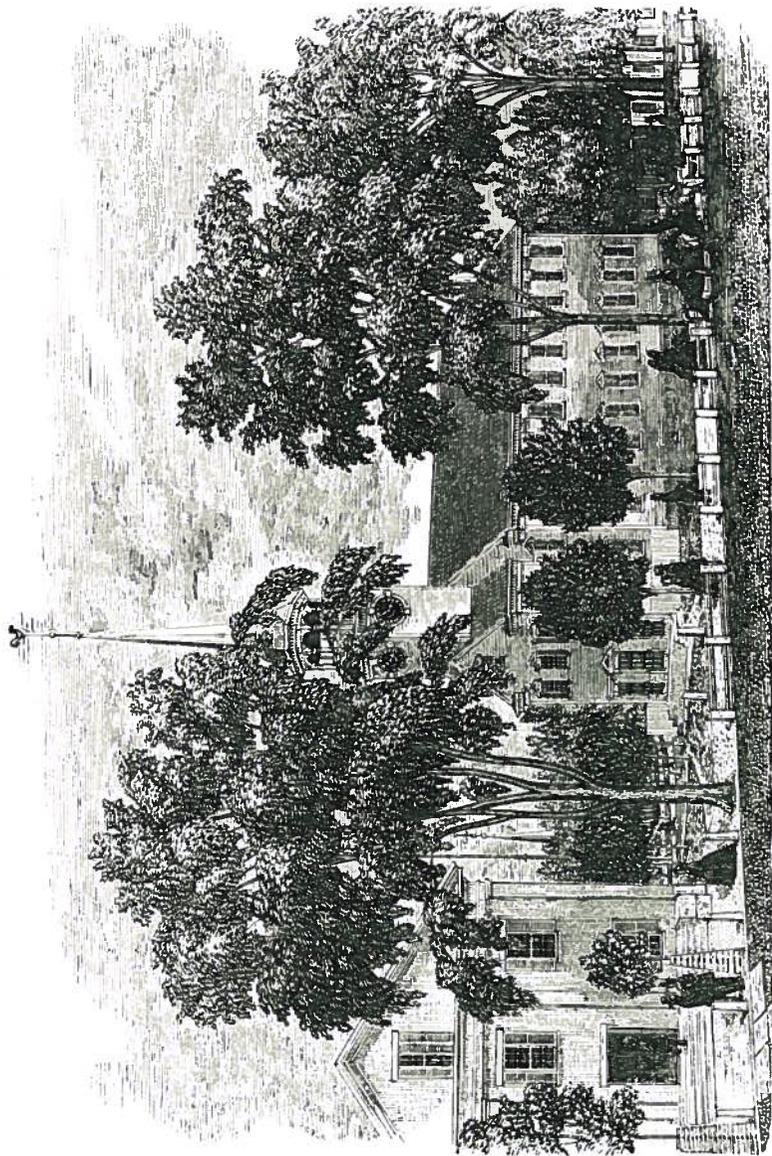


OLD LANDMARKS AND
HISTORIC SPOTS

of

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS



OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE (1763-1887)

From the western porch of this historic place of worship, the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in New England, July 14, 1776.

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of

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

By

JOHN PEARL SPEARS

Illustrated

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“No labor of historian, no eloquence of orator,
will stir the heart of youth to the love of country,
and a desire to emulate the great deeds of the past,
like a visit to the spot which has been familiar with
the presence of great men, or the scene where great
deeds have been enacted.”

—SENATOR GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

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FOREWORD

In these days of hustle and bustle, too little attention is given to the events of the past, or to the history of the earlier life of the place in which we live. A stranger often acquires more knowledge of the historic spots of a town or city than do the citizens themselves.

The purpose in compiling these eight tours of Worcester, is that we may become better versed in the history of the place in which we reside, and an interest may be created that may be passed on to future generations.

This book is not a history in any sense of the word, but is intended to give the story of the few old landmarks which still remain, and also to point out the historic spots all about us.

Worcester is not considered a historical city, yet there is enough of interest in these eight tours to make it well worth while to traverse them. It is best to cover the first two routes on foot, but as to the remaining ones, it would be advisable to use an automobile, as several miles are covered in visiting the various scenes and historic sites.

The illustrations, with the exception of two, are different from those found in other books of Worcester. The site of the first settlement in 1673, and that of the first permanent home in 1713, should prove interesting to any readers, and especially to those living in the "Heart of the Commonwealth."

J. P. S.

Worcester, Massachusetts, 1931.

HISTORIC MARKERS, MONUMENTS AND STATUES WITH THEIR LOCATIONS

Burial place of Revolutionary Soldiers	Common	Scene of Indian Capture	Lake Park
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Monument	Common	Davis Tower	Lake Park
Soldiers' Monument	Common	Wigwam Hill Tercentenary Marker	Belmont and Lake Ave.
Spot where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in New England	In front of City Hall	Worcester's Tercentenary Marker	Belmont and Shrewsbury
City Hall Tablet	Inside City Hall	First Mill Tercentenary Marker	Armory Square
Senator George Frisbie Hoar Statue	Main and Front Streets	Spanish War Memorial	Armory Square
Site of the founding of the Republican Party of Massachusetts	At base of Hoar Statue	Spanish War Cannon	Outside Armory
General Charles Devens Statue	Front of Court House	Birthplace of George Bancroft	Salisbury Street
Site of first Court House	Inside Court House	Court Room of Second Court House	Massachusetts Ave.
Site of first School House	Court Hill	Bancroft Tower	Near Mass. Ave.
Spot passed by General George Washington	Court House wall	Norse Tower	Institute Park
Course of General Henry Knox with his cannon	Court Hill	Pillars from Tremont Temple	Institute Park
Worcester's Tercentenary Marker	Court Hill	Pakachoag Indian Village Tercentenary Marker	Southbridge Street
Site of Timothy Bigelow Mansion	Lincoln Square		
Worcester's Tercentenary Marker	Main and Stafford Streets		
Deeded Rock	Off Mill Street		
Pioneer Memorial	Park Ave. and Highland St.		
Oldest Park in the United States	Elm Park		
Spot where General Washington remained overnight	Poli's Theater		
Old Milestone	Lincoln Street		
Site of first Settlement (1673)	Lincoln Street		
Ephraim Curtis Tercentenary Marker	Lincoln Street		
Digory Sergent Tercentenary Marker	Rice Square		
Jonas Rice Tercentenary Marker	Rice Square		
Samuel Leonardson Tercentenary Marker	Grafton Square		
Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty Farm	Bancroft Hotel		
Site of first permanent Settlement (1713)	Heywood Street		

CENTRAL ROUTE

Old Training Field

A more fitting place from which to begin these various historic tours could hardly be found than the old training field of Colonial and Revolutionary days on the Worcester Common, in the heart of the city. As early as 1684, this tract of land was set apart for this purpose, occupying the north half of the present field. At one time it extended north to Mechanic Street.

Here on this sacred ground many scenes have been enacted which would inspire us to a sense of duty in the defense of our country. In 1746, there was great alarm in the town over the thought of a French invasion spreading throughout the colony. An express sent by Governor Shirley rode up on September 23rd of that year, while the inhabitants were in session at town meeting, and they immediately adjourned and took up arms. Before sunset a whole military company had been formed and was ready to march from this field with a week's provisions. A second messenger, however, arrived in time to prevent their departure.

The depredations of the Indians were so injurious in the summer of 1748, that volunteers were enlisted to drive the enemy back to Canada. A company of fifty-three men from Worcester marched from this point on August 8th of that year, but returned after a campaign of seventeen days, having accomplished their object without loss.

Earl Loudon, successor of General Shirley, in expectation of an attack from the enemy ordered Colonel Chandler on September 30, 1756, to detach one hundred and fifty men for the reenforcement of his army. The militia company of the town promptly marched from here under James Putnam, the

distinguished counselor, bearing the rank of major. After waiting at Westfield for the troops of Hampshire County, they found their services were not needed and so returned. About three hundred men left at this time.

Upon the surrender of Fort William Henry, advices were received of the advance of the French to attack our forces. Orders were at once given to Colonel Chandler to march the regiment of militia under his command into the extreme parts of the province on the western frontier. The men readily responded, and on the 10th of August, 1757, the entire militia left from here. They reached Sheffield, where they received the intelligence that they were not needed.

When Timothy Paine received his commission as one of the mandamus counselors of the king during the period just before the Revolution, measures were taken to compel him to resign. The Committee of Correspondence summoned the Friends of Liberty in the neighboring towns to appear in Worcester on August 22, 1774. Companies headed by their own officers marched into town in military order, but without arms, and formed in lines on the training field here before 7 A.M. When the lines had been reenforced by the inhabitants, the army numbered over 3,000, after a time headed for Paine's home on Lincoln Street. Upon being interviewed by a committee of five men, he immediately resigned. The townspeople were not satisfied with this, and so he was escorted to the Green, and there before all the assemblage was made to read what he very much hated to do. Several sympathizers were made to do the same thing. It has been said that in the excitement Paine's wig was either knocked off or fell off, but anyway, he never wore it again.

On the afternoon of a day in 1774, a messenger arrived in town with the news that the King's troops had seized a quantity of gunpowder at Somerville, and at once the patriots

here in town began changing pewter platters and leaden window frames into bullets. The next morning 6,000 men marched from this field, and had reached Shrewsbury before they were assured that their advance was not necessary. One beneficial result from all this excitement was the necessity of better protection, and a company of minutemen was formed under the command of Captain Timothy Bigelow, the village blacksmith. They drilled every evening on the training field after their labors of the day. Their muskets were procured in Boston, and four cannon were purchased by the town and secretly conveyed here.

Before noon on April 19, 1775, an express rode into the village on the gallop shouting, as he passed, that the war had begun. Not far from the Old South his horse dropped from exhaustion, but another was procured, and on he went spreading the news. The church bell was rung and cannon were fired. In a short time the minutemen paraded on the Green, and after a fervent prayer took up their march for the front. The artillery company left two hours later, making one hundred and ten men to leave that day.

Timothy Bigelow Monument

About in the center of the Common is the Timothy Bigelow Monument, which marks his grave, and is the only stone of the ancient burying ground left standing. On the front of the monument is inscribed:

Timothy Bigelow

Right face:

Born

Aug. 12, 1739

Died

March 31, 1790

Left face:

Quebec	Monmouth
Saratoga	Verplanck's Point
Valley Forge	Yorktown

Rear face:

In Memory of
The Colonel of the 15th Massachusetts Regiment
of the Continental Army
In the War of Independence.
This monument
is erected by his great grandson
Timothy Bigelow Lawrence
Anno Domini 1861

Bigelow was captain of the minutemen when they marched from this field on April 19, 1775. Washington, when he took the command of the army at Cambridge, personally complimented Captain Bigelow on the appearance of his men. Just a few feet south of the shaft an oak was planted a number of years ago in his memory.

Revolutionary Soldiers Buried

Upon the iron fence surrounding the Bigelow Monument is a tablet recording the fact that

Near this spot are buried
these soldiers of the American Revolution
Samuel Brown Abel Flagg
Phinias Flagg, Robert Smith, John Mahan
William Treadwell Ebenezer Lovell

These Revolutionary soldiers all lie buried near the spot from which they marched away on that ever-memorable April 19, 1775.



FIRST BURIAL GROUND (1717)

Set apart as a place of burial in 1713, but first interment was not until 1717. The bones of nineteen of the early settlers still repose in this schoolyard. (see page 49)

Second Burying Ground (1730)

The ancient graveyard on the Common was the second burial place in town. It extended from the Bigelow Monument to the Soldiers' Monument along the south side of the Old Training Field, and along the Salem Square side nearly to the southeast corner of the Common, and thence along the mall to the monument again. The gateway of the enclosure was nearly in the center of the west side. It was the principal burying ground for over a hundred years. From 1795 to 1850, it became very sadly neglected, and in 1850 it was decided to level the grounds, and the stones were sunk a foot beneath the surface over the graves of the early settlers. A number of years ago band concerts were given at intervals during the summer season, right in the middle of the old cemetery.

The burying ground had a stone wall around it, which was taken down in 1842, and much of the material was used in paving Main Street in front of the old Central Hotel where now stands the Bay State Hotel. Along the north side of the yard ran a row of tombs which have been removed. The tomb of John Chandler, the noted Tory, was destroyed during the Revolution, after many of the leading Tories of the town had deserted the place. Over three hundred people were buried there. Some of the prominent ones interred in this sacred ground were.

Nathaniel Adams, one of the "52 Protestors," who, in 1774, entered in our town records their royalist declaration and protest against the Revolutionary proceedings of the town.

Isaac Barnard, a Protestor.

Robert Blair who died in 1774, aged ninety-one. He was the son of Abraham Blair who distinguished himself in the famous Siege of Londonderry in 1689, and in recognition of his services, was made free of taxation throughout all the British provinces.

Luke Brown, noted tavern keeper of the Hancock Arms.

Captain John Curtis, a Tory Protestor, deemed an enemy and disarmed.

William Elder, a Protestor.

Captain James Goodwin, a signer of the Royal Protest, who was in the French and Indian War in 1757.

Captain Palmer Goulding, Sr.

Matthew Gray, one of the company of Scots who settled here in 1718.

Robert Gray, one of the emigrants.

Dr. John Green.

Noah Harris, disarmed by the Committee of Correspondence and forbidden to depart from the town.

Major Daniel Heywood, an early settler, and one of the first deacons of the church.

Captain Israel Jenison, a Tory Protestor, and one of the first merchants in Worcester.

William Jennison, the donor of the land for the Court House.

Lieutenant Noah Jones, the first keeper of the Jones Tavern at New Worcester, from 1760 to 1781.

Captain William Jones, known as Tory Jones and keeper of the tavern at the south corner of Main and Federal Streets.

Colonel Ebenezer Lovell, an officer of the Revolution. He was one of the committee of inspection chosen in 1774 to examine from time to time the merchants and leaders of the town, to see that no imported goods were offered for sale.

Reverend Thaddeus MacCarty, who for thirty-seven years was pastor of the Old South Church, which stood where the City Hall stands today. He was the one who offered prayer before the company of minutemen left for the front on April 19, 1775. His grave is just south of and very near the Soldiers' Monument.

Deacon Nathaniel Moore, the third settler of Worcester, who arrived here in 1715 or 16. He was deacon of the Old South from its foundation until his death. He married Grace Rice, a sister of Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler.

Captain Samuel Mower, Jr., a royal protestor.

Absalom Rice, son of the first permanent settler, who lived on the old homestead of his father on Sagatabscott Hill.

Gershom Rice, the second settler, who died aged one hundred and two years. It was through his personal efforts, in a letter to the governor of the province, that a guard of nineteen men was stationed here in 1724 for the defense of the town.

Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler of Worcester in 1713.

Jonathan Rice, a member of the Committee of Correspondence.

Samuel Rice, one of the nineteen soldiers stationed here in 1724.

Ephraim Roper, who was one of two scouts in 1722. He kept garrison in the place or ranged the woods for the protection of the settlement, and was one of the nineteen men stationed here.

Captain Thomas Sterne, a tavern keeper, and the first person chosen to sweep the meeting house and to dig the graves.

Cornelius Stowell, a signer of the Protest.

William Swan, a leader of the first choir of the Old South in 1770.

Major William Treadwell, in command of the artillery company that left the Training Field for the front on April 19, 1775.

Zephaniah Rice, one of the first town clerks, who died in 1730.

Captain Samuel Clark Paine, a brother of the celebrated Tory Timothy. He commanded a company at Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

Soldiers' Monument

The Soldiers' Monument on the Common was dedicated July 15, 1874, and is 65 feet high. Upon the four bronze plates appear the names of three hundred and ninety seven fallen soldiers. The shaft was designed by Rudolph Rogers of Rome, and has bronze figures representing the infantry, cavalry and navy. In profiles on the bas-relief are President Lincoln and Governor Andrew, while at the top of the monument is the Goddess of Liberty. At the base are four cannon which were captured from the Confederates during the Civil War, and through the efforts of Senator Hoar they were procured for Worcester. At the dedication of the monument Vice President Wilson and General Burnside were present.

Site of Old Schoolhouse (1800)

Near the corner of Salem Square and Franklin Street, on the Common, stood a schoolhouse, built in 1800. It was a one-story building and had a cupola bell. The structure remained many years.

Site of Brick Schoolhouse (1840)

About where the Soldiers' Monument stands, a two-story brick school with four rooms was built about 1840. A room at the east end was provided for the Hook and Ladder Company, as its quarters had been moved from its original location near the Bigelow Monument.

Site of the Town Pound (1723)

The town pound was located on the west side of Salem Square near the burial ground, and was built in 1723. It was 33 feet square and had a wall 7 feet high, with the entrance facing the east. The enclosure stood here for over a hundred years, when it was taken to Shrewsbury Street about 1819.

Site of Hearse House, Fire Engine House, Hook and Ladder House, and Gun House

The flagstaff on the Common, which is the highest steel flag pole in the United States, being 104 feet 10 inches high, occupies the original position of the gun house, where the artillery company of the town kept their fieldpiece. This building was used until about 1840. The hearse house stood very near the Bigelow Monument, or a little to the southwest of it; north of and adjacent to that was the fire engine house, and just north of that the gun house. These four buildings long occupied the center of the Common, but eventually two of them were removed to the east of the cemetery, fronting the square.

Old Streets of the Common

About 1840, or perhaps a little earlier, two streets ran across the Common diagonally, one from Front to Franklin with a guideboard at the western end informing the traveler of the road to Millbury and Sutton, the other from the western end of Franklin Street to Front, near the monument.

Old-Time Cattle Shows

Cattle shows were held here on the Green, the first one on October 7, 1819. Along the Front Street side were four rows of pens for the exhibition of the cattle, swine, and sheep. They extended from about half way up the Training Field nearly to the monument. The rest was given up to booths. Across Front Street, just west of Commercial, was then an open space extending to Mechanic Street; this was filled with stands for the sale of sheet ginger bread, cake, pies, sweet cider, and the like.

President John Quincy Adams came to Worcester on October 9, 1826, and was a guest in the town for three days. He attended the cattle show accompanied by Governor Lincoln, with whom he was staying, and made a speech to the assembled crowd. He was very much impressed with a young steer exhibited there, and remarked that he would like to take it home if he had time.

On October 6, 1829, Harrison Grey Otis, who was a nephew of the Patriot James Otis, and Edward Everett visited the show. One of the features that year was the driving through Main Street of one hundred and fifty yoke of oxen. On October 20, 1831, Daniel Webster attended the cattle show, and so did Colonel Richard M. Johnson, on October 11, 1843. He is the one who killed Tecumseh, the great Indian chief, at the Battle of the Thames.

Old South Meeting House (1719) (1763-1887)

At the head of the Common where now stands the city hall was originally the ground occupied by the Old South Meeting House, built in 1719. It was the second place of worship erected in the village,—a very plain structure without any tower. Rough board benches were placed in the edifice at first, and it was not until 1723 that a pulpit was set up. Galleries were provided soon after. In 1743 the spire was built. On September 28, 1722, the first town meeting was held here.

In time this meeting house gave way to another on the same site, erected in 1763. The structure was 70 feet by 55 feet and had a spire 130 feet high. Although it faced the north, the principal entrance was through the porch on the west side facing Main Street. There were entrances through the south porch and also through the tower on the north. The main body of the church had sixty-one large square box pews, and around three sides a gallery extended. The first minister was Rev. Andrew Gardner, who came here in 1719, but he was not very well liked.

At the time of the Revolution, all the patriotic meetings were held within the meeting house walls, and later it echoed with the oratory of John Quincy Adams, Louis Kossuth, Daniel Webster, and others. John Adams, while teaching school in town, attended services in the first house of worship on this site.

Here the famous murder trial of Mrs. Spooner and her three associates took place, and here they were condemned to death by hanging. Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the attorney for the state. Mrs. Spooner rode from the church at the time set for her execution in the chaise of the minister, with a plume floating from her bonnet.

About noon on Sunday, July 14, 1776, a messenger on his way from Philadelphia to Boston with a copy of the Declaration of Independence stopped at the tavern at Franklin Square for dinner and to rest his horse. Isaiah Thomas, the patriot printer of the town, met him at the inn, and obtaining the precious document, he hurried to the Old South, where he read it to the assemblage from the roof of the west porch. This was the first public reading of it in New England. The spot over which he stood is marked by a bronze star and on the step in front of it is a tablet with this inscription:

Here July 14, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was first publicly read in New England by Isaiah Thomas from the western porch of the old meeting house later known as the Old South Church.

City Hall

This building stands on the site of the Old South Meeting House, and just inside the entrance is a large bronze tablet with the following inscription:

Here
in 1719
the inhabitants of Worcester
erected the house of worship
rebuilt in 1763
taken down in 1887.
From its porch Isaiah Thomas
July 14, 1776 read to the people
the Declaration of Independence.
It was in that house later known as the
Old South Meeting House
and just north where stood until 1898
the hall built in 1825
that the people of Worcester

governed themselves from
the beginning as town and city
in Freedom and in Honor.

The Common hard by
set apart as a Training Field in 1684
was the principal Burial Place
of Worcester from 1724 to 1824

Here gathered the soldiers
of Worcester County
for the War of Independence
and the War for the Union.

Here

June 28, 1848

Was the great Mass Meeting
which organized
the Political Movement
began to preserve to Freedom
the vast territory
between the Mississippi and the Pacific
and ended by the Abolition
of Slavery throughout the Continent.

Here in the rotunda, on October 3, 1904, lay the body of
Senator George Frisbie Hoar, and for five hours double lines
of citizens filed past the bier as he reposed in state. Many
were unable to enter, owing to the enormous crowd surging
on the outside.

Ascending the stairs a suit of armour is to be seen which
was used in the Battle of Worcester, England, and which
was given by that city to Worcester, Massachusetts. Many
battle flags of the Civil War period are to be found in cases
in the hall above, including three Confederate ones.

Site of Old Town Hall

In 1824, a town hall was built at the corner of Main and
Front Streets, of two and a half stories, with a basement

which was used for stores along the Front Street side. At
the east end of the building was a fire station, and the police
station was located here. The structure, built of brick, was
used as a town hall until 1848, when it became the city
hall. Within its walls have been heard the eloquence of
President John Quincy Adams, who attended a cattle show
dinner in 1826; Henry Clay, while a guest of Governor
Lincoln, spoke here on November 4, 1833; John B. Gough
took the pledge of total abstinence in this hall on October 31,
1842, at a temperance meeting; Charles Sumner spoke at a
Van Buren meeting on November 4, 1848; Daniel Webster
addressed a gathering here for three hours on November 6,
1848, in the interests of Taylor and Fillmore, and Abraham
Lincoln came here on September 12, 1848, and addressed a
Whig meeting.

Others heard in this hall were Henry Wilson, Kossuth, P. T.
Barnum, William Thackeray, who lectured there on Decem-
ber 12, 1855; Edward Everett in 1856, and John Brown
in 1857.

On May 6, 1844, a convention was held here of those people
who were opposed to the annexation of Texas.

In this building the first Free Soil Meeting of that party in
the United States took place on June 28, 1848. From this
event the hall has been called the Cradle of the Free Soil
Movement since it was organized in Worcester.

Probably nowhere in the state of Massachusetts was the
antislavery sentiment more tense than right in this city. The
plan which saved Kansas and ultimately the whole country to
freedom from slavery had its origin in this building. Eli
Thayer, the builder of the Oread, made known his plan at a
meeting here on March 11, 1854, to protest the passage of
the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

On the Front Street side of the building a near riot took place on May 18, 1854, when a man was arrested for talking against the Irish to an assembled crowd. Stones were thrown at the police station, and windows were broken by the mob. It was not until the militia were called out that the crowd dispersed. In the excitement several were arrested. The militia remained under arms all night, and were quartered in the hall above in case their services were needed again.

The Republican Party of Massachusetts was founded in this building on July 20, 1854, and in the summer of 1929 a tablet was placed to mark the event, as follows:

On this spot stood
Worcester's first city hall
where was held July 20, 1854
the first convention of delegates
founding the Republican Party
in Massachusetts.

On the site of the Town Hall once stood an old wooden building which was used as a store and printing office. When the present city hall was built in 1898, the old city hall was torn down. The spot is now graced by the statue of Senator George Frisbie Hoar, whose voice was often heard in the old town hall. At the dedication of this monument his life-long friend Edward Everett Hale made his last public appearance in Worcester, and offered prayer. He now too has a statue in the Public Gardens in Boston, erected since his death.

Old Town Pump

At the edge of the sidewalk near the Hoar Statue formerly stood the town pump on the Front Street side, about where the police box is today. This wooden affair with its long handle was situated between two elms, but nothing now remains of it.

MAIN STREET NORTH ROUTE

Harrington Corner

The junction of Main and Front Streets is now known as Harrington Corner, so named after an old schoolmaster who taught in the school on the Common. He had but one leg, yet he hobbled around with the aid of a wooden one.

Old Compound

On this same corner years ago was a building called the Old Compound, built by John Chandler for a store and office. It was a one-story wooden structure that stood here many years, until it was removed to the north side of Pleasant Street near Main. Here it remained in an altered form until the old Odd Fellow's building was erected on the site just west of Post Office Alley, which is in the rear of Easton's store.

Judge Paine's Law Office and Residence

On the north corner of Main and Pleasant was the law office of Judge Nathaniel Paine in 1790. He was a judge of the Probate Court for about thirty-five years. Immediately north were his spacious grounds and residence. The barn on the estate stood where later the Second Baptist Church stood and where the Olympia Theatre now stands. It was on his garden fence that the old fire society kept one of their long ladders in case of fire.

