become deeply imbued with the influences of papacy, erected a chapel at Norridgewock. With regard to this matter, the Lords Commissioners wrote, as follows, to the Earl of Bellomont, October 30, 1700. "As to the boundaries, we have always insisted, and shall insist upon the English right as far as the river St. Croix. But, in the mean while, in relation to the encroachments of the French, and their building a church on Kennebeck river, that seems to us a very proper occasion for your Lordship's urging the General Assembly of Massachusetts to rebuild the fort at Pemaquid, which they ought to have done long ago and thereby they might have prevented this."

As to the Pejepscot Purchase, its owner, Richard Waldron, having deceased, it was sold, 1714, to Messrs. Hutchinson, Ruck, Noyes and others for £100. Relative to lower Maine, the last Charter contained a restriction, which impeded the extension of settlements in that quarter. It was that no grant of land, east of Kennebeck river, should be valid without the royal sanction. The conclusion was drawn by many in England, that the fee of such territory was altogether in the Crown. On this account, William Armstrong and others, who had served in the army, petitioned the Lords of Trade and Plantations, in 1718, that the Sagadahock country might be granted to them. The proposition was discussed before the Board, by agents of the petitioners and of Massachusetts. To the last it was suggested, that if they would give up all title to the soil in question, they should not only have the jurisdiction, but, also, the propriety of all Maine, west of the Kennebeck river. But our Commonwealth too well understood the probable disadvantages of such a concession and therefore declined the offer. Here the project of Armstrong was dropped. Still others were advanced. In 1720, Capt. Thomas Coram of England, proposed to raise a Company with a large capital, who should have the Sagadahock country more fully settled by emigrants, for the

purpose of raising flax and hemp enough to supply the royal navy with cordage. But the plan, being more visionary than practicable, was suffered to fall. Another scheme was more successful. Col. David Dunbar, a native of Ireland, was its chief promoter. He had been commissioned surveyor of the King's woods in Maine. He made a representation quite attractive to the authorities at St. James, that if he could have the Sagadahock lands under his control, they would be more fully and advantageously settled, than they would be while under the government of Massachusetts. He was accordingly empowered by the Crown to make trial of his purpose. He came among the inhabitants, beyond the Kennebeck, 1729, and assumed a more rigid rule over them, than they would bear in silence. They laid their grievances before our Legislature and asked relief. This Body united with them in forwarding addresses to his Majesty for the removal of Dunbar. In view of the facts, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals made a report, Aug. 11, 1731, that he had no right to the Sagadahock country. Previous to this decision, he had been appointed Lt. Governor of New Hampshire. The year afterwards, he relinquished his authority in Maine.

A considerable period elapsed before another movement was made to disturb the jurisdiction of the Bay Province over the Sagadahock soil. In 1754, a memorial was laid before the King in Council, from William Philips Lee and Mary Trumbull, both of England, that such territory might be confirmed to them, as heirs to the Earl of Stirling. Though their request was not allowed, the claim was not abandoned. As a means of suppressing such efforts to withdraw lower Maine from their hands, to defend it more effectually against Indian enemies, and to accommodate many, who, after the reduction of Canada, intended to emigrate, Massachusetts in 1762, granted twelve townships. These were located between Penobscot and Union rivers, on the Charter condition, that they were confirmed by the King. This quarter was an object of increasing interest, both here and abroad, as a favorable field for colonization. A memorial from Robert, Earl of Catherlough, Hugh Viscount Falmouth, Florentius Vassal and others, dated January 29, 1766, is presented to the General Court of Massachu-

setts. It states, that the memorialists had united to advance the settlement of North America, for "the welfare and security of Great Britain." It desires that their company may have a Tract of land twelve miles each side of Machias River and thus extend fifty miles inland. Their agent was Dr. Sylvester Gardiner. Their request was deferred to the next May session, but was not then granted. Aware of such steps, a descendant from William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, made serious demonstration, that it was his purpose not to remain behindhand. This is evident in the succeeding letter.

"Baskenridge, August 10, 1768.

"I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency some proposals, I have lately published, for settling and planting a tract of land belonging to me, situate in the eastern part of your government and which I have good reason to expect I shall be able to effect so far as to the amount of two hundred families next Spring. I also send your Excellency a printed state of my title to that tract of Country, by which your Excellency will find, that it is founded on the same original Patent, under which all the other Lands, within your jurisdiction, are held. His Majesty in Council has long since been informed of my right and intention herein; and I cannot but hope that the settlers, on their arrival, within your Province, will meet with every encouragement from your Excellency, that so laudable a design merits. I have the honor to be,

"Your Excellency's most humble servant,

STIRLING."

"His Excellency, Gov. BERNARD."

To counteract the plan, so proposed, Governor Bernard issued a proclamation the 7th of next month. This document declared that Massachusetts would protect the people of Sagadahock against any intrusion of the Earl's heir, and cautioned all persons not to take leases from him or his agents, until the royal pleasure should be made known.

Dissatisfied with the refusal of the King to confirm the grant of the Townships in Maine, our Legislature chose a committee on the subject. Their report was handed in, July 1, 1771,

and contained various remarks. Among these were the following. "Complaints have heretofore been made, that the Province have neglected to defend and improve the territory and in consequence of them, attempts have been made to deprive the Province of rights in it. This was the case when Mr. Dunbar took possession of it in behalf of the Crown in 1729. If there be no design in persons of influence in England to procure a part of this country to themselves, we should apprehend the preservation of the mast trees, growing thereon, was the principal or only reason of the non-confirmation of the said grants." Commissioners of Massachusetts, who had visited Maine on this and other subjects, reported Sept. 12, 1771. While speaking of encroachments there, they used the subsequent language. "When we consider the description given by Monsieur Champlain, who we apprehend was the first European, that reconnoitred the Eastern shore and gave the river St. Croix its name, we are convinced, that the river St. Croix mentioned in the Royal Charter, can by no means be the river Passamaquodda, but that the river Passamaquodda, being an Indian name, was then known thereby. When we consider, also, that there is a living witness (whose deposition we wish might be taken in perpetuam Rei memoriam) who will swear that about sixty years ago, he used to trade at St. Croix; that by the Indians, he traded with (who were born there and always lived there, and by the oldest of them, who had it from their fathers) the river St. Croix aforesaid, was known by that name, and that St. Croix river was East of Passamaquodda. When we consider these things and many more we could mention, it is plain to us, that the river St. Croix, which we call by that name and which is East of Passamaquodda, is the true river St. Croix, and the Eastern boundary of this Province, as mentioned in the Charter of this Province. Notwithstanding which, we are well informed that there are grants made by the Governor or Government of Nova Scotia of Grand Manan, some of the Islands of Passamaquodda Bay, and of land upon the Maine and settlements thereon, all west of St. Croix."

Whatever objections the King may have had to the granting of townships at the Eastward by our Commonwealth, though they probably were, lest by such license, a Province, long ob-

noxious to their Sovereigns, for opposition to arbitrary measures, might extend their population and power, and thus have more ability to resist oppression,—they were all nullified by the Revolution.

In 1778, Congress divided Massachusetts into three Districts, for the trial of prizes and other maritime cases, named Southern, Middle and North. The last was applied to Maine, and thus the term, District, was given to it, and continued to be so, until it became an independent State.

As a means to lessen the oppressive debt of the Commonwealth, incurred by the Revolutionary struggle, the Legislature proposed, in 1783, through a committee, to sell lands in Maine. They offered lots on the best locations at \$1,50 an acre. For this purpose a Land office was established in Boston. The heirs of Brigadier General Waldo being desirous that his claims to the Muscongus patent, might be confirmed to them, the Legislature complied, July 4, 1785, by securing to them thirty miles square between the Kennebeck and Penobscot rivers. According to their petition of Feb. 23, 1798, through General Henry Knox, the same authorities supplied the deficiency of such a claim, by State lands in Bangor, Hampden, Hermon and Newburgh.

Perceiving that their effort to help pay off our public debt, by the sale of Maine lands, was almost ineffectual, from the want of general confidence in the durability of our free institutions, the Legislature ordered, Nov. 9, 1786, that fifty townships, of six miles square, between the Penobscot and Schoodic rivers, be disposed of by Lottery. Reservations of four lots in every Township, each being 320 acres, for the first minister, for use of the ministry, for a grammar school, and for public education in general,—were to be made. There were 2,720 tickets at £60 each. Every holder of a ticket was entitled to a prize from a half mile square to a whole Township. The Lottery was drawn the next Spring, though the greater part of the tickets remained unsold. William Bingham, a wealthy merchant, then in Philadelphia, purchased the Townships which were not drawn, and a large proportion of the prize lots, that averaged nearly fifty-two cents an acre. The tract, so conveyed, is known by the name of the Lottery Townships.

As an interesting document, relative to a portion of the Sagadahock territory, the following is here presented.

“ To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives in General Court assembled :

“ The Petition of Barthelemy de Gregoire, Esq. and Marie Therese de Gregoire his wife, Grandaughter of De la Motte, late owner of Donaquee and Mount Desert, humbly sheweth :

“ That in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-eight, the said grandfather of the said Marie, whose heir she is, being then in the service of his most Christian Majesty the King of France, and Governor of the place called Detroit, obtained from his said Majesty a grant of the lands lying upon the river Donaquee, in the County of Lincoln, and divided thereby, extending two leagues in length upon the sea-shore, and two leagues in depth upon said river,—viz. one league upon the west side, and the other league upon the east side of said river, together with the Island called Mount Desert, and other Islands being upon the fore part of said two leagues, extending on the shore as aforesaid, to have and to hold the same to the said De la Motte Condillac, his heirs and assigns forever. That said De la Motte Condillac took possession of said lands, and continued to occupy and to claim jurisdiction over them until the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty, wherein he died, as appears by sundry acts, to which his name is prefixed with the style of Lord of Donaquee and Mount Desert. That by his death the lands descended to his son, and from him to said Marie, your petitioner. That by the treaty of Utrecht, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve [thirteen], the country, in which said grant is situated, was ceded to the English, saving the rights of individuals, who afterwards, in violation of said treaty, usurped possession of the territory, whereby it becomes impossible to prove the actual possession of said lands by your petitioner’s ancestors, down to the period posterior to the death of said De la Motte Condillac; and your petitioners humbly conceive that such proof is not requisite, since the laws of the country do not allow the owner of lands to be barred of his right, unless his claim be suspended for sixty years; but, as your petitioners are able to prove that Monsieur de la Motte continued to claim said lands,

and to assert his title, to the time of his death, which is within the term of sixty years, they conceive that no title by mere prescription can operate against them. Your petitioners, however, would not have neglected their claim so long as they have done, had not the marriages, minorities and death of various heirs, and other accidents, joined to the little probability of obtaining justice from Great Britain, prevented them from prosecuting it with steadiness and effect, the King of Great Britain having confirmed, without right, said lands to the late Governor Bernard. That since the peace between Great Britain and America, your petitioners have applied to this honorable Court, by the Consul-General of France, with as much assiduity as the distance between the Countries would permit, and, at length, at great trouble and expense, crossed the Ocean in their own persons, encouraged by the opinions of Mr. Jefferson and the most eminent characters, as to the validity of their title. They therefore humbly pray your honors to consider and compassionate their case, and to decree and confirm to your petitioners and their heirs, the possession of said land, being their lawful inheritance, and as in duty bound shall every pray.

“ Boston, Nov. 6, 1786.”

