

# Hamilton, Massachusetts Chronicle of a Country Town



HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*To my mother*

HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS:  
CHRONICLE OF A COUNTRY TOWN

*Donald W. Beattie*

Editor, Donald W. Beattie  
Photography Editor, Elizabeth Goddard  
Photographer, Gregory Hawkes

Publication Committee

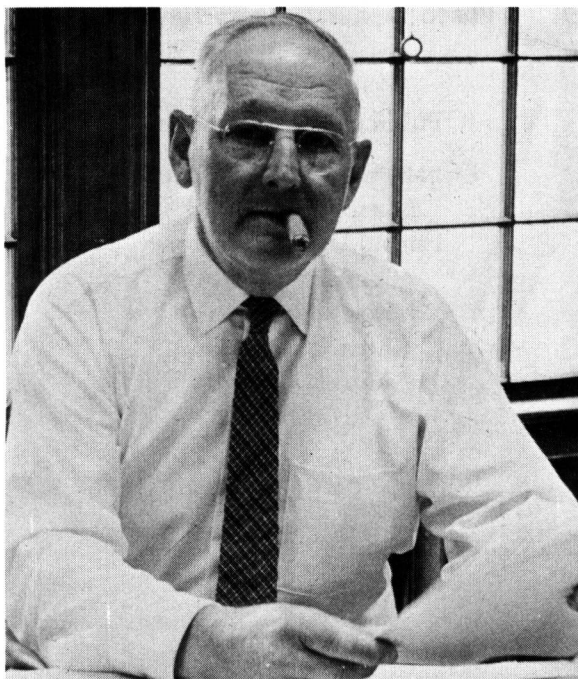
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Elizabeth Goddard  
Harold Daley (Curator)  
Gregory Hawkes  
Helen Plummer  
Karen Hovanasian  
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Calvin Brown

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HAMILTON, MASSACHUSETTS AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION



## IN MEMORIAM



This book is dedicated to the memory of Francis Henry Whipple (1904-1975) who served as Town Clerk of Hamilton, Massachusetts from 1944 until his passing in 1975. His home was at 212 Moulton Street, Mr. Whipple's residence since birth on December 13, 1904.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many persons have contributed to the publication of this pictorial-narrative chronicle of Hamilton, Massachusetts, in addition to the taxpayers of the town, who appropriated limited funding to carry out activities of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and the commission members, who voted to support the project. The Historical Society contributed \$500 toward the project.

Without the support of materials in the Hamilton Historical Society's collection, including maps, photographs and narrative information, gathered over the years through the foresight and patience of Harold Daley, curator of the society, the Publications Committee would have found great difficulty in assembling this account of Hamilton's story, past and present. Hap, as he is known to his friends, not only has spent many years filing the town's memorabilia for posterity, but he has worked hundreds of hours examining the collection with the photographic editor and other committee members.

The book, for the most part, is a tribute to Daley's many years of work, which has been little publicized to the local citizenry, except through the efforts of the *Hamilton-Wenham Chronicle* and the *Bulletin* of the Historical Society. To be sure, many persons have contributed to the collection over the years. Certain photographs from the Conant and Norton Collections, at the Wenham Historical Society, were also used in the compilation of this work. Nonetheless, some of their originals are owned by the Hamilton Historical Society.

Behind every good pathfinder is a trusty lieutenant. Hap Daley made the book possible, as a result of his interest and forethought in preserving materials of historical consequence. At the same time, coupled with these efforts were the enthusiasm, capability and diligence of the Photographic Editor, Elizabeth Goddard, known as Betsy, who came to the committee like a cool breeze on a blistering summer's day; a newcomer to town, nonetheless, who has demonstrated an almost unequalled interest in Hamilton's history since coming here with her husband, Joseph Goddard, several years ago. A lot of the credit goes to Joe, according to Betsy, who supported this labor of love for well over a year. Volunteering her services to the committee, probably over twenty hours a week in peak periods, Betsy kept the project moving forward, challenging the committee's membership to complete the project and carrying out many interpersonal discussions, individually, with enthusiastic as well as sceptical parties in town, who displayed an interest in the outcome of the project. Working with Hap Daley, she examined nearly 800 photographs, as well as preparing the captions for most of the final selections, over which she took great care to define accurately. The latter project was just as time consuming as selecting the photographs, taking over six months to complete. Thanks to this member of the committee is just as difficult to document as a similar acknowledgement to the curator. Yet, her photographic editing skill speaks for itself, as one examines the book, barring the fact that some of the original photographs were of poor quality, although having a significant message to give to the readers of *Hamilton, Massachusetts, Chronicle of a Country Town*.

For many years, town historian, Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer, has been researching and publishing Hamilton's past through narrative literature. Her work, unlike most "histories" of the town, is thoroughly documented and provides excellent source material for the historian who wishes to keep his account as perfect as possible. A collection of her papers on the Cutlers' of Hamilton, Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth, Gail Hamilton and the First Congregational Church, among others, if combined under one cover, would, by themselves constitute a major book on the chronicles of the town. Perhaps, one day the Town of Hamilton and the Hamilton Historical Society will combine their efforts and resources and honor this lady's historical research by publishing such a treatise. Her source materials, utilized in the current offering, have been published in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*. Pulsifer's efforts and those of Anne Ryder in preparing an unpublished paper entitled, "Hamilton," has greatly aided the researches of this book.

Anne Ryder, Vice-President of the Hamilton Historical Society and a member of other town historical groups, has not only contributed to the content of this work but to the ongoing support of historical activities in the town over the years.

A number of high school and college students, working over the past three years with the editor and Sue Rosenzweik's Essex County History Class at Hamilton-Wenham Regional, have contributed significantly to the contents of this chronicle. Gregory Hawkes, as part of the requirements in a course entitled, Essex County History in National Perspective, taught at North Shore Community College in Beverly, Massachusetts, shot and developed a considerable number of the photographs included herein. His many hours of volunteer effort has been recorded in the minds of the committee members as a major contribution toward the final outcome of the pictorial aspect of the book. Karen Hovanasian, as part of a contract learning (Personalized Curriculum Program) project at North Shore Community College, compiled data and researched several papers on Hamilton subjects, which she submitted to the editor for inclusion. Hawkes and Hovanasian were both active members of the Publications Committee. Thomas Cook completed a map project on Hamilton as part of his Eagle Scout award. He is a student at Hamilton-Wenham Regional High School. Students at the high school, including Meg Lukens, Thomas Curry, Patty Day and Dan Schwaegerie worked on the unit on Masconomet. Some of the materials from this project have been included in this publication. A number of slides on Myopia Hunt Club are included in the book. They were taken by Daniel Provost, Kim Kessarlis, Susan Block and Richard Marchant, students in the Essex County History course at the high school.

Helen Plummer, Treasurer of the Hamilton Historical Society; Murial Fellows, Publications Committee member; Hammond Young, current Historical Society President, as well as superintendent of Hamilton Schools, 1961-1974; and Pamela Jacques have each contributed major research papers on the town's history. The Fellows paper, in particular, is highlighted because of the timing of its



publication with the 200th Anniversary of the War of Independence. Joseph Goddard is responsible for completing the map and legend on Depot Square. Ruth Kite, town librarian, and Helen Plummer prepared Hamilton bibliography for the project. Ben Thurber prepared Congregational Church and seal sketches.

Persons contributing photos – past and present – from their collections (some of whom are committee members, as well) for inclusion in this work include: Anne Ryder, Gertrude Sprague, Edna Barney, Calvin Brown, John Day, David Greening, Gordon Prince, John and Jane McWayne, and Hammond Young. Written permission was received from the Wenham Historical Society to utilize the Norton and Conant Collection inclusions. It was not always easy to distinguish between these collections and others with respect to which contained the original photograph of certain subjects, but careful research, by Betsy Goddard in particular, has greatly aided specific acknowledgement of each photo contained in this pictorial history. Some of Ethel Joslin's Norton plates on Asbury Grove were utilized in the book.

Bernard Cullen, commission member, and Francis Whipple, former Town Clerk for over thirty years, encouraged the editor's use of Veteran Burial Record material in the book's preparation. Alexina Smith and George Sprague, during the New Deal era, coordinated this Works Progress Administration project in Hamilton, which produced records on every known serviceperson who ever served his country in the defense of freedom from the Hamlet or the Town of Hamilton, beginning with the French and Indian War, 1754-1763, and ending with an inclusive list of World War I servicepeople. Significant service and veteran record material is available to the interested student of history, or "buff", on each of these persons (except in a few cases) at the Town Hall. Bernard Cullen has recently updated a list of World War II servicepeople; the list is included in this story of Hamilton.

A number of maps and documents, located at the Massachusetts Archives, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, were used in the preparation of this treatise. The courtesy of the Commonwealth for use of these maps, through its officials at the archives, is most appreciated by the Publications Committee.