Main Street

As we travel north on this street, the most ancient thoroughfare of our city is seen, for part of it existed as a path as early as 1674. At first it probably did not extend beyond where the City Hall is today, but after the permanent settlement in 1713, the road was extended south. Stately elms lined both sides of the street all along the business section, but now they have given way to progress.

First Iron Front Building in N. E.

On the south corner of Main and Pearl is the Foster block, which was the first iron front building in New England, erected in 1854. At that time it was considered one of the finest iron front buildings in the country.

Site of First Tavern

On the south corner of Main and Mechanic Streets stood the first tavern of the permanent settlement. Here Captain Moses Rice opened a public house in 1719 and it was the only one within a radius of twelve miles for many years. It was a very crude structure and was scantily furnished, yet it stood until about 1742 when it was torn down. The inn was soon replaced by the mansion of Judge John Chandler, the noted Tory of later years.

The Chandler family was the most distinguished in the town for many years, and here at this site they lived. Most of the important offices of the town were held by some member, either civil, judicial, or military. John Chandler was treasurer of the affairs of the town from 1753 to 1760; town clerk 1764 to 1768 inclusive, and judge of the probate court 1762 to 1774. He marched to the relief of Fort William Henry in August 1757. At this time John Adams, who later became President of the United States, was teaching school in Worcester. Colonel Chandler had occasion to send several expresses to the governor of Rhode Island and Adams offered his services which were accepted. Chandler ran the Old Compound, as has been noted, and was successful.

John Chandler married, in 1741, a sister of Hon. Timothy Paine, a later Tory, and eventually by this union became the grandfather of the wife of Governor John Davis, also of the wife of Governor Lincoln, and of George Bancroft the historian.

The judge was a very strong loyalist, and after living at this spot for over thirty years and being honored many times by the townspeople, he was finally banished forever in 1775. The penalty for returning was death. His property was confiscated, but at length it was assigned to the wife, as she declined to accompany her husband. The value of the estate was at first given as 36,000 pounds, but after leaving the country he reduced the figure to 17,000 pounds, including the 6,000 pounds for loss of income, when he presented the statement to the British government. So just and moderate were his claims found to be at a time when extraordinary claims were allowed in full, that he has ever since been called the Honest Refugee. He died in 1800 and was buried at Islington, England.

At the death of Mrs. Chandler, around 1785, the homestead was turned into a public house by Captain Ephraim Mower, and known as the Sun Tavern. A huge sign hung outside, and on it was a representation of the setting sun and a dying oak. Here in this tavern Judge Artemas Ward opened his court in December 1786, when the courts were prevented from sitting in the Court House by an armed force during Shays' Rebellion. No business was transacted on that day, and the court adjourned to January in order to get troops here to quench this rebellion.

About this time Dr. Aaron Bancroft, the father of the historian, began housekeeping on this spot, having married a daughter of the Tory. Only a few months after, he refused lodgment of the men of Shays' forces. Some of these insurgents demanded admittance to the former Chandler home, and even though he was a minister he refused to let them in. He declared they should not come in except over his dead body.

In 1818 the house was bought by William Hovey, who had it removed to Mechanic Street opposite Spring Street, and

on the site built a brick hotel, known as the United States Hotel. He ran it as such until 1854, when it was replaced by the building there today. Altogether a public house was on this spot for over ninety years.

Site of Daniel Denny House (1798)

On the north corner of Main and Mechanic Streets stood, in 1798, the Daniel Denny house. In the rear was his card factory, which was opposite the old tavern. After being vacant many years, the home was finally destroyed by fire.

Site of First Latin Grammar School (1752)

Very near this same corner stood the first Latin grammar school, erected in 1752. The building was a one-story affair, and consisted of two rooms, having been built by several public-spirited men. The inhabitants of the center district within the radius of a mile and a half were required to keep the school open all the season, while those in the outlying districts had but twelve weeks in the course of the year. During the Revolution, little attention was paid to education, and this building was finally made into a dwelling.

Butman Row

Between Pearl and Elm Streets, where the Slater building is now, was formerly a row of buildings known as Butman Row. This land from Pleasant nearly to Walnut on the west side of what is now Main Street was originally a part of the Curtis grant of land, in 1675. He was the first settler in the Plantation, and lived on Lincoln Street.

On this same site the first pianos in Worcester were manufactured by Marsh and Emerson until they moved to Providence.

Here once lived Calvin Willard, a high sheriff of Worcester County. It is said that he once hung a man and afterward

kept the rope in the garret, and as a consequence no one dared go there after dark.

William Lincoln, the historian of Worcester, once had a law office upstairs in the old building of Butman Row, where later the *Gazette* had its editorial rooms.

On this same spot, at the south corner of Main and Elm, once stood the residence of Hon. Joseph Allen, whose mother was a sister of Samuel Adams the Patriot. Allen rose from storekeeper to clerk of courts, and was a delegate to the convention, in 1779, to frame the Constitution of Massachusetts. Later he served in Congress. The house now stands on the corner of Main and Myrtle Streets.

Early Burial Ground

When excavations were being made for the foundation of the Grout block opposite Elm Street, in 1870, workmen found several feet below the surface part of an old tombstone which read:

Here lies the body of
Elizabeth Willard wife
of Jonathan Willard
who died July 4, 1720
aged 38 years

A few years previous, when excavations were being made for the insurance block just north and adjoining, several fragments of tombstones were found there also, so it is quite possible several of the early settlers were buried at this spot.

Lincoln Mansion Lawn

Between Elm and Maple Streets was many years ago the lawn and flower gardens of the Lincoln Mansion. The spacious grounds had many horse-chestnut and other trees, and were tastefully laid out. There was at one time a semi-circular drive running from the corner of Elm to the Maple

Street of today. Over the gateway or entrance was an arch with a lantern on top. This picturesque spot remained until 1844, when seven one-story stores were built on the Main Street side, leaving the driveway behind the "tombs," as they were called. They remained there but ten years, for in 1854 they were torn down and the present block was erected.

Senator Hoar's First Law Office

On the Elm Street side of the present Lincoln block, Senator Hoar first set up in the law business with General Devens.

Site of Home of Captain John Stanton (1776)

Where the bank stands today at the corner of Main and Foster, was the old home site of Captain John Stanton, 1776. He owned quite a large tract of land in the vicinity. The house was eventually moved to Mechanic Street just east of Spring.

This site became the home of the First Universalist Church in the town, upon the erection of their wooden building. In later years several stores were opened along the Main Street side, and the interior, somewhat remodeled, was used upstairs as the armory of the Worcester Continentals. This organization dates from 1876, and their manner of dress brings us back to the days of the Revolution.

American Temperance House

On the north corner of Main and Foster Streets stood the American Temperance House in the last century. One President of the United States has lodged there, for, on June 12, 1845, Martin Van Buren and his two sons remained overnight. He also registered again on June 18, 1858. On the 15th of March, 1848, General Sam Houston of Texas remained about an hour here at this hotel. John G. Whittier once was a guest also.

Scene of Butman Riot (1854)

At this same American Temperance Hotel quite an exciting event took place on October 30, 1854, known as the Butman Riot. The affair was caused by a supposed attempt to carry back a fugitive slave to the South, one who had been an industrious and respectable citizen for several years. A deputy named Butman by false charges had succeeded in capturing two colored fugitives. Great excitement prevailed here, and crowds assembled from every quarter. These two prisoners under a strong guard were taken back to slavery at an expense of \$15,000.

Butman came and registered at this hotel late in the evening, and in the morning paper, the *Spy*, was a large headline telling about the kidnapers and stating that he and another officer were staying there. Public meetings were called, and a vigilance committee was appointed to watch him. The crowd went to the hotel and surrounded it, and upon Butman's partially drawing a revolver from his pocket, a warrant was immediately issued for his arrest. He gave bonds next day in court, and promised, if he were let go, that he would leave town and never return. Senator Hoar, upon hearing of this, addressed the crowd and besought them to let him depart without being molested. While he was speaking from the old city hall, the first scene of violence took place in the marshal's office. Three colored men had forced the door and had Butman on the floor when they were discovered. He was finally taken down Foster Street to the old station, and on the way received much abuse from the crowd. As it would be several hours before the next train would leave for Boston, and as such an unruly assembly was confronting him, it was decided to take him out the rear door, and leave by carriage; but even then he was struck many times by missiles. Butman rode to Westboro, and there took the train, a sadder but wiser man. This was the last time that an

attempt was made to execute the Fugitive Slave Law in Worcester.

Site of Post Rider's Home

Near the north corner of Main and Maple Streets stood the home of Nathaniel MacCarty, a son of the third minister of the Old South Church, the Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty. Nathaniel worked for Isaiah Thomas, being one of his first apprentices on the *Massachusetts Spy*, and was sent each week by him as a post rider to the various towns. His home here stood back at a considerable elevation from the street and later was moved to the corner of North Ashland and John Streets when the old Brinley Hall was erected on the site.

Old Brinley Hall

Where the State Mutual building stands formerly stood the Brinley block, a long brick building erected in 1836-37 and demolished in 1895. In it was Old Brinley Hall, the headquarters of Post 10 G.A.R., at one time the largest post in the country. The hall itself was the principal one of the town for many years, and here many of the companies were recruited for the Civil War.

The hall was often the scene of entertainments and lectures. Here Wendell Phillips gave an address on the American Union in 1842; others to appear on the platform at various times were Ole Bull in 1844, William Lloyd Garrison, Emerson, Thoreau, and Alcott. In this hall was the first public exhibition of the working of the magnetic telegraph, on December 9, 1845, and here the first Massachusetts State Convention was held.

Site of Healy House (1789)

On the site of the Burnside building, on the east side of Main Street, stood the Major Jedediah Healy House, built in 1789. He was the town sexton many years.

Later the site was occupied by the residence of Hon. Samuel Burnside, and adjoining south was his law office. He in time built the mansion on Chestnut Street, just above Elm Street. The new telephone building covers most of the site.

Home of Deacon James Wilson

On the site of the Barnard, Sumner and Putnam store lived Deacon James Wilson, an Englishman who came to Worcester in 1795, and was postmaster for over thirty years. He is called the Father of Baptists in the town, for there were only three avowed Baptists here when he came, and they with a few others held meetings in Wilson's home. The post office was on this spot many years, and after a hundred and twenty-nine years a branch is still to be found in the store on this spot. Deacon Wilson was one of the last to appear on the streets in his long grey stockings, knee buckles, small clothes and large coat worn so much by the gentlemen at the beginning of the century; and he wore them till death. The house was a three-story frame building with a one-story ell.

Daniel Waldo Mansion (1828)

Mechanics Hall occupies the site of the Daniel Waldo Mansion built in 1828. In its day it was considered one of the finest residences in the town. Daniel Waldo, Jr., was a member of the famous Hartford Convention during the War of 1812. Here on this spot he made his home until removed by death in 1845. In 1854 the house was moved back to what is now Waldo Street, and there it was used many years as a hotel of considerable note. It still stands, though altered beyond recognition.

Mechanics Hall

This hall, built in 1854, on the site of the Waldo Mansion, is the only historic one left standing in the city. Here have

been heard some of the best orators this nation has produced. Issues of country and state and other weighty subjects have here been heard by vast audiences from time to time. Some of the most celebrated to grace the platform and address an assemblage here are:

John B. Gough, 1857; Rufus Choate, 1858; General Charles Devens; Charles Dickens; General O. O. Howard; Wong Chin Foo, 1876; Robert G. Ingersoll, 1878; Dwight L. Moody, 1896; General John B. Gordon, 1897; William McKinley, 1893, before he became President; ex-Vice President Stevenson, 1902; Hon. James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, son of President Garfield; President Taft, 1910 and 1912; ex-President Roosevelt, 1912; and Woodrow Wilson, afterwards President, in 1912.

Site of First Brick Building (1806)

On the south corner of Main and Exchange Streets the first brick building in Worcester was built in 1806 by Daniel Waldo, and in a portion of it he resided until 1828, when he erected his mansion just south of it. At one time on this same site was the fashionable boarding house of the town. The post office was moved from its location just south of the Waldo Mansion to the old Central Exchange, which formerly stood on this spot, and was there at the time of the fire when the building was burned. The contents were saved, and were moved to the south corner of Main and Mechanic Streets, and there business was resumed.

Major Nathaniel Green House

About midway between Walnut and Sudbury Streets on the site of the present Day Building stood the Major Nathaniel Green house, and here John Adams, later President of the United States, boarded during the first six months of his school-teaching days, in 1755.

Here was the scene of the great Day Building fire of March 5 and 6, 1897, which burned around the bank to Walnut Street. This was one of the worst conflagrations the city ever experienced. The Stars and Sripes on the bank flagpole flew all the while, with the flames raging about it, but was not injured.

Explosion of 1850

At the south corner of Main and Sudbury Streets an attempt was made to blow up the office of Mayor Chapin. Six hand grenades were used. The concussion was severe and shook the building considerably. The outrage occurred on May 3, 1850, and was the result of the temperance agitation in which the mayor had taken a prominent part. On this site in 1800 Asa Hamilton had his residence and store consisting of two buildings.

Old Heywood Tavern (1722)

On the north corner of Main and Exchange Streets stood the old Heywood Tavern in 1722. The innkeeper was Daniel Heywood, he being one of the pioneers of the third settlement. It is the oldest tavern site in Worcester to be run continuously, and still a hotel occupies the spot, the Bay State Hotel, which at one time was the leading one of the place. The old structure was of three stories, made of wood, and had the largest hall for dancing in town. The inn was run for nearly ninety years by three generations of the Heywood family. Captain Daniel Heywood, the first proprietor, was considered one of the fathers of the settlement, as he received a grant of land in 1684, and at the final settlement received four ten-acre lots. He was prominent in establishing the meeting house of the Old South Church and held the position of first deacon, a great honor in those days. Heywood was town clerk and treasurer many years.

Although the old tavern passed through the Revolutionary period, yet it does not appear to have been connected with any of the patriotic events, as many of the others were. From 1732 to 1733 one of the chambers held a wooden cage for prisoners.

The tavern changed its name finally to the Central Hotel, and here the cattle show balls were generally held. It was a popular stage inn, and was the headquarters of the Worcester, Barre, Brattleboro, and Keene stages. The old building stood here till 1854, when it was moved to the southeast corner of Salem and Madison Streets, where it is today.

The First Menagerie

In the rear of the Central Hotel on Main Street, a menagerie exhibition took place when Worcester was still a town. It consisted of fifteen buffaloes. Someone with evil intent one night cut the ropes of the tent and let them escape on the streets. The herd soon separated, some going in the direction of Holden, where they were captured. One or two were captured in the pasture near Jackson Street.

Bay State Hotel

This hotel of today occupies the old tavern site, and in its day was very prominent.

General Burnside spoke here in 1864; Chih-ta-jen and Sun-ta-jen the Chinese embassy, stayed overnight in 1868; Dickens was a guest the same year; President Grant had dinner here, June 17, 1869, having been escorted from Lincoln Square station by the military. He came from Groton, Massachusetts, and left late in the afternoon for New York. President Hayes came here accompanied by his wife on August 23, 1877, having come from Bennington, Vermont. He arrived in the city as the guest of Senator Hoar, and re-

ceived the President's Salute of twenty-one guns from the artillery company. A luncheon was served at the hotel, and later a reception was held at the Senator's residence on Oak Avenue. He left the city about ten o'clock that evening. Andrew Carnegie spoke here in 1897; the same year Nansen, the Arctic explorer, stopped here and addressed an audience from the balcony to the crowd in the street below.

Site of Old Bell

Just north of Heywood's Tavern a bell was set up in 1739. This spot was chosen as it was about halfway between the meeting house and the court house.

First Theater

Opposite the Bay State House, in the original Flagg block, the first theater was opened in the upper hall in 1850. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had a big run here, but dramatic entertainments were long regarded with disfavor by the townspeople.

Samuel Brazier House (1780)

North of this site stood the Samuel Brazier house of 1780, his residence being of brick and with his store alongside. He probably was the first to offer for sale cotton goods that were made in Worcester. In 1815 a most destructive fire broke out here in the winter, and the property was destroyed, together with that of Enoch and Elisha Flagg.

Dr. John Green House (1790)

About opposite Central Street was the home of Dr. John Green in 1790.

Home of Major William Treadwell, a Revolutionary Soldier

On the north corner of Main and Central Streets lived, in 1775, Major William Treadwell, in command of theartil-

lery company of the town, who at the head of his command marched away at the Lexington alarm. He lost all his property during the war, and died in 1795 broken-hearted.

Here on this site Hon. John Davis, a Massachusetts governor, had a law office at one time until he went into partnership with Governor Lincoln.

The old Spurr house with its dry-goods store occupied the same spot, and here the first daguerreotypes were taken in Worcester in 1841 by a man named Evans. This building was moved to the rear on Central Street, but now it has been torn down.

Site of Early School (1789)

Where the Chadwick building stands, the Centre School of 1789 formerly stood. Soon after the Revolution, Governor Lincoln, Dr. Dix, Dr. Green and several others formed a stock company and built this school for the benefit of their own children. The place of learning was built of wood and was of two stories, and as such flourished for several years. In time the school lost its prestige and was sold at auction. It was moved back about fifty feet at first, but later, in 1843, was brought forward and another story added and the first floor was made into stores.

Here in the schoolhouse the baptists held their meetings before they built their first church at Salem Square.

Member of Boston Tea Party

About halfway between Central and Thomas Streets was the home of Captain Peter Slater, one of the Boston Tea Party, and in the rear was his rope walk. He lies buried in Hope Cemetery.

Home of Rev. Dr. Bancroft

About where the Gilman block is today was the parsonage of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, the father of George Bancroft the historian. The house stood directly on the sidewalk.

Governor Lincoln's Law Office

The two-story brick block which stands at the corner of Main and Thomas Streets, Governor Levi Lincoln once owned. Here he had his law office on the second floor, in the southwest room. Governor John Davis went into partnership with him here. After Governor Lincoln's death, General William S. Lincoln occupied the same room until the property was sold.

Old Blackstone Hotel

Here it stands today, but not as a hotel, at the corner of the alley beyond Thomas Street. It was built in 1808, and today is the oldest brick building standing in the city. At the time of the Blackstone Canal in 1828, it was known as the Blackstone House, although the public called it the Canal Boat.

In the garret of this house John B. Gough, after signing the pledge, struggled for six days to overcome the drink habit, which he accomplished after a week of terrible torture. He later became the greatest apostle of temperance, and lectured abroad as well as all over this country.

Nathan Baldwin House

On the north corner of Main and George Streets formerly stood the Nathan Baldwin house, one of the oldest dwellings of the town, torn down in 1904. Baldwin was an able writer, and was the author of most of the public documents issued by the town and the Committee of Correspondence. It is quite probable that John Adams, when teaching school in

town, often visited Baldwin, for he admired him very much. Baldwin was registrar of deeds for many years, and at the time of the Revolution was town clerk with the office in his house here. He did not live long after the Revolution. The place afterwards was owned by William Eaton, who occupied it for years; he was a grandson of Adonijah Rice, the first white child born in Worcester. He kept his pig pen next to the church on the north.

Site of Waldo's Church

In 1819 the Old South tried to discipline some of its members, with the result that they separated and formed another church. They held their first services in the court house, beginning in 1822, but the next year Daniel Waldo built a church for them at the south corner of the second alley beyond George Street, long known as Daniel Waldo's Church.

Granite Row

Just north of here was Granite Row, a name given to a block erected by Daniel Waldo, and at that time considered very fine. It was the center of trade, and nearly all the dry-goods stores were in this vicinity. The building was erected in 1782, and here Waldo had a store and did a thriving business. The block was demolished in 1830.

Old Hat Store

Just south of Robinson Place stood, in 1800, Nathaniel Mower's hat store, a well-known spot in that day.

Jeremiah Robinson House (1789)

Where Robinson Place is today once stood in 1789 the Jeremiah Robinson house, from whom the location is named.

House Bought by a Tory

At the south corner of Main and School Streets stands a house bought by Dr. William Paine, the Tory, for his daughter, and here she had one of the four pianos of the village.

Site of Allen House

On the north corner of Main and School Streets is the site of Hon. Joseph Allen's house. At the time of Shays' Rebellion, the judges of the common pleas had their first meeting in his home, and from there moved to the court house. Sentries paced before the house, and Allen was threatened with violence on his own threshold.

In this same house was born, in 1789, the Rev. George Allen who lived to be over ninety years old. His paternal grandmother was a sister of Samuel Adams. Mr. Allen took an active part in the antislavery agitation, writing several pamphlets that attracted considerable attention. He was the author of the Free Soil Resolution of '48.

Site of Curtis House

Near this same corner, at the beginning of the 19th century, stood the home of David Curtis, a relative of the first settler of Worcester, Ephraim Curtis. It was quite a large building.

Home Site of Dix House (1700)

On the spot now marked by Wesley Church stood in 1770 the Dr. Elijah Dix home. He was the grandfather of Dorothy Lynde Dix, the pioneer worker among the insane, and here she often visited in her childhood, for she lived in the town at one time and later taught school here. As a nurse in the Civil War, pressing on from Baltimore, she revealed the plot of the South to attack Washington and capture President Lincoln.

Dr. Dix had served in the Revolution as a boy of eighteen, enlisting at Brookfield. During the siege of Boston, General Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, sent his two children to this house out of harm's way. He entrusted his children to the care of Margaret Scolley, the lady to whom he was engaged. Her name was found written on one of the window-panes, the work of a little girl, in the attic chamber.

Here Isaiah Thomas boarded at first, before he built his own home. The old house was moved many years ago to the west side of Fountain Street to a site in the rear of the present Swedish Church on the corner of Belmont Street. The dwelling was demolished a few years ago.

Ancient Green Store

North of School Street, where the Parker block is today, was the location of the Old Green Store, an ancient building which formerly stood on School Street, where corduroy was first made in Worcester. The manufacturing business was abandoned before 1800, and then the structure was moved to the Main Street site, but gave way many years ago.

Nathan Patch House

On the south corner of Main and Market Streets stood until 1902 the Nathan Patch house. This lot was conveyed to him by Daniel Heywood in 1783, being a part of a 40-acre lot granted by the proprietors for the minister at Worcester on May 20, 1714. One peculiar feature of the dwelling was the frieze of the door finish, being a bas-relief of a human face. Patch was named by the selectmen at town meeting in March, 1777, as one of nineteen citizens esteemed enemies and dangerous, but at the next meeting the name was struck out. He served in the Revolutionary War.

Captain Peter Slater, a member of the Boston Tea Party, lived on this corner at one time.

Old Exchange Hotel (1784)

On the north corner of Main and Market Streets stood until a few years ago the old Exchange Hotel, the last of the old inns of the town. It was built by Nathan Patch of Ipswich, and was kept by him as a public house. From its proximity to the Court House it was the leading resort. Colonel Reuben Sikes bought the tavern in 1824, and in that family it remained till 1866. Colonel Sikes and Levi Pease were the original proprietors of the stage lines between New York and Boston, begun in 1783, and they made this hostelry the headquarters of all the stage lines passing through the town prior to 1825. It was a favorite place for dances in the early days.

Washington stopped here for breakfast October 23, 1789, when passing through on his way east for his tour of New England. He was met at Leicester line at sunrise by about forty men on horseback and escorted into town. He rode in a chariot drawn by four bay horses, and when he reached the knoll near the junction of Main and Chandler Streets left his carriage and rode on horseback so that the people might see him at better advantage. Washington was dressed in a brown suit with white silk stockings and a cocked hat. As the President neared the Old South Church eleven cannon were fired by the artillery on the Common. A short stop was made at the meeting house while he thanked the people for the reception, and he then rode on. It is claimed that he wrote a letter at the tavern during his brief stay. On leaving the town he rode out Lincoln Street and over the bridge at the north end of the Lake, being escorted by many citizens for several miles.

Lafayette, accompanied by his son, arrived at this tavern at two in the morning of June 15, 1825, while on his way to assist in the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monu-

ment. He slept here a few hours, and left about eight o'clock.

At the time of Shays' Rebellion, the inn was known as the United States Arms, and here court opened when it was prevented by the mob outside from sitting in the Court House.

In the rear of the tavern was a tannery with the vats in the meadow from about 1800 to 1825.

Home Site of Revolutionary Soldier

About where State Street enters Court Hill once stood the home of Dr. Oliver Fiske, a Revolutionary soldier at the early age of eighteen. He was later one of the governor's council. Harvard Street now crosses where his orchard ran. He had a drug store in 1800 just south of his residence.

First Cage

On the north corner of Court Hill and State Street stood the home of Judge William Jennison in 1726. In the rear was located the first cage or den, a place where prisoners were confined, extending twenty feet on the south and east sides. It was later moved to the site now occupied by the Bay State Hotel.

Isaiah Thomas's Printing Office

Where the Unitarian Church stands today was the site of Isaiah Thomas's printing office. He owned the principal part of Court Hill. Here he carried on a more extensive business than any other of its kind in the country, and at times employed as many as one hundred and fifty hands. The work was all done on hand presses. The first printing for the Continental Congress was struck off on this spot, and most of the Bibles and hymn books used in this country were from his press. The first book bindery in the colony was established here, and four editions of the Bible were

issued by Thomas. The North American Almanac was first printed by him in 1776. Benjamin Franklin visited Thomas at his office, and struck off from an old press a page which he had himself set. The first pulpit Bible printed on this continent was printed in this shop.

The church standing here today is the meeting house of the second parish in town. Originally it had its meetings in an old wooden building on Summer Street, but moved to this site in 1829. In 1849 it was destroyed by fire, and the present church was erected in 1851.

Isaiah Thomas House

The home of Isaiah Thomas stood just north of his printing office, and up to three or four years ago was still standing in the rear of the Court House, but was finally torn down. At one time a tablet placed in front of the dwelling read:

Residence from 1785 to 1831 of

Isaiah Thomas,

Patriot, Printer, Author.