The foregoing petition was so far granted, July 6, 1787, as to include all lands, on the premises, at the disposal of our Commonwealth. The petitioners thus came into possession there of about 60,000 acres, which embraced Trenton, and part of Sullivan, Ellsworth, Hancock, Eden, and Mt. Desert, with the Islands fronting these towns, to the ocean. The report of a Committee, on this occasion, gave the subsequent facts. The river, Donaquee,¹ was then known as Taunton river, and fell into Taunton Bay. Mt. Desert, mentioned in the preceding petition, was granted by our Legislature, February, 1762, to Governor Bernard, and was soon after confirmed to him by the King. A resolve passed in our General Court, June 23, 1785, that Sir John Bernard, who had proved himself a friend to the United States, should have one-half of the same Island. The next December, he agreed to pay, for the other half, £2,500, in consolidated notes. But this contract was relinquished.

¹ Now called Union River.

Besides the confirmation of lots in Maine for Harvard College, 1790, petitions began to be laid before the Legislature the next year, for Townships there, for the support of Literary Institutions. Such requests were often made, for a considerable period of years, and were generally allowed. They were also presented for other objects, as roads, bridges and canals, and met with a like reception. As the passion for speculation in Eastern lands prevailed to an unsafe extent, the General Court saw fit, 1795, to suspend further sales. Still it sought to be gratified in another way. Many grants were made for public objects, which were mostly bought up by individuals. When the discovery was made, that more Townships had thus been thrown into the market, than could be seasonably settled, the fever of speculation subsided. Among the incidents, unfavorable to the prosperity of Maine, was the counter claims to the soil between the Kennebeck and Muscongus, and a consequent demand on the inhabitants for their estates. These refused to surrender the improvements of years without suitable compensation. The rod of prosecution was held over them. In this state of conflicting interests, the General Court passed a law, March 2d, 1808, called the "Betterment Act." This decided, that no tenant, who had retained his land for six years or more, should be ejected without the worth of his improvements. It afforded relief to many, and quieted their fears, lest the power of law would deprive them of their equitable right. Still several ancient titles continued to perplex the occupants of the soil, which they covered. Commissioners of the State were empowered to compromise several of them, as the Brown, Drowne, and Tappan claims to Towns between Muscongus and Sheepscot rivers. This was amicably done, 1813, by assigning unappropriated lands to the different claimants.

Having thus adduced various facts with regard to Maine, though necessarily occupying much more space than was intended, we proceed to its Counties.

COUNTIES IN MAINE.

Besides some facts, relative to the Counties of this District, previously adduced, a few others are here presented. By a vote of the Massachusetts Legislature, June 26, 1716, it was

ordered, that, for a more convenient dispensation of justice, all the settlements there, having been much reduced by the Indian wars, though beginning to recover, should belong to the County of York.

In 1760, the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln ;—in 1789, of Hancock and Washington ;—in 1799, of Kennebeck ;—in 1805, of Oxford ;—in 1809, of Somerset ;—and in 1816, of Penobscot, were formed. These Counties contained 236 incorporated Towns, when the last trial for having Maine an independent State was effectual, in 1820, the Act of Massachusetts for this purpose being passed June 19, 1819. From these towns, “ Appledoore ” was long since dropped. This place, comprising the Isles of Shoals, which belonged in part to York County, and in part to Dover and Portsmouth, was incorporated by Massachusetts at the session of May 22, 1661. These Islands were settled early. Mr. Hull preached there in 1640.

NOTE.—The signs and style, used for Massachusetts Towns, will be used with respect to the Towns in Maine, so far as applicable. The numerals, placed at the end of remarks on each Town, denote its number of acres, as contained in the valuable survey of Moses Greenleaf, Esq.

YORK COUNTY.

Incorporated May 18, 1653.¹

The original titles to the following Towns, are founded on grants from the Crown and Lords Proprietors :—Biddeford, Eliot, Kennebunk, Kittery, Saco, Wells, and York. The title of Kennebunk-Port was derived from Crown Proprietors and Indian grants. The ensuing Towns have their first titles from Indian deeds, adjudged valid :—Alfred, Berwick, Buxton, Cornish, Hollis, Lebanon, Lyman, Limerick, Limington, Newfield, Parsonfield, Shapleigh, Sanford, South Berwick, and Waterborough.

YORK, April 10, 1641. *Agamenticus* or *Accomenticus* to Nov. 22, 1652. Georgiana.—Settled, 1624. Chartered as a borough, April 10, 1641, and, as a city, March 1, 1642. Came under Massachusetts, Nov. 22, 1652, which was confirmed at the session of General Court beginning May 18, 1653. This last date has long been reckoned as the time of York's incorpora-

¹ Commissioners of Massachusetts and the people beyond Piscataqua Northerly and the Isle of Shoals, agreed, Nov. 20, 1652, that the territory of the latter party should be called Yorkshire. This was confirmed by Massachusetts Court at the session of May 18, 1653.

tion, which seems to have first taken place when it was made a borough. York had 80 soldiers, 1675.—31,788.

KITTERY, × Oct. 20, 1647.—First settled at Spruce Creek, about 1624. Incorporated at a session of General Court at Wells, which commenced Oct. 20, 1647. Submitted to Massachusetts Nov. 20, 1652, which was confirmed at session of May 18, 1653. The last date has long been called the time of Kittery's incorporation. Kittery had 180 soldiers in 1675.—11,160.

WELLS, × Aug. 30, 1653. *Webhannet*. Preston.—Settled by Rev. John Wheelwright and friends, of Exeter, 1642. Purchased by him, 1643. Came under Massachusetts, July 5, 1653, which was confirmed by the Legislature at their session of the next Aug. 30. This has been the date of its incorporation, as well as that of Arundel and Biddeford, who united with Massachusetts on the same day, for the like reason. Wells and Cape Porpoise had 80 soldiers in 1675.—28,379.

ARUNDEL, × Aug. 30, 1653. Cape Porpoise, to June 5, 1719; now Kennebunk Port.—18,953.

BIDDEFORD, × Aug. 30, 1653 *Saco*.—Biddeford and Saco territory was settled about 1623. In 1629, the Council for New England granted a tract of 8 miles long, on the west side of Saco river, from its mouth, and 4 miles wide, to Richard Vines and Thomas Oldham. By this patent, the soil of Biddeford is still retained. In 1636, Saco had about 160 inhabitants. General Court ordered Saco to be called Biddeford after Nov. 17, 1718. From this date its incorporation has been commonly reckoned, though not so properly as from the date of its admission to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Saco and Winter Harbor, in 1675, had 100 soldiers.—15,608.

BERWICK, June 9, 1713. *Newichawanock*.—Part of Kittery, or the Parish of Unity. First settled about 1624. Came under Massachusetts July 5, 1653.—25,769.

SACO, *d* June 9, 1762. *Saco*. East Side of Saco River. Pepperelborough, to Feb. 23, 1805.—Granted by the New England Council to Lewis and Bonython, 1630. Part of Biddeford. Incorporated as a Town, June 9, 1772.—19,720.

LEBANON, June 25, 1767. *Towwoh*.—Granted April 20, 1733. Settled about 1743. Had 20 families in 1757.—23,558.

SANDFORD, Feb. 27, 1768. *Bonny Beag* or *Benapeag*; *Mousan*. Phillipstown.—A grant by Massachusetts to Bryan Pendleton and others, of six miles square, May 12, 1675, seems to have included Sandford. Ordered to be surveyed, June 24, 1731. Granted to be a Township, Feb. 16, 1734. Plat accepted March 24, 1736. Permanently settled, 1740. Population 150 in 1756. First named for William Phillips, the proprietor. Second named for his son-in-law, Peter Sandford.—20,015.

BUXTON, July 14, 1772. Narraganset, No. 1.—Plat accepted Feb. 11, 1734. Granted to Philemon Dane and others, of Ipswich,

Rowley, Newbury, Haverhill, and Amesbury, called the "Ipswich Society," for service in Narraganset Expedition of 1675. Had over 60 families in 1771.—22,617.

LYMAN, March 11, 1778. Coxhall, to Feb. 26, 1803.—Sold by Sagamore Fluellen to John Saunders, John Bush, and Peter Tarbitt, 1660, who disposed of it to Harlackindine Symonds, of Ipswich, 1668. The last owner sold it to Roger Haskins and others, June 12, 1688. Its proprietors, chiefly from Ipswich, petition General Court, May 29, 1765, for its enlargement.—21,630.

SHAPLEIGH, March 5, 1785. Hubbardstown.—Settled about 1772. Named for Nicholas Shapleigh, formerly of Kittery, a principal proprietor. The inhabitants paid the Commonwealth £400, Oct. 30, 1782, for a good title to their territory.—43,212.

PARSONSFIELD, March 9, 1785. Parsonstown.—Settled by Thomas Parsons and associates, about 1772.—29,502.

WATERBOROUGH, March 6, 1787. *Massabesec*.—Began to be settled about 1768. Part of the Tract purchased by William Phillips of Sagamore Fluellen.—26,358.

LIMERICK, March 6, 1787.—Settled about 1775. Part of the tract anciently bought of Capt. Sunday by Francis Small.—12,683.

LIMINGTON, Feb. 9, 1792. Little *Ossipee*.—Settled, 1773. Of the same tract with Limerick.—23,375.

NEWFIELD, Feb. 26, 1794. Washington.—Surveyed and settled, 1778.—14,427.

CORNISH, Feb. 27, 1794. Francisborough.—Its southerly part was settled, 1776.—10,388.

HOLLIS, Feb. 27, 1798. Little Falls to 1798, and Phillipsburgh to Jan. 22, 1812.—Granted to Newbury men at session of May 30, 1660.—26,260.

ALFRED, Feb. 25, 1808.—N. Parish of Sandford. Incorporated as a District, Feb. 4, 1794. Permanently settled, 1770.—12,058.

ELIOT, March 1, 1810. Sturgeon Creek.—N. Parish of Kittery. First settled at Sturgeon Creek, about 1624.—11,239.

SOUTH BERWICK, Feb. 12, 1814. *Quampeaging* Landing.—S. Parish of Berwick.—9,655.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Taken from York County. Incorporated June 21, 1760.

The original titles of Towns in this County are as follow. Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth, Portland, Scarborough, Westbrook, Freeport, North Yarmouth and Pownal, have such titles from Crown proprietors and Indian Grants. Brunswick, Danville, Durham and Harpswell have them from Indian Deeds. Baldwin, Bridgeton, Gorham, Gray, Harrison, Minot, New Glouces-

ter, Otisfield, Poland, Raymond, Standish and Windham, are Province grants from 1691 to 1783, with some small tracts since the last date.

SCARBOROUGH, ×Oct. 19, 1658. *Black Point and Blue Point*.—The part of it, called Black Point, was granted to Thomas Commock, nephew to the Earl of Warwick, about 1629, by the Council of Plymouth and was settled about 1632. Both Points came under Massachusetts July 13, 1658, and were then named Scarborough. They had, in 1675, 100 soldiers. Scarborough and Falmouth were annexed to Yorkshire, 1658.—30,634.

FALMOUTH, ×Oct. 19, 1658. *Spurwink*. Casco Bay.—Began to be settled 1628. Came under Massachusetts July 13, 1658. It had in 1675, 80 soldiers. Liberty granted for its resettlement, 1717. Common date of incorporation, Nov. 12, 1718.—14,918.

NORTH YARMOUTH, Oct. 31, 1713. *Westecustego*.—First settled 1640. Bartholomew Gedney of Salem had a mill built here about 1674. Confirmed to surviving proprietors, mostly of Salem, 1680. Granted to be a Township June 26, 1684. In 1673, Thomas Stevens bought of Indian Sachems two miles on each side of "Westgustagoe" river, from the salt water into the country. This tract was purchased of Stevens by Bartholomew Gedney and Henry Sayword in 1674. But Mr. Gedney came into possession of the whole and owned it 1687.—35,373.