Thanks is also in order to the early settlers of the Hamlet, who provided the pioneer efforts and basis for the continuation of the town and to those who followed in their footsteps and have governed, fought, taught, exhorted and financed the town and its people for over three centuries.

Donald W. Beattie  
December 16, 1975

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## PREFACE

Publication of *Chronicle of a Country Town* was initiated through the efforts of the Publications Committee of the Hamilton, Massachusetts, American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The emphasis of the work is more toward presenting the town — past and present — through pictorial history, although some narrative history has been sprinkled throughout to give highlights of heritage. If its readers find errors or omissions or if new interpretations can be given to information presented herein, they are encouraged to discuss these matters with the Publications Committee for the betterment of future publications. Every effort has been made to accurately document and give credit to both the pictorial presentations and the factual narratives, both in papers and in the photo captions.

The treatise begins with an account of the region's most tranquil Indian chief, Masconomet. His kindness to the early settlers matched that of Massasoit and Squanto in another quarter of the region called Massachusetts, during the seventeenth century. His people, much like those who followed with a paler face, became children of the vast territory of Agawam, which is now Essex County.

Much attention has been given to Ipswich Hamlet, which is now termed the "Historic District" of Hamilton — a stretch of houses, public buildings and open areas which continues to maintain the country and village type life for which the town has been famous for many decades.

Although the Hamlet was actually "South Ipswich" or merely an appendage of Ipswich during the American Revolution, its minutemen and several of its women were active in the patriot cause. Five townswomen were rewarded for their patriotism by Ipswich for supporting soldiers in the Revolution. Minutemen from the Hamlet marched to Mystic in relation to the April 19, 1775 alarm and again to Cambridge in early May to be on hand at headquarters for the defense of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Many of the townsmen enlisted in the Continental Army and served outside New England, particularly in campaigns in New York.

One of the Hamlet's war heroes, Manasseh Cutler, also served town and country well, when he was asked to review and comment upon the Ordinance of 1787. A review of this contribution is presented herein to highlight the closeness of the town to national events beginning in this early period.

Village and country living are highlighted with photographs, taken past and present and from land and air, to emphasize the modes of transportation, public services, industry and commerce and the development of the embryo of the town during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Old homesteads, means of travel and resemblances of some of the people who graced this country town are presented for the reader to reminisce over in this bicentennial year of celebration.

Mention is made of the town's involvement in the Civil War, particularly through narrative discussion along with a few glimpses of Gail Hamilton (noted town authoress) through picture and print.

Places to learn and to worship have always been important to Hamilton citizenry. Schools and churches and the campmeeting alternative to the church have been featured in the book, as has the Myopia Hunt Club, which marks the distinction between work, worship and play, all of which seem to depict the way of life in this country town.

From the outset of King Philip's War through the current war in Viet Nam, Hamilton men and women have fought for the freedoms of the nation in foreign wars as well as in the homeland. Reverence for these warriors of peace is displayed herein by listing their names based on the availability of such information.

Many maps of the town, particularly those of Barnabus Dodge, are mixed into the pictorial and narrative history of Hamilton, Massachusetts, in this work.

Particular effort was made by the committee to utilize the study and preparation of young people in the preparation of this chronicle of the town, in an effort to bring all ages together in the enjoyment of the town's past and present history.

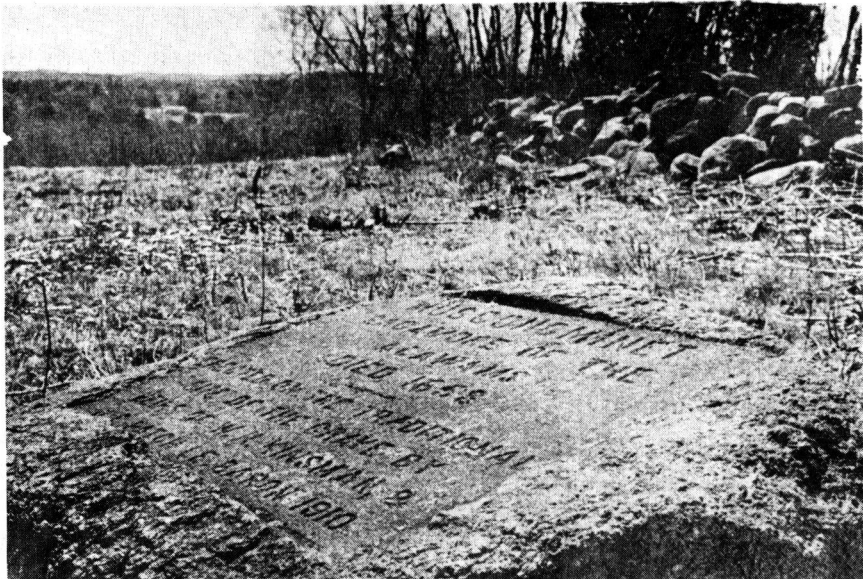
Perhaps this spadework effort by the Publications Committee and others who helped make this momento possible, will inspire other persons in the town to not only continue preserving Hamilton's past but to record it in comprehensive fashion for posterity.

Donald W. Beattie  
January 1, 1976

“CHILD OF ANCIENT AGAWAM”



Masconomet Monument



Masconomet Gravesite

## Sagamore John

Essex County has long been noted for its abundance of history and heritage. The Puritans, the witches, the sea captains, the farmers have each left their mark in our culture. Each aspect of their contribution to Essex County history has been researched thoroughly. Little has been done, however, to expose to the public the major role the Algonquin Indian Tribe played in the settlement and development of Essex County.

The Essex County segment of the tribe, called the Agawams by the white men, at one time occupied land which now composes a number of Essex County towns: part of Beverly in addition to Boxford, Ipswich, Manchester, Newbury, North Andover, Rowley, Topsfield, and Wenham. It also included Hamilton and Essex, then part of Ipswich. The forests, in the 16th century, were full of game, the rivers and lakes full of fish and the tribe was happy and prosperous.

By 1617, however, the mighty tribe had been reduced to a few hundred members as the result of a mysterious plague. Thirteen years later, when white settlers arrived, the so-called Agawams were only a shadow of what they had been.

John Winthrop sailed into Manchester Harbor on the *Arbella*, in 1630, along with six other ships from Cowes, England. Masconomet, chief of the Agawams, paddled out to greet the arriving white men. This meeting was very friendly, and it is recorded that Masconomet was able to converse with Winthrop in English. One can only speculate as to what this encounter might have been like had the Indian population of the region been greater.

Masconomet was called a friend by the white men from the moment they set foot on land, although in 1631, he was blamed for an invasion by the Tarratines. He was also called everything from Musconomentt, Masconnominet, Maschanomett, Masconomo, Masquenomoco, Masquenomenit to Sagamore John, particularly the latter by those who chose not to struggle with difficult names. Masconomet was a peaceful, yet one-time powerful chief. He ruled his tribe in a "patriarchal sort of way." He knew, however, that his role in life had been reduced with the arrival of the white settlers. Sensing this, Masconomet eventually surrendered all his authority to the whites.

For the next eight years the dwindling tribe existed in the area which is now called Ipswich. Masconomet realized that the tribe's days were numbered, and in June of 1638 he sold all his territory to John Winthrop, Jr. for twenty English pounds.

One year later, Masconomet appeared before the General Court at Boston to acknowledge receipt of the payment and to declare full satisfaction with his tribe's relationship to the settlers. Ipswich was ordered to reimburse Winthrop for the twenty pounds, which had come out of his own pocket. John Winthrop, Jr. was given 300 acres of land in Ipswich, which he sold to Ed Parke and later to John Appleton.



Six years later Masconomet agreed that his tribe would be under the protection of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and would receive instruction in Christianity. On March 8, 1644, Masconomet, along with four other chiefs of neighboring tribes, signed this agreement:

“Wee have and by these presents do voluntarily and without any constraint or persuasion, but of our owne free motion, put ourselves, our subjects, lands and estates under the government and jurisdiction of the Mass., to be governed and protected by them, according to their just lawes and orders, so far as we shall be made capable of understanding them, and wee do promise for ourselves, and all our subjects, and all our posterity, to bee true and faithfull to the said government, and ayling to the maintenance thereof, to our best ability, and from time to time to give speedy notice of any conspiracy, attempt or evill intension of any which wee shall know or hear of against the same, and wee do promise to be willing from time to time to be instructed in the knowledge and worship of God. In withes whereof wee have hereunto put our hands the 8th of the first month – anno 1643-1644,

Cutshamache  
Wassamegan  
Nashawahan  
Maskonomett  
Squa Sachim

Masconomet was given six acres of planting ground by the Ipswich selectmen in 1655. Three years later, on March 6, 1658, Masconomet died. He died “Poor, disheartened, and friendless, as a ward of the state, and found peace in death.” The chief was buried with his gun and tomahawk on his land on Sagamore Hill in Hamilton.