He was the founder of
the Massachusetts Spy

and the American Antiquarian Society.

His home occupied the south part of the present Court House lot, or at least a part of it, and here was the first post office in Worcester with Thomas as postmaster. There were no stamps in those days, and people were charged according to weight and distance the mail matter was to go. He gave the land where the County building is today.

The house was struck by lightning on June 26, 1799, which went over the whole structure, splintering the woodwork and scattering the bricks and mortar.

Thomas, at the time of his coming to Worcester, was one of the most influential citizens of Massachusetts, being a

pioneer printer and publisher, and his knowledge of what was going on was very valuable to the colonists just before and during the Revolution for his paper kept them in touch with the events of the day. He lived at this site until his death April 4, 1831, and he is buried in Rural Cemetery.

Old Wheeler Mansion (1775)

Across the street, on the site of the Wheeler block, was the Rev. Joseph Wheeler mansion, standing directly on the sidewalk. In the rear was his extensive garden, in which he took great pride. He was a member of the First and Third Provincial Congress.

Joseph Lynde House (1774)

On the east side of Main Street near the Wheeler house stood the Dr. Joseph Lynde house in 1774.

Judge Bangs House (1780)

Where the Bangs block stands today, opposite the Court House, stood in 1780 the residence of Judge Edward Bangs, an able lawyer of his day. When the present block was built the old building was moved to the rear, but it has long since been destroyed.

First Court House (1736)

Court Hill has always been the seat of justice, and is so today. In the year 1736 the first Court House was built in front of where the present building stands, wholly within the street as it now runs over Court Hill. It was 36 feet by 26 feet and had thirteen posts.

Second Court House (1754)

The first little wooden Court House proved too small, and in 1754 the second one was built on the same site. It is said that the famous Grimes of Hubbardston, well known in

verse and story, once made a wager that he would ride his horse right into the courtroom. Starting the steed down Main Street he headed for the door and entered the room to the astonishment of those present. To save a fine he explained to the court that his horse ran away and he could not stop him. As the animal was being led from the room, he kicked the door, and the imprint of the hoof was to be seen for many years.

The building was used as a place of worship for a time by the Second Parish after its separation from the Old South Church, as it had no other place to go. It was under the guidance of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, the father of the historian. Among the original members were the elder Levi Lincoln, Timothy and Nathaniel Paine, David and Timothy Bigelow, Isaiah Thomas, Judge Edward Bangs, the first Stephen Salisbury, Dr. William Paine, the second Dr. John Green, and others.

John Adams, while in the village on June 13, 1771, records in his diary, "Stopped at the Court House, went in and bowed to the court, and shook hands with the bar; said how d'ye, and came off."

Many have been sentenced to death from this old building and it was here that the famous Spooner murder trial first started, which later adjourned to the Old South Church for lack of room. Four were sentenced to be hanged in this one case alone. One man was tried for selling liquor to Indians. From this very courtroom Colonel Timothy Bigelow, the captain who led the minutemen at the Lexington alarm was sentenced to prison for debt. He died in prison.

When the courts were in session in the olden days people flocked to the County seat from far and near, and court days were considered great holidays, when sports such as wrestling, fighting, and on Main Street horse racing took place with a good-sized crowd lining the course.

Shays' Rebellion (1786)

After the Revolutionary War, the country was in a grave condition. The government had been drained of its resources to support eight years of war, the people were without the means of paying their indebtedness, and discontent and rebellion arose.

In September, 1786, a body of armed men came into town, and took possession of the Court House, and next morning the number had been greatly augmented. When the Chief Justice, Artemas Ward, a high general of the Revolution, and court officials went to the building to go into session, they were confronted by a sentinel pacing to and fro.

He lowered his piece when commanded to do so by his old commander, but upon entering they found it in possession of a company of infantry. Judge Ward demanded what right they had there, and was informed that they had come to prevent the courts from sitting, and at the same time pressed their bayonets against his chest, but the old general did not yield. Finally he was allowed to speak from the front steps to the assembled crowd, and there he addressed them for two hours. He was allowed to depart unmolested, and he retired to the Old Exchange Hotel, but immediately adjourned the court to the next day. The militia was called out, but the officers could not muster a company, so many being in sympathy with the insurgents. After many attempts to stop the sessions, the "regulators," as they called themselves, dispersed, and for a time the trouble was ended.

On December 3, the insurgents with their commander-in-chief, Daniel Shays, and quite a body of men from various towns about appeared at the Court House and took possession. The citizens now realized the gravity of the situation, and the whole military strength of the town rallied for its defense. Two full companies paraded at the Common, and in

the afternoon marched down Main Street. Upon nearing the tavern they found the insurgents stretched across the street. A halt was made by the militia while guns were loaded and bayonets fixed, and for a time it looked as if a civil war might begin right here. On both sides were seasoned veterans of the Revolution and there they faced one another. Captain Joel Howe gave the order to march and on they came, but on approaching quite near the insurgents fled without a shot being fired, and took a new position on the hill. The militia marched by and on to the Hancock Arms on Lincoln Street, where they were dismissed and the insurgents were left in possession of the town. Shays' men were in destitute circumstances both in regard to food and clothing, and finally were forced to retire. The rebellion ended later in Petersham without a shot being fired in the final retreat.

Site of Brick Court House (1801)

In 1801 a brick court house was built here on Court Hill and the second one was moved to Trumbull Square, drawn by twenty yoke of oxen. This third building was a most attractive one a century ago. Today stands the fourth County building in the immediate vicinity, which was erected in 1843. Inside a tablet may be seen with this inscription:

Worcester County

Court House

Here the County of Worcester built
its first court house in 1736 and
others in 1754, 1801, and 1843. The
latter, enlarged in 1878 has been
retained as a part of this building.

Site of Stocks and Pillory

On Court Hill were located the stocks and pillory, and the gallows was there at one time, yet no executions took place

here. The stocks and pillory were used as late as 1811 for minor offenses.

Devens Statue

The statue of General Charles Devens was unveiled July 4, 1906. Here the noted jurist may be seen mounted on a horse facing the street. He was a law partner of Senator George F. Hoar soon after 1854, and Attorney-General in Hayes' Cabinet. William H. Taft, afterwards President of the United States, attended the dedication exercises and had a position of honor.

First School House

On the northern end of Court Hill the first school house in Worcester was erected in what is now the traveled way. It was 24 feet by 16 feet, with posts 7 feet high, and was one story in height. Its most famous teacher was John Adams, then but nineteen years old, and just out of college. A tablet now marks the spot.

In front of this tablet
stood
the First School House
in Worcester
where
John Adams
Second President of the United States
Taught 1755-1758

This little old school stood for over fifty years, or until after the close of the Revolution.

American Antiquarian Society

At the corner of Court Hill and Highland Street stood up to 1912 the second building of the American Antiquarian Society. It was here that George Bancroft often came when

writing his "History of the United States." As a person entered the lower hallway of this building the large statue of Moses, one of six copies of the original in existence, met their gaze. It now reposes in the Court House on the second floor.

Old Fieldpiece

An old fieldpiece of the town, formerly kept at Adams Square and used for firing salutes and known as the Pound Gun, reposed for many years as a fence post on the Highland Street side of the Antiquarian Society grounds. It has recently been placed on the grounds of the Worcester Historical Society on Salisbury Street.

Tablet to Washington

On the granite wall at Court Hill is a bronze tablet in commemoration of Washington's passing the spot while on his way to take command of the army at Cambridge:

General Washington
passed this spot on July 2, 1775.
in his journey from
Philadelphia to Cambridge
to take command
of the
Continental Army.

At about this spot for many years stood the hay scales of the town. The wall there today was built in 1852-53, and at one time there were three terraces instead of the present single one.

First Apothecary Store

Near this spot, at the northern end of Court Hill, stood the first apothecary store in Worcester in 1771, kept by Dr. William Paine, a Tory of the town.

Abraham Lincoln House (1795)

On about the same spot stood the home of Dr. Abraham Lincoln, who had a trip hammer and grist mill not far away.

General Knox Marker

At the end of Court Hill is seen the marker to General Henry Knox, put up by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in commemoration of the route traveled by Knox with the cannon from Ticonderoga to Boston:

(Bas-relief of Knox with Oxen)

Through this place passed

General Henry Knox

in the winter of

1775-1776

to deliver to

General George Washington

at Cambridge

the train of artillery

from Fort Ticonderoga used

to force the British Army

to evacuate Boston

Tercentenary Marker

During the summer of 1930, nearly three hundred markers have been placed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission in honor of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the old Bay Colony, ten of these having been erected in this city.

Mr. Frank Roe Batchelder of Worcester is Vice Chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Commission, and all the Tercentenary markers were erected under his supervision.

The marker at the north end of Court Hill at Lincoln Square bears this inscription:

1630

1930

Worcester

The first settlement of this lonely region called Quinsigamond was attempted in 1673, but abandoned during King Philip's War. A second settlement, attempted in 1684, soon named Worcester, was also temporarily abandoned because of Indian hostility. Permanent occupation was effected in 1713.

Home Site of Timothy Bigelow

On the east corner of Main Street and Lincoln Square is the site of the home of Timothy Bigelow, a captain of the minutemen as the company left for the front in the Revolution. The house was built about 1750, and stood until 1830, when it was moved to Prospect Street, opposite the jail. Bigelow was one of the patriot leaders of the town, and one of the chief promoters of the Sons of Liberty. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and a delegate to the Provincial Congress, and was associated with Warren and Otis as a member of the famous Whig Club of Boston.

It was in the cellar of this homestead that Isaiah Thomas, with the aid of Bigelow, deposited the printing press from Boston the night before the Battle of Lexington, and from this very spot was issued, on May 3, 1775, the first Worcester copy of the *Massachusetts Spy*. This was the first printing done in any inland town in New England, and at this time there were but three newspapers printed in the colonies. On the block marking the site of Timothy Bigelow's home, a bronze tablet has recently been erected, replacing a weather-beaten wooden one. The inscription reads:

On this site stood the mansion of
Timothy Bigelow
Leader of the Minute Men
From Worcester, April 19, 1775
Colonel of the
Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

Bigelow had his forge in the rear of his house, and was known as the village blacksmith. On the site of that old shop the first plows were made in Worcester in 1836. After his death, in 1790, the estate came into the possession of his son-in-law, Dr. Abraham Lincoln, who lived across the street—the Lincoln from whom the square was named. The old Bigelow Elm still stands in the sidewalk, the only reminder of the olden days.

Salisbury Mansion (1770)

On the north side of Lincoln Square stood, until recently removed, the old Salisbury Mansion, built in 1770, of the colonial type. Formerly the square here was the home of fashion and wealth, but now it is all business. The first Stephen Salisbury came to Worcester from Boston in 1767, and established a store for trade in hardware and dry goods. He bought the land from Hon. John Hancock. Salisbury occupied the home till his death in 1829, and it was still kept in the family by Madam Salisbury, as she was called. This is probably the last residence in the city where the man servant brought the logs to the fireplace in the "leather apron" which had handles on it.

After the Revolution the mansion was often the scene of social gatherings, for the Madam Salisbury was known for her hospitality in entertaining the ladies of the town. It was here that Stephen 2nd was born, and here he lived until he married. He then went to live on Main Street, just above the square and there Stephen 3rd, the donor of

Institute Park, and the Art Museum, was born. After the death of Madam Salisbury the house was used for some years as a private school.

Early Baptisms

Just to the east of the Salisbury Mansion ran Mill Brook, as it still does, but now it is arched over. At different times in the long ago, baptisms were held here.

Site of Salisbury Store

Where the Lincoln Square station is today was the site of the store of Salisbury, and there he did a thriving business. At the station here President Grant arrived in 1869, and was escorted to the Bay State Hotel, where dinner was served. He had come from Groton, Massachusetts.

Bridge of Sighs

Through the square flowed the old Mill Brook, thence following the course of Union Street of today, and spanning it was the Bridge of Sighs. It was a favorite place for lovers. The most important courtship that went on here was probably that of Timothy Bigelow and Anna Andrews, one of the rich heiresses of the town. Here they often met and gazed at the water below. Their stations in life were quite different one from the other, and there was strong objection to their marriage, so they eloped and were married elsewhere. Bigelow's shop was in the rear of the Andrews' home, and there he mended plows, and chains, and shod horses and oxen.

Old Court Mill

On the south side of the square, where the Salisbury building stands, is the site of the old Court Mill, and here the first power printing was done in Worcester. Here on this spot was the trip hammer shop of Dr. Abraham Lincoln, about 1800. Later Earl and Williams had a shop for the

manufacture of carding and spinning machinery, which was destroyed by fire in 1815.

Second and Third Jails (1753) (1788)

The second jail stood on the south side of Lincoln Square at the corner of Summer Street, where the Dean block is today, and was built in 1753. In this wooden jail of 38 feet by 28 feet, with its seven posts, were confined Mrs. Spooner and her three associates for the murder of her husband; they were later hanged where the old Union Station now is at Washington Square. She was the daughter of Brigadier General Ruggles of Hardwick, a prominent man of the county.

In May, 1775, fifteen British prisoners were sent here and were allowed to work for the citizens, taking the place of some of those who had gone to war. On January 19, 1777, twelve Tory inmates broke jail, but were apprehended and brought back. During the Revolution the building was crowded with British prisoners and Tories, and there were many escapes from there.

The third jail on the same site was erected in 1788; it was built of granite and was quite imposing at this period. It was in this building that Timothy Bigelow, the village blacksmith and leader of the minutemen, was confined for debt incurred because of the war and it was here that he died in 1790. This jail was three stories in height, and it was thought to be superior to any other stone building in the state except King's Chapel in Boston. Strong and secure as it was supposed to be, many escaped from there at different times. The prison on this spot was demolished in 1835, when the one on Summer Street was built.

Lincoln-Waldo Mansion

On the east side of Lincoln Square, on the north corner of Belmont Street, where the Morgan Construction Company

has its plant today, once stood the Lincoln-Waldo mansion. It was built by Samuel Chandler, a son of John Chandler the noted Tory, and occupied by him before the Revolution. The land was a part of the old Henschman Grant.

The first Daniel Waldo lived there in 1782, and occupied the house for a number of years. He owned the first chaise in Worcester, which was considered very extravagant in those days. The only other private carriages drawn by two horses and having coachmen were those of Madam Salisbury and Governor Lincoln.

Governor Levi Lincoln afterward occupied the wooden building, which originally set back from the square with a large lawn and shade trees in front, while he was building his brick home on what is now Elm Street, where Poli's Theater now stands. He lived at the square until after the birth of his third son, in 1813, before moving to his new home. In 1814 Captain Peter Slater, one of the Boston Tea Party, once kept a tavern there. In the rear stood the barn, which was later destroyed by fire and several horses and cows were burned.

Summer Street (Back Street)

This street, starting from Lincoln Square and running south, was originally known as Back Street, one of our earliest thoroughfares. It was the first road which ran parallel with Main Street and east of it was mostly meadow land, with few houses before 1830.

American Antiquarian Society

Adjoining the block on the south corner of Summer and Belmont Streets stood the American Antiquarian Society building, a little back from the street. It was built of brick, and had pillars in front. This society was organized by Isaiah Thomas in 1812, and is known all over the United

States as well as abroad. The site was more or less damp and proved very undesirable for the preservation of historic records, yet they remained there until 1854, when the society entered its new home on Court Hill. This old building was occupied soon after by the Worcester Academy till it moved to its present site on Providence Street.

Second Parish Church (1792)

Where Heardsleigh Street enters Summer is the site of the Second Parish Church, erected in 1792. Rev. Aaron Bancroft was the pastor of this church from its beginning till his death, about fifty years. It was here that George Bancroft the historian was baptized by his father in 1800. The place of worship on this spot was sometimes called the North Meeting House, and continued here until 1829, when the society moved to Court Hill, where its beautiful church now stands.

The old church later was kept as a hotel, or rather a place for selling rum. In time the town bought the large brown edifice and made it into a schoolhouse, using it for forty years as such. A broad piazza ran along the front in later times. The building was torn down in 1892 to make way for the new street.

Falling of Wall

Just beyond is seen an embankment some twenty feet in height. Over forty years ago it fell in the night into the street; if it had happened in the daytime there might have been someone killed. The rest of the wall is still to be seen, but the part that fell has never been replaced.

Camp of West Point Cadets

To the east of Summer Street in this vicinity on the eminence, on August 3, 1821, the West Point cadets encamped for the

night while marching to Boston. Now they travel in four or five special trains of Pullmans.

Ichabod Washburn House

On the south corner of Summer and Arch Streets stood till a number of years ago the house of Ichabod Washburn. He was the founder of the wire mills in the city, formerly known as the Washburn and Moen Mills, and now the American Steel and Wire, with plants on Grove Street and in Quinsigamond, a southern section of the present city. At the house raising here liquor was not used in any form, and it is believed that this is the first instance in New England where such restraint was exercised.

Where Washburn Worked as a Blacksmith

Ichabod Washburn first worked at a small shop on the south corner of Summer and School Streets as a blacksmith for a Mr. Hovey, and only a short distance from his home. Hovey, in 1842, made old-fashioned hay cutters, getting his power from the reservoir at the corner of Laurel and Hanover Streets near-by. He was a respected citizen, but was not as successful as his former journeyman, Ichabod Washburn.

First Burying Ground (1717)

Along this former old path we find ourselves at the first burying ground in the village, which dates from 1717, located in a beautiful grove of oaks. The school yard at the corner of Summer and Thomas Streets marks the spot where nineteen of the early forefathers still rest, with the school children running and playing over the graves. There is nothing there now to indicate an old burial spot. The graves were never marked with monuments, and had simply little heaps of stone at the ends of the mounds.

This spot was set apart after the third and final settlement in 1713, yet it was four years before the first interment took place, that of little Rachael Kellough, in 1717, who lies buried near the corner of the two streets. When the graveyard on the Common was opened, burials here ceased, yet the bodies were never disturbed. The last of the old oaks stood along the line of the fence of the yard on the Summer Street side up to a number of years ago, but now that too has gone.

Worcester County Jail

Between Prospect and East Central Streets on Summer Street stands the jail of today. Hangings have taken place here in the past, the last being in 1876; the rope then used may be seen at the jail today.

Old Mission Chapel (1854)

On the corner of Summer and Bridge Streets still stands the old Mission Chapel, founded by Ichabod Washburn, which was used in the long ago by the residents of Laurel Hill.

Old-Time Horse Mart

On the south corner of Fulton Street many years ago stood the famous horse mart of that day. Men came from miles around to attend these sales, and many lively scenes took place in this neighborhood.

Site of Railroad Crossing

Just before reaching Washington Square, in the opening between the buildings, formerly was a grade crossing of the Boston and Maine and Fitchburg railroads running into the old Union Station on the north side. A spur track alone remains.

United States Hotel

On the north corner of Mechanic and Summer Streets still stands the brick block which, in years long past, was known as the United States Hotel. It was a favorite stopping place for traveling men, being handy to the old station, and with its tiled floors looked inviting.

Washington Square

This large square in front of our Union Station was named after George Washington, yet he never saw it and its name has no historical significance.

Jacob Holmes Farm

On the east side of the square stands a part of our old Union Station, with its tower of 212 feet and its clock on all sides. This site was originally the Jacob Holmes farm, extending to the east.

At the beginning of the Western railroad through Worcester a wooden station occupied the site, being on the north side of the tracks. This simple building did service for thirty-six years, before giving away to the old station there now. It was moved, together with the freight depot, down the tracks, and was approached from Shrewsbury Street. Later it was moved to Millbury Street near Vernon Square, and was used for tenement houses until the blocks were erected on the site. Until moved, the old Swan Hotel occupied a part of the site of the first Union Station.

The station standing there today with the tower was erected in 1875, President Grant being one of the first travelers to arrive there only two days after the opening. Notables too numerous to mention have passed through the train shed as it formerly stood.

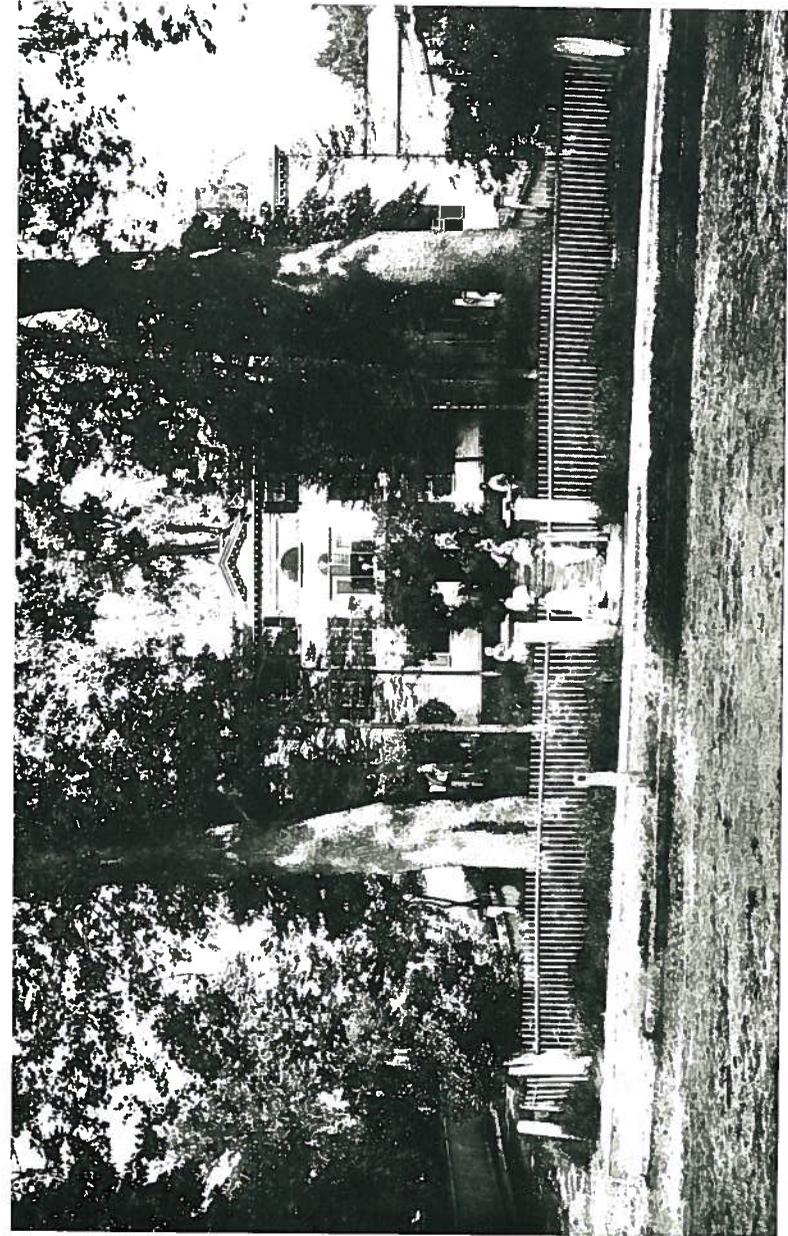
On a sandy knoll on this same site occurred, July 2, 1778, a most remarkable execution for capital crime. Here Mrs. Bathsheba Spooner and three accomplices were hanged for the murder of her husband. Two of the men had been in the British army and were deserters, while the other had been with the American forces. About five thousand witnessed the scene amid a most terrific thunder shower, a most weird picture to look upon. Mrs. Spooner was the last woman in Massachusetts to be hanged, and her body is supposed to have been buried on Green Hill, east of the mansion.

Site of the Arcade

On the site of the Union Station of today and just east of the viaduct formerly stood the Arcade, built about the time of the building of the canal, in 1828. It was a wooden structure with pillars in front, and stood where the Arcade Malleable Iron Works stood later and up to a number of years ago. The Arcade was sometimes called the Rookery, and here the workmen on the canal lived. At one time a serious riot broke out among them on this spot. The building was moved many years ago to Mechanic Street, where it still stands at the corner of Hibernia Street, but another story has been added underneath by raising the building.

Blackstone Canal (1828)

Before the time of railroads in the village a canal was built from Worcester to Providence, known as the Blackstone Canal. It still runs across Front Street under the arch at the station, and when the building was being erected was exposed to view with the water flowing to the south. On July 8, 1826, the first earth in canal construction in Massachusetts was removed near Thomas Street. The canal was opened after a cost of \$750,000. A bridge ran across it where the viaduct now is, and there was always a crowd to



GARDNER CHANDLER MANSION (1750)

This old homestead was considered one of the finest in the interior of New England. Here the Loyalists of the village often gathered as the guest of the Tory Chandler. (see page 58)

watch the boat from Providence arrive, especially on Sundays. The first boat was called the *Lady Carrington*, and was fitted up for passengers in the latest style. The covered top had a cabin running nearly the whole length, but built low enough to allow passage under the bridges. The boats were drawn by two horses by means of a towline. The canal was not a paying proposition to the owners, and at the opening of the railroad the waterway gradually went into disuse, the last toll being collected on November 9, 1848.

In 1829 an article in the town warrant read, "If any person expose himself in swimming within one hour of sunrise or one hour after sundown in any part of Blackstone Canal within the town shall be fined \$2.00."

Beaver Dam

Before the settlement of the town, beavers had dammed the brook at the viaduct and had set the water back, flooding the land to the north to a great extent. The early settlers crossed here on a log bridge over old Mill Brook.

First Mass

Just west of the viaduct, at what is now 236 Front Street, the first Mass was said in Worcester in the house of a mechanic named McKillup. The building of the canal in the years 1826 to 1828 brought many Irish to the town, and no doubt it was at about this time that the first Catholic Mass was celebrated. As late as 1834 there were only four Irish families living here.