BRUNSWICK, Jan. 26, 1739.—Settled about 1626. Allowed to be a Township June 10, 1715. Reincorporated June 24, 1797. Brunswick, Topsham and Harpswell were in the Pejepscot purchase.—23,999.

HARPSWELL, *d* Jan. 25, 1758. *Merriconeag Neck*.—Consists of Merriconeag Neck and Islands adjacent. Granted to be a Township, 1715. Had more than 60 families in 1756. Sebascodegin Island, part of Harpswell, had 50 families in 1768.—11,495.

WINDHAM, June 12, 1762. *New Marblehead*.—Granted Dec. 17, 1734, to Capt. Howard, and 59 other inhabitants of Marblehead and Salem. Plan of it accepted June 19, 1735. Meeting house built 1737.—28,249.

GORHAM, Oct. 30, 1764. *Gorhamtown*; *Narraganset No. 7*.—Plat confirmed to Shubael Gorham and others, Feb. 11, 1734, for service in Narraganset Expedition of 1675. First settled by John Phinney and others from Barnstable County, 1735. It had 60 families in 1759. Named for Capt. John Gorham a commander in Philip's war.—26,387.

CAPE ELIZABETH, *d* Nov. 1, 1765. *Purpooduck*.—Richmond Island being a part of it, was first settled about 1628. Second Parish of Falmouth. Had 150 families in 1749.—12,881.

NEW GLOUCESTER, March 9, 1774.—Granted to be laid out for Gloucester Proprietors March 27, 1736. Settled 1739.—25,373.

GRAY, June 19, 1778. New Boston.—Granted to Jonathan Powars and others 1738. Settled soon after being granted.—25,256.

STANDISH, Nov. 30, 1785. Piersontown and Hobbstown.—Granted April 1750. Plat accepted June 23, 1750. Had 16 families in 1757. Named for Miles Standish, one of the founders of Plymouth Colony. Standish was granted to Capt. Humphrey Hobbs and Company, and Capt. Moses Pierson and Company, for recent service in the French war, on condition, that they "took in associates of the Cape Briton men so called, so as to make up the number of 120."—40,779.

PORTLAND, July 4, 1786. Falmouth Neck.—First settled under the Plough Patent, about 1630. Fort Loyal built at Casco Neck, 1676.—2,158.

FREEPORT, Feb. 14, 1789. *Harraseeket*.—N. E. part of ancient N. Yarmouth and Prout's Gore. Settled about 1750.—18,661.

DURHAM, Feb. 17, 1789. Royalsborough or Royalstown.—Settled about 1760. First named after Col. Royal, a large Proprietor of Medford, Mass.—16,091.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 7, 1794.—Named for Moody Bridges of Andover, Mass. Granted to him and others June 25, 1765, for Rowley Canada in N. H., given for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.—25,590.

POLAND, Feb. 17, 1795. Bakerstown.—Granted to Samuel Gerrish and others June 25, and the plan confirmed Oct. 30, 1765, for Bakerstown in N. H., given for service in the Canada Expedition of 1690. As it was found that Poland contained more than seven and a half miles square, the extent first allowed by the Legislature, they ordered, March 8, 1792, that the matter be settled.—26,958.

OTISFIELD, Feb. 19, 1798.—Granted to James Otis and others, June 25, 1765, in lieu of a township in N. H., given for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, under Capt. John Gorham. Plat accepted April 23, 1772.—28,075.

MINOT, Feb. 18, 1802.—North part of Poland. Moses Emory, Jr., settled here, 1773.—35,561.

DANVILLE, March 6, 1802. *Pejepscot* to Feb. 1, 1819.—Part of the *Pejepscot* claim and Little's Gore. The former was settled 1764, and the Gore in 1777.—12,873.

BALDWIN, June 23, 1802. Flintstown.—Granted for Walpole, N. H., Feb. 8, 1774. Named for Loammi Baldwin, a Proprietor.—44,867.

RAYMOND, June 21, 1803.—Granted June 25, 1765, in lieu of a township given to Capt. Raymond and others of Beverly, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, and embraced within N. H. line. Plat accepted January 30, 1767. Settled 1771.—32,057.

HARRISON, March 8, 1805.—Part of Otisfield and Bridgeton.—21,271.

POWNAL, March 3, 1808.—Part of Freeport and North Yarmouth.—12,224.

WESTBROOK, Feb. 14, 1814. Stroudwater to June 9, 1814.—Fourth Parish of Falmouth.—17,063.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Taken from York County. Incorporated June 21, 1760.

The original titles of Towns, in this County, are of the ensuing descriptions. Alna, Bowdoinham partly, Bowdoin partly, Dresden, Litchfield, Jefferson partly, Lisbon partly, New Castle partly, Wales, Whitefield and Wiscasset, are of the Kennebeck purchase. Camden, Cushing, Friendship, Hope, Montville, St. George, Thomaston, Union partly, Waldoborough partly, and Warren, are of the Muscongus or Waldo Patent. Bristol, Boothbay, Edgecomb, Jefferson partly, New Castle partly, Putnam, Nobleborough, Union partly, and Waldoborough partly, are of mixed claims. Bath, Bowdoinham partly, Bowdoin partly, Georgetown, Lisbon partly, Lewiston, Phipsburgh, Topsham and Woolwich, have their title from Indian *déeds*. Palermo derived its title from Massachusetts.

GEORGETOWN, June 13, 1716. *Arrousick*. Parker's and Arowsick Islands.—First settled at Arowsick Island, about 1623. S. end of this Island granted to be a township, called Newtown 1689, by Sir Edmund Andros as Governor of Sagadahoc, Sept. 6, 1679; regranted by Massachusetts Oct. 29, 1714, to Sir Biby Lake, Baronet, and others.—12,305.

NEW CASTLE, *d* June 19, 1753. *Sheepscot*. New Dartmouth; Heddeck.—Settled about 1623. Resettled 1711. Sheepscot farms, in 1630, had 50 families.—15,129.

WOOLWICH, *d* Oct. 20, 1759. *Nequasset* or *Nauseag*.—Nequasset was settled about 1631. It was purchased of Indians, Nov. 1, 1639. Named for a town in England.—19,963.

WISCASSET, Feb. 13, 1760. *Whiscasick* or *Wiscasset*. Frankfort, to February 13, 1760, and Pownalborough, to 1794.—When Dresden and Alna were set off from Pownalborough the rest of it took the name of Wiscasset. Settled 1714. Resettled 1734. Had 50 families in 1749. Application was made to General Court, 1779, that Pownalborough, Hallowell, Winslow, Gardnerstown and Vassalborough, all of Maine, might have their names changed, because given in honor of persons unfriendly to American Independence. It was intended to call Hallowell, Powelfield; Winslow, Cooperfield or Louis; Gardnerstown, Matherfield; Vassalborough, Warrenburgh or Sidney.—9,117.

BOWDOINHAM, Sept. 18, 1762. Richmond.—Named for the family of Gov. Bowdoin. Unsuccessfully claimed by heirs of Sir Richard Edgecomb. Settled about 1720.—32,523.

TOPSHAM, January 31, 1764.—Allowed to be a township June 10, 1715. Contained in the Pejepscot purchase. Settlement renewed, 1730, by Scotch and Irish emigrants. It had 18 families in 1750.—21,833.

BOOTHBAY, Nov. 3, 1764. *Winnaganset*. Cape New Newagen; Townshendham.—First settled about 1631. Laid out by order of Col. David Dunbar, 1729. It had 75 rateable polls, 1764. Dunbar had it called Townshend, when he gave the name of Harrington to another Town now Bristol, and of Walpole to a third, now Nobleborough, in honor of three English noblemen.—16,022.

BRISTOL, June 18, 1765. *Pawkunnawkutt* or *Pemaquid*. Harrington.—Settled about 1623. Aldsworth and Elbridge had a patent of it in 1632. They took possession of it next year. It was named for the city of their residence in England. It contains the ancient Pemaquid, much noted in the Eastern Plantations. It was laid out by David Dunbar, 1729.—29,379.

WALDOBOROUGH, June 29, 1773. Broadbay.—Settled by Irish Protestants, 1736. Increased by Germans 1740 and subsequently.—49,596.

EDGECOMB, March 5, 1774. *Jeremisquam*. Freetown.—Settled 1744. Had more than 100 families in 1774. It was passed in the House that Freetown should be called Glynborough, but altered in the Council to Edgecomb.—12,404.

WARREN, Nov. 7, 1776. Upper Town.—Settled 1735. Named for Gen. Warren, slain at Bunker Hill.—23,717.

THOMASTON, March 20, 1777. *Georgeckeag*. Lower Town.—East part of Warren and part of St. George's. Settled about 1735. St. George's Fort in this Town was built in 1715.—20,377.

BATH, Feb. 17, 1781.—Second Parish of Georgetown. Settled 1756.—7,015.

UNION, Oct. 20, 1786. Sterlington.—Settled 1776.—22,665.

BOWDOIN, March 21, 1788. West Bowdoinham.—Part of Bowdoinham.—26,562.

NOBLEBOROUGH, Nov. 20, 1788. Walpole.—Laid out by David Dunbar, 1729. Settled before 1714.—14,995.

CUSHING, Jan. 28, 1789. St. George's.—Settled by Irish Protestants of Scottish descent, 1733. Applied to be incorporated as a Town March 17, 1742. Named for Lt. Gov. Thomas Cushing.—9,820.

CAMDEN, Feb. 17, 1791. *Megunticook*.—Settled about 1771. Named after Lord Camden, a friend of our Colonies.—24,062.

DRESDEN, June 25, 1794.—West Precinct of Pownalborough. First settled 1750. Before the division of Lincoln County, in 1789, Dresden was the shire town for all the Courts of Maine east of the Kennebeck river.—17,234.

ALNA, June 25, 1794. New Milford to Feb. 28, 1811.—North Precinct of Pownalborough. Settled about 1760.—12,001.

LEWISTON, Feb. 18, 1795. Lewiston and the Gore.—Proposed for State taxation, 1777.—17,606.

LITCHFIELD, Feb. 18, 1795. Smithfield or Smithtown.—Settled 1778, by two brothers, named Smith.—24,667.

LISBON, June 22, 1799. Thompsonborough, to Feb. 20, 1802.—West part of Bowdoin. Little River annexed March 4, 1803.—25,537.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 7, 1803.—Part of Cushing. Settled about 1751.—8,303. Williamson says, 11,026.

HOPE, June 23, 1804. Barretstown.—17,619.

PALERMO, June 23, 1804. Great Pond Settlement.—23,119.

MONTVILLE, Feb. 18, 1807. Davistown.—Settled as early as 1780.—16,024.

JEFFERSON, Feb. 24, 1807.—E. Part of Balltown. Settled, 1770.—23,370.

FRIENDSHIP, Feb. 25, 1807. *Meduncook*.—Began to be settled, 1735. Petitioned for aid against the Indians, 1757.—7,178.

WHITEFIELD, June 19, 1809. Balltown.—Western part of Balltown. Named for the noted Rev. George Whitefield. Settled 1770.—19,229.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1811. Putnam.—Partly in Plymouth and partly in Waldo Patents.—18,575.

PHIPSBURGH, Jan. 26, 1814.—Taken from Bristol. Named for Sir William Phips, who was born there. A settlement of short duration was made at Phipsburgh, 1607, under Pres. George Popham.—13,085.