After his death, Masconomet was invaded by whites. One night a few years after his death, several “juvenile delinquents of the 17th century, climbed the hill, dug open the grave, and carried the chief’s skull on a pole throughout the streets of Ipswich. The youths were sentenced to a day’s public penance and Masconomet’s bones were returned to the hill.”

A few Indians tried to reclaim their territorial rights, but did not succeed. Three Agawam, in 1700, tried to lay claim to Wenham and several other surrounding towns. Each town paid off the Indians, to quiet them down.

The few remaining members of the tribe lived out their lives in wigwams scattered throughout Essex County. By 1730, the once mighty Agawam Indians of the Algonquin Tribe were extinct.

That a tribe so great in number at one time could be so completely forgotten is inexcusable. The Indians were the original settlers; the first to see the beautiful

richness of the Essex County area, and recognition of that fact is long overdue!<sup>1</sup>

On November 26th, 1971, a Thanksgiving morning, a band of sixteen persons memorialized Sagamore Masconomet in a graveside service. The memorial service was held to honor the chief and his acceptance of Christianity – perhaps the first American Indian chief to do so, according to local authorities.

The weather was terrible, but the following brave souls participated in the service: Robert C. Hagopian, who in 1971 was State D.A.V. Americanization officer of Hamilton, organized the event; Henry Hovanasian of Hamilton, Adjutant Treasurer of General George S. Patton Jr. Chapter 58, D.A.V.; Representative James B. Mosley (R-Hamilton in 1971); Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Nielsen, former residents of Hamilton, now living in Wilmington, Delaware, both of whom are members of the Archaeological Society of Delaware; Mrs. Robert C. Hagopian and son, Bobby; Owen Fallon, Commander of District 4 (1971) of the D.A.V. Salem Chapter 84; Frances Michaud, past Commander of Salem D.A.V. 84 Auxiliary, who with Owen Fallon put a memorial wreath on the grave of Masconomet; Dan Sullivan, who took movies for television's Channel Five (Boston); Frank Donovan, *Boston Globe* reporter; Donna Smith, editor of *Ipswich Today*; Betty Clogston, *Beverly Times* reporter; Norman Curtis, formerly of Hamilton, Indian lore writer and a singer, who conducted the memorial service by reading the 23rd Psalm in the Naragansett Indian language and an English translation of a combination of Ojibway and Naragansett; two Hamilton police officers were also on duty.

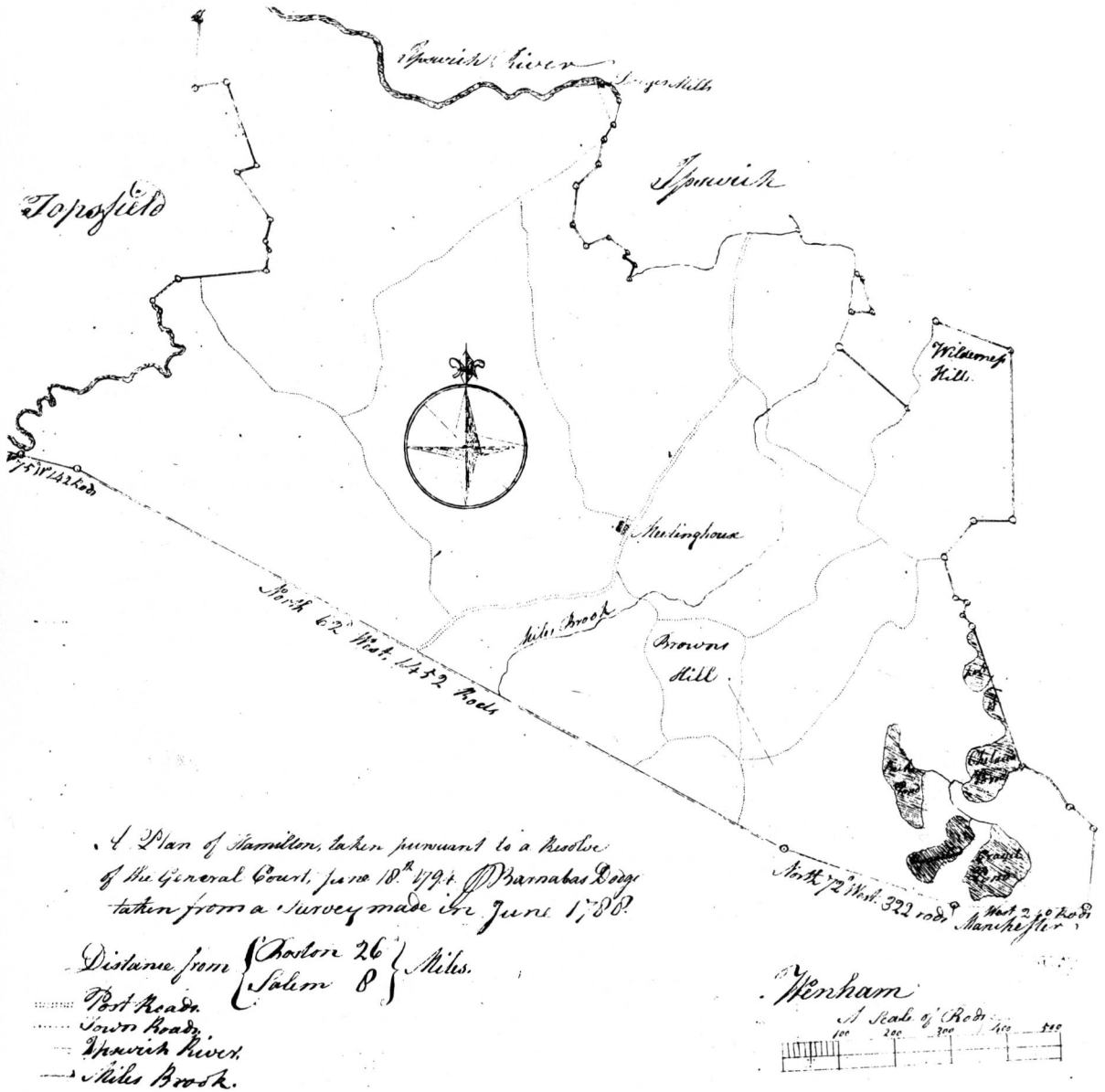
This service also symbolized an earlier effort to honor Masconomet by current Hamilton Historical Society Curator, Harold Daley. When Daley first organized the Hamilton Historical Society, in 1959, one of his first projects was to make Masconomet's gravesite on Sagamore Hill (formerly Winthrop's Hill) more visible for townspeople and the occasional tourist. Through his efforts, along with local Boy Scouts and personnel at the local military installation in Hamilton, the brush, weeds and scrub materials near the gravesite have been kept in a natural but clear setting in memory of the chief and his people.

"The 4,121 square feet site," where Masconomet is claimed to be buried, was donated to the Hamilton Historical Society by former Ipswich Court judge, Standish Bradford, a prominent Hamilton name itself, with a touch of the Plymouth-Pilgrim heritage, which dated back to Masconomet's own era. When the property was deeded to the Society, "the marker (made of granite) was lost amid the scrub brush of the popular blueberrying hill." The marker had been erected, initially in 1910, and it was found and replaced by local persons interested in its reinstatement. The site is now supervised by the Historical Commission.

Although Daley's dream of the site becoming a national landmark has not yet been realized, the Hamilton American Revolution Bicentennial Commission plans to restore the monument in 1976, by placing it erect on a firmer foundation and restoring the plaque, which reads as follows: "Musconminit Sagamore of the Agawams. Died 1658. Erected on the traditional site of the grave by heirs of W.H. Kinsman and J.F. Patch LeBaron 1910."<sup>2</sup>

1. Foregoing materials were extracted by Meg Lukens, a Hamilton-Wenham High School student, in 1974, from the following sources: D.F. Lamson, *History of Manchester*. *Beverly Times*, June 2, 1966. *Hamilton-Wenham Chronicle*, April 19, 1973. Herbert A. Kenny, *Cape Ann: Cape America* (New York: Lippincott Company, 1971). Alden T. Vaughn, *New England Frontiers: Puritans and Indians, 1620-1675* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1968).

2. Foregoing prepared by Karen Hovanasian with the help of her father, Henry Hovanasian, Robert Hagopian; through examination of the gravesite; and the article by Robert White, in the *Hamilton-Wenham Chronicle*, April 19, 1973, entitled, "Masconomet: The Last Sagamore".