Spot Where Ex-President Roosevelt Spoke

From the balcony of the station facing Harding Street, ex-President Roosevelt spoke for about ten minutes on April 23, 1912, and received a warm welcome.

Old Brook Course

Just east of Spring Street, originally called Quinsigamond Street a brook ran across Front Street, until about 1730.

Elephant Tavern

At the corner of Front and Trumbull Streets, between there and the square, once stood the Elephant Tavern, a resort patronized mostly by drovers and teamsters. The barn, a very large one, was located on the east side of Salem Square, and was removed when the present brick church was built. At times as many as a hundred head of cattle or two or three hundred sheep were quartered there.

On this same site lived at an earlier date Captain Palmer Goulding. He was a selectman of the village for four years, and a town clerk for twelve years. During Shays' Rebellion he commanded a troop of cavalry.

Governor John Davis Residence

Directly across Front Street from here lived, in 1833, Governor John Davis, in the second house below the corner of Church Street.

Site of First Hospital

On the west corner of Church Street stood the Abijah Bigelow house. He at one time was a member of Congress and a clerk of courts. The first piano in Worcester was to be found in this home. His orchard in the rear was the pride of the village, and the boys often caused him a lot of annoyance in their quest for fruit.

In this white two-and-a-half-story building the first hospital of the town was opened on October 25, 1871. It had twelve beds.

Old Market Place

Across the street from this spot is Salem Square, formerly much higher than at present and at one time known as Baptist Hill. Here was the market place for wood and hay, and the loads were weighed on scales located there. It is still used as a market for produce wagons in the early morning hours.

First Baptist Church Site (1813)

On the site of the Notre Dame Church at the square was built the first Baptist church in the town in 1813. This was destroyed by fire in 1836. One of the first Sabbath schools in the county was established here in 1816. Previous to 1795 there were but three persons of the Baptist faith in this vicinity. The church was rebuilt after the fire, and was the wooden building recently torn down for the erection of the stone church on the spot today.

Law Office of Abijah Bigelow

In the one-story wooden building on the east corner of Mercantile and Front Streets stood the law office of Abijah Bigelow.

Mercantile Street (Bigelow Court)

About halfway between Front and Mechanic Streets this old court formerly ended. Here was the fire department headquarters directly where the street is today. That building was the site of an early school.

Home of a Daughter of a Loyalist

On the west corner of this old court stood, up to a number of years ago, a low brick two-story dwelling built by a Captain Reuben Monroe. At one time the house was occupied by Mrs. Harriet Paine Rose, a daughter of Dr. William

Paine, the Loyalist, and one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society.

Dr. Benjamin Chapin House

Where Brewer's drug store is, was the site of Dr. Benjamin Chapin's pharmacy, where he compounded medicines. He was a dealer in sheep, and had from fifty to a hundred of them in the barn and in the yard in the rear.

Site of Union Church

Sherer's store marks the site of Union Church with its heavy iron gates in front, and which is now on Chestnut Street. Commercial Street, formerly Carleton, was not cut through until the church was built on this Front Street site. The church was built of brick and had a steeple at one end.

Site of Bradley Mansion

The Chase building marks the site of the mansion built by William Hovey, and purchased later by Rejoice Newton, who lived there many years. The next owner was Osgood Bradley, the founder of the Bradley Car Works and here he lived a long time.

Crystal Palace

Just west of this estate stood in the 80's the Crystal Palace, which was made of glass and was famous as a store in its day.

Old Railroad Crossing

Immediately west of this department store ran the railroad tracks of the Norwich Road to the old depot on Foster Street. Trains crossed the thoroughfare here for thirty-seven years, and the tracks remained until 1877. While a company of about a hundred deserters passed through on the boat train on December 4, 1862, two or more jumped from the train as it started across the Common. The guard fired, and one of them was shot through the body and died two days later.

MAIN STREET SOUTH ROUTE

Old Nazro House (1724)

Starting from the south corner of Main and Pleasant Streets and traveling south, we pause for a moment at the spot where the old Nazro house, built in 1724, stood. The house itself set back some distance from the road, but on the corner was a very large elm which was a monarch of the forest. Its wide-spreading branches overshadowed the street and completely shaded the old dwelling. John Nazro was a prominent merchant, and had a store just south of this spot, about opposite Senator Hoar's statue.

Rev. Isaac Burr, the second pastor of the Old South Church from 1725 to 1745, occupied the house while living in the village. He was uncle of Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States. The building in after years was moved to Blackstone Street, but has now disappeared with most of the old buildings.

In 1842 Levi Dowley built an imposing residence on this spot. Later the new owner moved the house out Main Street opposite Jackson, and in the mansion there R. C. Taylor lived for many years.

Home Site of Major Daniel Ward (1722)

Opposite the City Hall, where the MacInnes store is today, was in 1722 the residence of Major Daniel Ward. His estate comprised about thirty acres, and extended over the hill to Newbury Street, and ran southerly nearly to Austin Street. After occupying the site for about thirty years Ward sold it to Sheriff Gardner Chandler, who erected a mansion just south of the spot.

These same grounds many years later were owned by Hon. Isaac Davis, a mayor of Worcester from 1858 to 1861. All

about his house was a favorite spot for the birds, and here they sang at all times. He had a very attractive garden in the rear, and about where the old fire patrol headquarters used to be in Barton Place was his greenhouse. Probably the only fountain in the town was to be seen here at the north of the house. The home stood well back from the street, and had large trees in front. In later years the building was moved to Piedmont Street, opposite Murray Avenue, and there it stands today.

Gardner Chandler Mansion (1750)

On the south corner of Barton Place stood, somewhat back from the road, in 1750 the mansion of Gardner Chandler, and here he lived for many years. He was one of the Tories of old Worcester, and here the Loyalists often gathered before the Revolution. The estate here consisted of several acres, and with the tall buttonwood trees in front and the shrubbery about, it made a most attractive place. Dwight, a famous traveler of the period, described it as one of the handsomest buildings in the interior country. At the marriage of one of the sheriff's daughters the band of Burgoyne's army, then in captivity in Rutland, came down and played all the evening in front of the house. His property was later confiscated, and he left town as a Tory. Later a third story was added to the building. The estate in its later years was owned by Judge Barton, and in 1870 it was torn down.

Home Site of Famous Tory (1750)

Where the Park building stands today was the home site of Hon. James Putnam, one of the greatest lawyers of his time. He lived here from 1750 to the Revolution, but was banished from the town in 1778 for being one of the most noted Tories of the period. Putnam was the last Royal Attorney-General of the Province, although a relative of General Israel Putnam. The estate of the lawyer comprised

about eighty acres east of Main Street, and all this land was confiscated and sold by the State Commission in 1779 to Samuel Flagg.

John Adams, while teaching school in town from 1755 to 1758, lived with the Putnams here at one time. In his diary he records: "Mrs. Putnam had consented I should board in the house, that I should pay no more than the town allowed for my lodgings, and that I should give him (Judge Putnam) one hundred dollars when I should find it convenient." He was only nineteen when he came here. Little did the people think then that this same young man would some day be a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, a Framer of the Constitution of Massachusetts, a Vice President and President of the United States.

At the time of Shays' Rebellion, while some of the forces were in Worcester, Shays used this very dwelling as his headquarters. It burned down late in the year 1786, while Colonel Samuel Flagg was living there. The destruction of this building led to the formation of the fire department. The site was built upon again, and Judge Allen occupied it. His land ran to where Federal Street is today.

Nobility Hill

Across from Franklin on Main Street was a terrace, the same as Court Hill, and extended south as far as the south corner of Chatham Street. This was known as Nobility Hill, where the aristocrats lived. Dr. Joseph Sargent lived on the northern end next south of the Chandler house. The building in after years was cut in two and moved to Hammond Street. This site is now occupied by the Boston Store, and on the same spot once was the law office of Putnam, where John Adams studied law. At the north corner of Main and Chatham Streets on this terrace was the residence of Anthony Chase, a large brick house. After the Hill was

cut down the house was turned around and moved to the rear, where it stood until a number of years ago, alongside the Y.W.C.A. On the south corner of Chatham, formerly called Corbett Street, stood the residence of George T. Rice, which was in after years torn down, as the property was bought by St. Paul's parish. These residences remained on this terraced roadway for about forty years, or until 1869, when the hill was cut down. It was about 200 feet shorter than Court Hill, though somewhat higher.

Scene of Worcester's Greatest Fire

At the north corner of Chatham Street the greatest fire ever to occur in our city took place on a terribly cold night on January 19, 1921. It completely destroyed the Knowles building here and leaped across Main Street and burned one or two buildings on the other side. At one time it looked as if the center of the city might be consumed.

Home Site of Daniel Gookin, Jr.

Just south of the Park building is the supposed site of the home of Daniel Gookin, Jr., a son of the Indian superintendent who visited the Indian settlement on Pakachoag Hill with John Eliot as early as 1674. The son received a grant for a building place not to exceed a half acre on a little knoll at this spot. He was the first sheriff in the new village, and held that position until his death in 1743.

Old Tory Tavern

At the south corner of Main and Federal Streets stood the Jones Tavern, kept by Captain William Jones, a favorite resort of the Tories. It was to this inn that the two spies sent out by General Gage, just previous to the Revolution, came on February 25, 1775, disguised as farmers. They arrived unnoticed, and were treated royally by the landlord, he being a Tory, and the next morning at breakfast he

assured them that they could have tea or anything they wished. By the word tea the spies knew they had come to the right place. The day being Sunday, they were kept indoors until evening, for it was not permissible to stroll about the village in the olden days except to attend meeting. These two British soldiers ascended Chandler Hill in the east part of the town and there in the early evening sketched everything they wished, and returned to the tavern without being detected.

The next morning at daybreak the spies left by way of the Pine Meadow route to Plantation Street and on to Lincoln Street, a road not generally taken. At Shrewsbury they were overtaken by a horseman, who looked them over from head to foot and then rode off hard to Marlboro. This man, mounted, was Timothy Bigelow, who had been sent by the Committee of Correspondence to observe their movements. It was the purpose of Gage to send troops here and plant a fortress on the hill, for the plans were later found which provided for two regiments to be quartered here. The Battle of Lexington prevented this plan from being carried out, or perhaps the first engagement of the Revolution might have been fought within our present city.

Site of Garrison House

Across the street near the corner of Main and Chatham Streets on the rise of ground, probably about where St. Paul's Church stands, was a small garrison house.

Old Milestone

On the western side of Franklin Square, a little distance south of Chatham Street was an old milestone, one of four of the town. On it was the inscription:

48
Mil from
Boston

Recently this stone was taken from the museum of the Worcester Historical Society, and set up in front of their building.

Rev. Samuel Austin House

Near the corner of Austin Street on the north lived Rev. Dr. Samuel Austin, an early pastor of the Old South Church. The street was given that name in honor of the minister whose property in 1790 extended in this vicinity.

Old-Time Shoemaker

About 1800, Alpheus Eaton, the principal shoemaker of the period, lived on the south corner of Austin Street.

Joseph Allen House

On the south corner of Myrtle and Main Streets stands the Joseph Allen house, which formerly stood where the Slater building is today.

Old Spring

Just south of Austin Street on Main Street was a never-failing spring which was used by teamsters and travelers alike.

Mower House

This house, which stood on the south corner of Madison and Main Streets, was built by Governor Alexander Bullock, about 1850, for his sister. Here, after the Spanish War, Hobson, the hero of the *Merrimac*, stayed overnight on one or two occasions. He lectured in Worcester on February 14, 1902, and on that night stayed here.

Site of Trinity Church

At the widening of Chandler Street in 1929, Trinity Church was torn down. It stood on the south corner of Chandler

Street. Between this point and New Worcester before 1830, there were but four farm houses.

Where Washington Mounted His Horse

On the knoll just south of Chandler Street is the spot Washington chose to mount his horse upon his entry into the village in 1789, as first President of the United States.

Paul Revere Bell

On the corner of Wellington Street stands the church of the First Parish, organized in the meeting house on the Common, and is known today as the new Old South Church. Here in the loft at the north corner may be seen the Paul Revere bell cast in 1802. It bears this inscription:

The living to the church I call
And to the grave I summon all.

It swung for eighty-seven years in the old belfry on the Common, but ceased to toll for funerals in 1856.

Ethan Allen Mansion

Turning down Wellington Street and first left on Murray Avenue we find the site of the Ethan Allen mansion on the west side of the street, nearly in line with Herman Street. Ethan Allen was a manufacturer of firearms. The house could be plainly seen from Main Street up to a year or so ago before it was torn down. Standing back from the road for quite a distance, with its spacious grounds, it looked like an old southern estate.

"The Vacant Chair," known by all was dedicated to Willie Grout, who lived in this homestead at one time. He was killed in the Civil War at the Battle of Ball's Bluff while trying to make his escape by swimming the river.

Isaac Davis Mansion

At the head of Murray Avenue to the south stands the Isaac Davis mansion, built in 1842, which formerly stood in front of the Old South Church on the Common, where MacInnes's store is today.

Old Plowing Contests

Returning to Main Street, at the corner of Piedmont Street where the church is now is the spot where the first plowing contests of the cattle shows were held. Toward the north may be seen the R. C. Taylor house, which stands opposite Jackson Street. It is the large white residence which formerly stood on the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets already referred to, built in 1842. Up to a number of years ago it was occupied by R. C. Taylor, one of the largest real estate owners of the city.

Oread Castle

This castle-like structure, on what was Goat Hill, was erected in 1848 from stone taken from the vicinity. It can be seen from Main Street, but may be approached by either Castle Street or Oread Place. Eli Thayer founded this quaint building as a school, the first institution in the country to open a full classical and college course for young women. As such it ran many years with success, one of its students being Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who studied here as a girl and has told how lonesome she was while a student at the Oread. Thayer's idea in building this structure was to have it resemble a feudal castle of the Middle Ages. He gave it the form of a quadrangle with an inner court of about 170 feet. The grounds originally extended to Main Street. For the first two or three years the students had to fetch their water from a spring halfway down the hill to the left.

Eli Thayer, the founder of the school, who lived there himself, was a member of the General Court in 1853-54, and during his last term formulated his celebrated Plan of Freedom, which rescued Kansas and other territory from slavery and settled the destiny of the nation. Charles Sumner once said: "I would rather have the credit that is due Eli Thayer for his work in behalf of Kansas than be the hero of New Orleans." At the time of the Kansas-Nebraska discussion Eli Thayer had an act passed to form an emigrant aid company, and as a consequence of his thoughtfulness, Kansas became a free state.

John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame came to Worcester at the invitation of Mr. Thayer in 1857, and addressed a meeting in the city. He stayed at the Oread as guest while here.

Birthplace of Worcester Academy

About opposite the Oread Castle, on the east side of Main Street between Oread and Benefit Streets, on the summit of the rise of land, the Worcester Academy was founded on the farm there in 1834. The property extended to the railroad in those days. Benefit Street is said to have derived its name from the fact that the sale of land for the opening of this street enabled the Academy to continue when its treasury was quite low. The three brick buildings and the land were sold in 1860, and for several years the school occupied the Antiquarian Society building on Summer Street.

Site of Ancient Farm House

At the top of the rise of ground at the corner of Main and May Streets formerly known as Patch Road, on the south side, is the site of an ancient farmhouse. Here was situated the Chandler-Ward-Jacques-Allen estate, one of the earliest of the extensive real estate purchases in Worcester. The

farm consisted of three hundred fifty acres and extended from Austin to May Streets and ran back as far as Beaver Brook beyond Park Avenue of today. The property was part of a dower decreed to Mrs. John Chandler, wife of the noted Tory judge, when the rest of his estate was confiscated. The old house has long since disappeared, and the site was afterwards occupied by a plain commodious dwelling, the home of Colonel Samuel Ward and George Jacques, to whom the city is indebted for its city hospital. Stores now mark the spot.

Dr. Joseph Sargent House

Across the street from this old home site is Hammond Street, and at number 14 is what remains of the Dr. Joseph Sargent house, which formerly stood on Nobility Hill at the northern end, just south of the Chandler mansion.

Where President Roosevelt Dined

June 21, 1905, President Roosevelt passed along this street, and was driven in the pouring rain to the residence of Rockwood Hoar, the son of Senator Hoar, at number 16 Hammond Street. Here the chief executive dined, for he was in the city for five hours.

Edward Everett Hale Home

Opposite, at number 17, is a house built by Dr. Edward Everett Hale. He was the minister of the Church of Unity on Elm Street from 1846 to 1856, and it was he who gave the eulogy at the funeral of Senator Hoar from this same church. A statue of the renowned minister now adorns the Public Gardens in Boston.

Early Settlers Home Site

On Main Street, just beyond and nearly opposite Ripley Street is the home site of Zebadiah Rice, son of James Rice,

one of the early settlers of Worcester. James was a brother of Jonas, the first permanent settler. The place was sold in 1786 to Abel Heywood, who occupied it till 1854.

Clark University

At this university, one of the higher seats of learning of the country, President Roosevelt addressed an audience June 21, 1905, entering the building from the rear after a large military parade had escorted him from the Union Station.

Old Milestone

Near Clark University stood, till a number of years ago, one of the ancient milestones marking the mileage from Boston.

Ancient House

Just as one descends the hill to New Worcester on the west side of the street, at about 1014 Main Street, on the lawn, stood an ancient home once occupied by Ebenezer Whitney. It was afterwards the abode of Jo Bill, from whom Jo Bill Road took its name. He left his old farm of eighty-five acres above Lincoln Square and moved here, owing to financial troubles, and spent the rest of his days on a quarter of an acre. Here he died in 1778. The old house of one story was standing in 1886, but is now gone.

Stearns Tavern (1812)

At the south corner of Main and Lucian Streets stands the Stearns Tavern, built in 1812 by Charles Stearns. The opening of this inn was marked by erecting a Liberty Pole where the Coes residence is today. Throughout the day a barrel of punch was served to the crowd outside the tavern and ball playing and other amusements took place the whole day. It is now used as an antique shop.

Webster Park

The grounds of the Coes estate on the left-hand side of the street at the foot of the hill were once known as Webster Park. At one time a beautiful grove stood here, and at the opening of the street railroad, on August 31, 1863, the exercises were held at this spot.

Site of Deland Tavern

Near the southern corner of the Coes estate stood the Deland Tavern. Long ago and up to a short while back the old well with its sweep could be seen there. This water supplied the inn and the traveler that might pass. Lafayette, in 1824, drove up to this very spot.

Hope Cemetery

Continuing out Webster Street from the square, Hope Cemetery is reached. In this modern burial place of the dead are to be seen, in a part by itself, many of the graves of those who were formerly interred in the Mechanic Street burial ground. Among the old stones are seen many of Revolutionary soldiers and prominent men of the town and city. Some of the citizens buried here are:

Captain Peter Slater, whose remains were removed from Pine Meadows; he was one of the Boston Tea Party. At the dedication of his monument, exercises were held and speeches were made by Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Henry Chapin and others. On the shaft is a list of the others who took part, sixty-six names in all, one being Paul Revere and another a Mr. Kingsom, who died in his one hundred and fifteenth year.

Clark Chandler, the noted Tory. While town clerk of Worcester, he was forced, in town meeting, to dip his fingers in ink and obliterate the Tory Protest of August 24, 1774, and to draw his pen through each line.



SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT (1673)

Here was made the first settlement of Worcester by Ephraim Curtis. He lived at this spot all alone in his log cabin until driven off by the Indians. (see page 117)

John B. Gough, the great temperance apostle.

Eli Thayer, the originator of the Emigrant Aid Society in 1854, which saved the territories to freedom from slavery.

Sergeant Thomas Plunkett, who, upon losing both arms at the Battle of Fredericksburg in the Civil War, carried the flag in his teeth. His portrait hangs in Mechanics Hall.

Revolutionary Home

Beyond the cemetery on Webster Street at the end of the car line is a district formerly known as Trowbridgeville, named after Deacon William Trowbridge, a Revolutionary soldier who lived where the greenhouses are today. He was born in the old homestead in 1751, and is buried on his own farm, a part of Hope Cemetery. His birthplace was considered one of the handsomest of the town, owing to the wainscoting and interior finish rather than the exterior character. His old mill formerly stood in the village of Trowbridgeville.

Site of Old Mill (1750)

Returning to Webster Square and turning to the left on Main Street we come to the site of an old saw mill at the north corner of Mill Street dating as far back as 1750, run by Simon Gates, a Revolutionary soldier. Many years ago the old Coes Wrench Company built upon the same site, and the mud sills of the Gates mill were found to be in a good state of preservation.

Old Milestone

Near the south end of the old horse car barn which backs up to Main Street stood in the past one of the milestones. The last car drawn by horses was operated on November 20, 1893, after thirty years of that method of traction.

Tercentenary Marker

At the corner of Main and Stafford Streets a tercentenary marker has been placed, a duplicate of the one on Court Hill and bearing the same inscription.

Jones Tavern (1760)

At the corner of Main and Apricot Streets still stands the Jones Tavern, built in 1760. The house originally stood on the south side of the Post Road, but about the beginning of the nineteenth century it was transferred to the northern side. It was kept by Noah Jones, and was known as the halfway house between Worcester and Leicester. The inn became quite famous, and was much frequented by the traveler, until 1865, when the tavern was discontinued.

Solomon Parsons House

Up Apricot Street but a short distance stood, until burned a number of years ago, the Solomon Parsons house. Another dwelling now occupies the site, but the gigantic elm still remains in front as in the olden days. The original home was built between 1734 and 1739 by Phineas Heywood, who was very prominent in the Revolutionary councils and was a delegate to the Provincial Congress. James Hubbard was the next owner, and it was he who brought to the Common the bell that tolled from the tower of the Old South Church. Hubbard left with Captain Timothy Bigelow at the Lexington alarm, and was killed in the attack on Quebec.

For a time the house was kept as a tavern, as the main road between Boston and New York through Worcester formerly ran past and was one of the oldest traveled ways and stage roads. It was known as the County Road at first, and after the mails were established, as the Great Post Road. Major Peter Harwood once ran the house. He was an officer of the most daring type, and was court martialed during the

Revolution for attempting to hold a bridge when ordered to leave. This old dwelling from 1734 to 1904 has sheltered a race of pioneers, men prominent in the affairs of the town, an officer of the French and Indian Wars, a member of the Provincial Congress, five Revolutionary soldiers, leaders in reform and religion, a son whose name is carved on the Soldiers Monument, and a pioneer of the West.

At this house Solomon Parsons entertained the soldiers of 1812 as they passed on their way to Boston. He was an antislavery man, and his home here was used as a station of the underground route, helping the slaves to escape to freedom. Parsons lived to be ninety-three.

Breaking of Lynde Brook Dam (1876)

On March 30, 1876, the dam at Valley Falls in Cherry Valley gave way, causing a great amount of damage in the lowland below. The whole structure gave way, and being on such high ground the water came down the valley with great force, although no lives were lost. At one time the water came within fifty feet of Webster Square.

Old Gates Home (1749)

Returning from Leicester line and turning to the left at Gates Lane, we come to the Asa and Simon Gates homestead, which was built in 1749, and is still standing. They were Revolutionary soldiers. Continuing on to Mill Street and turning to the left the traveler comes to the old speedway where the horse races were held in winter, racing in sleighs, and here the elite of the city spent many an afternoon watching the sport in the days gone by.

Rattlesnake Hill

This hill is passed on the left and at one time few would care to visit it, owing to the great number of rattlesnakes that in-

festated the height. In fact these reptiles at the beginning of the settlement were to be found in abundance in various parts of the Plantation to such an extent that a bounty was offered for their extermination. In 1728 the sum of three pence was voted for the death of a rattler, and if eighty rattlers were obtained a pound was given from the treasury. In 1734 Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler of the place, claimed payment for 72 rattlers in his name. As late as 1758 sixteen snakes were paid for.

Parsons' Temple

On the eastern slope of Rattlesnake Hill, Solomon Parsons, between 1840 and 1850 purchased ten acres of land, and here in the forest he erected a sanctuary or temple where he might worship God as he desired. To this temple he came as long as his legs permitted him, and up the worn path many people strolled to attend the service in the woods. Parsons was a vegetarian all his life, and would not use even a harness for his horse, but instead used rope and chains.

Deeded Rock

About a hundred yards west of the Temple site is the Deeded Rock, where Parsons conveyed to God his property here, and the deed is recorded on the flat surface of a great rock, still to be seen. The inscription reads as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, William G. Hall of Worcester in the County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts in consideration of 125 dols. paid by the hand of Solomon Parsons of the same Worc. County of Worc. the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby grant, sell and convey unto God, through the laws of Jesus Christ, which are made known to man by the record of the New Testament recorded by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and

John the Evangelist, this land, to be governed by the above mentioned laws and together with the spirit of God."

"The said tract of land is situated in Worcester the south-westerly part, containing 10 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the southeast corner of the lot at a stake and stones by the land of E. Daniels, thence easterly by land of S. Perry about 31 rods to the corner of fence, thence northerly by land of L. Gates about 54 rds to a corner of the fence, thence westerly by land of the heirs of J. Fowler 54 rds to a chestnut tree in the wall at the corner of the land of said Daniels and a heap of stones by the side of it, thence southerly to the bounds first mentioned."

Burial Place

Near the corner of June and Mill Streets, two burials have been made on the Brewer estate, but nothing now remains to note the spot.

Tatnuck (Tataesset)

Following Mill Street to Chandler and turning to the left we come to the square of Tatnuck village. On the hills to the west was the Indian settlement of Tataesset. This abode of the redmen was the second in size in the place, and was under Sagamore Solomon, alias Woonaskochu.

Old Tavern

At the square still stands the old Howe's Tavern at the corner of Pleasant and Mower Streets, used long before the railroads ran into Worcester. Farmers carrying produce to Boston stopped here to feed their horses and to quench their thirst. What is now the parlor, was the barroom. In front of the house stood the curb where the old sign and pump were located. It is said to have displayed the sign as late as 1842.