WALES, Feb. 1, 1816.—7,697.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Taken from Lincoln County.—Incorporated June 25, 1789.

Townships, No. 1, now Bucksport; No. 2, Orland; No. 4, Sedgwick; No. 5, Bluehill; and No. 6, Surry, between Penobscot and Union rivers, and conditionally assigned by General Court to David Marsh and 359 others, March 2, 1762, were confirmed to such associates, or their heirs and assigns, March 17, 1785, by the same authorities. For each of these townships, the grantees, at the last date, were to pay £1,000 in consolidated notes of

our Commonwealth. This condition, being found impracticable, was annulled July 8, 1786, and the grant of the townships was then again confirmed. When such a tract was reassured to its proprietors, in 1785, the difficulties connected with No. 3, Penobscot, prevented its being alike conveyed until Nov. 17, 1786. There were six more townships, eastward of Union river, granted by Massachusetts in 1762, and finally so, Jan. 27, 1764. They were as follows:—No. 1, now Trenton, to Paul Thorndike and others; No. 2, Sullivan, to David Bean and other soldiers in the late wars; No. 3, Goldsborough; No. 4, Steuben, to Edward Small and others; No. 5, Harrington, to Josiah Sawyer and others; and No. 6, Addison, to Nathaniel Parker and others. Excepting No. 2, and No. 3, each of the rest was confirmed to the proprietors, June 21, 1785, and its price set at £1,250, payable in consolidated notes of this State. Among the conditions on which the preceding townships were confirmed, were such as follow. Each township was to have 60 good protestant families, as many houses, not less than 18 feet square, and 7 feet stud, and five acres of mowing and tillage, within six years. It was also to have a suitable meeting-house, a “learned protestant minister” settled and well provided for, within five years. In it there were four lots, each of 300 acres, to be reserved, one for the first minister, another for the ministry, a third for the use of government, and the last for a school, forever. Every settler in the townships east of Union river, was allowed to buy of the proprietors, within a year, 50 acres, besides his grant, at not more than 3/. an acre.—Addison, Harrington, and Steuben, belong to Washington County.

The Towns of this County derived their original titles from the subsequent sources. Eight of them, just named, were claimed by Provincial grants. Belfast, Belmont, Brooks, Frankfort, Isleborough, Jackson, Lincolnville, Monroe, Knox, Northport, Prospect, Swanville, Searsmont, and Thorndike, were of the Waldo patent. Castine, though held by the French, has its title, with Brooksville, from a Provincial grant before 1783. Trenton, however one of the twelve townships granted by Massachusetts in 1764, is held chiefly with Eden and Mt. Desert, by French tenure. Deer Isle, Ellsworth, and Vinalhaven, were sold by the Commonwealth since 1783.

BELFAST, June 22, 1773.—Settled about 1765. Purchased from Samuel Waldo's heirs.—24,357.

PENOBSCOT, Feb. 23, 1787. *Penobscot* or *Penobscook*. Number 3, —It was called Pentagoet by the French, under De Monts, 1605. Penobscot Bay and the adjacent country was named Norombegua by the Indians. Truck house erected here, 1630. Granted to John Wiar and others, March 2, 1762. Settled, 1760. Its name, before Castine was taken from it, was Major Biguyduce. The Legislature appointed, June 20, 1802, Commissioners to confirm lands to the proper settlers of Penobscot and Castine.—13,799.

SEDGWICK, Jan. 12, 1789. *Nashkeag*. No. 4.—It was granted to Edmund Morss and others, March 2, 1762. Settled, 1763. Named for Hon. Theodore Sedgwick.—14,124.

ISLEBOROUGH, Jan. 28, 1789. Long Island Plantation.—Composed of Long Island, Seven Hundred Acre Island, Job's Island, Lime Islands, Marshall's or William Pendleton's Island, and Lasell's Island. Settled, 1769.—6,747.

DEER ISLE, Jan. 30, 1789.—Including Deer Island, Little Deer Island, and Isle au Haut. First settled, 1765. Deer Isle had 80 settlers prior to 1784. Confirmed to Joseph Tyler and other inhabitants, March 22, 1786; to Joseph and George Tyler, March 24, 1788, who were to receive \$5 of each settler there prior to 1784, having 100 acres of land, and to pay the State £428. As these two grantees had not complied with such a condition to the Commonwealth, the latter ordered, March 7, 1791, Deer Island and Sheep Island to be sold, excepting the lots of the proper inhabitants.—18,420.

BLUE HILL, Jan. 30, 1789. No. 5, Blue Hill Bay.—Granted March 2, 1762, to Peter Parker and others. Settled, 1762, by Joseph Wood and John Roundy.—28,472.

TRENTON, Feb. 16, 1789. No. 1.—Settled, 1763. Had 300 inhabitants when incorporated.—17,101.

SULLIVAN, Feb. 16, 1789. No. 2.—Settled, 1765. Had 30 families in 1768. Named for Gov. James Sullivan.—12,831.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Feb. 16, 1789. No. 3.—Granted, 1762 and 1764, to Nathan Jones, Francis Shaw, and Robert Gould, for land in Townshend, lost by running the New Hampshire line, and instead of a grant made to them, 1771, in the westwardly part of Massachusetts. It was named after the last proprietor, a merchant of Boston. It was confirmed to its owners, October 31, 1786. Col. Nathan Jones had a house and some improvements on Slave Island, in 1787.—31,561.

MOUNT DESERT, Feb. 17, 1789. Mt. Mansel; St. Saviour. The first name was by Champlain, the pilot of De Monts, probably, in 1605, when he visited its coast.—First settled by French missionaries, 1608. Resettled, 1761. Granted by the King of France, 1688, to De la Motte Condillac. Mt. Desert and adjacent islands had 100 families in 1787.—25,527.

VINALHAVEN, June 25, 1789. North and South Fox Islands.—It comprises the Fox Islands at the mouth of Penobscot Bay. Having seen, in 1603, a silver grey Fox on one of these Islands, Pring named the whole of them Fox Islands.—Permanently settled, 1765. Called for John Vinal, Esq., of Boston. Vinalhaven had 72 settlers prior to 1784. Confirmed to John Calderwood and other inhabitants, March 13, 1786.—16,373.

FRANKFORT, June 25, 1789.—Had 100 families in 1759. It was enacted, Feb. 12, 1760, by our Legislature, that Frankfort be a Town.—31,463.

BUCKSPORT, June 27, 1792. No. 1, or Buckstown, to June 12, 1817.—Granted to James Duncan and others, March 2, 1762. Settled, 1764. Named for Col. Jonathan Buck, from Haverhill.—37,435.

PROSPECT, Feb. 24, 1794.—S. Part of Frankfort. Settled about 1759.—21,569.

CASTINE, Feb. 10, 1796. *Penobscot* or *Penobscook*. Major Biguyduce.¹—S. part of Penobscot. Occupied by Plymouth Traders, 1626. The head-quarters and fort of D'Aulney were here from 1640 to 1648. Named for Baron de Castine. Resettled before 1762.—3,810.

NORTHPORT, Feb. 13, 1796.—N. Part of Duck Trap Plantation.—16,129.

EDEN, Feb. 23, 1796.—N. Part of Mount Desert. Settled, 1763.—17,166.

ORLAND, Feb. 21, 1800. Eastern River; No. 2.—Granted to Benjamin Harrod and others, March 2, 1762. Orland and Bucksport contained between 60 and 70 families in 1787.—26,297.

ELLSWORTH, Feb. 26, 1800. New Bowdoin or No. 7.—Settled, 1763. Sold to Leonard Jarvis and others.—46,886.

LINCOLNVILLE, June 23, 1802. Duck Trap. Canaan.—Population of Canaan in 1784, about 396.—19,093.

SURRY, June 21, 1803. No. 6.—Granted March 2, 1762, to David Marsh and others.—12,763.

BELMONT, Feb. 5, 1814. Green.—Began to be settled, 1790.—19,694.

SEARSMONT, Feb. 5, 1814.—Part of Green Plantation. Named for David Sears, of Boston. Settled, 1804.—23,355.

BROOKS, Dec. 10, 1816. Washington.—Named for Gov. Brooks.—13,744.

¹ Major Biguyduce was the name of a French officer, whose residence, on the Peninsula of Castine, was called after him; and this gave the same name to the Peninsula. It was often pronounced, by way of contraction, "Bagaduce." It was granted to Ebenezer Thorndike and a considerable number of others, who had served at Fort Pownall, and were settled there before Mar 3, 1762.

BROOKSVILLE, June 13, 1817.—Part of Sedgwick, Castine, and Penobscot.—14,337.

MONROE, Feb. 12, 1818. Lee.—21,941.

SWANVILLE, Feb. 19, 1818. Swan's Tract.—24,747.

JACKSON, June 12, 1818.—Named for President Andrew Jackson. Settled, 1800.—15,697.

KNOX, Feb. 12, 1819.—Named for General Henry Knox. Settled, 1800.—15,642.

THORNDIKE, Feb. 15, 1819. Lincoln Plantation.—Settled, 1799.—30,519.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Taken from Lincoln County.—Incorporated June 25, 1789.

Titles to Addison, Harrington, Machias, and Steuben, are held under Province grants before 1783. All the other Towns of this County are held by the State grants and sales since that period.

MACHIAS,¹ June 23, 1784. *Machises*.—Isaac Allerton set up a trading house here about 1630. Settled permanently, 1763.—42,977.

STEBEN, Feb. 27, 1795. No. 4; E. Side of Union River.—Named for Baron Steuben. Granted, 1762.—20,876.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 8, 1796. No. 12 and 13. W. of Machias.—No. 12, now Whiting, was confirmed to John Allan, March 27, 1788, if he paid the State £300, and granted certain lots to several individuals.—24,407.

ADDISON, Feb. 14, 1797. No. 6. W. of Machias.—Named for the English writer, Joseph Addison. Granted, 1762.—17,766.

HARRINGTON, June 17, 1797. *Narraguagus*. No. 5. W. of Machias.—It embraces eleven Islands. Granted, 1762.—18,070.

EASTPORT, Feb. 24, 1798. *Passamaquoddy* Bay. Moose Islands, etc. No. 8.—Settled about 1780. It consists of Moose, Dudley, Frederic, Burnt, and Patmos Islands. General Court ordered, June 18, 1791, four lots, each of 320 acres, one for the first minister, one for the ministry, one for schools, and one for the use of the Commonwealth; 100 acres for each settler, who, if there prior to 1784, was to pay five dollars, if subsequently, ten dollars, to the State Treasury, and be free from State taxes five years.—1,793.

¹ Seventy-four inhabitants of Machias, partly soldiers in the French Wars, presented a petition to the General Court of Massachusetts, June, 1767, that, having entered on their lands under the impression that they belonged to the Crown, but being now convinced that they were owned by Massachusetts, they may retain their lands on as favorable terms as possible. They were allowed, the year ensuing, to have the free use of their settlement, which was confirmed April 26, 1770.

JONESBOROUGH, March 4, 1809.—Sold to John C. Jones and others, Jan. 1, 1789.—42,874.

CALAIS, June 16, 1809. Number 5, on Schoodic river.—Sold to Waterman Thomas, June 27, 1789.—22,702.

ROBBINSTON, Feb. 18, 1811. Number 4.—Sold Oct. 21, 1786, to William and Nathaniel J. Robbins, for whom it was named.—16,154.

LUBEC, Feb. 21, 1811. Number 8.—Taken from Eastport. Settled, 1780.—10,457.

CHERRYFIELD, Feb. 9, 1816. Number 11.—Of the Lottery townships, on both sides of the Narraguagus River.—27,003.