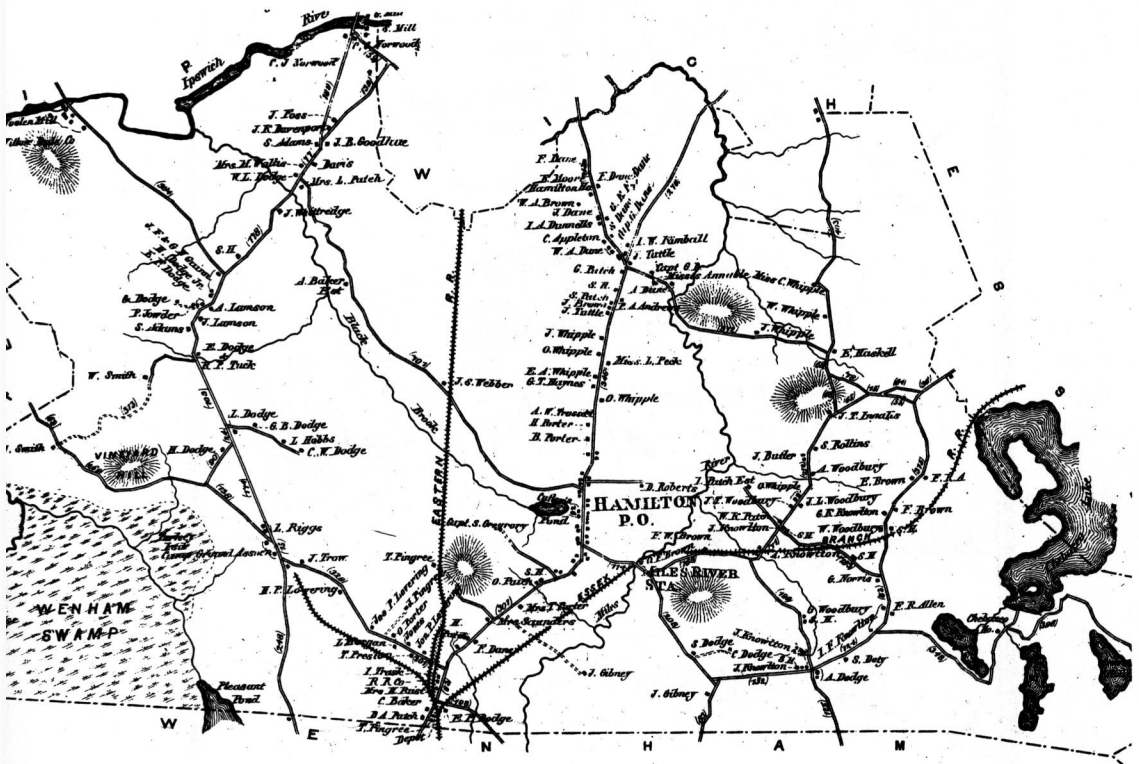


Hamilton (1794)

“YE OLDE BAY ROAD”

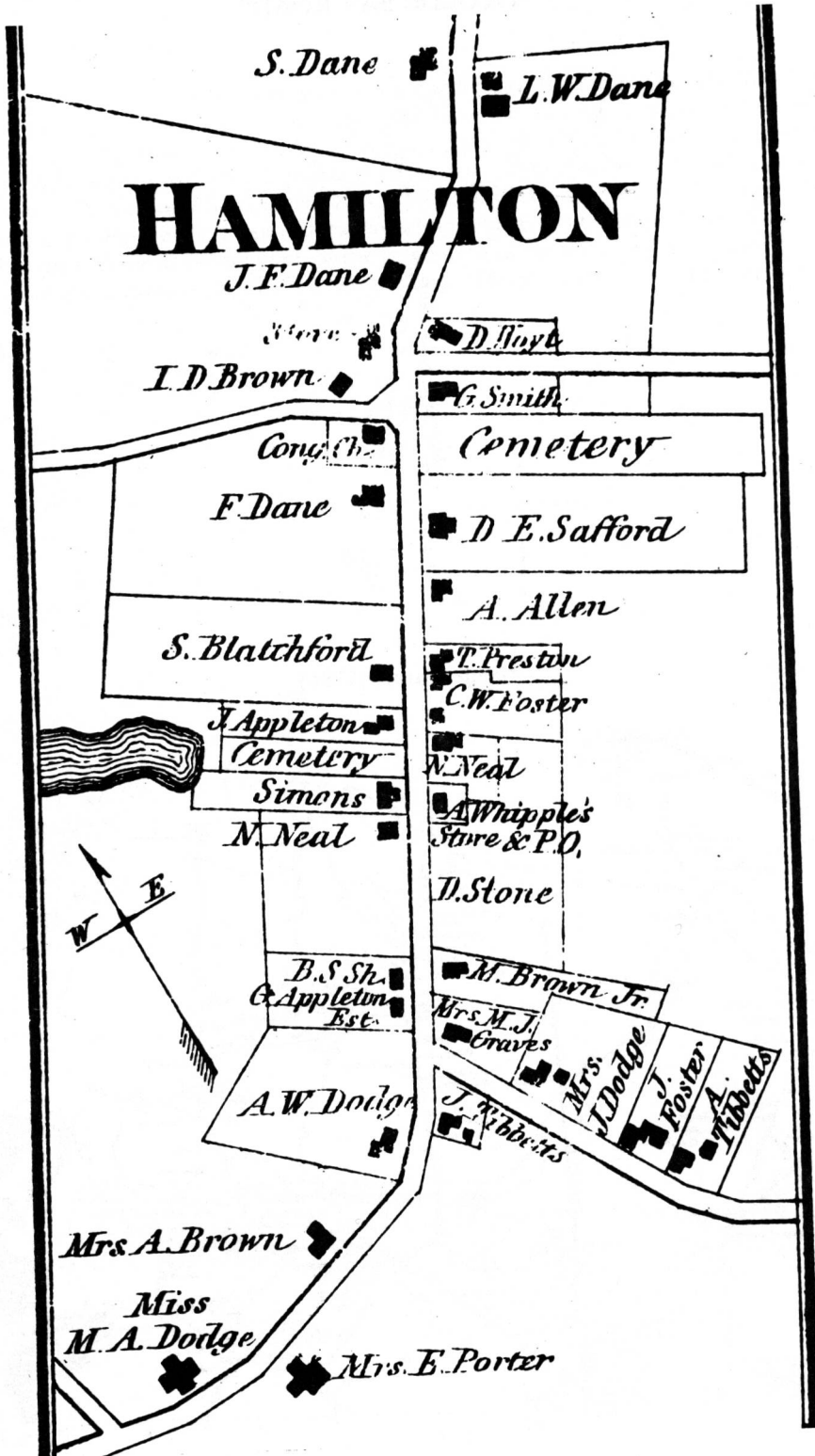


Hamlet Parish (1788)



Hamilton (1872)





Hamilton — 1872 (Historic District 1972)

## The Historic District

Hamilton's history begins with that of Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, when, in 1633, John Winthrop, Jr., son of the Governor, made the first permanent settlement there, and, in 1638, secured a deed to the area now encompassing the towns of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton from Masconomet, Sagamore of the Agawam Indians. The area, now Hamilton, was called the Hamlet, the southern or third parish of Ipswich, after the parish established its own church in 1714. The Hamlet separated entirely from Ipswich when it was incorporated as a town in 1793 and named for Alexander Hamilton. The first recorded land grant in the Hamlet area was to Matthew Whipple in 1638. Bay Road (Route 1A) was laid out through his land in 1640. Along this road the village of Hamlet-Hamilton developed.

The Historic District for Hamilton is the compact section on Bay Road from #540 through #648 on the westerly side, and from #563 through #645 on the easterly side. This is old Hamilton Center from which the town developed. Here were the dwellings of the leaders and prominent citizens of the town, the meetinghouse, the town green, the cemetery, the post office, the tavern, the store house, and the blacksmith's shop.

The Reverend Manasseh Cutler, LL.D. (1742-1823), pastor of the Congregational Church, who lived at 624 Bay Road, won national recognition for his work for the Ohio Company of Associates in its dealings with Congress for the purchase of land within the Northwest Territory in Ohio and for his contribution to the Ordinance of 1787 governing that territory. A Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission marker indicates the spot outside his house from which a company of local men (numbered by Ohio among its "original forty-eight pioneers") left with a covered supply wagon on December 3, 1787, to establish the first permanent settlement in Ohio, at Marietta, in 1788.

Included in the Historic District are: eighteen dwellings, ranging from the late 17th through the 19th centuries; the Congregational meetinghouse (1843); the Hamilton Town Hall (1897); the Hamilton Center Post Office (established in 1803 at 638 Bay Road, now at #585); a cobbler's shop (1750); the green with the Soldiers' Monument of 1924; Hamilton Cemetery (1706); the Manasseh Cutler Park (1913), a former cemetery.