Scene of Indian Massacre

At the killing of Digory Serjent by the Indians on Sagatabscot Hill in 1703 or 1704, his wife and five children were taken captives. The savages then made a rapid retreat to the west over the Tataesset Hills which are seen out Pleasant Street, and as they made the ascent a chief stepped out of the line and with one blow dispatched the mother, who was in a rather delicate condition. The children were taken to Canada, and later were redeemed, yet two of them preferred to remain with the Indians and never lived here afterwards.

Underground Route

Following Mower Street from Tatnuck Square to the east corner of Cascade Road, we come to Liberty Farm. Here at this farmhouse was an underground slave station of Civil War days.

Tory Fort

Returning to the corner of Olean Street and continuing out to the reservoir, Stone House Hill may be seen to the east. Here at the time of the Revolution, when the Tories were forced to flee from the town, many came to this hill and fortified themselves among the rocks there. In 1774 out of two hundred and fifty voters, fifty-two were Tories and seven of these were banished forever, representing the most prominent families in the town. The Tories retreating to this spot erected what has since been known as the Tory Fort, and here they remained for about three weeks. To get to the very spot, take the first right off Olean Street about half a mile beyond the Kenny residence, and go to the end of the road. A walk from here through the pastures leads to the ledge of rocks where the fort was located. Over a hundred years ago a small brass mortar bearing the arms of George II was dug up in the north part of Worcester, near

Holden, containing silver coin. This may have been used by the Tories and buried later.

Old Tavern

Returning to Tatnuck Square and heading toward the city on Pleasant Street, one of the early roads of the town, at the top of the rise at 1097 is an old house once used as a tavern. In 1829 there were but seven houses in the whole length of Pleasant Street. This street was formerly known as old Hardwick Road.

Chamberlain Farmhouse

On Richmond Heights, on going down the hill, is one of the few remaining farmhouses of the old days left standing. It is occupied by Judge Chamberlain, and has been in the family for about two hundred years. The farm now has been cut up into building lots, and some of our best residences completely cover the hill.

Site of Old House

Just below Richmond Avenue, at number 795, stood up to a few years ago one of the old houses of the town; in early days it was considered far out in the country. It stood very close to the sidewalk and had a squatty appearance.

First Catholic Cemetery (1834)

Beyond, at the bend of the street or from about 740 to 766 Pleasant Street, was the location of the first Catholic cemetery of the city. This tract of land at the time it was purchased was very undesirable for this purpose. It has been said that the poet who wrote the poem describing an early New England graveyard must have heard of the Tatnuck Cemetery as it was then called:

The dreariest part of all the land,
To death they set apart,
With scanty grace from Nature's hand
And none at all from Art.

Soon after the Catholics settled in Worcester, there was need for a cemetery, and, being unable to secure a suitable location, they had to be content with this spot. The land was bought for \$75 and was used as such until 1848, when St. John's was purchased. Near the roadway was a knoll which was covered with pine trees, and the ground was capped by a thick undergrowth of briars and vines. The first person buried there was a laborer who was killed in the blasting of Deep Cut in the east part of the city. The bones were removed over twenty years ago to St. John's, and now residences occupy the spot.

Beaver Brook

At Newton Square underneath the surface still runs Beaver Brook from north to south. Up to a year or so ago it could be plainly seen. Great pipes were put in by the city, and the brook was diverted through them.

Rejoice Newton Farm

This farm comprised the whole of Newton Hill and some of the surrounding territory, and was owned by Rejoice Newton from whom the drumlin is named. In early times it was called Little Prospect Hill. The farmhouse and barn stood at the east side of Newton Square between Pleasant and Highland Streets. Across the way was his mill on Beaver Brook. The hill is now part of Elm Park.

Peat Meadow

Continuing down Highland Street only a short distance and north of Newton Hill was old Peat Meadow. In the marshy

places peat was to be found, and was used to some extent in the city at one time. A company was formed a great many years ago for its preparation, but it soon collapsed. Forty years ago there was a rifle range here. Along this side of the street today fine residences adorn the thoroughfare.

Pioneer Memorial

At the junction with Park Avenue was recently unveiled a memorial to the early pioneers of the settlement. Statues of the tiller of the soil and his wife with their plow grace the top, while on all four sides are bas-reliefs.

Old Fair Grounds

Turning to the right at Russell Street, we pass along on the east side nearly to Cedar Street, the site of the old fair grounds. They ran from here to Sever and north to Highland Street. The first fair was held here in 1854, but the race track was not used until 1856. The first New England Fair was held on these grounds in 1878. All the big circuses came here, and many are the scenes and events which have taken place in this area.

At the time of the Civil War, on July 19, 1861, Camp Lincoln was located here, and here the troops were mustered in. The 21st and the 25th Massachusetts Regiments camped on these grounds. On September 7, 1881, General Sherman visited Worcester, and was a guest at the fair grounds.

Oldest Park in the United States (1854)

Worcester was the first city in the United States to purchase land for park uses, and in the records it is stipulated that the property shall be always used for park purposes. This park lies directly opposite the old fair grounds, and covers the area bounded by Russell, Highland, Park Avenue,

and Elm Streets. On the Russell Street or east side, opposite Cedar Street, is a bronze marker as follows:

This section of Elm Park,
containing 27 acres deeded to the
City of Worcester March 17
and March 20, 1854 by
Levi Lincoln and John Hammond,
was the first purchase of land for
a public park in the United States

First Children's Church (1911)

At the end of the park on the corner of Elm and Russell Streets is Park Church, a modern structure. In it the first children's church in America was organized in 1911.

Old Spring

On this same corner at one time there was a spring from which Lincoln Brook flowed toward the west to join Beaver Brook.

Spot Where Circuses Were Held

Continuing down Elm Street from the rear of Park Church to the corner of Merrick Street, a region now occupied by three-deckers, was an old circus ground for the smaller shows in Wild West performances. Many an Indian danced the war dance on this spot forty years ago. These grounds were bounded by Elm, Merrick and Pelham Streets.

Old Horse Car Line

Through Sever Street ran, only on circus days and at the time of the New England Fair, a horse car line connecting with Pleasant Street. Sever Street was named after William Sever, who at one time owned all the land in the vicinity. Levi Lincoln married his daughter. The eastern entrance to the fair grounds was on this street.

Descendant of King Philip

Turning to the left at the corner of West Street, one soon passes Bowdoin Street, where, at number 49 lived until 1910 a great granddaughter of King Philip, the Indian chief who met the red men in council on Pakachoag Hill in 1674. This old lady, Mrs. Sarah Patterson, lived to be ninety-two years old lacking one day.

Nathaniel MacCarty House

John Street is just beyond, which was named after Dr. John Green. Here turn to the right and at the northwest corner of North Ashland Street still stands the Nathaniel MacCarty house, which once stood on Main Street on the site later occupied by Old Brinley Hall, the spot now occupied by the State Mutual building. He was the son of Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty, the third pastor of the Old South Church. Another story has been added to the dwelling and a store occupies the first floor.

Stephen Salisbury Residence

This old residence on Highland Street, at the top of the hill, opposite Harvard Street, was built by Stephen Salisbury 2nd. In this house is said to be the finest circular staircase in the city. It was here that Stephen Salisbury 3rd lived, and here he died. He was supposed to be the wealthiest man in Worcester at the time of his death.

Camp Ground of Amherst's Army (1757)

Where Harvard Street runs today was the camp ground of General Amherst and his army on September 17, 1757, while he was on his westward march, after the conquest of Louisburg. His forces numbered four thousand men, and they remained here for several days, causing great excitement among the inhabitants of the village, for the people had

never seen such a large crowd before, outnumbering the permanent population.

Where the Crown Prince of Sweden Visited

At the Swedish Old People's Home at 26 Harvard Street, Gustaf, the Crown Prince of Sweden, visited on his tour of the city about two years ago.

Oregon

The region west of Harvard and Chestnut Streets on the western slope of the hill and beyond, in the vicinity of lower John Street, was known as Oregon many years ago. When building operations began there, it seemed a long way from the town, and hence the name.

Home of Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson

On the corner of Harvard and Bowdoin Streets, in 1853-54, lived Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. He came to Worcester in 1852 as minister to New Free Church, but resigned in 1858 in order to devote more time to his literary work. In this same house lived at another period Rev. Horace James, the well known chaplain of the 25th Massachusetts Regiment.

House Visited by Emerson and Thoreau

Turning the corner into Chestnut Street, at number 30 was formerly the home of Theodore Brown, a tailor. Here Emerson, Thoreau, and Bronson Alcott came occasionally and talked over transcendentalism. In this same house ex-Mayor Sprague, at one time the sheriff at the jail and the last to hang a man in Worcester, lived.

First High School (1845)

Just beyond is Walnut Street, where the new high school building stands on the north side of the street. This is the

site of the first high school in the city. It formerly stood where the old building of the Commerce High is today, and was moved across the street in 1870 to make room for the larger structure. At the time of its opening, this first high school was considered one of the finest and best equipped in New England. It was torn down very recently when the new High School of Commerce annex was built.

Homeopathy First Introduced

In the large yellow house which formerly stood at the corner of Walnut and Maple Streets, homeopathy was in 1844 introduced to Worcester by Joseph Bunstill.

First Building to Use Steam

Retracing our steps up Walnut and turning into Chestnut, Elm Street is reached, and at that corner where Horticultural Hall stands today, in a large white house not long ago torn down, steam was first used for heating in the city.

Church of Edward Everett Hale

Down Elm Street on the left, where the Salvation Army has its headquarters, in the old Church of the Unity, Edward Everett Hale preached from 1846 to 1856. This was his first regular charge. In this very place of worship the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung for the first time in the United States, more than fifty years ago.

It was from this church that the funeral of Senator Hoar was held in 1904, with a distinguished body of government officials at Washington and elsewhere present.

Site of Stearns' Tavern

Where Poli's Theater stands is one of the early tavern sites of the village, for as early as 1732 an inn was built on this spot. Just previous to the Revolution it was the headquarters

of the Tories, and in front of the hostelry swung a sign, "The King's Arms," bearing a picture of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the sign was taken to the Common and burned amid great rejoicing. The inn was a large two-story house with rooms on either side of the front door, one being a parlor and opposite it the office and bar. It was in this tavern that the famous Tory Protest of June 20, 1774, was prepared and signed by the prominent Tories of the town. This protest was a remonstrance against the proceedings of the patriots who had recently passed resolutions condemning all who upheld Great Britain as traitors to their country. Clark Chandler was the town clerk, and, being a Tory, he spread the records of this meeting on the town book. Upon the discovery of this by the Patriots, a public meeting was called and there he was forced to dip his fingers in the ink and besmear the page all over so that it could not be read. He further was made to draw his pen through every line. This old hotbed of the Revolution had one very distinguished guest in the person of George Washington, as he stayed overnight here while on his way to take command of the Continental Army at Cambridge. This was his first visit to Worcester, and on this occasion beds had to be made on the parlor floor for part of his escort.

The King's Arms served the public for over fifty years, and did not close until after the death of the Widow Stearns in 1784. Judge Lincoln came into possession of this estate by his marriage to Penelope Sever, a daughter of William Sever, who had bought it. Here he built his mansion on the site of the tavern. Here Lincoln made his home for over twenty-five years, or until 1835, when he erected his residence further up the street. The house was built of brick and, sitting back from the road, made a very pretty appearance. The farm consisted of over eighty acres, and extended far over the hill.

One of the most prominent guests of the later Governor Lincoln was Lafayette, who stopped here September 3, 1824. He was on his way to New York, coming from Bolton, and while at this historic spot, held a reception and reviewed what troops we had from the gate of the estate. The general took breakfast with the judge, and left about two in the afternoon.

President John Q. Adams came to the village to attend the cattle show on the Common on October 9, 1826, and was the guest of Governor Lincoln for three days. Henry Clay was a guest of the house on November 4, 1833. When the mansion was changed into a hotel in 1835, after Lincoln built his new home up the street, very little had to be done. It was now known as the Worcester House until 1857, and, from then until it was finally torn down, as the Lincoln House. Many important personages have stopped at the hotel at one time or another. On July 3, 1840, Daniel Webster addressed a large assemblage from the front portico and remained overnight. William H. Seward arrived here in 1841, and remained over Sunday. In 1856 a reception was held at the hotel to Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Poli's Theater now occupies the historic spot, and on its wall is a tablet with the inscription:

On his way to take command of
the Continental Army at Cambridge,
General George Washington
was entertained on this spot, then
occupied by Stearns' Tavern
July 1st, 1775.

Site of Second Baptist Church (1844)

Entering Main Street and traveling two blocks south, we reach Pleasant Street, where on the ground occupied by the

Olympia Theater is the site of the Second Baptist Church, erected in 1844, and torn down many years ago. The edifice was built of brick and surmounted with a cupola, but it had no bell.

British Prisoners Confined

On the southeast corner of Pleasant and High Streets lived a Nathaniel Fullerton at one time, and after his death, in 1777, his home was used as temporary quarters for a portion of General Burgoyne's army who had surrendered at Saratoga. The house was lined with bricks and otherwise made secure against the escape of the captives. A stockade extended almost to Main Street and along High nearly to Chatham Street. A well was dug by the prisoners slightly north and at the rear of number 13 High Street. The officers occupied the old Fullerton house on the corner, while the soldiers camped out in the stockade.

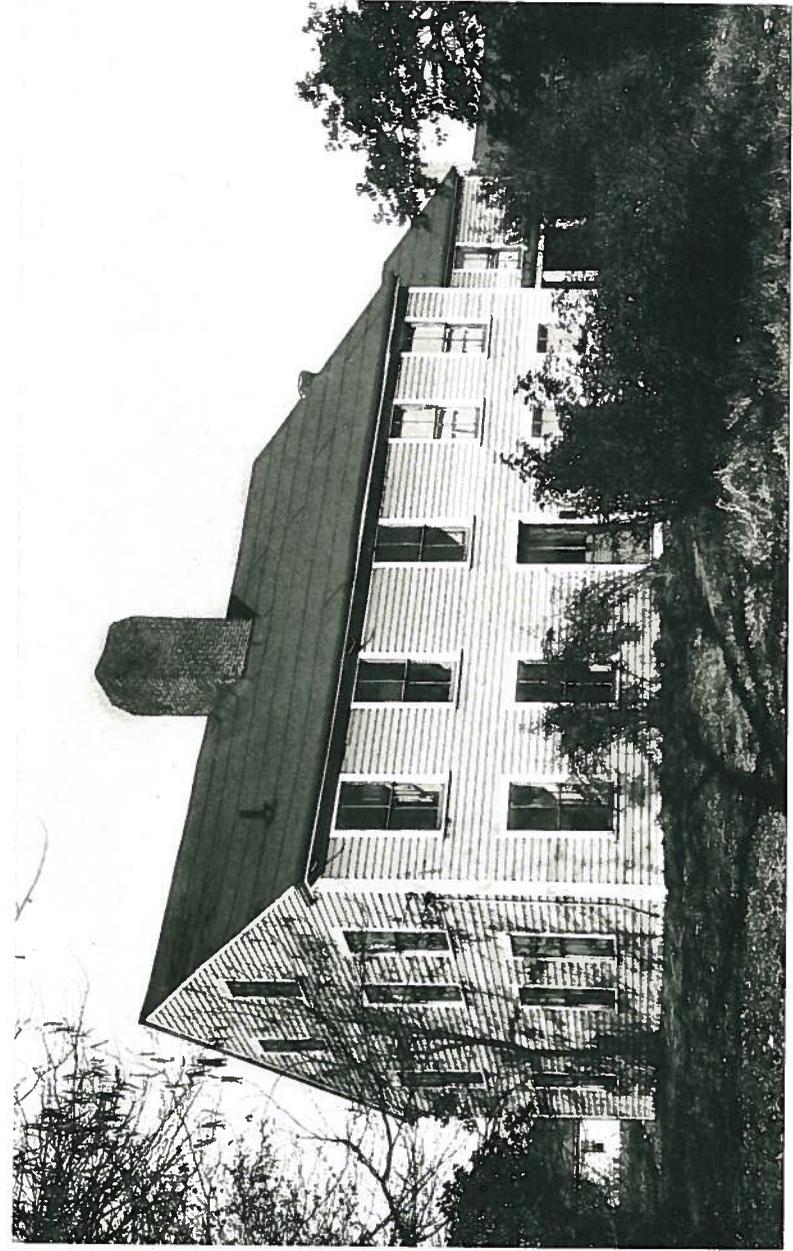
Isaiah Thomas lived at this house later until he built his home on Court Hill. It was a small red building and in later years when the present block was built was moved to Pine Meadow.

Site of Garrison House (1715)

Passing up High Street, St. Paul's Church is noticed at the corner of Chatham Street, and about here a garrison house was erected in 1715. During its first year many of the people of the third settlement sought shelter in this log house at night.

Home of Thomas Wentworth Higginson

From 1858 to 1863, Thomas Wentworth Higginson lived on Chatham Street on the east corner of the court on the spot now occupied by St. Paul's School. Most of his works written while he was in Worcester were produced here. This wooden dwelling was torn down in 1910.



JONATHAN GATES HOUSE

This old dwelling was built between 1731 and 1735. Jonathan Gates moved here from Charlestown and settled with his family. A daughter, Persis, who lived in this house, married the first white child born in Worcester, Adonijah Rice. (see page 122)

Home of General Josiah Pickett

Across the street, on the north side, was the home of General Josiah Pickett, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, and here he died.

Senator Hoar's Last Public Appearance

At the English High School at the corner of Chatham and Irving Streets, Senator Hoar made his last public appearance on June 17, 1904, when he presented the Washington portraits to the public schools.

Site of Old Quaker Meeting House (1846)

Where the Friends' Church is today, at the corner of Chatham and Oxford Streets, formerly stood their earlier meeting house built in 1846. It was a plain wooden structure and, as was the custom, had its horse sheds in the rear. Stately pine trees over-shadowed the simple place of worship. The present church was erected in 1907.

Potash Hill

Turning into Oxford Street, Pleasant Street is crossed. On this hill in 1870, there were so many works for the making of potash that it was known as Potash Hill.

Isaac Davis Mansion

Passing through Ashland Street, a turn is made into Elm Street. Just to the left is the Worcester Club, once the home of Isaac Davis, a leader of Democracy. He was mayor of the city in 1856-1858, and 1861. He was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States but he declined to serve.

President Taft spoke in this club house on October 16, 1912, at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the American Antiquarian Society.

Lincoln Mansion (1835)

To the eastward on Elm Street, at number 49, is the Lincoln mansion, a fine type of a home with stately pillars in front, and with spacious grounds surrounding the historic homestead. It was erected in 1835 by Governor Levi Lincoln, after he gave up his home where Poli's Theater is. He was in both branches of the General Court, a judge of the Supreme Court, collector of the Port of Boston, governor of the state from 1825 to 1834, and a member of Congress for six years. He was a gentleman of the old school, and liked the customs of his youth, one being the serving of his pudding before the meat, which was formerly done in all the New England homes. His son Enoch lived here at one time in the old mansion; he too was governor of a New England state, Maine, for three years.

In 1848 Abraham Lincoln, afterwards President of the United States, dined here during his first visit to New England. Governor Lincoln's hospitality made a great impression on him, for he was not at this time used to high society. He spoke that evening in the old city hall in the campaign of General Tyler for the presidency. In after years Lincoln, in recalling his visit to Worcester, remarked upon his dinner here in these words: "That was a grand dinner, a superb dinner, by far the finest I ever saw in my life."

Residence of Governor Bullock

Directly opposite the Lincoln mansion is the brown-stone home, formerly occupied by Governor Alexander Bullock. He was an orator of great power, a judge of the courts 1856-58, mayor of the city in 1859, and governor of the state from 1866 to 1869. In 1882, near the corner of Elm and Chestnut, he died while walking on the street.

Jonas G. Clark Residence

The Elks now occupy as a home the former residence of Jonas G. Clark, which was one of the finest residences in the city. He was the founder of Clark University in 1887. This home is at 39 Elm Street.

Site of First All Saints Church

Turning into Chestnut Street, just beyond and next left we come to Pearl Street. Here just east of Plymouth Church is the site of the first All Saints Church, which was destroyed by fire in 1845.

Site of Residence of Governor Washburn

On the north side of Pearl Street, just west of the Knights of Columbus building is the site of the home of Governor Emory Washburn, when he was the chief executive of this state in 1854 and 1855. He was known as the last Whig Governor of Massachusetts.

Site of Post Office

Where the restaurant is at the west corner of Pearl and Post Office Alley formerly was the Worcester Post Office, before it was moved into its new quarters at Franklin Square. In this building was the old Masonic Temple, before the present one on Ionic Avenue was erected.

Home Site of General Devens

About opposite is the home site of General Charles Devens in 1861.

CHANDLER HILL ROUTE

Site of Revolutionary Home

Leaving City Hall and traveling one block north, we begin this route at the corner of Main and Mechanic Streets. At about where the Stockwell block is, on the north side of Mechanic Street, or at number 16, was the home site of Captain Simeon Duncan, a Revolutionary soldier who left on the Lexington alarm. He was also in the War of 1812, and was at Detroit when General Hull surrendered to the British under General Brock.

Site of Stage Coach Barn

On the site of the Crompton block opposite Norwich Street was formerly the large barn used for housing the stage coaches, and at times there were as many as fifty horses in the yard.

Bigelow Garden

All the way along the east side of Norwich Street and to the present Mercantile Street on the north side of Mechanic Street was located the Bigelow Garden, one of the pleasure resorts of the city. It was a very popular spot, especially with the children who enjoyed themselves with the many swings. Circuses at different times exhibited here along the Norwich Street side.

Town Undertaker and Hearse House

About where Mercantile Street runs today and on the north side of Mechanic Street was the home of Captain Thomas Eaton, the sexton of the Old South Meeting House and the town undertaker. Just beyond was the hearse house.

Old Red Gate

For some distance along the north side of the street was a field, and about where Union Street is today was the Old Red Gate which afforded passage into this field toward the north.

Home of the Noted Clock Maker

Just a little west of Spring Street, on the south side of Mechanic stood the home of Luther Goddard, the noted clock maker. It was a two-story brick building and was owned by him.

Old Stanton House

The second house beyond Spring Street on the same side was the home of Captain John Stanton. This had been moved from Main Street, and formerly stood on the spot now occupied by the bank at the corner of Foster and Main Streets. He came to the village in 1776.

Old Sun Tavern

Opposite Spring Street stood, up to a number of years ago, the old Sun Tavern, which formerly stood where the Walker building is today at the corner of Main and Mechanic.

Mechanic Street Burial Ground

This ancient burial ground, the third in the town, was located at the corner of what is now Mechanic and Foster Streets and covered the area of the shops there now and beyond. The only means of access to the plot in 1786 was by means of what is now Bridge Street. In time the burial ground extended about to Manchester Street on the north and to about opposite Spring Street on the west. Mechanic Street originally ran only to the graveyard. Among the prominent

people buried there were many Revolutionary soldiers, and others were:

Joseph Barber, a delegate to the Convention at Concord in 1779.

David Bigelow, a brother of Timothy and a tavern keeper on Mountain Street. In 1775 he was chosen to inspect the Tories passing to and fro. He was appointed a delegate to the convention in 1779 to frame the Constitution and was deacon of the Old South.

Joseph Blair, a royalist protestor. He was afterwards disarmed and forbidden to depart from the town without permit.

Samuel Bredge, a Tory.

Deacon John Chamberlain, disarmed by the town.

Samuel Curtis, one of the leading Whigs of the Revolution in the town. Adonijah Rice Eaton, a descendant of the first white child born in the third settlement.

Captain Benjamin Flagg, the commander of a company that left Worcester in the Revolution.

Colonel Phineas Jones, a tavern keeper.

Lieutenant John Mower, a Tory.

Levi Lincoln, Sr., afterwards removed to Rural Cemetery.

Clark Chandler, the famous town clerk and a Tory.

Nathaniel Chandler, a Tory.

Isaiah Thomas, the patriot. He had the only tomb here.

Few interments took place here after 1830, and when the city decided to cut Foster Street through, the bodies, or rather the bones, were taken up and buried either in Hope or Rural Cemetery. This occurred in 1878. At one time cattle grazed over the graves at will, owing to the fact that the old gate had rotted away.

Guinea

This name was formerly applied to the lower end of Mechanic Street from the fact that so many colored people lived there.

The Arcade

Just after passing under the railroad bridge on the right is still to be seen the old Arcade, which formerly stood on Front Street. It was erected about the time of the building of the canal, and was the home of the workmen. The building has been raised a story, and even with the pillars in front, it presents a dingy appearance today.

Site of Old Skating Rink

This old skating rink on Foster Street ran from what is now Mercantile nearly to Norwich Street, and was the scene of many events in earlier days. Outside of roller skating, exhibitions of various kinds took place here, and in general the building was the scene of much activity. Under this same roof, on February 22, 1887, the first electric car in the United States was run. The band stand of the Garden was exactly on the corner of Foster and Norwich Streets.

Old Railroad Station (1839)

On the corner of Foster and Norwich Streets, with the entrance on the latter thoroughfare, stood the old railroad station. The cars in those days were somewhat different from those of today. They were small, not over twenty feet in length, and held about a dozen people. The conductor had to pass on a platform outside when collecting tickets. There was little comfort in riding at first, for there was no protection from the sparks, dust, or weather. Later the box-car type appeared, with no ventilation in winter, and lit by candles. This station was abandoned when the one at Washington Square was built.

First Railroad Station (1835)

Just across Norwich Street, on the westerly corner of Foster Street, the first railroad station in the town was built, in

1835. It remained here four years, until moved to the spot just described, the reason for removal being so that the trains might enter from the south on a straight track.