PERRY, Feb. 12, 1818. Number 1.—Named for Commodore Oliver H. Perry. Sold to Benjamin Lincoln and others, March 7, 1786. It contains Pleasant Point, where the Passamaquoddy Indians have their village.—17,032.

MEXICO, Feb. 13, 1818. Holmanstown.—Sold to J. Holman and others.—12,712.

DENNYSVILLE, Feb. 13, 1818. No. 2.—In E. division of Lottery townships. Sold March 7, 1786, to Benjamin Lincoln and others.—27,350.

KENNEBECK COUNTY.¹

Taken from Lincoln County.—Incorporated Feb. 20, 1799.

Original titles to Towns in this County were derived as follows. Albion, Augusta, Belgrade, China, Clinton, Dearborn, Gardiner, Hallowell, Harlem, Monmouth, Mt. Vernon, Pittston, Readfield, Rome, Sidney, Vassalborough, Waterville, Windsor, Winslow, and Winthrop, were of the Plymouth Company Grant. Green and Leeds are of mixed claims. The remaining Towns were granted and sold by the Commonwealth.

HALLOWELL, April 26, 1771. *Cushnoc*.—First settled about 1651. Part of the Kennebeck Purchase. Questions about this Tract, which had existed between its proprietors and the Commonwealth, were finally adjusted, June 12, 1789. Named for the Hallowell family of the Plymouth proprietors.—24,328.

WINTHROP, April 26, 1771. Pond Town.—Settled, 1760. Within the Plymouth Patent. Named for the Winthrop family.—23,000.

VASSALBOROUGH, April 26, 1771.—Settled about 1760. Seems to have been named for the Vassal family.—26,204.

WINSLOW, April 26, 1771.—Settled about 1754. Named for General John Winslow.—21,703.

¹ At a session of Massachusetts Legislature, of Oct. 7, 1674, the Towns at Kennebeck were incorporated as a County, by the name of Kennebeck.

PITTSTON, Feb. 4, 1779. Gardiner's Town; E. Part of St. Georges.—Part of the Plymouth Patent. Settled, 1761, by John Winslow and Ezra Davis. Principally owned by Dr. Sylvester Gardiner.—16,776.

GREENE, June 18, 1788. Lewiston.—Settled about 1773. Had 100 families when incorporated. Named for Maj. Gen. Greene.—17,611.

READFIELD, March 11, 1791.—N. Part of Winthrop. A gore of land, 30 mile strip, so called, was annexed to Readfield, June 16, 1809. Settled about 1760.—19,810.

MONMOUTH, Jan. 20, 1792. Wales.—Its present name was from the place in New Jersey wherein a noted battle of the Revolution was fought. Settled about 1774.—24,520.

SYDNEY, Jan. 30, 1792.—W. Part of Vassalborough. Settled, 1760. Named for the celebrated English patriot.—23,445.

MOUNT VERNON, June 23, 1792. Washington.—So called to commemorate the seat of Gen. Washington. Settled about 1774.—11,567.

FARMINGTON, Feb. 1, 1794. Sandy River; No. 1.—Sold to Dummer, Sewall, and others. Settled, 1781.—27,538.

NEW SHARON, June 20, 1794. Unity; Colburn's Town.—Sold to Prince, Baker and others. Settled about 1776.—25,782.

CLINTON, Feb. 28, 1795. Hancock.—Settled about 1780.—31,145.

FAYETTE, Feb. 28, 1795. Sterling.—Sold to Prescott, Whittier, and others.—17,206.

BELGRADE, Feb. 3, 1796. Washington.—Prescott's and Carr's Plantation.—15,680.

HARLEM, Feb. 8, 1796. Jones's Plantation.—First named for one of its first Planters. Settled, 1774, by Messrs. Clarks, Jones, and Fish.—14,064.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 20, 1797. *Cushnoc*. Harrington to June 9, 1797.—N. Part of Hallowell. First settled by traders from Plymouth Colony, 1628. Augusta petitioned, Nov. 18, 1717, for a guard on Small Point to protect their Fishery.—36,011.

WAYNE, Feb. 12, 1798. *Pochasset*. New Sandwich.—Named for Gen. Anthony Wayne. Began to be settled, 1773, by Job Fuller, from Sandwich, Mass.—9,212.

LEEDS, Feb. 16, 1801. Littleborough.—First settled, 1779, by Thomas and Robert Stinchfield.—21,919.

CHESTERVILLE, Feb. 20, 1802. Chester.—First settled, 1782, by Abraham Wyman. Sold to Dummer Sewall.—16,952.

VIENNA, Feb. 20, 1802. Goshen; Wyman's Plantation.—Sold to Prescott, Whittier, and others.—12,162.

WATERVILLE, June 23, 1802.—West part of Winslow.—17,920.

GARDINER, Feb. 17, 1803. *Cobbesse* or *Cobbaseconte*. West Part of Pittston. Taxed, 1764. Named for Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, a proprietor.—20,884.

TEMPLE, June 20, 1803. Abbotstown. No. 1.—Sold to William Phillips, Jr.—18,020.

WILTON, June 22, 1803. Tyngstown.—Part of Wilton was annexed to Chesterville, Feb. 18, 1811. Granted, 1785, to heirs of Capt. William Tyng and others, in lieu of a township granted them in N. H., for pursuing, in 1703, the Indian enemy on snow shoes.—22,544.

ROME, March 7, 1804.—West Pond Plantation.—19,379.

ALBION, March 9, 1804. Freetown, Fairfax and Lygonia.—Part of Winslow annexed to it March 1, 1810.—20,874.

UNITY, June 22, 1804. Twenty-five Mile Pond Plantation.—Settled 1782.—19,141.

WINDSOR, March 3, 1809. New Waterford—incorporated as Malta, and called afterwards Gerry.—18,819.

DEARBORN, Feb. 22, 1812. West Pond Plantation.—Named for Gen. Henry Dearborn.—10,161.

TROY, Feb. 22, 1812. Bridgetown—incorporated as Kingsville; changed to Joy, 1814, and to Troy March 15, 1815.—As Bridgetown, it was proposed for State taxation, 1777. Sold to W. Brooks and others, since 1783.—21,681.

FREEDOM, June 11, 1813. Smithtown; Beaverhill.—Settled 1794, by Messrs. Smith's.—13,302.

CHINA, Feb. 5, 1818.—Part of Harlem, Albion and Winslow.—9,560.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Taken from the Counties of York and Cumberland. Incorporated March 4, 1805.

Titles of Bethel, Gilead, Fryeburgh, Hebron, Jay, Livermore, Lovell, Sweden, Paris, Rumford, Turner and Waterford, are derived from Province Grants, and of the other towns, from State sales since 1783.

FRYEBURGH, Jan. 11, 1777. *Pigwacket*.—Named for Col. Joseph Frye. Granted 1762. Plat accepted Feb. 24, 1763.—26,549.

TURNER, July 7, 1786. Sylvester Canada.—Granted to Charles Turner and others, June 25, 1765, for Sylvester Canada in N. H. Plat accepted June 20, 1768. Settled 1773.—31,359.

HEBRON, March 6, 1792. Philip's Gore; Shepardsfield.—Granted to Alexander Shepard, Jr. March 8, 1777, on condition that he deliver to the Legislature an accurate map of Maine. In 1772, Samuel Holland had made a water survey of that Province. Next year, he employed Shepard to draw an inland survey,

which he finished 1775, when hostilities began, but he did not deliver his drafts to Holland. General Court called for them 1777, and, as the result, made him the above grant for his service. Hebron was settled about 1774.—36,221.

BUCKFIELD, March 16, 1793. Bucktown, or No. 5.—Named after Abijah Buck, one of its settlers. Settled 1777. The inhabitants purchased the township of the Commonwealth, Nov. 13, 1788, at two shillings an acre.—15,959.

PARIS, June 20, 1793. No. 4; Fuller's Town.—Granted June 11, 1771, to Joshua Fuller and others, in lieu of a township of N. H., allowed 1736, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plat accepted April 22, 1772. Settled about 1779.—23,971.

JAY, Feb. 26, 1795. Phips Canada.—Granted June 11, 1771, to David Phips and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plat accepted April 22, 1772. Named for Hon. John Jay. Jay and Canton.—20,643.

LIVERMORE, Feb. 28, 1795.—Granted June 11, 1771, for a township in N. H., which was allowed, 1736, to Nathaniel Harris and others for service in the reduction of Port Royal.—27,435.

BETHEL, June 10, 1796. Sudbury Canada.—Granted June 9, 1768, to Josiah Richardson and others, for a township in N. H., allowed for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plat accepted July 12, 1769. Settled 1773.—24,278.

WATERFORD, March 2, 1797.—Granted to Rev. John Gardner and others, Feb. 24, 1774, for a township No. 6, granted to John Whitman and others, within the line of N. H. First settled, 1775, by David McLain.—21,192.

NORWAY, March 9, 1797.—Sold to Lee, Rust and others. Contains Rustfield, Lee's Grant, Cumming's Grant, and part of Waterford. Church formed here 1802.—25,022.

HARTFORD, June 13, 1798. East Butterfield.—Sold to J. Parkhurst and others. East and West Butterfield, were named after one of their proprietors. No. 1 Plantation annexed June 20, 1807.—19,821.

SUMNER, June 13, 1798. West Butterfield.—Sold to J. Parkhurst and others. It was named after Gov. Sumner.—15,713.

RUMFORD, Feb. 21, 1800. New Pennicook.¹—Granted to Timothy Walker, Jr. and others, Feb. 3, 1774, for Concord, in N. H. Settled 1777.—19,170.

LOVELL, Nov. 15, 1800. New Suncook.¹—Granted to Noah Johnson and others, Feb 5, 1774, for Pembroke in N. H. Settled 1777. Allowed, Nov. 24, 1788, a longer time to complete the requisite number of settlers.—20,905.

¹ Pennicook and Suncook, Indian names for Concord and Pembroke, in New Hampshire.

- BROWNFIELD**, Feb. 20, 1802.—Sold to Henry Young Brown, Jan. 23, 1764, for £200. Plat accepted June 7, 1764. Granted June 25, 1766, a large tract for what N. H. claimed on its western bounds, and another tract April 26, 1770, for a similar reason. Allowed £50 to be deducted from his bond of £200, as a final settlement with the Province.—28,866.
- ALBANY**, June 20, 1803. Oxford—Sold to Joseph Holt and others.—14,153.
- DIXFIELD**, June 21, 1803.—Sold to Jonathan Holman and others.—19,130.
- ANDOVER**, June 23, 1804. East Andover to 1821.—Sold to Samuel Johnson and others. Settled 1789, mostly by people from Andover.—29,433.
- GILEAD**, June 23, 1804. Peabody's Patent.—It had two families Aug 4, 1781, when two men, the heads of these families, were slain by Indians. First named for a principal proprietor.—14,345.
- NEWRY**, June 15, 1805. Bostwick.—Conveyed to Mrs. Bostwick, from whom its first name was derived. Its present name was from a place in Ireland, whence some of its settlers came. First settled by Messrs. Barkers, three brothers, from Methuen Mass., 1781.—32,775.
- DENMARK**, Feb. 20, 1807.—Part of Brownfield and other tracts, part of which were granted to Fryeburgh Academy. Settled about 1788.—27,623.
- PORTER**, Feb. 20, 1807. Porterfield.—Sold to J. Hill and others, 1790. Named for Dr. Aaron Porter.—15,693.
- HIRAM**, Feb. 20, 1807.—Settled 1780. Sold to P. Wadsward and others. Incorporated as a town, June 14, 1814.—13,612.
- SWEDEN**, Feb. 26, 1813. Southerly part of Lovell.—16,525.
- WOODSTOCK**, Feb. 7, 1815. No. 3.—Composed of two half townships, one granted to Dummer Academy, June 14, 1800, and another to the Gorham Academy, Feb. 7, 1807.—24,192.
- GREENWOOD**, Feb. 2, 1816. No. 4.—Includes a grant to Phillips Academy, made March 19, 1809, and another to Eleazer Twitchell and associates, Feb. 1, 1805.—22,574.
- WELD**, Feb. 8, 1816. Webb's Pond Plantation.—Sold to T. Russell, Jr.—32,775.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Taken from Kennebeck County. Incorporated March 1, 1809.