The year 1872 was taken as the basis for study, using the map of Hamilton Center in the *Atlas of Essex County* (D.G. Beers & Co.: Philadelphia, 1872). Proof of the continued existence of eighteen dwellings was submitted to the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1971. The two houses built after 1872 are Daniel D. Stone's (1898) at #569, and the former Congregational Church's parsonage (1873) at #610. Structures, shown on the map, no longer standing, are those of Mrs. Graves, corner of Bay Road and Bridge Street and of Nirum Neal on the westerly side of Bay Road (c. #584); the blacksmith's shop adjacent to #560; and the store north of Cutler Road (beyond #638).

The Bay Road building numbers and names of the first and present owners

are as follows: #540 Dodge-Vernon; #560 G. Appleton-Davis; #581 Cobler House Cottage-Watson; #584 Blacksmith Shop-burned down; #588 Simons-Felton; #594 Cemetery-Cutler Park; #598 J. Appleton-Roberts; #604 S. Blatchford-Gates; #610 First Congregational Parsonage-Pulsifer; #624 Dane-Ockenga; #630 First Congregational Church; #634 Monument for the Soldiers; #638 Meeting-House Green-Brown-Hunneman; #648 J. Dane-Proctor; #700 Land first owned by Porter, then Tower: the Towers now have a house on part of the land; #563 Brown-Homer; #569 D. Stone-Ricker; #577 D. Stone-Town Hall; #595 Neal-Daley; #585 Store and Post Office, A. Whipple-Daley; #601 Foster-Smith; #605 Preston-Whitmore; #613 Allen-Trussell; #621 Safford-Curtis; #639 Smith-Andrews; #645 Hoyt-Pirie.

In 1972, the town of Hamilton adopted the recommendation of the Historic District Study Committee and approved a by-law which in essence contained a provision "for the appointment by the Selectment of an Historic District Commission having the authority to approve or disapprove any substantial changes in the outward appearance of all structures." The by-law does not include Commission authority over "the interior features of a building nor to exterior aspects not visible from the public way." The basic purpose of the "Historic District" was to preserve "the outward appearance of the area as seen by a passerby".

Members of the Committee included: Harold A. Daley, Chairman; Donald W. Beattie; C. Stuart Carroll; Fellowes Davis; Janice Pulsifer; M. Anne Ryder and Ann Neary, Clerk.

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Materials presented in the preparation of this paper were gathered by Harold A. Daley, M. Anne Ryder and Janice Pulsifer. Other information was taken from the "Report of the Hamilton Historic District Study Committee." (Editor.)

## Ipswich Hamlet

In 1976, the Town Hall, the old church parsonage and the First Congregational Church still emphasize the outlines of the "Hamlet". These buildings were not part of the initial structures of the little village, but they have withstood ties with both the present and the early efforts of the "territorial parish" that became Hamilton.<sup>1</sup> Matthew Whipple received the first land grant in the southern section of Ipswich, now known as Hamilton, in 1638. Bay Road, the current setting for the three buildings mentioned above, was established in 1640. This historic road boasts the bulk of the Hamilton historic district initiated through the specific efforts of Harold Daley, curator of the Hamilton Historical Society.<sup>2</sup>

Settlers were attracted to the "hamlet" because of the good agricultural lands and water resources. In 1712, "sixty-four men petitioned Ipswich to be allowed to establish their own church because of the long distance to the nearest church. . ." and because the nearby Wenham Church was too crowded.<sup>3</sup> The petition was approved and the new parish church was organized in 1714 as "the Third Church of Christ in Ipswich". It boasted fifty-eight members and a meetinghouse. The newly certified precinct, "called ye Hamlet", had its boundaries set adjacent to the Miles and Ipswich Rivers. Hamilton became a separate town in 1793, upon its separation from Ipswich. From 1793 until 1829, when "the First Congregational Church was incorporated", Hamilton's "town and church affairs" were "acted on together at town meeting".<sup>4</sup> Today, with the separation of church and state, the town meeting, which still exists, no longer supports the church "through the collection of an annual ministerial tax", a practice which ceased in 1833, "when, by an amendment to the state constitution, compulsory support of, and attendance at. . .church were no longer required."<sup>5</sup>

### The Meetinghouse

The meetinghouse was at the center of the Hamlet. It was "the focus of life" in this little New England village and served "as the regular place of religious assemblies and. . .town meetings", as well as "the gathering place of inhabitants on all special occasions". The meetinghouse, in 1771, was located at "the junction of Bay Road and Farms Road (now Cutler Road), the site of the present Congregational church building". This structure had been constructed in 1762, "the second meetinghouse on the same site", and it had been built "to replace the smaller one of 1713". The second building, "admired for its just proportions and pleasing appearance", was a wooden structure and "typical of the oblong, barn-like meetinghouses of the period". Its dimensions were: "sixty feet long, forty-four feet wide, with a twenty-six foot stud". Its main entrance, like the current structure, faced Bay Road. "There were porches on the north and south ends, and a tower with bell and clock on the southerly end."<sup>6</sup>

Internally, the 1762 structure boasted a high pulpit, "with a sounding

board. . .opposite the front door". Men's and women's galleries lined each end and the front side of the meetinghouse. "There were long seats in the body of the house and square pews on the sides in which there were seats on hinges to be turned up during prayer and. . .at the close of service." A single "rocking chair", reportedly, was "among the chairs set in the pews. Candles set in tin sconces provided light".<sup>7</sup>

The original "green", considerably smaller, currently, "because of the two entrances to Cutler Road, now contains "the town's monument honoring veterans of all wars".<sup>8</sup> Rev. Benjamin Thurber, present pastor of the First Congregational Church, has depicted the current church structure and a picture of the monument, which rests on the "green", in his hand-drawn sketch of the existing meetinghouse. The current church building was remodeled and turned toward Bay Road in 1843. New chandeliers were added in 1975.

### The Parsonage

When Samuel Wigglesworth (1689-1768) became pastor of the new parish in the Hamlet, in 1714, "he had been granted L100" to build a parsonage house on land, "then belonging to John Walker", along with "clear title to the one and one-half acres of this land purchased for him". Later, in 1720, the church "purchased for Mr. Wigglesworth's use a parsonage of seven acres of land along the Bay Road, 'adjoining the house lot of Mr. Wigglesworth to the fence of Major Symonds Epes.' " Both Wigglesworth and Manasseh Cutler, the first two ministers of the parish, "had full use of the parsonage".<sup>9</sup> This beautiful old colonial structure, dating to the early years of the eighteenth century, is currently occupied by Dr. Harold Ockenga, former pastor of another historic Congregational Church, Park Street Church of Boston and President of Gordon College and Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary (1969-1976).

### Town Hall

This structure, built in 1897, looks the part of the typical town hall throughout New England. It was refurnished, in 1975, both for purposes of saving its exterior and to alter its interior, making it a more functional structure to meet the requirements of the many meetings held therein.

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1. Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer, "The Cutler's of Hamilton," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, CVII, No. 4 (October 1971), 336.

2. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.* 4. *Ibid.* 5. *Ibid.* 6. *Ibid.* 7. *Ibid.* 8. *Ibid.* 9. *Ibid.*, 339. (Editor.)





Seal of Congregational Church (1976)



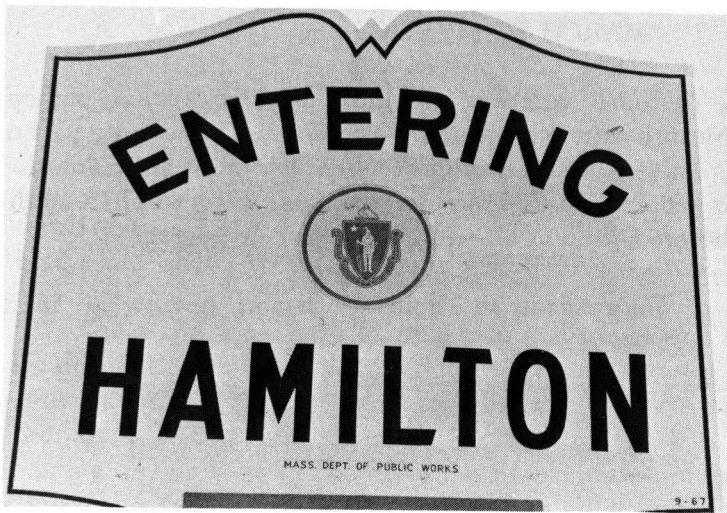
Congregational Church (1975)



Manasseh Cutler Home and Congregational  
Church, North View (pre-1888)



Manasseh Cutler Home and Congregational  
Church, South View (1893)



Welcome to Hamilton  
(1975)



Town Hall in Progress  
(1897)