First Library (1860)

On this same site where the Worcester Electric Light Company now has its office, the first library of the city was opened on March 27, 1860.

Waldo House

Turning into Waldo Street from Foster Street, the old Waldo House is passed on the right about halfway through to Exchange Street. This mansion originally stood on Main Street where Mechanics Hall now stands, and was the residence of the second Daniel Waldo. It was later moved to its present site and was used for many years as a hotel, being a favorite stopping place for show people. In later years it has been used as a rooming house.

Old Stage Barn

At the head of Waldo Street is the Worcester Theater, on Exchange Street, and this marks the site of Twichell's stage barn. Exchange Street was first called Columbia Avenue, and later New Market Street.

"Old General Putnam"

Nearly across from the theater is the home of "Old General Putnam" the only piece of the old-time fire fighting apparatus left in the city. It is one of the hand pumping machines, and is used occasionally at musters.

Scene of Merrifield Fire (1854)

Down Exchange Street near the corner of Cypress Street and covering a whole block is the scene of the Merrifield fire of 1854. It burned over five acres, and reached as far as the railroad on the east.

Site of the First Methodist Church (1837)

On the corner of Exchange and Union Streets stood the first Methodist Church built in 1837, and having a spire a hundred feet tall. It was made of wood and was destroyed by fire in 1844.

Site of Old Colored Church (1846)

The building just above this corner, on the north side, was formerly a colored people's church, erected in 1855 on the site of the previous one built in 1846, which was destroyed in the Merrifield fire.

Old Spurr House

Passing through Union, formerly Middle Street, we reach Central Street. Turning to the left we find at the rear of the block on the north corner of Main and Central Streets, the site of the old Samuel Spurr house, torn down only a few years ago. His daughter Louisa married Senator Hoar, and was the mother of Congressman Rockwood Hoar. An open space and gas station occupy the spot now.

Canal Basin

The Holyoke Machine Shop occupies the site of the Blackstone Canal Basin on Central Street, near the railroad crossing. The boats first ran from Providence in 1828 to the headwaters here, and there loaded or unloaded their flour, corn, salt, iron and other merchandise. Many chairs were shipped from here, having been brought from the northern part of the county. Two-story buildings were on either side of the canal here, used for canal stores, and were connected by a bridge over the canal. Central Street here was the principal road to the basin.

Old Thomas Street School (1832)

Again passing through Union Street, a turn is made to the right into Thomas Street, and across the railroad is the

Thomas Street School at the end of the street. This occupies the site of an earlier building erected in 1832, which was the first brick school in Worcester. It was the largest at that time. After a number of years it was moved to the corner of Shrewsbury and East Worcester Streets and used as a school there. The Latin grammar school was kept in this first building previous to the opening of the high school on Walnut Street. The street was given to the town by Isaiah Thomas, and a grand celebration took place in honor of the event, with a salute fired by the military. He also gave the land for the school.

Where Elihu Burritt Worked

Returning to the corner of Thomas and Union Streets, where the foundry of the Holyoke company is today, we come to where formerly stood the William A. Wheeler foundry, in 1825. It was the first of its kind in the town, and was quite noted throughout the state. The first stationary engine employed in the state west of Boston was erected here.

Here Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, worked while living in Worcester. He was the master of fifty languages and was very famous in his day. After many years at the forge, he became a noted lecturer.

First Car Works in America (1822)

Continuing through Union Street we reach School Street. Just a little west of this corner on the south side of School Street is the site of the oldest car works in America, those of Osgood Bradley. He began the manufacture of coaches and carriages here in 1822, in an old wooden building in the rear of the Green store. Some of the first cars of the Boston and Worcester Railroad were made here, and were hauled over the road to Boston. As business increased the factory

was moved to Grafton Street, where the Bradley building is today.

Scene of the Great Fire of (1838)

All about this very corner occurred the great fire of August 22, 1838, when many buildings were consumed by the flames on both sides of the street. The old buildings in this vicinity have all disappeared. The picture of this fire is well known to the students of the history of the city.

First Corduroy Factory (1789)

The first piece of corduroy made in the town was taken from the loom in April, 1789, at a factory which stood just east of this corner, on Mill Brook. There was a pond in this vicinity at one time which supplied power for the machine shop on the corner. School Street itself was not laid out until 1814, and was first known as Terry Street, named after Geer Terry.

Veteran under Napoleon

Just west of this same corner, on the north side, once lived Alexander Vottier, a soldier who had served under Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

Old Stage Barn

On the south side of the street, just west of the corner of Union Street, formerly stood the stage barn where the horses and coaches were kept that carried the mail. The great fire destroyed all this property.

Home of Soldier of 1812

Continuing through Union Street for a block, Market Street is reached which was formerly called Pig Lane. At the left, where the car barn is now, is the site of the home of James Campbell, a soldier in the War of 1812.

Old Swamp

North of Market Street was a swamp as late as 1830-40. Mill Brook at this point flowed in such a way that an island was formed north of the street here.

Toll Gate on Turnpike

Continuing through Union Street to Lincoln Square, a turn is made to the right and the railroad is crossed. Directly up the hill is Belmont Street, the old turnpike to Boston. Just above the square was a wooden arch spanning the road, reading "37½ m. to Boston." Toll was collected at this point for all travel over it. The plan of this road was to run as the crow flies, and this made the course a hard one over hill and down dale.

General Nathan Heard Home

About opposite, on the south side of Belmont Street in the rear of the Antiquarian Hall of former days was the home of Major General Nathan Heard, a veteran of the War of 1812.

Dr. Dix House (1700)

Just to the north of Belmont, on the west side of Fountain Street, stood up to a number of years ago the Dr. Dix house which formerly occupied the site now marked by Wesley Church on Court Hill. It was to this house that General Warren had his children sent out of harm's way just before the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Fountain Street received its name from the fact that a water cure was established just south of it many years ago.

Home of the Learned Blacksmith

Just to the south of what is now Heardsleigh Street which leads from Fountain Street stood up to a short while ago the

home of Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, while working in the foundry on Thomas Street. This location was near his work and very handy to the Antiquarian Hall, then on Summer Street. At the latter place he spent most of his leisure moments.

Granite from the Old Station

Returning to Belmont Street at the corner of Orchard, the Swedish Lutheran Church is passed. This place of worship was built of the granite from the old Union Station of 1877 at Washington Square.

Old Farmhouse Site

Across the way on the east corner of Orchard Street was formerly a farmhouse. On the spot now occupied by the colored church at the corner of Clayton, formerly called Hanover Street, is where the large barn was located.

Scene of Hanging (1825)

Where the Belmont Street school stands the last public hanging in Worcester took place on December 7, 1825.

Bear Brook

Through the grounds where the Memorial Hospital is located, flowed, many years ago, Bear Brook in its course from Millstone Hill through a little pond at Clayton and Laurel Streets, then westward to Mill Brook.

Senator Hoar's Home

At the next corner on Oak Avenue is the old home of Senator Hoar, for many years his residence and here he died September 30, 1904. This estate is a part of the Levi Lincoln property of long ago, and many of the same trees are still standing as were there when it was called Lincoln's Grove. At his home here Senator Hoar entertained Presidents Hayes and

Roosevelt, and Senator Fairbanks, afterwards Vice-President of the United States. Senator Hoar had the largest and most interesting private library in the city.

Green Mansion (1755)

Passing up Kendall Street and following the street-car tracks to the end of the line we come to the ancestral home of the Green family, in Green Hill Park now owned by the city.

Andrew H. Green, once mayor of New York City and known as the "Father of Greater New York," gave this property to the city.

The Greens first settled on the estate in 1755 coming from Leicester, and it passed from father to son since then till acquired as public property. The old mansion is open to the public each day, and many parties and dances are held there during the winter season. In addition to the many natural beauties of Green Hill Park, a herd of buffalo now graze upon the slopes of an eastern enclosure and attract many visitors.

Bell Pond (Bladder Pond)

Returning via the car tracks to Belmont Street, the old turnpike to Boston, and turning to the left, we come to Bell Pond, formerly Bladder Pond, at the top of the hill. At one time, in this pond there was a floating island which was removed by the city at a cost of \$2,758. It was from this sheet of water that the first water was drawn by aqueduct in 1845, the pipes being laid to a reservoir below on the hill.

Millstone Hill

To the north of Bell Pond is Millstone Hill. Here much of the foundation stone of the town was quarried from the earliest time. In 1733 the proprietors of Worcester voted that a

hundred acres of the poorest land there be left in common to the town forever as a place to quarry the building stone needed. Much controversy has taken place in regard to the right to the various quarries here, and on more than one occasion the matter has been taken to the courts. The *Hermitage*, so called, is a wooded dell in the valley just west of the hill.

Chandler Hill

Turning back down the hill to the next left, Merrifield Street is reached, and along here is Chandler Hill, once a part of the large farm of John Chandler. It ran nearly down to the Summer Street of today. He and his brother Samuel, the latter living near the foot of the hill, were the largest landowners of the town. General Amherst, while his army was in camp in the vicinity of Harvard Street in 1757, made his headquarters at the farmhouse of the Chandlers near the bottom of the hill.

In 1775 General Gage sent two officers disguised as farmers to explore this section and to make maps and charts of the surrounding country and to see if a desirable spot could be found where a fortification might be erected on a commanding site. The general, in a report to the Earl of Dartmouth in 1774, says:

"In Worcester they keep no terms, openly threatening resistance by arms; have been purchasing arms; preparing them; casting balls; and providing powder, and threaten to attack any troops who oppose them. Mr. Ruggles, of the new council, is afraid to take his seat as judge of the inferior court which sits at Worcester, on the 6th of next month; and I apprehend that I shall be obliged to march a body of troops into that country, and perhaps into other townships, as occasion happens to preserve peace."

One of these spies, a Sargeant Howe sent here a few days before the Battle of Lexington and who stayed at the Tory Tavern at Franklin Square had orders to determine the best route from Boston. He and his companion climbed this hill on a Sunday evening before dark, and while there did considerable sketching of the village below. This location would have offered an ideal spot for a fort, as it has a very commanding position. In his report to General Gage, Sargeant Howe said that to go to Worcester and back not a man would survive. Possibly if the Lexington affair had not taken place immediately, Worcester might have been the first battleground of the Revolution.

Site of Reservoir

On this hill, at the corner of Merrifield and Eliot Streets, at a spot now covered with three deckers, was formerly a reservoir, and iron pipes conveyed the water from here to the town below.

Where a Later Governor Boarded

Down Eliot Street, just below Edward, at number 13, George L. Lilly, who later rose to be governor of Connecticut, once boarded. He worked in an express office at 22 Shrewsbury Street. After reaching his high goal in 1909, he lived but four months.

Oldest Armenian Church in U. S.

Turning to the south on Edward Street, Laurel is reached. Just above and beyond old Baker Lane on the right is standing the oldest Armenian Church in the United States.

Site of Reservoir

Down the hill, at the corner of Clayton, formerly Hanover Street, was at one time a reservoir, at the northwest corner. For many years this supplied water for a small dam at the



SITE OF FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT (1713)

In the field below, Jonas Rice made the first permanent settlement of Worcester. Later he was forced to build his home on higher ground because of the great number of rattlesnakes found there. (see page 134)

west of Summer Street. Old Bear Brook flowed down through the valley here to Laurel Street, where it took a western course to Mill Brook, just south of School Street.

Timothy Bigelow House

On Prospect Street at the end of Clayton Street, and on the left opposite the jail, formerly stood the Timothy Bigelow house after its removal from Lincoln Square. It was painted yellow, and remained here until it was torn down a number of years ago.

Home of Old Slave

Up Prospect Street, at the corner of Mulberry Street, still stands a red brick house which was the home of a Mr. Jenkins who had been a fugitive slave many years before. He had been the slave of General William E. Taylor of Norfolk, Virginia, but had escaped north and had settled here and raised his family. Jenkins was very much respected, and ran a barber shop for many years. At the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law and after the Butman Riot he felt unsafe here, until matters were arranged with his old master, and he obtained free papers by purchase. They are recorded in the office of the clerk of courts, the only free papers ever recorded on the books in the county. Jenkins visited his old master after the war, but always lived in Worcester and died in the old house standing here.

Site of Ancient House

Opposite, on the east side of Mulberry Street, stood up to recent years an ancient house. It was a one story and a half yellow dwelling. This section was spoken of as being on the outskirts of the city as late as 1880. The hill about here was called Hospital Hill after the asylum was erected on Summer Street.

Holy Corner

Following Mulberry Street to East Central and then turning to the left we pass, at the junction with Shrewsbury Street, the Holy Corner of fifty years ago. This was the toughest spot in the city at one time, and probably more fights of all kinds have taken place here than in any other part of Worcester. Rival gangs often met and settled their differences at this once famous corner.

Pine Meadows

Continuing on Shrewsbury, formerly Pine Street, the old Pine Meadows is passed. It was a name applied to the low land between Chandler Hill and Oak Hill, and was a rough section in years gone by.

The Two Lions

At the entrance to East Park are seen two lions of stone guarding the entrance. These were removed from the old Union Station at the western end of the train shed when that building was demolished.

Ancient Wheeler Estate

On Putnam Lane, just off Shrewsbury Street, is one of the oldest estates of the town. The grant was first made to Deacon Abraham Wheeler here in 1714, that of forty acres and in 1718 of fifty-five more. His old home is still there, and is now used as tenements. He died there in 1780, and is buried on the Common. His son Thomas was also a deacon of the Old South. Pine Meadow Brook ran through the farm.

Pine Street Burial Ground (1828)

Returning now to the city on Shrewsbury (Old Pine Street) to the corner of East Worcester Street we come to the location of the burial ground of 1828. It had a frontage of 500 feet on Pine Street and extended over a tract of eight

acres. The old Norcross shop site and the railroad occupy most of the burial place. In this yard were interred Colonel Reuben Sikes, one of the leading stage drivers of his time; Captain Peter Slater, one of the Boston Tea Party who is now buried in Hope Cemetery; Isaac Goodwin, a distinguished lawyer and antiquarian who lived on Lincoln Street and others. Two skulls were dug up by workmen as late as 1906 a few feet from the shop. The bodies were all supposed to have been taken up in 1877, when the new station was built and the various tracks were laid.

East Worcester Street (Pine Meadow Road)

This road is one of the early travel ways of the settlement, and was laid out as early as 1719. A bridge crossed where the railroad is now at about where the Stewart Boiler Works stands. This road was the main thoroughfare into town until the coming of the railroad, when it was discontinued.

Old Dummy

On August 1, 1873, the Shrewsbury and Worcester Railroad was opened, running from a little station on Shrewsbury Street, on the south side just east of Mulberry Street. This road is supposed to have been the second narrow gauge railroad in the United States. Fifty years ago it was quite a trip to the Lake in the dummy, and oftentimes it was hard to pull the loaded cars up the hill along by the broad gauge tracks coming from Lake View. Two of the old stations are still standing; that at Lake View, which is now a store, and that at the end of the line, where the electric cars stop at the Lake.

Site of Railroad Crossing

Where Shrewsbury Street enters Washington Square from the rear of the Worcester Hotel ran the railroad into the old Union Station. On this crossing President Roosevelt entrained after a five-hour visit in our city on June 21, 1905.

LINCOLN STREET ROUTE

The First Jail (1733)

Starting this course at Lincoln Square, we proceed up Lincoln Street, and just above the Square on the left, about where the gas tank is now, is the site of the first jail in the town, erected in 1733. This building was 41 by 18 feet with 8 foot studs. The prison part was 18 feet square, and was made of white-oak timber. The first regular jailer was Luke Brown.

Historic Hancock Arms Tavern (1745)

Adjoining on the north or at 22 Lincoln Street stood the Hancock Arms Tavern, a famous old inn, where many events have taken place. During the stormy times previous to the Revolution it was the favorite quarters of the Patriots of the town. It was formerly owned by Governor John Hancock, and here he often came after the closing of the session of the courts. It was opened first by Luke Brown as his residence in 1745, and part of the jail was used for some purposes of the inn. At the time of the Revolution a sign was hung outside with a portrait of Hancock on it.

At the time of Shays' Rebellion this tavern was the insurgent's headquarters while in the town. A most severe snow-storm occurred at this time, and the sentinels, chilled by the elements, took leave of their posts and joined their comrades by the fire inside, leaving their guns stacked in the hall. Some of the young men of the village managed to secure them, and at the same time raised the alarm that the light-horse was upon them. The party rushed out of the room only to find their pieces gone, and in their confusion they fled to the Court House to get protection from the rest of the troops stationed there.

While the insurgents were at the tavern one night, they became greatly alarmed after partaking of refreshments in liquor form, because many were seized with a violent sickness. Of course it was thought that they had been poisoned, and even old Dr. Stearns of Paxton detected, as he believed, a deadly poison in it. The number of those ill grew rapidly worse. Finally it was recalled that sugar had been used in the beverage, and had been bought at the Waldo Store near by. Waldo was seized and brought before the rebels and for a time it looked as though he might suffer harm because they thought there had been an attempt to poison them. In a close inspection it was found to be nothing more nor less than a yellow snuff that had been opened near a sugar barrel, and had accidentally been scattered into it. Those that were ill became well very shortly, when this fact was proven. Waldo kindly sent a keg of spirits to them afterwards, which was received with satisfaction and the affair was closed.

The tavern was used for many years, but outlived its day, and was abandoned in 1822. On December 24, 1824, the inn was burned.

Timothy Paine House (1759)

The John Adams block at 32 Lincoln Street marks the site of the Timothy Paine house, erected in 1759, which stood under the shade of two magnificent elms. Paine was a famous Tory of the town, and was one of the most distinguished and influential men of the vicinity. In 1774 he was appointed by the king as one of His Majesty's Mandamus Councillors, but he was soon forced to resign. He was town clerk, 1754-64; selectman, 1754-64 and 1766-75; representative to the General Court, 1755-57, 1759-62, 1788-89.

John Adams was a frequent visitor at this house while teaching school here from 1755-58, and on one of his visits

occurred the famous dinner party. The future president enjoyed going to this old home, yet he was utterly opposed to some of the opinions of his host. At this dinner of the court and bar, Judge Paine gave, as was his custom, a toast to the king, to which Adams refused to respond. "Come, Mr. Adams," said one of the guests, "this is a private dinner party so don't make trouble, for you can give any toast you please when your turn comes to do so." He then drank to the health of the king. When Adams was called upon for a toast he gave the toast "to the Devil," much to the disgust of those present, who refused to drink to him. Mrs. Paine, who was of the Chandler family of the town, however, was equal to the occasion and rising from the table said, "Gentlemen, Mr. Adams has drank to our master, so don't let us refuse to drink to his," and she too gave "the Devil."

In the early days of the Revolution some American soldiers entered Paine's house and cut the throat of his full-length portrait, which hung in the parlor. He had not then moved into his new house, the Oaks, as that was not finished for some time later.

First Saw and Grist Mill

Just beyond is the passage to the freight offices of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and in this vicinity the first saw and grist mill was erected in the settlement. It was operated by Captain John Wing, formerly of Boston, during the second attempt at settling the place in 1684. The brook had been dammed up so that quite a pond was formed and from about where the lumber yard is today, the logs were rolled into the water for the mill. At about where the freight house is once flowed old Mill Brook, or Fort River, and at about here the stream divided and formed an island on the western branch of which the mill was erected. The remains of the dam were visible on the island as late as 1836. Although

all these features have now disappeared, yet we have a lumber yard still on a part of the territory.

Captain John Wing House

Wing appears to have been the leading man at the second settlement, after the death of Henchman, and built his house in this vicinity, probably west of the brook, about 1684. It was the only house that survived the burning of the place by the Indians after the second attempted settlement. With the possible exception of Wing's home, all traces of the two efforts to plant a town had disappeared by 1703. In 1716, the diary of Judge Sewell records that he dined at Captain Wing's old house here while on his way to Springfield.

The Ancient Citadel (1684)

Throughout this territory, during the second settlement in 1684, a citadel was maintained as a protection against the Indians. It was about half a mile square, and extended as far as Prospect, now Messenger, Hill on the north and nearly to what is now Lincoln Square on the south. Within this enclosure many of the house lots of the settlers were laid out. Each lot had to be at least six rods square.

Isaac Goodwin House

On Lincoln Street, adjoining the lumber yard on the north, formerly stood the Isaac Goodwin house. Here Jane (Goodwin) Austin, the noted writer was born. Her brother was the historian of Plymouth. It was an old yellow building with pillars in front supporting a piazza running around. It belonged at one time to Edwin Conant, a lawyer, who later built the house on State Street now used as the Natural History headquarters.

Governor John Davis House

Far back from Lincoln Street stands the old home of Governor John Davis, on the right-hand side, at number 89. He

was elected to the National House of Representatives in 1825, and served eight years; governor of the state in 1834; United States Senator, 1835; governor of state again, 1841-1843, and again was elected United States Senator, serving till 1853, when at the age of seventy he retired to private life.

He entertained many people of note here, among them being Charles Dickens and his wife in 1842, when he was making his first American tour and collecting material for his American notes. It was the first place in America outside of Boston where he had spent a night. A great crowd gathered to see Dickens at the house here, and he was forced to make an address. The old governor's home is on high land, and at the time of Dickens's visit there was a good outlook across the valley to the west. In his writings he describes "the distant thread of road," which is the Salisbury Street of today. Hon. William H. Seward, President Lincoln's Secretary of State, visited here at one time, as well as Willis, the poet. Governor Davis died in this house.

Old Farm Gate

At the corner of Lincoln and Catherine Streets of today, was the old-time farm gate of the Governor Lincoln estate. From here a grassy cart path led over the hill to the east.

Governor Lincoln Farm House (1741)

On the spot now covered by three-deckers on the west side of Lincoln Street, a short distance from the Square, stood the farmhouse of Governor Levi Lincoln. It was nearly opposite Catherine Street, at number 108. When the home stood at this point, it had the finest grounds in the town, with a beautiful pond in the rear. The property originally belonged to Thomas Hancock, an uncle of John Hancock, but in 1781, it became the home of the Lincolns. Levi Lincoln, Sr., was

Attorney-General in President Jefferson's Cabinet, and later lieutenant governor of the state. He lived here for over forty years, or until his death in 1820.

It was here that Governor Levi Lincoln, Jr., was born, in 1782, and Enoch Lincoln, one-time governor of Maine lived here at the home. William Lincoln, a younger son of the elder Lincoln and a historian and wit of the town, lived here, and in his youth had a canoe on the pond in the rear. "Honest" John Davis, governor of the state, also resided in this farmhouse at one time. The home remained in the possession of the Lincolns for many years, and was finally sold in 1846, and moved to Grove Street at the corner of Lexington. The site here later was occupied by the Moen mansion, but now nothing but three-deckers grace the once beautiful surroundings of this old farm.

Estate of One of the Founders (1684)

This same farm of the Lincoln family is one of the oldest estates of the early period. In 1684, Captain Daniel Henschman settled here at the beginning of the second settlement, the first having been destroyed by the Indians. He was the one that formed the plan for the resettlement of the town, and the second allotment of lands was made by his order and only with his approbation. Henschman did not live long, for he died either in 1685 or 1686, and the property was now occupied by his son Nathaniel, who had lived not far from this spot. Henschman Street, which leads off Lincoln, runs through the old estate.

Nathaniel Henschman, at the beginning of the second settlement, was allowed to keep a tavern in this vicinity. The records do not show whether he had his father's house for an inn or one of his own, but there were no grants made to the son at that time. He was rather peculiar in some ways in that he constructed his own coffin and dug his grave many

years before he had occasion to use them. His coffin was kept in the attic, and was used for some of his garden truck until he was called upon to use it himself. A stone long marked where he was buried on the farm, and many ancient apple trees planted by him remained up to some years ago. The buildings were all burned in the sacking of the town by the Indians at the close of the second settlement.

The Old Fording Place

The old road from Boston came down the Lincoln Street of today, and turned at about where Henchman Street is, and only a short distance down from this corner was the fording place over the brook.

The First Garrison or Fort

Just south of this fording place was located the first garrison or fort of the early settlement. It was known as the old Indian Fort, and was two stories in height and had loop holes for the muskets to shoot through. It is quite probable that it was here that an Indian was discovered by a soldier and a boy working in the meadow near by. The soldier presented his gun ready to fire, when two more Indians rose up near at hand, and being outnumbered he fled to the fort. Both he and the boy succeeded in getting to the garrison in safety. During the night noises were heard like the crying of wolves, and the Indians beat upon an old deserted house but at length retired. This house, referred to, is no doubt the Captain John Wing place, for that dwelling was the only one that survived the burning of the second settlement.

Killing of Two Indians

Tradition tells us that a William Taylor, discovering an Indian approaching his house, shot him. The son of this one killed sought revenge, and was observed behind a log on the margin of Taylor's farm. Taylor took aim and fired

and brought him down with the same musket that killed his father. This is supposed to have taken place just a little north of this ancient fort site, and is supposed to have been the last Indian shot in the olden days in this town.

Home of Rev. John S. C. Abbott (1830)

Returning to Lincoln Street and proceeding up the hill to the south corner of Frederick Street we find still standing the former home of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, one of a family of noted writers. He came here in 1830 as a pastor of the Calvinist Church, now the Central, and remained five years. He was the author of many histories and produced several books, the most remarkable being the "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte." This house is built of brick.

Old Road of 1765

About on the present line of Frederick Street an old road led off Lincoln in 1765 to enable John Kelso to reach his home, which was a little west of here and south of Millbrook Street.