The titles of Bloomfield, Canaan, Cornville partly, Industry, Fairfield, Madison partly, Mercer and Norridgewock, are from the Plymouth Company Grant, and of the remaining towns, partly or entirely, are from grants and sales of Massachusetts.

CANAAN, June 18, 1788. Heywoodstown.—Settled 1774. Peter Heywood, one of its first settlers. Its present name was for its apparent fertility.—26,920.

FAIRFIELD, June 18, 1788. *Unquowa*.—Settled about 1774. Named from its fair aspect.—27,347.

NORRIDGEWOCK, June 18, 1788. *Norridgwog* or *Norridgwoag*.—Formerly the settlement of the Norridgewock Indians. Settled by the English, about 1773. An original letter, from Father Ralle, apparently dated at Norridgewock, calls this place *Nanrantsoak*.—23,381.

STARKS, Feb. 28, 1795. Lower Sandy River.—Sandy River was settled before January 15, 1783. Named for Gen. John Stark.—23,117.

CORNVILLE, Feb. 24, 1798. Bernardstown and No. 2.—First Range of townships, North of and adjoining to Plymouth Patent. Called Bernardstown from Jonathan Bernard, one of its purchasers. Settled 1794.—27,600.

ANSON, March 1, 1798. No. 1.—In the first Range of townships North of and adjoining Plymouth Patent. Sold to Samuel Titcomb.—13,078.

STRONG, Jan. 31, 1801. Readstown No. 3.—West side of Kennebeck river. Sold to Read and Eaton. Named after Gov. Strong. First settled 1784. The first name was after one of its proprietors.—22,279.

AVON, Feb. 22, 1802. No. 2.—In Abbot's purchase. Sold to John Phillips.—26,048.

NEW VINEYARD, Feb. 22, 1802. No. 2.—In first Range of township on West side of Kennebeck river. Sold to Smith and Knowlton.—30,838.

HARMONY, June 15, 1803. Vaughan's town.—Granted to Hallowell Academy. Settled 1796.—20,026.

INDUSTRY, June 20, 1803.—Congregational Church gathered here, 1802. Before being incorporated, it was called Industry.—12,462.

ATHENS, March 7, 1804. Kinsmanstown, or No. 2.—Second Range, North of the Plymouth Claim. Granted to Berwick Academy.—23,608.

MADISON, March 7, 1804. Barnard. Mile and half strip. No. 1.—Named for President James Madison. Settled by Jonathan Eames and others as early as 1780. Four fifths of it sold to Moses Bernard and others, 1792.—28,847.

EMDEN, June 22, 1804. No. 1.—Second Range West side of Kennebeck river. Granted to Taunton Academy.—19,742.

MERCER, June 22, 1804.—Part of Industry Plantation.—15,869.

PALMYRA, June 20, 1807. Sheppardstown, or No. 5. Third range

of townships, North of Waldo Patent. Sold to Barnard of N. H. for 12½ cents an acre. He conveyed it to Dr. John Warren of Boston. The first settler was Daniel Gale, in 1800.—27,177.

FREEMAN, March 4, 1808. Little River, No. 3.—In the second range of townships, West of Kennebeck river. Granted, March 9, 1791, and confirmed, June 17, 1793, to sufferers by the destruction of Falmouth, afterwards Portland, by the British forces in 1775.—16,946.

NEW PORTLAND, March 9, 1808. No. 2.—In the same range with Freeman. Granted and confirmed at the same dates, and to the same class of sufferers, as those of Freeman.—24,689.

SOLON, Feb. 23, 1809. Spauldingtown or No. 1.—Second range of townships East of Kennebeck river. Settled about 1782, by Revolutionary soldiers. Thomas Spaulding was among its grantees.—20,625.

BINGHAM, Feb. 6, 1812. *Carratunk*. No. 1.—In Bingham Purchase. Settled 1784. Named for the great Landholder in Maine.—19,362.

PHILLIPS, Feb. 25, 1812. Corvo.—Sold to Jacob Abbot, Feb. 15, 1794.—22,401.

ST. ALBANS, June 14, 1813. No. 5.—Fourth range of townships North of Waldo Patent. Sold to John Warren, 1799.—28,802.

BLOOMFIELD, Feb. 5, 1814. *Wessarunset*.—Part of Canaan. Settled by Peter Heywood and others, from Concord, 1771.—11,282.

KINGFIELD, Jan. 24, 1816. No. 3.—First range West of Kennebec river. In Bingham purchase. Named for Gov. Wm. King. Settled 1806.—About 29,220.

MOSCOW, Jan. 30, 1816. Bakerstown No. 1.—Second range of townships East side of Kennebeck river. Settled as early as 1773. Named for the Russian city.—23,000.

NORTH HILL, June 20, 1816. No. 2.—Part of Bingham Purchase. Settled 1801, by Jonathan Quimby.

CORRINNA, Dec. 11, 1816. No. 4.—Fourth range. Sold by Massachusetts to Dr. John Warren, June 30, 1804.—21,509.

RIPLEY, Dec. 11, 1816.—Sold Sept. 27, 1803, to John S. Fary. Settled 1804. Named for Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley.—28,673.

WARSAW, June 19, 1819.—Settled 1796.

HARTLAND, Feb. 7, 1820. Warrenstown.—Sold to John Warren. Settled 1804.—34,264.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Taken from Hancock County. Incorporated Feb. 15, 1816.

With regard to the titles of towns in this County,—Bangor, Hampden, Hermon and Newburgh, excepting 3,200 acres reserved for settlers, which reverted to the State,—were granted by Massachusetts to the proprietors of Waldo Patent, to make up a deficiency in the tract, which belonged to them. The titles of the other towns are based on grants and sales of our Commonwealth. The several ranges, designated for part of the following towns, are all North of Waldo Patent.

ORRINGTON, March 21, 1788. New Worcester; No. 9.—East side of Penobscot river. Granted March 2, 1762. Settled 1770. Confirmed to Simeon Fowler and other inhabitants, who had purchased their lands of Moses Knapp and associates, by the Legislature, March 24, 1786, for £3,000. The grantees were empowered, Feb. 21, 1791, to quiet settlers there on account of the State.—11,759.

BANGOR, Feb. 25, 1791. *Kenduskeag*. Plantation of Sandusky.—Settled 1770. The Legislature resolved, March 5, 1801, that each settler there prior to 1784, have 100 acres confirmed to him for \$8,45 cents, and each settler there, from Jan. 1, 1784, to Feb. 17, 1798, have 100 acres deeded to him for \$100.—It is related, that Bangor was so called for the Psalm tune of the same name. This was proposed to the Legislature by Rev. Seth Noble, who was very fond of the tune, though he had been instructed to have the town denominated Sunbury, on account of its pleasant location.—18,740.

HAMPDEN, Feb. 24, 1794. *Sowadabscook*. Wheeler's Borough.—Plantation of Sowadabscook and part of Frankfort. Named in memory of John Hampden, the English Patriot. Settled 1772, by emigrants from Cape Cod. Confirmed to Edward Smith and other settlers there, Nov. 30, 1785, at six shillings an acre, and to its inhabitants by the Legislature, June 19, 1795.—22,288.

ORONO, March 12, 1806. Stillwater.—Named for Orono, an Indian Chief. Settled 1774.—21,940.

DIXMONT, Feb. 28, 1807. College Township, No. 3.—First range. Donation to Bowdoin College. Settled 1799.—21,284.

EDDINGTON, Feb. 22, 1811.—Granted June 29, 1785, to Jonathan Eddy, Esq., and other refugees from Nova Scotia. Named for Col. Joseph Eddy.—9,834.

CARMEL, June 21, 1811. No. 3.—Second range. Sold to M. Kingsley, by Massachusetts, March 2, 1795.—22,623.

- CORINTH, June 21, 1811. No. 2.—Fourth range. Sold by the State to John Peck. Settled about 1802.—23,010.
- EXETER, Feb. 16, 1811. Blasedeltown, No. 3.—Fourth range. Granted to Marblehead Academy, March 11, 1793.—22,682.
- GARLAND, Feb. 16, 1811. No. 3.—Fifth range. Granted Williams College, June 2, 1798.—22,536.
- CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 16, 1811. New Charlestown, No. 2.—Fifth range. Sold July 14, 1802, to John Lowell,—24,794.
- BREWER, Feb. 22, 1812. Knapp's Plantation.—North part of Orrington. Sold to Moses Knapp and others. Named for John Brewer of Worcester. Began to be settled 1770.—23,708.
- SEBEC, Feb. 28, 1812. *Sebec*. No. 4.—Seventh range. Sebec, No. 4, Foxcroft, No. 5, Guilford, No. 6, and Abbot, No. 7, all of the seventh range, were granted to Bowdoin College, in 1796. Settled about 1805.—22,228.
- FOXCROFT, Feb. 29, 1812. No. 5.—Seventh range. Named for Joseph E. Foxcroft, a proprietor. Settled 1805.—17,915.
- LEVANT, June 14, 1813. *Kenduskeag*. No. 2.—Third range. Sold to William Wetmore, 1792.—22,325.
- SANGERVILLE, June 13, 1814. Amestown.—Sold to John S. Fary. Named for Calvin Sanger, a principal proprietor. Settled 1806.—24,216.
- HERMON, June 14, 1814. No. 2.—Second range.—24,360.
- NEWPORT, June 14, 1814. Great East Pond Plantation.—Sold to David Green of Boston, and surveyed in 1792. Settled 1807.—21,104.
- GUILFORD, Feb. 8, 1816. No. 6.—Seventh range.—6,663.
- DEXTER, June 17, 1816. Elkinston, No. 4.—Fifth range. Sold to Amos Bond and others, March 13, 1804. Settled 1801.—25,522.
- ATKINSON, Feb. 12, 1819. St. Loe Plantation, No. 2.—Sixth range. Sold to E. Sigourney. Settled 1804.—23,017.
- NEWBURGH, Feb. 15, 1819. No. 2.—First range. Settled 1794.—17,497.
- ETNA, Feb. 15, 1820.—Granted to Bowdoin College. Settled about 1804. Etna was the last incorporated town of Maine, before it became an independent State.—25,708.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

It will be perceived, that the two descriptions of Robert Gorges' territory do not agree. They are given as found. It is not unlikely, that his first grant was enlarged by the Council for New England. p. 10.

Though Sir Ferdinando Gorges would very probably have been presented for the General Governor of New England, by the Council for such jurisdiction, had they not been dissolved, still he was appointed to the office, as stated on p. 63, by the King. p. 12.

By the word 'Commonwealth,' under 'Towns in Massachusetts,' is intended, its present territory with what has been taken from it for the States there named, and, also, for Maine. p. 13.

The Act of our Legislature, which ceded lands, between the Hudson and Mississippi rivers, to the United States, was dated Nov. 13, 1784, and confirmed March 15, 1785. p. 25.