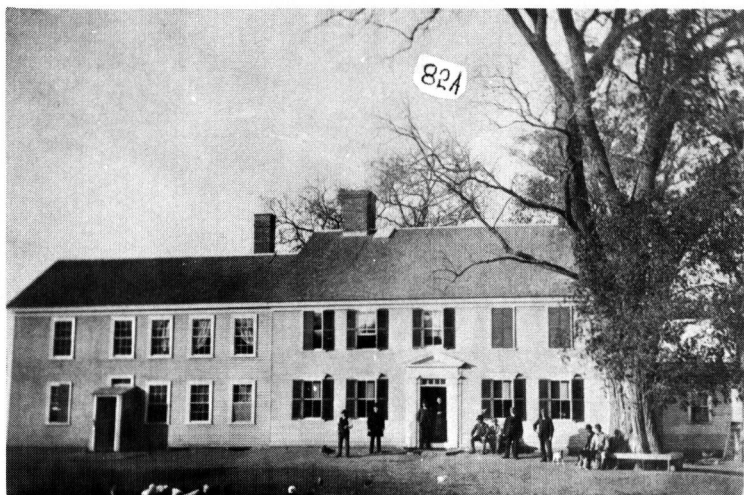


Town Hall Completed  
(1897)

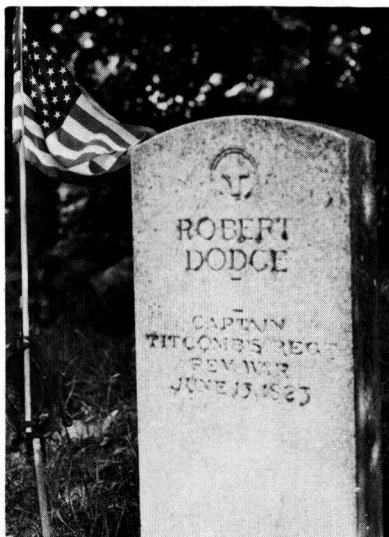
## “MARCH TO MYSTIC”

“As to the history of the Revolution, my Ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do We Mean by the Revolution? The War? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an Effect and Consequence of it. The Revolution was in the Minds of the People, and this was effected, from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen Years before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington.”

John Adams to Thomas Jefferson, August, 24, 1815.



Colonel Robert Dodge Home (ca. 1884)



Colonel Robert Dodge Gravestone (1975)

## Ipswich Hamlet in the Revolutionary Era

According to census records, in 1773, the Hamlet, with a population of 870, consisted of 116 houses with 172 families; 419 males, 451 females. Records also reveal that in 1776 the total population of Ipswich, including the Hamlet, Linebrook and Chebacco parishes, was 4,508. It was one of the largest towns in the colony.<sup>1</sup>

There is a scarcity of original source material available concerning the Hamlet during the Revolutionary period. Therefore, because the Hamlet was a part of Ipswich, Ipswich town meeting records were consulted to provide an insight into the concerns and interests of the local citizenry. It is abundantly clear from a reading of these records that Ipswich people insisted that Britain not abrogate the Massachusetts Bay Colony's charter. They proclaimed their rights as Englishmen. They intended to possess what they had earned.

On December 21, 1765, Ipswich citizens met to consider the situation caused by the passage in March of the Stamp Act. Instructions devised for this town meeting were given to Dr. John Calef. Calef had served in the French and Indian War, as a surgeon at Louisbourg and was a prominent Ipswich citizen and representative from Ipswich to the General Court:

That as our subordination to our Mother Country has its foundation entirely In our Charter, you are strenuously tho Decently to maintain that any Measure not Consistent with those Charters, and that Deprives of any Right in them is neither Consistent with such Subordination nor Implied in it.

When our Fathers Left their Native Country. . .they came of their own accord and att y<sup>r</sup> own Expense and took possession of a country they were obliged to Buy or Fight For and to which the Nation had no more Right then the moon.

The Charter was the only Reward the Proveyer had for Purchasing att an Infinite Expense of their Own Blood & Treasure their Large Part of New Accession of Empire Wealth & Glory to the British Nation. . . . The Distressing and Ruining Measures. . .were destructive of their right of self-government, which the Charter secured and which the Mother land had tacitly acknowledged for many years.<sup>2</sup>

At a town meeting held on August 16, 1768, at the request of a "Great number of freeholders", Dr. Calef was publicly rebuked. These townspeople did not approve of the support given Governor Bernard by Calef and sixteen other representatives when the Governor ordered that the recently issued Circular Letter from the General Court to the other colonies protesting the Townshend Acts be rescinded.



During these 15 years of waning confrontation between England and the colonies, the town meeting voted on a number of issues which served to define their protest. Amongst other admonitions, townspeople were urged to refrain from trading with merchants who imported goods from England. Tea drinking was also discouraged. At the same time, much encouragement was to be given to local industry in order to decrease dependence upon imported goods.

Escalation of emotional involvement can be seen in the series of resolutions adopted by the Ipswich town meeting on December 23, 1773, after the infamous tea had been dumped in Boston Harbor a week earlier:

. . .the Inhabitants of the Town have received real pleasure and Satisfaction from the novel and spirited Exertions of their Brethren of the Town of Boston and other Towns to prevent the landing of the detested Tea lately arrived there from the East India Company subject to a duty for the sole Purpose of Raising a Revenue to Support in Idleness and Extravagance a Set of Miscreants, whose vile emissaries and Understrappers swarm in the Sea Port Towns and by their dissolute Lives and Evil Practices threaten this Land with a Curse more deplorable than Egyptian Darkness.

. . .we hold in utter Contempt and Detestation the Persons appointed Consignees. . .who have rendered themselves justly Odious to every Person possessed of the least Spark of Ingenuity or Virtue in America.

. . .it is the Determination of this Town that no Tea shall be brought into it. . .and if any Person shall have so much Effrontery and Hardiness as to offer any Tea to sale in this Town in Opposition to the general Sentiments of the Inhabitants he shall be deemed an Enemy to the Town and treated as his superlative Meanness and Baseness deserve.<sup>3</sup>

Ipswich Hamlet was fortunate in having Manasseh Cutler as its clergyman during the Revolutionary period. Dr. Cutler came to the 3rd Parish in 1771 at age 29 and served until his death in 1823. Fortunately for the recorded history of the Hamlet during this era, he kept a diary which was published in part by his grandchildren in 1888. It is this diary which fills out the official records, giving an invaluable picture of the Revolutionary period as experienced by this energetic person of local and widespread influence.

A clash of arms almost occurred on August 31, 1774, when General Gage ordered gunpowder seized at the Medford arsenal. Manasseh Cutler went to Cambridge to observe the reaction. About 4,000 people were assembled there in angry protest. Alarms and rumors spread, bringing many more people into the area. Sometime later he observed, on a trip with his wife to Dedham, that Boston Neck was being fortified by the soldiers, "to defend themselves against the coun-



try people".<sup>4</sup>

On the same day that Cutler went to Dedham, September 26, 1774, Ipswich gave instructions to the town's representative to the General Court to be held in Salem on October 5. The mood of the town can be discerned in these words: ". . . day of much gloomings & darkenings. . . inhabitants of Province are suffering under ministerial vengeance. . . inviting the chains of slavery upon us and our posterity if we submit."<sup>5</sup> Parliament's 1774 Act to Regulate the Massachusetts Bay Colony had become intolerable to Ipswich citizens.

One result of these regulatory acts was that the port of Boston was closed to all shipping during the Summer and Fall of 1774. Surrounding towns responded to the desperate need of Bostonians for food and supplies. Ipswich voted to subscribe 100 pounds and the selectmen were asked to make a proportionate share based on the Province tax, "exclusive of the poor inhabitants of the town".<sup>6</sup>

During this period, the emotional pitch of the Ipswich townspeople often became excessive. Dr. John Calef had become suspected of Loyalist sympathies ever since, as representative to the General Court in 1767, he had voted with a minority of the representatives and against the feelings of the town concerning rescinding the Circular Letter.

On October 3, 1774, Calef's unpopularity, combined with the worsening colonial situation, brought a large crowd of local people to his home demanding a written declaration of his political sentiments. The emotionalism of the times was contagious and Hamlet citizens and a considerable number from adjacent towns called upon Nathaniel Brown, Esquire, from a nearby town and forced a written confession on October 4 of his misdemeanors, laying out nine articles of charges against him.<sup>7</sup> This matter was fully reported in the *Essex Gazette*, October 11-18, 1774. The tone of the document reveals the prevailing insistence upon conformity against the British:

At a meeting of 21 persons (delegated by a large Body who convened at Wenham on Tuesday last) at the House of Dr. Tyler Porter in Wenham, on this 4th day of October, 1774, to enquire into the conduct of Nathaniel Brown, Esq. of that town, he appeared, and after some altercation, the following articles of charge were exhibited to him; on which at his request he was indulged one hour's time for Consideration; on his Return the following charges were laid before him.

To Nathaniel Brown, Esq.