The Oaks

This old home, now the quarters of the Daughters of the Revolution, was built by Timothy Paine, the Tory. The construction of it was begun before the Revolution, but it was not finished until after the close of the war. It sets back at a considerable distance from the street, and a driveway leads into the grounds. Paine's garden here was one of the show places of the town, and the estate originally comprised about 230 acres. At the death of Timothy Paine, on July 17, 1793, the estate was occupied by his son, Dr. William Paine, and here he lived for forty years until his death in 1833.

Dr. William Paine opened the first apothecary shop in Worcester, at Lincoln Square. He was purchasing goods in

England when the war broke out, and there he joined the British forces as a surgeon. He was allowed to return here about the time of his father's death, and was later the first vice-president of the Antiquarian Society. William graduated from Harvard in the class of 1768, with his name standing second in the catalogue according to the dignity of the families.

Old Milestone

In front of the Oaks stands one of the only two milestones left of the early days in our city. It will be seen in the fence along the sidewalk. It reads:

44
Miles from
Boston 50 to
Springfield

Originally it stood farther down the street at about opposite Linwood Street, but was moved up here by the Daughters of the Revolution some years ago.

Lafayette Arch

As General Lafayette entered the town on September 2, 1824, by way of Lincoln Street, an arch was erected in front of the Paine Mansion here and he passed under it in triumph. A great throng was out to cheer him as he passed, and children scattered flowers at his feet.

Site of Scotch Church (1718)

Near the corner of Lincoln and Perkins Streets the Scotch Presbyterians from Londonderry in the north part of Ireland attempted to erect a church in 1718. They had hardly completed the framework when some of the inhabitants demolished it, and they were never allowed to build in the town. Some could not endure the insults, and left for other

places, but those that stayed were industrious and peaceful. These Scotch Irish settlers introduced the common potato, now seen on every table, but at first the English suspected them of being poisonous.

Clark's Tavern

Just before reaching Brittan Square, beyond the church on the west side of the street is the site of Clark's Tavern, which was one story in height and built of brick. Liquor flowed very freely in those days, and this was a notorious place, known as Sodom and Jug Corner.

It was at this point that Lafayette was met by the committee of the town's people, and the military escorted him down Lincoln Street to the center of the town. The general rode in a barouche drawn by four grey horses, and as he passed he saw faces of many men who had borne arms with him in the great struggle.

Home of Josiah Brittan

On the east side of the Square, at the north corner of Shaffner Street still stands the old home of Josiah Brittan, built about 1797. It formerly stood a few rods to the south. The building was once kept as a tavern, known as the Chadwick Tavern. Today it stands by the side of the road in a much altered condition with piazzas attached, and the old yellow painted inn has been changed to a private dwelling of different hue.

Old Block House

A little to the northeast of the Square a block house stood in the early days. It had one cannon mounted to be used in case of danger, to warn the town. During the French and Indian Wars it was removed to the village green, and was used to call the people to arms at the opening of the Revolution. This gun is now located on the grounds of the Worces-

ter Historical Society on Salisbury Street. The block house remained near the Square for a great many years.

Home of Thomas Brown

At Brittan Square lived Thomas Brown at the time of the second settlement of the town, in 1684.

Henry Lee Farm (1718)

Taking Burncoat Street at the Square one soon reaches Millbrook Street. Here is located a very early estate, the present Barnard farm. In 1718 Henry Lee owned the property, and later it was sold to John Fiske of Watertown. It then consisted of 200 acres. Millbrook Street is one of the early roads of the place, and up to a few years ago several cellar holes were to be seen along the way.

First Settlement Land Grants

Continuing along Burncoat Street to the top of the hill beyond Randolph Road we pass all along on the west side of the road land grants of several of the first settlement. This ancient traveled way was originally known as the Lancaster Road.

Revolutionary Soldiers' Home

The old Knight house was situated at the north corner of Burncoat and Clark Streets and part of it was standing as early as 1743. In it lived Edward and William Knight, Revolutionary soldiers. It was torn down several years ago.

Burgoyne's Chestnut Trees

Following Burncoat to Mountain Street and turning to the right we see where formerly stood by the highway the Burgoyne chestnut trees. Over this route, the sixth Massachusetts turnpike, which ran from Amherst to Shrewsbury, General Burgoyne and his captured army passed on their

way to Boston after the surrender at Saratoga in 1777. *En route* it is supposed some chestnuts were dropped by the way, when the four or five hundred men rested near this corner, and from these, trees may have sprung up.

Old Tavern (1773)

Following out Mountain Street nearly to the Shrewsbury line, we pass where stood an old tavern, built in 1773, and which was kept by David Bigelow, a brother of Timothy, the minuteman. This inn continued for half a century. This old house and the large elm in front were witnesses of the march of Burgoyne's army as it passed *en route* to Boston.

Old Moore Tavern

Returning over the same road to the Summit where it joins West Boylston Street, we note on the north corner, where stood until very recently the Colonel George Moore Tavern. The spot is now marked by a gas tank. This junction used to be called Five Points.

First Joan of Arc Mass in United States

As we turn toward the city and pass through Greendale, the Assumption College is to be seen on the hill to the left. Here was celebrated the first Joan of Arc Mass in the United States on Sunday, May 8, 1910.

First Flight of an Airship in Worcester

At the fair grounds at Barber's Crossing beyond the railroad the first flight of an airship took place on September 6-9, 1909, within the limits of the city. On these grounds President Roosevelt addressed an audience at the fair on September 2, 1902, detraining at the crossing at Barber's.

Robert Barber House

Just below the crossing and at the bend of the road stands the homestead of Robert Barber, from whom the crossing

was named. He was one of the Scotch Presbyterians who early came to the town. The surrounding lands were once a part of his farm.

Old Silver Mine

Passing down West Boylston Street, a turn is made at Millbrook Street to the left, and the course lies over one of the oldest of our roads. After crossing the railroad bridge, the farm land to the north of the road once had a silver mine or at least what was thought to be one. As far back as 1754 people were certain that a silver mine was found, and a company was formed. Furnaces and smelting houses were erected, and a shaft was sunk to a depth of 80 feet perpendicular, and a gallery was extended about as far through the rock. Another shaft was sunk about six rods north of this spot. Specimens contained a minute portion of silver, specks of copper and lead, much iron and a great amount of arsenic. Nothing of any importance was ever accomplished, and the works were abandoned.

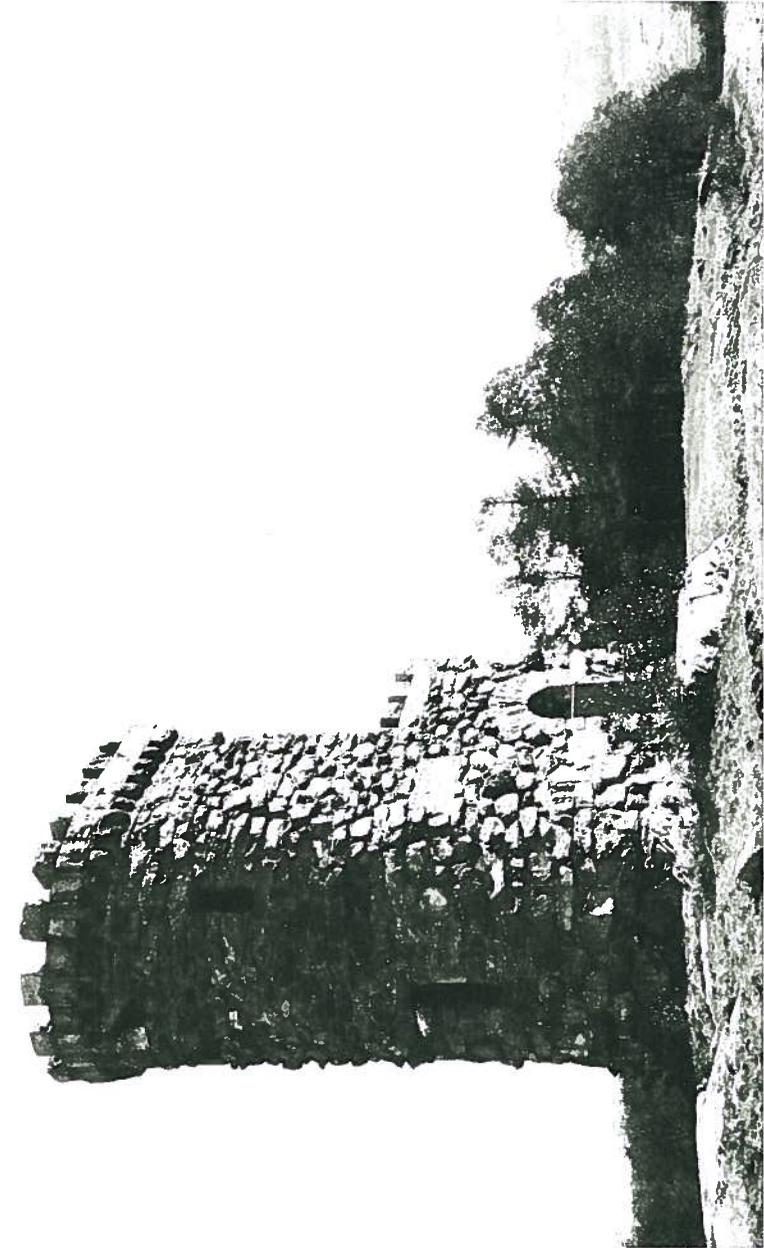
The spot is most easily reached by following the tracks to the two-mile post. From there northeasterly it is about 20 rods to this spot. Nothing of interest is to be seen today at the site.

Old Tavern (1775)

Continuing on Millbrook to Burncoat Street, we turn to the right and immediately to the left on Melrose Street which leads into Lincoln. At about the top of the first hill on the north side of the road stood an inn in 1775, kept by Thomas Knight.

Where First Female Child Was Born

On the other side of the road in this vicinity lived Thomas Haggit, an early settler who came here in 1718. His farm



SITE OF LENORSON HOUSE

Here on the spot marked by the tower, stood the Lenorson home. In front of it Samuel Lenorson was captured by the Indians in 1695. The view shows part of the old trail which ran past this early habitation. (see page 137)

was just west of Coal Mine Brook, and here was born the first white female child in Worcester. Haggit was a manufacturer of wooden shovels.

Where Carding Machines Were Made

Just below here on the same side is the site of an old house where carding machines were made by William Stowell many years ago. The building gave way to the modern home at number 341.

First Ordinary of the First Settlement (1675)

Somewhere between here and the golf course on the north side of the road stood the first ordinary of the first settlement. It was kept by Thomas Brown, of Cambridge, for he had built the largest house. His dwelling is one of three of which we have record. The tavern was not long here, for it was destroyed in the sacking of the town by the Indians.

Home Site of Jason Duncan (1718)

At number 500 Lincoln Street stands a house which marks the site of the home of Jason Duncan, who was one of the Scotch Presbyterians who came to town in 1718.

Daniel Wellington House

In the rear of the above, but back some distance, stands the Daniel Wellington place. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Site of the First Settlement (1673)

Just beyond only a short distance on the same side is the site of the first settlement, made in Worcester by Ephraim Curtis in 1673. Curtis came into possession of this land in 1670, but did not settle here until three years later. He built his log house in the wilderness, and his only companion was his dog. Here he remained, with the nearest white settle-

ments at Marlboro and Brookfield many miles distant. He lived a lonely existence with the Indians and wild animals about him, and later doing valiant service as an Indian fighter. Curtis died about the time of the second settlement in 1684, little realizing the city that was to spring from this humble beginning. On this same spot in after years another dwelling was built of two stories in front and a long sloping roof to one story in the rear. It was kept as a tavern, and had its bar in one of the front rooms. It was run by John Curtis, a Tory, and in 1775 he was disarmed as an eternal enemy. He later apologized to the Patriots. The house was destroyed by fire in 1848, and now another farmhouse marks the historic spot, still bearing the Curtis title.

On the lawn is a boulder with a bronze tablet with this inscription:

On this site in 1673
stood the home of
Lieut. Ephraim Curtis
the first settler
of Worcester
Commissioned for Heroism
in service against the Indians

Tercentenary Marker

Just east of this spot there has been recently placed a Tercentenary marker bearing this inscription.

1630 1930
First Attempted
Settlement
Here Ephraim Curtis white
settler built in 1673 and lived
until driven off by the
Indians.

Old Jennison Tavern (1785-1815)

At the corner a short way beyond where the road turns to the left toward Boylston, is the site of the Jennison Tavern, built in 1785. It was situated right at the bend, and until recently the cellar hole could be plainly seen. The inn was a long wooden building facing the east corner of the lot. From 1818 to 1858, this tract was the poor farm, with the old house still standing to the west now known as the Kelly farm. This corner was a very busy place in the olden days, and the tavern was a favorite resort for balls and parties.

Spot Where Washington Crossed

Keeping straight ahead past the town farm of today, and for a little distance beyond we come to the spot where Washington crossed the lake over the same route as is traveled now. Over this same road the minutemen marched on their way to Lexington on April 19, 1775.

First Path of the Plantation

Returning to Plantation Street a turn is made to the left, and over this present road we follow the course of the first path of the Plantation and the route of the settlers of the third and final settlement. This was the main highway for some years to Springfield, passing over Heywood to Vernon Street and through the present Ward Street to Cambridge Street and New Worcester.

Wigwam Hill

This hill is passed on Plantation Street a short distance from where the turn was made. Here one of the three Indian tribes of the region had its home. It was under Sagamore Pennasanet, and he and his heirs, on December 6, 1677, sold their rights to Captains Gookin, Henchman, and Prentice.

Home of One of the First Settlers (1714)

Opposite the Indian settlement at Wigwam Hill was the James Taylor farm, he being one of the first settlers of the wilderness, in 1714. His grant was 111 acres, and the central portion of the farm, now known as the Swan place, and the farm to the south of it were owned by him. His house was on the southern part of this tract near where Samuel Curtis formerly lived.

Old Coal Mine

Just west of the Swan farm and opposite Wigwam Hill is the old coal mine, which according to the deed was called Nackor's Mine. An anthracite deposit of coal was found, which was long converted into a paint under the name of black lead and sold as a cheap covering for roofs and for the exterior of houses. A shaft was sunk here over a hundred years ago to a depth of about sixty feet, and at first quite a lot of coal was mined and used in the town, selling for three dollars a ton. Later excavations were made to a depth of 300 feet, and the coal was brought to the surface in small cars on a windlass. Owing to many difficulties encountered and the poor quality of the coal, the mine was finally abandoned. The Indians at the hill near by used the black lead for part of their war paint.

Two Ancient Estates

On the east side of Plantation Street, very near Belmont, stood the house of Moses Leonard who received the grant in 1714. His farm consisted of 180 acres.

On the northwest corner of Plantation and Belmont Streets, and including the spot where the State Hospital is today, is an early grant of 120 acres, the same year assigned to Thomas Binney. In 1750 James Goodwin, later a captain in the French and Indian War, lived here. Later the heirs

sold the property to Abel Holbrook, a teamster in the Revolution.

Route of Old Dummy

Crossing Belmont Street, the present main road to Boston, soon Deep Cut is reached. Just this side of the arch where the electricians run today was the former course of the old Dummy, the narrow gauge railroad to the Lake.

Major Crafts' Home (1731)

This old house is still standing on Plantation Street on the west side of the road near the present Bloomingdale school, a short distance from the arch. The dwelling was built about 1731 by John Gates, and here he lived until 1771, when he sold it to Major Edward Crafts, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought at Bunker Hill. He was one of a committee appointed by the town to procure four cannon, about the time of the Revolution. He marched away from Worcester on April 19, 1775. In 1792 he moved to New York State, and there had a daughter fifteen years old captured by Indians. A son of his started in pursuit of the party, and after a week of peril overtook them, and recaptured his sister and brought her back.

The outside of this old house has been altered somewhat, but the interior is about the same as of old.

Home Site of Two Settlements

On the south side of old Bloomingdale Road, now Franklin Street, at the corner of Plantation, stood the home of Peter Goulding during the second settlement in 1684. His land of 50 acres was on both sides of the latter road, and here he lived until driven off by Indians. The son, Palmer Goulding, came to the same location at the beginning of the third settlement in order to take up the grant, as his father had

died in 1703. His house was not far from where the engine house stands today, and up to a number of years ago the old cellar hole could be seen here.

Old Gates House

To the east of Plantation Street on Franklin still stands the old Gates homestead, built between 1731 and 1735. This estate was originally granted in 1714 to a man named Salter, and in 1731 the farm of 180 acres was conveyed to Jonathan Gates of Cambridge. Here was born Captain William Gates in 1735, who was a sergeant in Timothy Bigelow's company as they marched away to the front.

Persis Gates, the daughter of Jonathan, married Adonijah Rice, the son of the first permanent settler of Worcester, who was the first white male child born in the place, and who lived to be eighty-eight years of age.

In front of this old house with its great chimney ran the early road of the Third Settlement to the vicinity of Davis Tower at Lake Park, and over it the settlers passed while on their way to town or to meeting on Sundays. Beyond, to the right and south, still may be seen many traces of this ancient thoroughfare, a narrow one with its stone walls on either side. It is about the only one left from the time of the early settlement, that may be seen in part and not used now.

Old Flagg Farm (1717)

Benjamin Flagg settled on this farm as early as 1717. It is situated on Plantation Street near the corner of Almont Avenue of today, and the old house of his grandson is still standing there, but shut in by modern development. Colonel Benjamin Flagg, the grandson, was an officer in the Revolution and lived to be ninety-five years of age. The cellar hole of the great barn was to be seen not so many

years back, and the lane where the cows sauntered along to the spring, which was located just east of Ingleside and Hamilton Streets could be plainly traced. The farm consisted of over a hundred acres, and in later years was known as the Howe place.

Lone Grave

Just back from the east side of the street, opposite Hale Street and on Plantation, was formerly a gravestone lying flat on the ground, which marked the grave of the wife of Lieutenant McFarland, who died in 1803, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Rice Homestead

At the corner of Plantation and Grafton Streets still stands the Rice homestead, an old farmhouse still occupied by the Rices, descendants of the first settlers.

Tercentenary Markers

Here at Rice Square, Tercentenary markers have been placed on both sides of Grafton Street. The inscription on one reads:

1630	1930
Second Attempted	Settlement
One-half mile westward stood the home of Digory Sergeant one of the second group of pioneers, whose attempted settlement was broken up by the natives. The name Worcester replaced the name Quinsigamond, Pickerel Lake, at the time of this settlement on October 15, 1684.	

The other inscription reads:

1630

1930

Jonas Rice

On the slope of the hill one-half mile west stood the house of Jonas Rice, the first permanent dwelling in Worcester, built in 1713. He served as schoolmaster and his son, Adonijah, was the first white child born in Worcester.

Old Shoe Shop

Toward the city on Grafton Street, at Grafton Square, on the corner of Orient, stands an old shoe shop, which is now used for tenements.

Tercentenary Marker

At Grafton Square a Tercentenary marker has been placed with the following inscription:

1630

1930

Samuel Leonardson

At the end of Hamilton Street is the site of the Leonardson House from which in 1695 Samuel, aged twelve, was taken captive. Two years later he was with his Indian master at the burning of Haverhill and helped Hannah Dustin to make her escape.

Early Religious Services

About where the Grafton Street schoolhouse stands was the home site of Gershom Rice, the second settler of the perma-

nent settlement, and a brother of Jonas Rice, the first settler. He came to this spot in 1715. He was one of the first to open his home for worship before the log meeting house was built at Trumbull Square. At this point he planted the first orchard in the place near his home. Rice lived here until about 1735, when he moved to the northern part of Pakachoag Hill.

Ancient House

Just below here, on the same side, was standing in the early 80's a very old one-story dark-colored house up on the bank near the sidewalk. It was then known as Mrs. McCoy's home. As late as 1829 there were but eight houses on this old road of the town.

Meeting of the Waters

Near the junction of Grafton and Water Streets, Mill Brook received the waters of Pine Meadow Brook which ran from the southeast part of Chandler Hill. It flowed from here through the pond of the Red Mills on Green Street and received Piedmont Brook in the Island district.

Old Swan Hotel

Just south of Franklin Street on the east side of Grafton stood up to a few years ago the old Swan Hotel, which formerly stood where the old Union Station was at Washington Square. This building was built in 1824, and was used for many years as a hotel, but in later times, after it was moved, it was used as a boarding house.

Old Brewery

Just before passing under the arch where the Bradley building is today is the site of Worcester's first brewery. The early car works of the Bradleys was located on this same spot.

QUINSIGAMOND AND GRAFTON HILL ROUTE

Old Freight Depot (1853)

Franklin Street, joining Main Street at the City Hall was originally called South Street, then Park Street, and some few years later was given its present name.

The old Norwich and Worcester Railroad freight depot, erected in 1853, stood about where the Telegram building stands now. Freight cars were unloaded immediately south of Franklin Street.

Site of Notre Dame Church

The western end of the Bancroft Hotel occupies the site of the old Notre Dame Church, which was torn down just before the hotel was erected.

Where John Adams Boarded

Just in the rear of where this church stood, or possibly a little to the west of it, lived Dr. Nahum Willard as early as 1747. At his house John Adams boarded at one time while teaching school here.

Home Site of Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty

On the site of the Bancroft Hotel lived Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty, the third minister of the Old South Church, who was its pastor for thirty-seven years. A bronze tablet on the hotel reads:

The land here occupied was in 1775 part of the farm of that sturdy patriot and man of God, Rev. Thaddeus MacCarty, who, for 37 years was pastor of the Old South Church, which stood at the west end of the Common opposite and whose son, Wm. Greenough MacCarty, was quarter master of Col. Timothy Bigelow's regt. of Minutemen. Just east of

this spot was located the MacCarty home. Directly opposite on the original Common and training grounds stood the artillery armory. Here the Minutemen assembled and on April 19, 1775 left for Concord and Bunker Hill.

Home of Noted Clock Maker (1790)

On the west corner of Franklin and Salem Streets lived, in 1790, a noted clock maker, Abel Stowell. He was the maker of the Old South clock, which still may be seen at the Coes Wrench Factory at Coes Square.

Early Settler's Home Site

One of the earliest of the third settlement pioneers, John Waters, lived at the corner of Franklin Street and Salem Square.

Early Shop (1785)

Cornelius Stowell, as early as 1785, had a shop on the east corner of Franklin and Orange Streets. In 1790 he made carpets, calicoes and woolen goods. From his factory on this site went out the first carpets for the Statehouse at Boston. Stowell lived on the west corner of the same street.

Site of Town Powder House

Just a few steps up Orange Street from this corner the brick building, now the Emergency Hospital and formerly the Old Ladies' Home, is the site of the town powder house. This little rise of ground was once known as Powder Hill. Willard Brown's soft-soap factory was also located near this spot.

Site of First Meeting House (1717)

On the north side of Trumbull Square, coming back to Franklin Street, stood the first meeting house in the town. It was built of logs in 1717, and was quite small, but very

little is known about it. Crude as it was, meetings were held there until 1719, when the first Old South Church building was erected on the Common.

Old Trumbull Mansion

Practically on the same site as the first meeting house stood the Trumbull Mansion not very many years ago. This building was the second court house, and was moved from Court Hill to this spot in 1802, and was occupied by the Trumbull family until 1886, when it was sold. The old building was built in 1751. In 1899, Miss Susan Trumbull on hearing it was to be torn down, purchased it and had it rebuilt on Massachusetts Avenue, where it may be seen today in its restored form. The old material was used as far as possible and the old court room has been reproduced. When standing here at the Square, it was considered beautifully located, and had tall shade trees throughout the grounds. The estate comprised about five acres of land on the north and east sides of the present square.

Once Home of Edward Everett Hale

Across the way, on the south side of the Square, lived at one time Dr. Edward Everett Hale, before he built on Hammond Street.

Moses Phillips Residence

To the south is Green Street, and at the bend of the street, in the Square, is the site of Moses Phillips' residence. This estate was considered a fine home in those days with its lawn, trees, and flowers, and with several peacocks strutting about the grounds.

First Catholic Church

As we turn into Temple Street just beyond the arch, the first Catholic Church in Worcester is seen on the left.

Father Fitton purchased land on this street in 1834, and began the erection of this edifice, which is now known as the Institute, just west of the church of St. John's Parish. It is made of wood, and is now used as part of the school.

Indian Visitors

A portion of the Penobscot tribe of Indians came to Worcester every summer for a time, and pitched their tents at the foot of Temple street, as they wished to be near Father Fitton, who had been their missionary. They came to the church door each Sunday and kneeling on the ground awaited the coming of the priest. After he had given them his blessing, they would depart satisfied.

Soldiers' Barracks

At the time of the second Seminole War, a company of United States soldiers was stationed for a while here on Temple Street, where they had their barracks. Their drill grounds were on an adjoining lot, now Burt Street. Many of these soldiers attended church here in their uniforms.

Ancient House

Up to a number of years ago, an ancient house stood on the corner of Temple and Harding Streets, which had several gables.

Site of the Providence Station (1854)

Just south of the arch on Green Street, on the west side, stood the Providence and Worcester Station, erected in 1854. It was first used as a passenger station, but in later years was used as a freight depot. It was made of brick.

Site of Old Saw Mill

Down Green Street is the shop once occupied by the Crompton Loom Works, and opposite Ash Street is the site of the

first saw mill of the third settlement. It was built very early by Obadiah Ward, from Marlboro, for he died in 1717. His brother was the grandfather of General Artemas Ward of Shrewsbury. The Old Red Mills later occupied the same site.

Blackstone Canal Route

At the foot of Green Street is Harding Street to the south. This course is practically the same as that of the old Blackstone Canal of 1828.

Island District

This section, particularly that west of Millbury Street, is still known as the Island District from the fact that by the divergence of the canal at one time the land was surrounded by water.