The usual date for the incorporation of 'Salisbury,' has been, Oct. 7, 1640, when it was altered from Colchester, to its present name. p. 32.

Instead of '1843,' read '1643,' as the year when Middlesex was incorporated. p. 33.

By one authority, 'Ware' was called 'The Manor of Peace,' in 1751. p. 37.

In the note, respecting the incorporation of 'Barnstable,' read 'vol. i.,' instead of 'vol. ii.' p. 44.

For 'Harwick,' read 'Harwich.' p. 45.

Under 'Brookfield,' supply '1,' after 'June.' p. 47.

In place of 'John Bonython,' read 'Richard Bonython.' p. 61.

The 'Episcopacy,' mentioned at the top of page 64, was particularly required for the Colony of Gorges.

Under 'Scarborough,' is 'Commock,' which some spell 'Cammock.' p. 82.

Under 'Minot,' is 'Emory,' which the family write 'Emery.' p. 83.

The 'Holland,' named on p. 93, was a Captain, and commissioned by the British Government to survey their coast in America.

The grant to Dummer Academy, under 'Woodstock,' was first made Feb. 27, 1797, and to Gorham Academy, June 20, 1803. p. 95.

Under 'Greenwood,' for '1809,' read '1800,' the grant to Phillip's Academy being confirmed the latter year, but first made Feb. 27, 1797. The grant to Twitchell and others, was first made June 13, 1800. p. 95.

INDEX.

Barnstable, Sandwich and Yarmouth, date of incorporation, 14, 45.

Connecticut. Equivalent lands granted by Massachusetts, for towns, which afterwards returned to the jurisdiction of Connecticut. Opinion by the Earl of Mansfield on this subject; the following towns were formerly of Massachusetts; Enfield, Somers, Stonington, Suffield and Woodstock, 23, 24.

Counties of Massachusetts, 31.

County, movements for one not allowed, 33.

Districts, regulation about them, 30.

Dukes County. Under Massachusetts and New York; petition, 45, 46.

Hungry March, 29.

Incorporation of Towns, the mode, 28.

List of Counties and Towns set off to Maine, 57 to 100; Heights, Latitudes and Longitudes of Eminences, 103, 104; Latitudes and Longitudes of objects, 104 to 108; Latitudes and Longitudes of Light-Houses, 109.

Maine. Name, 57; Cross erected at Kennebeck by de Monts; settlement at Sagadahock; Jesuits at Mt. Desert; Richard Vines and other emigrants; Madame Guercheville zealous to spread the Catholic faith here, 58; Capt. Argal conquers the French; Capt. Smith's voyage; Hunt's kidnapping of Indians; occupation of Saco and Monhegan Island; jealousy of the Council for New England as to the French; Nova Scotia obtained for the Earl of Stirling, 59; Admiral West forbids unlicensed fishermen to continue their employments; this causes dissatisfaction at home; patent for Agamenticus granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges; Sagadahock ceded to France, though not effectually; House of Commons propose to have the Charter of the Council for New England abolished; Mon-

hegan Colony sold; Plymouth set up Truck houses at Penobscot and Kennebeck 60, 61; New Hampshire; patent of Thomas Commock (Cammock); grants to Saco, Lygonia charter; Muscongus patent, 61; grants to Goodyeare and Trelawney; to Elbridge and Aldsworth, cession of Sagadahock to the French, who commence hostilities, 62; Council for New England dissolve; their divisions of Maine territory; Sir Ferdinando Gorges appointed Governor of them and other divisions; D'Aulney takes possession of Penobscot; General Court at Saco, 63; patent to Sir Ferdinando, which required Episcopacy; conveyance of Pejepscot to Massachusetts; death of Sir Ferdinando, 64; Plough Patent bought by Alexander Rigby; discord; people of Maine come under Massachusetts; reply of the latter to royalists; bounds, 65; French subjected; Sir William Temple made Governor of their territory; decision of Cromwell in favor of Massachusetts; address to him; Lygonia; claim to the Gorges territory revived, 66; report of a Parliament Committee against Massachusetts; commotion; Maine withdrawn from Massachusetts; Sagadahock granted to the Duke of York and ceded to the French; Royal Commissioners, 67; Governor Temple deprived of his office and territory; discord; Thomas Danforth presides over Maine Courts; correction of boundary line; Duke of York's patent renewed; Penobscot taken by the Dutch, who are driven away by Bostoneers, 68; answer of Massachusetts, to proposal of Governor Andros; purchase of Maine; government of Massachusetts set up there, 69; Col. Kirke; usurpation; difficulty; people suffer; Castine; second charter; Madocawando

sells land to Sir William Phips, 70; treaty of Ryswick; French erect a chapel at Norridgewock; letter to Earl of Bellomont; Pejepscot; grants in lower Maine not valid without royal consent; schemes for its occupation by Armstrong and Coram, 71; Sagadahock granted to Col. Dunbar; dissatisfaction with him; he resigns his authority there; claim of Sterling's heirs; twelve townships granted, 72; Sterling's plan to settle Sagadahock; his letter; proclamation against his purpose, 73; report of a committee and commissioners; St. Croix bound; an Indian trader's deposition, 74; Maine called a District; Eastern land for sale and prices, deficiency in the Waldo patent made up; lottery townships, 75; petition of Barthelemy and Marie Gregoire, for territory at Donaquee; grant to Governor Bernard and Sir John Bernard, 77; grants to literary Institutions and for other public objects; excessive speculation; Betterment act, 78; Counties and towns, 78 to 100.

Martha's Vineyard, 46.

Massachusetts. Title to soil, 9; Mason's grant, 9, 10; Weston's colony at Weymouth; Robert Gorges' territory; Wollaston's settlement at Quincy; patent for Cape Ann, 10; charter for Massachusetts; design of French on Ipswich; Council for New England opposed to the policy and continuance of Massachusetts; advice of clergy, 11; Massachusetts charged with having freed themselves from England; charter nullified and demanded; precaution about the charter, afterwards made void; usurpation, 12; Revolution; second charter; extent of Massachusetts jurisdiction to include Nova Scotia; this ceded to the French; Sagadahock retained, 13; relations with New Hampshire, 13 to 15. Dover, Exeter, Great Island, Hampton, Oyster river and Portsmouth withdrawn from Massachusetts, 15; see New Hampshire, 13 to 21, including towns set off to them by the new boundary; claim to Vermont, 21; territory assigned to Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, 22 to 25; opinion of Massachusetts about their lost territory, 26, 27; incorporation of towns; grant of townships for military services, 28 to 30; law about districts, 30; list of counties and towns, 31 to 57.

Names of towns, petitions that they may be altered, because called after Royalists, 37, 84.

Nantucket County, 47.

Narragansett soldiers march from Dedham Plain, 28.

New Hampshire. Its towns desire to come under the government of Massachusetts, 13; order to run the line, which is reported; Mason's claim revived; decision in his favor; but the inhabitants desire no change and they petition accordingly, though ineffectually; they are withdrawn from the authority of Massachusetts; towns designated, 14, 15. Mason's claim to North River in Salem; land sold by Wanalanset to Joseph Dudley and others, called the million-acre purchase; Massachusetts order townships to be laid out, subsequently assigned to New Hampshire; such townships are to be comprised in certain counties, 16, 17; statement of John Ringe, an agent; royal decision more against Massachusetts and more in favor of New Hampshire, than even the latter expected, 18; towns taken from Massachusetts, 19 to 21.

New York. Difficulties about the frontier settlements; violent assaults; Western territory of Massachusetts; boundary fixed; ensuing towns assigned to New York, Canaan, Hillsdale, Livingston and Stephenstown, 24, 25.

Norfolk County, 53.

Plymouth Colony. Patent; trials; attempt to oppress them, 38; trading house at Nantasket; grant of Cape Ann; adventurers in England unfriendly; undertakers; patent for land on Kennebeck river for trade; strong desire and effort for a royal charter, 39; new patent; Kennebeck grant sold, truck house at Penobscot, 40; imprisonment of Edward Winslow by means of Bishop Laud; trading house at Windsor; patent assigned to the freemen, in favor with the King, who gives them Mt. Hope, for which Crown, the poet, had petitioned; suspected of Toryism as well as Connecticut, 41; divided into counties; comes under Massachusetts, 42.

Regimental bounds, designated what subsequently became Counties, 31.

Rhode Island. Decision of Commissioners in its favor; opinion of Governor Hutchinson as to such a result; territory withdrawn from Massachusetts; Attleborough Gore or Cumberland, Barrington partly, Bristol, Little Compton, Swanzey in part, Tiverton, Warren and Warwick, 22, 23.

Townships, for military service, 28, 29, 30.

Vermont. Claimed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. The question settled when Vermont was admitted into the Union, 21.

INDEX OF TOWNS.

MAINE.

Addison, 90	Charleston, 99	Gorham, 82
Albany, 95	Cherryfield, 91	Gouldsbrough, 88
Albion, 93	Chesterville, 92	Gray, 83
Alfred, 81	China, 93	Greene, 92
Alna, 86	Clinton, 92	Greenwood, 95
Andover, 95	Columbia, 90	Guilford, 99
Anson, 96	Corinna, 97	Hallowell, 91
Appledore, 79	Corinth, 99	Hampden, 98
Arundel, 80	Cornish, 81	Hancock County, 86
Athens, 96	Cornville, 96	Harlem, 92
Atkinson, 99	Cumberland County, 81	Harmony, 96
Augusta, 92	Cushing, 85	Harpswell, 82
Avon, 96	Danville, 83	Harrington, 90
Baldwin, 83	Dearborn, 93	Harrison, 83
Bangor, 98	Deer Isle, 88	Hartford, 94
Bath, 85	Denmark, 95	Hartland, 97
Belfast, 88	Dennysville, 91	Hebron, 93
Belgrade, 92	Dexter, 99	Hermon, 99
Belmont, 89	Dixfield, 95	Hiram, 95
Berwick, 80	Dixmont, 93	Hollis, 81
Bethel, 94	Dresden, 86	Hope, 86
Biddeford, 80	Durham, 83	Industry, 96
Bingham, 97	Eastport, 90	Islesborough, 88
Bloomfield, 97	Eddington, 98	Isles of Shoals, 79
Bluehill, 88	Eden, 89	Jackson, 90
Boothbay, 85	Edgecomb, 85	Jay, 94
Bowdoin, 85	Eliot, 81	Jefferson, 86
Bowdoinham, 85	Ellsworth, 89	Jonesborough, 91
Brewer, 99	Embden, 96	Kennebeck County, 91
Bridgeton, 83	Etna, 99	Kingfield, 97
Bristol, 85	Exeter, 99	Kittery, 80
Brooks, 89	Fairfield, 96	Knox, 90
Brooksville, 90	Falmouth, 82	Lebanon, 80
Brownfield, 95	Farmington, 92	Leeds, 92
Brunswick, 82	Fayette, 92	Levant, 99
Buckfield, 94	Foxcroft, 99	Lewiston, 86
Bucksport, 89	Frankfort, 89	Limerick, 81
Buxton, 80	Freedom, 93	Limington, 81
Calais, 91	Freeman, 97	Lincoln County, 84
Camden, 85	Freeport, 83	Lincolnton, 89
Canaan, 96	Friendship, 86	Lisbon, 86
Cape Elizabeth, 82	Fryeburg, 93	Litchfield, 86
Carmel, 98	Gardiner, 93	Livermore, 94
Castine, 89	Garland, 99	Lovell, 94
	Georgetown, 84	Lubec, 91
	Gilead, 95	Lyman, 81