It is a point given up, that from the general Tenor of your Conduct & Conversation, you are justly deserving the reproachful character of a Tory; & as such, merit the Highest Disgrace & Contempt for so long as you cleave to and persist in Principles evidently tending to Slavery. From a strong Desire that the very being of an opinion, so sordid and con-

temptible, may be totally eradicated from your Mind, a considerable number from the adjacent Towns convened at Wenham on Tuesday last for such a Noble Design; but your Elopement prevented an Interview; upon which a committee was chosen by that Body to wait on you this Day; and they being met, have taken under Consideration the many and dirty reflections on the true Sons of Liberty, some of which, black as they are, we shall for once (though with great reluctance) mention to you; and if you are not callous to all the Feelings of Humanity and totally devoid of every Spark of Love to the Liberties of your Country, we expect a voluntary Retraction, and further – as will intitle you the forgiveness of your injured Countrymen. And that you may not be ignorant of the many injuries received from you, we lay before you some of the many charges they have against you:

1. At the town meeting at Wenham, in May, 1773, you asserted, that our Charter-Rights were not infringed in the least by any of the late Acts of Parliament; & that the Town of Boston had plunged themselves into difficulty by their Committee of Correspondence; & the other towns who had adopted their measures were sorry for it; and being queried with, “What towns?” You said Topsfield had rejected it; which is false.

2. Your strenuous opposition to raising money for supporting the expense of the General Congress, by reading the Governor’s Proclamation at the meeting, to dissuade the People from proceeding, it being (as you said) your duty so to do as a Magistrate.

3. Your declaring that all the present Evils we now suffer were owing to the town of Boston, & that you should be glad it was laid in ashes.

4. Your declaring that Ministers and Newspapers were a public nuisance; and that a certain minister preferred a Petition, requesting that of his maker, which he never heard of, nor ever would, had he not mentioned it, it being only this, that our Charter Rights be restored.

5. That the late Acts of Parliament were not in the least cruel and oppressive; and that if the People were not stupidly ignorant they would tamely submit thereto; and added, the Soldiers are arrived, you are intimidated, and Britain will gain the Day.

6. You asserted, that if Duties were laid upon any articles imported into North America from Great Britain, fully equal to the Thing itself, it would be but right and just.

7. Your positive & Bold Declaration that wherever a number of Whigs were convened, there was a Parcel of Mobbish Fellows.

8. That you forbid Capt. Jacob Dodge examining into the State of his Company, with Respect to their Arms and Ammunition.

9. Your saying, that the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq.; John Adams, Esq.; and Mr. Samuel Adams, were the Instigators of the whole of our Difficulties, who, with other Gentlemen, members of the Continental Congress, merit Halters rather than a reward.

There, Sir, are a few of the many charges, the Publick have against you, & the Committee aforesaid expect you make a Confession of your Imprudencies, ask Forgiveness of the Publick, and publish the same to the World.

Wenham, October 4, 1774

Recognizing that he had offended his constituencies, Nathaniel Brown publicly read his apology, in Wenham, on October 4, 1774:

Whereas I the Subscriber have in many Instances offended my Fellow Countrymen, and justly merited their displeasure in repeated Instances, as set forth in the Charges exhibited against me, and particularly by a Committee chosen by a respectable body of Freeholders and others of this and the adjacent Towns, being regularly convened on the 27th Day of September last, to enquire into my Conduct; and whereas the said Committee exhibited divers matters of Charges against me, all which I acknowledge, and am heartily sorry for, and humbly ask Forgiveness of the said Committee that appeared in Behalf of the before mentioned Body, and all other Persons, the true Sons of Liberty, whom I have offended. I do promise for myself that I utterly abhor and detest the late Acts of Parliament, as they do infringe our Charter, and do promise for the future that I never will take any Commission under the new administration of Government, nor act any thing in Conformity thereto, and that I consent the said Articles of Charge, together with this my Confession, shall be made Publick, by being inserted in the publick Prints; and Hope thereby to be restored to the Favour and Friendship of my Fellow Countrymen and that my future Conduct may merit their approbation.

Nathaniel Brown

Wenham, October 4, 1774

This course of events included an immediate forgiving attitude on the part of the constituents. Upon reading the letter, "the Body voted it to be satisfactory to them. . . ." Brown "gave them a Treat, humbly thanked them for their kind, generous and gentlemen-like Deportment to him, and then withdrew. . . ." Soon thereafter, "many loyal Toasts were drank, the Committee dispersed in good Humor, every Thing being conducted with the greatest Regularity, and to the Satisfaction of the numerous Spectators."

All during this period, as events moved the colony toward further confrontation with Britain, many towns experienced similar situations with those suspected of allegiance and loyalty to the Crown. At the same time colonial officialdom was still functioning.

The October 5, 1774 meeting of the General Court, in Salem (held in spite of the objection of General Gage), led to the formation of the Provincial Congress. At the behest of this Congress, which devised an alarm system, towns were requested to form minutemen companies from the local militia that could hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice. In Ipswich, the November and December 1774 meetings discussed this matter and also training pay.

Cutler's diary mentions attending training sessions with both Hamlet militia companies and in January 1775 taking part in an entertainment with Captain Patch's group.<sup>8</sup> The social amenities continued to prevail in spite of the gravity of the times.

After Salem's confrontation with the British Colonel Leslie on February 26 (Gage had ordered Leslie to Salem to confiscate supplies), a sense of urgency was again felt concerning enlistments. The alarm list of the 3rd Company in Ipswich convened to elect officers. This was the Hamlet company. The officers chosen were: Captain John Whipple; Second Lieutenant John Thomson; Ensign Jonathan Lamson.<sup>9</sup>

On April 7, the Provincial Congress prepared a Circular Letter urging the towns of Eastern Massachusetts to be certain that their militia were ready in case of need.

The alarm system was most assuredly working on April 19, 1775, when word spread that the British had marched over 700 troops out of Boston towards Lexington and Concord. The Provincial Congress, at Concord, had earlier voted: that whenever troops to the number of 500 shall march out of Boston, "it ought to be deemed a design to carry into execution by Force the late acts of Parliament. . .and therefore the Military Forces of the Province ought to be assembled and an army of observation immediately formed to act solely on the defensive so long as it can be justified on the Principles of Reason and Self-Preservation and no longer."

When word was received in the Hamlet of the British action, Robert Dodge, a lieutenant in Captain Elisha Whitney's company of minutemen, was sowing barley on the hill, according to his grandson, Allen Washington Dodge. "He mounted his horse, rode to the village, and though he knew not a note of martial music, he knew enough to make a noise and raise the neighbors; he seized the drum and

tore up and down the silent country road 'till his company was mustered."<sup>10</sup>

Andrew Story, who later emigrated to Marietta with the Ohio Company, lived on Bridge Street, in 1775, in the district called "over the river". He was plowing according to his descendant, Bernice Andrews. She recounted the family legend that when he heard that the British had attacked in Lexington and Concord, Andrew unhitched his horse, got his musket and started out for Concord. While traveling along the Lynn Marshes he received word that the battle was over and the British had retreated.

The two Hamlet companies that mustered that historic day were led by Captain Elisha Whitney, town doctor, whose company listed 37 men and Captain James Patch with 35 men. They marched to Mystic (Medford) where they camped four days. Mystic had been designated a rallying point because of its location and its confluence of roads:

All day the town was astir with drum and fife as company after company marched through toward Concord. When night fell companies which arrived too late to participate in the fight were quartered in Medford, and remained there until their service was over.<sup>11</sup>

Although Manasseh Cutler's diary has many gaps, because of lost or torn pages, a part of the April 19, 20, 21 entries remain:

At sunset we got almost into Cambridge, and met with our people just after they fired their last gun. The British fought upon a retreat from Concord to Cambridge, where they had boats to take them on board for Boston. It is not known how many were killed on either side.

A vast number of men in Cambridge, and coming in from all quarters. We went to Menotomy to see the dead. The regulars lay principally in the road.

Set out for Cambridge again. Rode to Newell's in Lynn. Upon hearing that the soldiers were making such movements that it was thought that they would strike upon Salem or Marblehead, we returned. This night an alarm from Ipswich, but nothing more.<sup>12</sup>

Cutler's mention of an alarm from Ipswich does not describe the panic which overcame the town. The air was alive with rumors of the British invading the town from the sea and setting fire to the town in retaliation for taking prisoners at Lexington and placing them in jail. It is told that families fled to the countryside, people buried their silver, and frightened messengers rode through the countryside announcing that the British were on their way. However, when it was discovered that these reports were only rumors, other riders were sent as

far as Newburyport to dispell them.

John Greenleaf Whittier, some years later, immortalized the situation in his *Prose Miscellanies*. His essay was entitled *The Great Ipswich Fright*. Whittier went to some length giving a lively account of what must have been a desperate situation in those days of uncertainty.