Home of Captain Joshua Whitney

At the foot of Harding Street is the junction of Cambridge and Millbury Streets. On the latter street, opposite Cambridge, is the site of the home of Captain Joshua Whitney. He was very active at the time of the Revolution in drilling and furnishing men for the army. His home here was an ancient house of the town. Near this corner was the Whitney lock on the canal.

Isaiah Thomas Paper Mill

Opposite the office of the American Steel and Wire Company on Millbury Street stood the paper mill of Isaiah Thomas, built about 1794. This was the second paper mill in the county. This location was visited by a violent flood in 1728-29, and the dam here was carried away. His plant was a large one for the times, and employed many people.

First Corn Mill

Near at hand on the opposite side, or where the wire plant is now, stood the first corn mill of the town. It was built on the river here by Elijah Chase, and at the time of the flood both mill and dam were swept away.

Passing of President Taft

This section of the city is known as Quinsigamond Village, and through here passed President Taft on April 3, 1910, on his way up from Millbury. He had often walked through this section as a boy, barefoot, little realizing that some day he might be President.

Old Tavern

Directly opposite Stebbins Street stands today a two-story brick building which was at one time a tavern.

First Swedish M. E. Church

Just a step off Millbury Street on Stebbins Street stands the first Swedish Methodist Church in New England. The cornerstone was laid in 1883.

Site of Old House

On Greenwood Street, directly opposite Halmstad, stood up to a number of years ago an ancient house by the side of the road. It was a two-story brown building, and no doubt was the oldest in the village of Quinsigamond. Many years ago it was used as a meeting house by the First Swedish Congregational Society. At this time there were but eleven people who attended worship here. In later years it was used as a chemist's shop.

Tatman Cemetery (1826)

Continuing on to Greenwood Park on the right we see the Tatman Cemetery, which was set apart in 1826. The land

was given by John Tatman, a Revolutionary soldier, who lies buried there. It is a small private burial ground, and has only about forty interments.

The Tatman homestead formerly stood just east of this cemetery, but that dwelling has long since gone.

Civil War Hospital

Returning through the village to the end of the wire mill, turning to the right on Ballard Street, and at Providence Street turning to the left we reach the Worcester Academy at the top of the hill. The oldest building of the school with its towers, directly on the street front, is what was once known as the old Dale Hospital. It was named after General William Dale of Governor Andrew's staff, and was the second military hospital in the state. A number of regulation barracks were erected in the rear. This hospital was used for some of the wounded and sick in the Civil War, and was in operation for fourteen months at a cost of \$75,000. Accommodations were made for a thousand soldiers, but at no time were there over six hundred being cared for. Sixteen deaths occurred here. In 1865, the barracks were sold at auction and the hospital was discontinued.

Home of Sergeant Thomas Plunkett

Just below here, a turn into Aetna Street brings us at number 30 to the former home of Sergeant Thomas Plunkett, the armless hero of Fredericksburg in the Civil War. After both his arms were shot off in this battle, Plunkett picked the flag up with his teeth and carried it on in the engagement. After the Battle of South Mountain, Plunkett found an officer badly wounded, sitting and leaning against a barn, who begged him for water. He went and brought back his canteen full of water from which the wounded officer drank freely. In later years that same man proved to be no less



BURIALPLACE OF GEORGE BANCROFT, THE HISTORIAN
(see page 117)

than Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States. Plunkett recognized the features as those of the same man he had saved, and upon questioning him, found him to be the very man. He received many thanks from the President, as he grasped the stump of his left arm with both his hands.

Plunkett received a medal from Congress for bravery and courage on the field. He died in 1885, and the funeral was held from Mechanics Hall. His flag, stained with his own blood, was brought from the Statehouse under a guard, and it rested on his casket. His picture adorns the wall of the same hall.

Union (Sagatabscot) Hill

This hill is a high ridge in the southeast part of the city. Continuing back up Providence Street, a turn to the left brings us into Heywood Street, and following over this road old Sagatabscot Hill is reached. Somewhere on this elevation occurred the Indian massacre of Digory Sargent about 1702. Here he lived alone with his family, and, although warned of the danger, he decided to defend his home at all costs. As winter approached, some fear was felt for his safety by the towns to the east, Marlboro being the nearest settlement. Finally an armed force was sent here under Captain Howe to compel him to vacate the frontier.

The party arrived at the garrison north of Lincoln Square at the close of day, and here they camped for the night. The next morning the soldiers climbed the hill, and upon reaching the location found Sargent stretched on the floor dead. They buried him at the foot of an old oak, and at length started back over the same course. Owing to a severe snowstorm, they again took shelter in the desolate place of the night before, spreading their blankets on the floor. It

seems that after the Indian War it was learned that six of the Indians had taken shelter there that same night and had fled to the cellar upon the approach of the English. The soldiers had covered the trap when they lay down for the night and so there was no escape until morning.

Site of the First Permanent Settlement (1713)

On the north side of Heywood Street in this vicinity is seen a boulder with this inscription:

On this site
in 1713
Major Jonas Rice
Made the first
Permanent settlement
in Worcester

Here in the wilderness Rice settled with his family, and at that time Worcester had its beginning. His log house was first built in the lowland just east of the boulder, but the rattlesnakes were so thick that he was forced to seek higher ground. Later other settlers came to the new plantation, and from this small number of inhabitants has grown our large city of 1930.

Rice was appointed the first schoolmaster in 1726, but this was before any house of learning was built, and the pupils, what few there were, came to this very spot for their elementary education.

After the permanent settlement was made, on October 21, 1713, no lives were lost by Indian attacks, yet the settlers were at times disturbed by the natives.

Here in this vast wilderness, at this very spot, was born the first white male child in Worcester, Adonijah Rice, November 7, 1714. He lived to good old age, and year after year

his name appears on the rolls of the provincial troops in the French and Indian War. After each campaign, he would return to the quiet life here, and again till the soil. He died at eighty-eight and is buried on the Common in about the middle of the burial ground.

The old Rice homestead remained here for five generations, although the original house was torn down about the year 1830. Jonas Rice died in 1753 aged eighty-one, and is also buried on the Common with many other early settlers.

Second Settlement Resident

During the second settlement on this same property lived one named Allerton, and his deed to it is one of our earliest recorded. He was forced to leave at the breaking out of hostilities with the Indians, and never returned. Previous to Rice's coming here, Allerton had sold him the land. One of the original boundary stones was to be seen on this farm a number of years ago, marked with a large letter A.

Third Settler

Nathaniel Moore, a brother-in-law of Jonas Rice and a man of exemplary character and later a deacon of the Old South, was the third permanent settler of Worcester. He built his home just a little east of Rice's on what is now the Dr. Heywood heirs' estate on the same street.

Matthew Gray House (1729)

Following Heywood Street to the end and turning to the left at Massasoit Road, and at Rice Square just beyond turning right on Grafton Street, a short ride brings us to the Matthew Gray house, which was built in 1729, and is still standing. The old homestead sets back from the highway some distance on the left, and can easily be passed without noticing it. At one time it was the home of John and Joseph Gray,

both being Revolutionary soldiers. In 1772 it was owned by Reuben Gray, a grandson of the original owner, who was killed by lightning in 1814. At his funeral in the Old South Church, the minister, Rev. Dr. Austin, leaning over the pulpit at the remains in front of him said, "In all probability, my hearers, our friend whose body lies before you is at this moment suffering the torments of the damned."

Lake Quinsigamond

Following Grafton Street until Sunderland Road is reached, a turn to the left brings us under the railroad bridge, and the next turn to the left leads along by the Lake. It was from this sheet of water that the Plantation first took its name, Quinsigamond. The name is derived from Qunnosu or Quonnose, meaning pickerel, literally long nose; and Amaug denotes a fishing place. Qunnosuogamaug is then pickerel fishing place, or where they fish for pickerel. The name Quinsigamond has been established by general use. It was called Long Pond in the early records. Some of the old Indian names of points of land in the lake are Sagamore Point, Matoonas Point, Pannasunet Point, and Nannaswane Point.

Joshua Bigelow Farm

Coming to Lake Park, on the left is the old farm of Joshua Bigelow, a man prominent in the town's affairs. He bought this place in 1745, and in time had a farm of three hundred acres, which included all of Lake Park and much of the surrounding land. The exact site of his house is not known, but no doubt it was on the high ground just to the east of Coburn Avenue of today. An old lane runs from here to the railroad down through Bigelow Lane, and several holes were to be seen there a few years back which were sites of early settlers' homes.

Site of Lenorson House

Where the Lake Tower is, today, is the site of the home of Samuel Lenorson. On the front of the tower is a tablet which reads:

On this site stood the home
of Samuel Lenorson

This tablet is erected in memory of
His son Samuel who at twelve years
of age was stolen by the Indians in 1695
His master joined in the attack on
Haverhill in 1697 assisting in the
Capture of Mrs. Dustin and Mrs. Neff

On the march toward Canada while
Encamped on an island near Concord N. H.
These captives led by Mrs. Dustin killed
Ten of the Indians and thus regaining their
Liberty returned to their homes.

This captivity occurred during the second settlement of Worcester. The boy was taken, while he was at play outside, by a band of roving Indians, and, as far as is known, there was no witness to the affair. The father, soon after the capture, moved to Connecticut because of the danger here. The story of the boy's capture, his heroic deeds, and the fortunate escape comprise one of the most thrilling incidents in Indian History.

Memorial to Lenorson Boy

At the corner of Hamilton and Coburn Avenue, near the tower, is the memorial to the Lenorson boy, lying on the ground, unprotected by the weather and from the attacks of vandals. This work of the artist was never accepted, and here it has lain for years, an eyesore to the public. Four

halves of two tablets to commemorate the kidnapping and the return to civilization are to be seen lying at the spot. It was the intention to have this memorial at the site of the old home, but the work was so poorly done and so out of proportion, that it is now nothing but a broken mass of stones lying about. The material used in the construction is brownstone.

The Floating Bridge

Passing down Coburn Avenue, Belmont Street is reached at its lower end, and by turning to the right the site of the old floating bridge is reached. The spot is now spanned by the new Lake bridge. In 1817, a floating bridge was built here on the principle of a wharf and then was loaded with stone and earth; but this gave way and disappeared. Some time later another was built on the ice in the winter, and secured at both ends by chains. This one was replaced by the causeway, built during the hard times just before the Civil War, thus giving a great number of men work in the filling in of earth taken from the State Hospital property.

Tercentenary Marker

At the corner of Belmont Street and North Lake Avenue this Tercentenary marker has been placed:

1630

Wigwam Hill

One mile north on Wigwam Hill was one of the three Indian villages on Worcester ground. The heirs of Sagamore Pennasanet sold their rights to Captains Gookin, Henschman and Prentice on December 6, 1677.

1930

Site of Toll House

Up the hill toward the city, just above the Lake on the north side of the old turnpike, is the site of a toll house.

Tercentenary Marker

At the top of the hill, at the corner of Belmont and Shrewsbury Streets a Tercentenary marker is seen, which bears the same inscription as the one at the north end of Court Hill, see p. 43, on Main Street.

Old Walker House (1740)

In the rear of the Hancock Lincoln house stood, on Lexington Street, the old Walker house, built in 1740. This building originally stood on Salisbury Street, where the Military Academy was formerly located.

Old Swimming Hole

Just beyond where the American Steel and Wire plant stands today was Mosquito Pond, the name being very suggestive, yet it was the famous swimming place of the boys of bygone days.

Explosion of 1859

A boiler at the plant of the present wire works, in 1859, exploded and shot into the air 200 feet and landed up on Lincoln Street, a quarter of a mile away. It bounded across the street and entered the ground four feet. The boiler weighed five tons.

General Sherman, of Civil War fame, was shown through the plant on his visit to Worcester a number of years ago.

Scene of Baptisms

Near the present sluiceway of Salisbury Pond opposite the wire works was a favorite place for baptisms within the last thirty-five years. Stone steps led down into the water at this point.

Old Muster Ground

In 1823, the militia muster ground was just south of Rural Cemetery, on land now occupied by the wire plant.

Office of Isaiah Thomas

Opposite the entrance to Rural Cemetery stands the office and counting room of Isaiah Thomas, which formerly stood

on Court Hill beside his printing plant there. It is a one-and-a-half story house with a French roof, and was moved here about 1838.

Rural Cemetery (1838)

This cemetery has some of the bones of those originally buried in the Mechanic Street Cemetery, the most noted being those of Isaiah Thomas. His tomb is seen as the cemetery is approached from the city, and was removed here in 1878, when the bodies were transferred.

Other people of prominence buried there are:

Colonel Reuben Sikes, who was originally buried at the Pine Street Burial Ground, one of the leading stage proprietors of long ago.

Rev. Aaron Bancroft, minister in Worcester and father of the historian.

Brigadier General George Boomer, killed in the Civil War.

Andrew S. Green; Dr. John Green, the founder of the library; both Levi Lincolns; both Daniel Waldos; Ichabod Washburn, the founder of the wire mill; George H. Ward, from whom the G.A.R. post is named; Jonas Clark, the founder of Clark University; John Davis; the three Salisburys; George Bancroft, and many others. Several Revolutionary soldiers are interred here.

Circus Grounds

The property now owned by the Consolidated Street Railway beyond the brook is the old ball field and up to a few years ago circuses were held here.

The Citadel

Just to the east from this point is seen Messenger Hill, and it was to this point that the Citadel of the second settlement

extended. It is quite probable that a watch house was situated on top of the elevation as it was originally called Prospect Hill.

First Wire Mill (1831)

At Chadwick Square the right fork leads through the section originally called Northville. In this vicinity, on the west bank of Mill Brook, in 1831, Ichabod Washburn started the wire industry, which is so important in our city today. He employed five men, with a daily output of 300 pounds of wire.

On the same premises, the first power looms were manufactured in 1834.

Four Old Graves

Around the bend of Indian Lake (North Pond) and at the fork of the road is Nelson Place. Half a mile from here to the west and in an out-of-the-way spot are buried four of our early settlers. Two are buried on the south side of a lane and two on the north. They all died of smallpox, and there is nothing to designate any of the graves but one. This stone records the fact that Elizabeth Black died in 1792, aged sixty-one. Her husband was a store owner in town from 1778-92.

Oldest House in Worcester

Taking the left fork, Chester Street is soon reached, and we turn here to the left and up the hill. At the next fork bearing to the right we come to a lane. Near there on the right is seen the wreck of the oldest house in Worcester. It is in a very bad state, and most of the dwelling is in ruins. Formerly the old home could be seen from the state road at just one spot. Benjamin Whitney, Jr., a Revolutionary soldier, lived there long ago. Formerly, at noon, the glass

windows of this house caught the rays of the sun so that people two miles across the valley would know that meridian was reached.

Years ago the place was occupied by Josiah Goddard and his family, and on this old farm on Winter Hill was one of the few private burial grounds in Worcester. Here various members of his family were interred, but in time they were removed to Rural Cemetery.

Old Smith Home

Returning down the hill and crossing the state road, Holden Street is reached, where making a turn to the left we follow the car tracks to North Worcester. Where the tracks bear off to the west at the little station is seen the old Smith house, built between 1725 and 1730. It is a square old-fashioned building behind the spruce trees in the yard. William Temple, the builder, was an old settler of the town. He was a surveyor of the highways in 1736, a field driver in 1739, and he occupied a section in "ye foremost gallery" of the Old South Church. In this house lived Elisha, Aaron, and Phineas Smith, all Revolutionary soldiers.

Joseph Temple Home Site

Just up the road a short distance on the right is the site of the home of Joseph Temple. He was a field driver in 1740, a surveyor in 1742, and a constable in 1752. Levi Houghton, a Revolutionary soldier, afterwards lived on this farm. The place is now known as the Lowell estate.

Indian Hill

The road just below leads over Indian Hill, formerly called Mt. Ararat, and on the east side of this hill lived Robert Smith, a Revolutionary soldier. He was a selectman in

1778-79, and died in the old house here. His widow lived to be ninety-seven years of age.

Site of the Cow Tavern

Returning toward the city we follow the car tracks as far as Forest Street. At the junction of this street and Salisbury Street is the site of the Cow Tavern, kept by Captain Leonard Clark in the early part of the last century.

Hancock Hill

In the rear of this location is Hancock Hill, which was once owned by John Hancock.

Route of Shays' Troops

Going up Salisbury Street (one of the early roads of the town) the same course is followed as Shays and his rebels traveled when entering the village of Worcester, but in the opposite direction. Shays rode at the head of his men on a white horse.

Hancock Hill House (1763)

At 346 Salisbury Street stood the Hancock Hill house, built in 1763 by Deacon John Chamberlain, the oldest occupied dwelling in Worcester when it was torn down about 1912. The old homestead was in the possession of the Moore family for 148 years. Pliny Moore was a descendant of the deacon, and lived there with his sister. John Hancock once owned the land within one hundred feet of the building. Years ago historical exercises were held on this spot, with a speaker giving an address.

Deacon Chamberlain House

A few hundred yards up the road is the site of the Deacon John Chamberlain place, which was built a few years before his original house, below, where he lived until 1763, when

he moved into his new one. John Hancock owned 460 acres of land in this vicinity. The Chamberlain house was built of native pine cut on the farm. A brick yard was established on the farm in 1830, and from here came the brick used in the construction of the asylum on Summer Street.

Highland Military Academy (1856)

Where Military Road joins Salisbury Street, is the site of the grounds and school of the Highland Military Academy. It was opened in 1856. Here the boys who entered the school received military training. A sunset gun was fired every evening when the flag was hauled down. Willie Grout attended this school and his training served him to good purpose in the Civil War which was to follow. He is the one to whom the "Vacant Chair" is dedicated.

Herbert Hall (1857)

Just below is Herbert Hall, at 223 Salisbury Street. This was a school for young ladies in 1857, but is now used as a sanatorium.

Birthplace of Bancroft (1800)

On a boulder, just below here, by the side of the road, is a tablet with this inscription:

Twenty feet
East of this stone
Stood the house in which
George Bancroft
Historian of America
Son of Aaron and Lucretia
(Chandler) Bancroft
was born October 3, 1800.

Aaron Bancroft, the father, moved to this site from the spot where the Armory is today. This old home and birthplace

of the historian was built in 1786 by a blacksmith named Aaron Walker. Outside of his writing twelve volumes of the History of the United States, he was Secretary of the Navy under Polk, Minister to England 1846-49; Minister to Germany 1867-74. The Academy at Annapolis was founded during his service as Secretary. At the dedication of the tablet Rear Admiral Sampson, U.S.N., was present but in a very feeble condition.

Bancroft died in Washington in 1891, but is buried in Rural Cemetery in this city. The old house was torn down many years ago.

Second Court House (1751)

On Massachusetts Avenue opposite stands the second court house in Worcester, built in 1751, which formerly stood on Court Hill and then later as the Trumbull mansion on Trumbull Square. It is the third house from the corner on the right-hand side. The old court room has been restored, and on the door to this room is a small marker as follows:

The Court Room
of the
Second Court House
of
Worcester County
Erected in
1751

On the site of the north wing
of the present court house on
Court Hill and occupied until
1801.

In this building have occurred many important events in the long ago, including the affair in Shays' Rebellion, as recorded in a former route. The house now contains relics

taken from various noted places in New England and used in the construction of this dwelling as it stands here today.

Bancroft Tower

On the hill just beyond is located the Bancroft Tower, erected in memory of George Bancroft the historian, who was born at the foot of the hill. Over this elevation he often romped as a boy.

American Antiquarian Society (1812)

Returning to Salisbury Street, the American Antiquarian Society is passed on the right setting well back from the street. This building is open to the public each day. A visit here is well worth the time spent; and for historical study a better place could not be found. The old Blaew press which Isaiah Thomas moved from Boston to Worcester just before the Battle of Lexington, is on exhibition here.

Burial Place of Luke Brown

Turning to the south on Park Avenue, Institute Road is reached. Up this hill on the left side of the road in a spot now not accurately known but in this general region, Luke Brown, the first jailer of Worcester, was buried. He died in 1772 of smallpox, and was buried out here to prevent the spread of the disease. A monument marked the spot, but as early as 1827 it was lying on the ground, broken in the middle and much defaced. The bones were later buried on the Common.

Jo Bill Home Site

In the near vicinity, on Jo Bill Road, now Institute Road, lived Jo Bill, and here he carried on a farm of 85 acres. He was living there as early as 1748, but later in life he lost the old farm owing to financial troubles, and went to live on New Worcester hill, described in a previous route.

Joshua Rice Home Site

At about the top of the rise, on the south side of this old traveled way, stood the home of Joshua Rice, which was a garrison house, owing to the remoteness of the spot. This Rice was a cousin of Jonas Rice, the first permanent settler of the town. As late as 1836, and perhaps later, the old cellar hole could be seen here.

Norse Tower

Coming down the hill toward the east, as the early settlers traveled on their way to Springfield from Boston and other towns, West Street is reached. Turn here to the left and at the end of the street is seen the Norse Tower, which is a duplicate of the one at Newport, Rhode Island, known as the Stone Mill.

Pillars from Tremont Temple

Here is Institute Park with its Salisbury Pond, formerly nothing but a brook running through the meadow with cows grazing about. At either end of the park may be seen a pillar with a ball on the top of one. These came from the old Tremont Temple in Boston, on Tremont Street, after that building was torn down.

Salisbury Farmhouse

Below where the North High School stands is the site of the Salisbury farmhouse, torn down some years ago.

Old Salisbury Mansion (1700)

Turning to the right at Lancaster Street and following to the corner of Institute Road, we see here on the bank the old Salisbury mansion, only recently removed from Lincoln Square to make way for the Boys' Club. This house is described in the Main Street North Route.

SOUTH WORCESTER ROUTE

Old Central House

Starting from the site of the Post Office, now demolished, passing down Southbridge Street and turning to the left at Madison, the old Central House can still be seen at the southeast corner of Salem Street. It is a three-story building of wood, now used as tenements. It formerly stood where the Bay State Hotel stands today, on Main Street, and was moved to this site in 1854.

Scalpintown

The other side of the railroad just beyond Salem Street in the vicinity of Madison Street was at one time known as Scalpintown, a rather tough section.

Site of Junction Depot

Returning to Southbridge Street and passing south, just beyond the three bridges up on the bank is the site of the Junction depot, which stood there for forty-five years. It was torn down in 1911. The building was a three-story wooden structure.

Soldiers' Barracks

Leading off Southbridge Street is Southgate Street, and at number 17 stood the old Adriatic Mills, which were used during the Civil War as soldiers' barracks. These mills were made from chipped stone from Oread Hill, mixed with mortar, no masonry being used.

Where President Roosevelt Spoke

At Holy Cross College, conspicuous on the hill beyond, June 21, 1905, President Roosevelt addressed an audience of students from the grandstand on Fitton Field. Holy Cross

is the oldest Catholic college in New England, having been built in 1840. In 1852 the main building was burned, but it was rebuilt the next year. A cemetery is located just east of the college on the grounds.

Tercentenary Marker

At the junction of Southbridge Street and Malvern Road, a Tercentenary marker has been placed, which bears this inscription:

1630 1930
 Indian Village
 Pakachoag
 One-half mile up Malvern
 Road is the Indian Spring and
 the site of the Indian Village
 Pakachoag, Clear Spring. One
 of three Indian villages on
 Worcester ground. John Eliot
 preached here in 1674.

Pakachoag Hill

This is the site of the largest Indian settlement in what is now Worcester, which consisted of about a hundred people. Here the first religious services of the settlement took place in September, 1674, when John Eliot gathered the natives together for worship in their own tongue. The land here was good for tillage, and the water was to their liking. As early as 1672 teachers were sent to this hill to instruct the members of the Nipmuck tribe in the ways of Christianity. In 1674 Gookin, who then held the office of superintendent, visited here and was entertained by Horowanninit, the Sachem.

King Philip came to this hill in July, 1675, and the good that Eliot had done among the Indians here was forgotten as their



INDIAN SPRING, PAKACHOAG HILL

Here on this hill was the largest Indian settlement in what is now Worcester. The view shows the Indian spring in the center background.

chief incited them to warfare. The soldiers came here for the express purpose of burning their wigwams and fields in 1675, yet they left them untouched upon finding an abundance of corn. The Indians had hidden on the approach of the English, yet when three went back after a case containing records which were supposed to have been left behind, six Indians appeared at the wigwam door. One of the savages raised his gun, but it missed fire, whereupon one of the soldiers turned around and called as if to others in the rear. The Indians fearing an attack, ran away as fast as they could.

The old spring of the Indian settlement here still flows at a point just over the line in the town of Auburn, once a part of our town until set off as the southern parish. The Worcester Historical Society held a field day here some years ago.

Favorite Swimming Place

Stillwater Pond at the foot of the hill was a favorite swimming place for the boys many years back.

Old Landmark

At the corner of Southbridge Street and Malvern Road, up on the bank, still stands a very old house of the square type.

Old South Lumber

Returning via Southbridge Street to Cambridge Street, a turn is made to the left and soon Hacker Street is passed. Two or three of the houses on this street were built of lumber taken from the Old South Church on the Common when it was torn down in 1887.

Old Camp Grounds

Passing along Cambridge Street, Camp Street is crossed. It was in this area that a campground was established at the

time of the Civil War. It was called Camp Scott in honor of General Scott, then in command of the army. At this time the Brooks farm was located here near the present cemetery. Here the troops were mustered in, this being the first camp in Worcester. The grounds were opened June 28, 1861. The 15th Regiment mustered 1,046 men at this camp, south of Cambridge Street.

Raccoon Plain

This old name was applied to a section in the vicinity of Southgate, Camp and Cambridge Streets. A cemetery in 1832 and 1835 occupied a plot of land opposite the present Catholic one on Cambridge Street. Quite a few were buried there. In 1856 and 1857 the bodies were removed to Hope Cemetery.

Daniel Gookin held a grant of eighty acres of land on this so-called Raccoon Plain.

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