Machias, 90
 Madison, 96
 Mercer, 96
 Mexico, 91
 Minot, 83
 Monmouth, 92
 Monroe, 90
 Montville, 86
 Moscow, 97
 Mount Desert, 88
 Mount Vernon, 92
 Newburgh, 99
 Newcastle, 84
 Newfield, 81
 New Gloucester, 82
 New Portland, 97
 Newport, 99
 Newry, 95
 New Sharon, 92
 New Vineyard, 96
 Nobleborough, 85
 Norridgewock, 96
 North Hill, 97
 Northport, 89
 North Yarmouth, 82
 Norway, 94
 Orland, 89
 Orono, 98
 Orrington, 98
 Otisfield, 83
 Oxford County, 93
 Palermo, 86
 Palmyra, 96
 Paris, 94
 Parsonsfield, 81
 Penobscot County, 93
 Penobscot, 88
 Perry, 91
 Phillips, 97
 Phippsburgh, 86
 Pittston, 92
 Poland, 83
 Porter, 95
 Portland, 83
 Pownal, 84
 Prospect, 89
 Raymond, 83
 Readfield, 92
 Ripley, 97
 Robbinstown, 91
 Rome, 93
 Rumford, 94
 Saco, 80
 Sanford, 80
 Sangerville, 99
 Scarborough, 82
 Searsmont, 89
 Sebec, 99
 Sedgwick, 88
 Shapleigh, 81
 St. Albans, 97
 St. George, 86
 Solon, 97
 Somerset County, 95
 South Berwick, 81
 Standish, 83

Starks, 96
 Steuben, 90
 Strong, 96
 Sullivan, 88
 Sumner, 94
 Surry, 89
 Swanville, 90
 Sweden, 95
 Sydney, 92
 Temple, 93
 Thomaston, 85
 Thorndike, 90
 Topsham, 85
 Trenton, 88
 Troy, 93
 Turner, 93
 Union, 85
 Unity, 93
 Vassalborough, 91
 Vienna, 92
 Vinalhaven, 89
 Waldoborough, 85
 Wales, 86
 Warren, 85
 Warsaw, 97
 Washington County, 90
 Washington, 86
 Waterborough, 81
 Waterford, 94
 Waterville, 92
 Wayne, 92
 Weld, 95
 Wells, 80
 Westbrook, 84
 Whitefield, 86
 Wilton, 93
 Windham, 82
 Windsor, 93
 Winslow, 91
 Winthrop, 91
 Wiscasset, 84
 Woodstock, 95
 Woolwich, 84
 York County, 79
 York, 79

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst, 19
 Bedford, 19
 Boscawen, 19
 Bow, 19
 Charlestown, 19
 Chesterfield, 19
 Concord, 18, 19
 Dover, 15
 Dunbarton, 19
 Dunstable, 19
 Exeter, 15
 Francestown, 19
 Goffestown, 19
 Great Island, 15
 Hampton, 15
 Henniker, 19
 Hillsborough, 19

Hinsdale, 20
 Hollis, 20
 Hopkinton, 20
 Keene, 20
 Lempster, 20
 Litchfield, 20
 Londonderry, 20
 Lyndeborough, 20
 Merrimack, 20
 New Boston, 20
 New Ipswich, 20
 Nottingham, 20
 Oyster River, 15
 Pembroke, 20
 Peterborough, 20
 Portsmouth, 15
 Richmond, 20
 Ringe, 20
 Salisbury, 20
 Swanzey, 21
 Tyng's Town, 21
 Walpole, 21
 Warner, 21
 Washington, 21
 Westmoreland, 21
 Winchester, 21

VERMONT.

Guilford, 21

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington, 43
 Acton, 35
 Adams, 52
 Alford, 52
 Amesbury, 21, 33
 Amerst, 36
 Andover, 32
 Ashburnham, 18, 21, 49.
 Ashby, 35
 Ashfield, 55
 Athol, 49
 Attleborough, 43
 Auburn, 50
 Barnstable County, 44
 Barnstable, 44
 Barre, 50
 Becket, 51
 Bedford, 35
 Belchertown, 36
 Bellingham, 54
 Bernardston, 21, 55
 Berkley, 44
 Berkshire County, 50
 Berlin, 50
 Beverly, 33
 Billerica, 34
 Blanford, 56
 Bolton, 48
 Boston, 31
 Boston Corner, 53
 Boxborough, 35

Boxford, 33
 Boylston, 50
 Bradford, 33
 Braintree, 54
 Brewster, 45
 Bridgewater, 42
 Brighton, 36
 Bristol County, 43
 Brimfield, 56
 Brookfield, 47
 Brookline, 54
 Buckland, 55
 Burlington, 35
 Cambridge, 34
 Canton, 54
 Carlisle, 36
 Carver, 43
 Charlestown, 33
 Charlemont, 55
 Charlton, 49
 Chatham, 45
 Chelmsford, 34
 Chelsea, 31
 Cheshire, 52
 Chester, 57
 Chesterfield, 37
 Chilmark, 47
 Clarksburg, 53
 Cohasset, 54
 Colerain, 21, 55
 Concord, 34
 Conway, 21, 55
 Cummington, 37
 Dalton, 52
 Dana, 50
 Danvers, 33
 Dartmouth, 43
 Deerfield, 54
 Dedham, 53
 Dennis, 45
 Dighton, 44
 Dorchester, 53
 Dover, 54
 Douglas, 48
 Dracut, 35
 Dudley, 48
 Dukes County, 45
 Dunstable, 34
 Duxbury, 42
 East Bridgewater, 43
 East Hampton, 37
 Eastham, 45
 Easton, 44
 Edgartown, 46
 Egremont, 51
 Enfield, 37
 Erving's Grant, 56
 Essex County, 31
 Essex, 33
 Fairhaven, 44
 Falmouth, 45
 Fall River, 44
 Fitchburg, 49
 Florida, 53
 Foxborough, 54
 Framingham, 34

Franklin County, 54
 Franklin, 54
 Freetown, 43
 Gardner, 50
 Georgetown, 33
 Gill, 56
 Gloucester, 32
 Goshen, 37
 Gore, 53
 Grafton, 48
 Granby, 37
 Granville, 56
 Great Barrington, 51
 Greenfield, 55
 Greenwich, 36
 Groton, 34
 Hadley, 36
 Halifax, 43
 Hampden County, 56
 Hamilton, 33
 Hancock, 52
 Hanover, 43
 Hanson, 43
 Hardwick, 48
 Harvard, 48
 Harwich, 45
 Hatfield, 36
 Haverhill, 21, 32
 Hawley, 56
 Heath, 56
 Hingham, 42
 Hinsdale, 53
 Holden, 48
 Holland, 57
 Holliston, 35
 Hopkinton, 35
 Hubbardston, 49
 Hull, 42
 Ipswich, 32
 Kingston, 43
 Lancaster, 47
 Lanesborough, 51
 Lee, 52
 Leicester, 47
 Lenox, 52
 Leominster, 48
 Leverett, 55
 Lexington, 35
 Leyden, 56
 Lincoln, 35
 Littleton, 35
 Longmeadow, 57
 Lowell, 36
 Ludlow, 57
 Lunenburg, 48
 Lynn, 32
 Lynnfield, 33
 Malden, 34
 Manchester, 32
 Mansfield, 44
 Marblehead, 32
 Marlborough, 34
 Marshfield, 42
 Marshpee, 45
 Medfield, 54
 Medford, 34

Medway, 54
 Mendon, 47
 Methuen, 21, 33
 Middlefield, 37
 Middlesex County, 33
 Middleton, 33
 Middleborough, 42
 Milford, 50
 Millbury, 50
 Milton, 54
 Monroe, 56
 Monson, 57
 Montague, 55
 Montgomery, 57
 Mount Washington, 52
 Nantucket County, 47
 Nantucket, 47
 Natick, 35
 Needham, 54
 New Ashford, 53
 New Bedford, 44
 New Braintree, 49
 Newbury, 32
 Newburyport, 33
 New Marlborough, 51
 New Salem, 55
 Newton, 34
 Norfolk County, 53
 Northborough, 49
 Northbridge, 50
 North Bridgewater, 43
 North Brookfield, 50
 Northfield, 54
 Northampton, 36
 Norton, 44
 Norwich, 37
 Oakham, 49
 Orleans, 45
 Orange, 55
 Otis, 52
 Oxford, 47
 Palmer, 56
 Pawtucket, 44
 Paxton, 49
 Pelham, 36
 Pembroke, 43
 Pepperell, 35
 Peru, 52
 Petersham, 49
 Phillipston, 50
 Pittsfield, 51
 Plainfield, 37
 Plymouth County, 42
 Plymouth, 42
 Plympton, 43
 Prescott, 37
 Princeton, 49
 Provincetown, 45
 Quincy, 54
 Randolph, 54
 Raynham, 44
 Reading, 34
 Rehoboth, 43
 Richmond, 51
 Rochester, 42
 Rockport, 33

Rowe, 56
 Rowley, 32
 Roxbury, 53
 Royalston, 49
 Russell, 57
 Rutland, 47
 Salem, 31
 Salisbury, 21, 32
 Sandisfield, 51
 Sandwich, 45
 Saugus, 33
 Savoy, 53
 Scituate, 42
 Seekonk, 44
 Sharon, 54
 Sheffield, 50
 Shelburne, 55
 Sherburne, 34
 Shirley, 35
 Shrewsbury, 48
 Shutesbury, 55
 Somerset, 44
 Somerville, 36
 Southborough, 48
 Southbridge, 50
 South Hadley, 36
 Southampton, 36
 South Reading, 36
 Southwick, 57
 Spencer, 49
 Springfield, 56
 Sterling, 50
 Stockbridge, 51
 Stoneham, 35
 Stoughton, 54
 Stow, 34
 Sturbridge, 48
 Sudbury, 34
 Suffolk County, 31
 Sunderland, 54
 Sutton, 48
 Swanzey, 43

Taunton, 43
 Templeton, 49
 Tewksbury, 35
 Tisbury, 46
 Tolland, 57
 Topsfield, 33
 Townsend, 21, 35
 Truro, 45
 Tyngsborough, 35
 Tyringham, 51
 Upton, 48
 Uxbridge, 48
 Wales, 57
 Walpole, 54
 Waltham, 35
 Ware, 37
 Wareham, 43
 Warren, 48
 Warwick, 55
 Washington, 52
 Watertown, 34
 Wayland, 35
 Webster, 50
 Welfleet, 45
 Wellington, 44
 Wendell, 55
 Wenham, 32
 Westborough, 43
 West Boylston, 50
 West Bridgewater, 43
 West Cambridge, 36
 Westfield, 56
 Westford, 35
 West Hampton, 37
 Westminster, 49
 West Newbury, 33
 Weston, 35
 Westport, 44
 West Springfield, 57
 West Stockbridge, 52
 Weymouth, 53

Whately, 55
 Wilbraham, 57
 Williamsburg, 37
 Williamstown, 51
 Wilmington, 35
 Winchendon, 18, 49
 Windsor, 52
 Woburn, 34
 Worcester County, 47
 Worcester, 47
 Worthington, 37
 Wrentham, 54
 Yarmouth, 45
 Zoar, 53

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol, 22
 Cumberland, 22
 Little Compton, 22
 Tiverton, 22
 Warren, 22
 Warwick, 23

CONNECTICUT.

Enfield, 23
 Somers, 23
 Stonington, 23
 Suffield, 23
 Woodstock, 23

NEW YORK.

Canaan, 25
 Hillsdale, 25
 Livingston, 25
 Stephenstown, 25