The seacoast towns were considered vulnerable. The Provincial Congress issued orders, on April 27, to have the coastal inhabitants and their effects removed inland as quickly as possible. At the same time, one-half of the militia of neighboring towns was to go immediately to Cambridge, and the remainder was to be held in readiness to march at short notice. This order probably explains the reason for Captain Elisha Whitney's company of minutemen marching to Cambridge on May 1. There is no further mention of Captain James Patch's company, but those men may well have remained at the Hamlet to be kept in readiness. Whitney's company remained at Cambridge for approximately twenty days. Dr. Whitney reenlisted in the Army as a surgeon after the immediate call to arms. He was later taken prisoner and held in Halifax. In December 1777, General Michael Farley petitioned the Council, which governed the former colony, that he be exchanged for a British surgeon, Dr. McCullough.<sup>13</sup>

The Boston siege, which began after Lexington-Concord, lasted until March 17, 1776, and was witnessed by and participated in by many Hamlet citizens serving various enlistment periods with several regiments. Some served at Chelsea, possibly participating in the raids on Noodle Island, "beating off a sloop and burning a schooner at the Ferry-way at Winnissimet". Cutler mentions going on May 29 to view the "marks of the late action between our men and the regular troops", and in viewing the entrenchments and fortifications at Cambridge.<sup>14</sup> Cutler, himself, frequently visited the various encampments of the Massachusetts militia.

Thursday, June 15, Manasseh was "much indisposed for study. . .times [being] very melancholy". Two days later, he was disturbed by "A very great smoke at night light from the fire which was the burning of Charlestown by the Regular troops." The Battle of Bunker Hill, the American countermove to General Gage's need to occupy Dorchester Heights, had begun.

Cutler's diary, even though devoid of description, imparts a feeling for that anxious time, on June 17, 1775:

. . .At the same time there was a very smart engagement at a small breastwork raised by our people upon Bunker's Hill. The fire was said to be the heaviest for near two hours ever known in America. There was a constant cannonading from Boston and three or four large ships. They forced the intrenchments and obliged our people to retreat. It was supposed that there were 5,000 Regulars and not more than 2,000 or 3,000 of our men that actually engaged in the fight. Our loss is supposed to be about 50 killed and 20 privates



killed and wounded and 84 officers.

A day later he noted:

The people are in great consternation. I preached all day. Many of the people went to the army. After meeting Dr. Whitney and I went as far as Newell's (Lynn) where we lodged.

On June 19th, Cutler noted:

Went to the army. Went down upon a hill between Winter Hill and Bunker Hill, when a shot from a twelve pounder came very near us and fell beyond us. In the afternoon another shot from the same cannon fell within the breastwork at Ran's Hill. I was very near where it fell. . . .

His June 20th entry demonstrates the continuation of an old Puritan tradition, even in the new age of political revolution:

This day was appointed for a day of fasting and prayer throughout the United Colonies of America, by the Continental Congress, on account of the unhappy civil war which has commenced.<sup>15</sup>

The capture by colonial forces of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in May 1775, had opened the way for the invasion of Canada and the taking of Montreal and Quebec. Colonel Benedict Arnold's troops, mostly volunteers and including in his ranks Aaron Burr, marched down the Bay Road, through the Hamlet, on September 13 and 14.<sup>16</sup> One can imagine the noise and excitement caused by the marching of 1,000 men to fife and drum and the spine-tingling, rumbling sound of wagon trains carrying their camp equipment. Arnold's Second Battalion, which included the famous Captain Daniel Morgan and his Virginia riflemen, marched through the village and encamped on the Ipswich South Common.<sup>17</sup> A few days later, they sailed from Newburyport on the first part of their long and fruitless journey to Quebec.

Saltpeter, for ammunition, was a constant need during the war years. In 1776 there are several accounts of Cutler and his friend and partner, John Whipple, making trips to various towns to get supplies needed to make the saltpeter. It was probably during this period that Mary Whipple Holyoke, widow of Harvard president, Edward Holyoke, was called upon and asked if the oak wood on her farm could be used to make saltpeter. She earnestly replied: "It is for liberty; take as much of the wood as you want".<sup>18</sup> According to Safford, the Holyoke property was at the north corner of Bay Road and Cutler Road.

In 1777, Cutler was also involved in a process of grinding cornstalks. The residue was used as a substitute for molasses, West Indian molasses being scarce during the Revolution. Apparently not only a sweetening was derived from this residue, but effective spirits were distilled as well.

The Continental Army, under General George Washington, took Dorchester Heights by surprise on March 2, 1776 and began the bombardment of Boston under Beverly's Colonel Ebenezer Francis' Regiment. Several Hamlet citizens served in this regiment with the Hamlet's Captain Robert Dodge's company.

Cutler's diary, of March 17, takes special notice of the events of that day:

. . .this day the Regular Troops under command of General Howe, evacuated Boston in a surprising manor. They went off in so great haste that they left a large number of their cannon and several of their best mortars, with many other valuable articles. The King's stores that are left are computed at three hundred thousand pounds sterling. What was the occasion of so precipitate a flight is not certainly known. It is generally compared to the flight of the Assyrians. 'It was the Lord's doings and is marvelous in our eyes.'

The day after Howe evacuated Boston, provincial brigades, which included Hamlet men, were sent to New York. Washington arrived in New York City April 13, 1776, to establish headquarters and confront the British there. The unfortunate Long Island campaign which took place in August, ended in the masterful American evacuation of the Island on August 29-30 by John Glover's marines of Marblehead. Hamlet's records show approximately thirty-seven men engaged at one time or another in various aspects of the New York campaign.

The New Jersey Campaign, which lasted from November 1776 to January 1777, was also the scene of service by Hamlet men. Lieutenant-Colonel Laomi Baldwin's Regiment led the fighting at Trenton on December 26, 1776, and amongst others, the brothers-in-law, Paul, Robert, and Barnabas Dodge, participated. Again, Glover's Marblehead regiment played a crucial role, ferrying Washington and his troops across the Delaware.

Robert Dodge, who was a colonel at the end of the war, was in the thick of battle in New Jersey. According to a local story, he became furious at the sight of the mercenaries, the Hessians, and flew at them waving his hat in one hand, his broadsword in the other, roaring, "Rush on, ye devils! Rush on, ye devils!"<sup>19</sup>

Dodge was one of the Hamlet's most active soldiers. He had seen active service in the French-Indian War, serving at Quebec with Wolfe. His record is a roster of the most widely known engagements in the War for Independence. He not only served during Lexington-Concord, but participated in the Battle of Bunker's Hill and the Boston Siege. He was in a total of twenty-three encounters.<sup>20</sup>

After Boston was evacuated, the war moved away from New England, but Hamlet men continued to serve in almost all of the succeeding campaigns. Some

served short enlistment periods; others served longer periods and many different terms of enlistment. The army was inevitably weakened by this system of short term drafts, consequently having to train and periodically deal with raw recruits. Many Massachusetts men served on privateers from time to time as well as in the army. Seven Hamlet men served, in 1780, on the Snow *Diana*, owned by John Lovett of Beverly and captained by William Herrick of Salem. The *Diana* had a complement of twenty-three men and carried eight guns.<sup>21</sup> On this 1780 trip, she cleared Salem for the West Indies with a cargo of fish.

On September 29, 1777, men were mustered to go to the Northern Army, under General Horatio Gates, to aid against Burgoyne's offensive in the Champlain-Hudson area. All of the Hamlet troops "decided to go". They marched on September 30, but stopped at John Brown's tavern and sent for Dr. Cutler to pray with them.<sup>22</sup>

When word was received on October 23, 1777, that Burgoyne had surrendered his whole army, there was much jubilation. This was the first real American victory, marking the turning point in the war. There was a general discharge of cannon at Boston, Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, Cape Ann, Newbury and Portsmouth and "all the ships and vessels of force in all those harbors".<sup>23</sup>

Cutler rode to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to see Burgoyne's army arrive on November 7. He described the scene in his diary:

About 12:00 Burgoyne came into town, attended by a party of the American Light Horse as a guard. General Glover rode with him and two British generals, Phillips and Hamilton. Immediately after the Hessian troops came in, preceded and followed by a large guard of militia. They appeared to be as dull, heavy molded, and dirty a pack as ever I saw. The procession reached near three miles. I saw, likewise, General Riedesel, the commander of the Hessians, a very fine man. He was accompanied with two or three more Hessian generals. They barracked at Winter Hill, the Regulars at Prospect Hill. . . ."<sup>24</sup>

Many Hamlet men served at Winter Hill and at Prospect Hill, guarding Burgoyne's army. The forty-two members of Captain Robert Dodge's Company in Colonel Samuel Johnson's Regiment were mostly men from the Hamlet and Chebacco (Essex), both parishes of Ipswich. Captain Richard Dodge of Wenham had twenty-eight men from the Hamlet, all having served in the Northern Campaign and in the guard service.<sup>25</sup>

One of the results of the successful Battle of Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered his troops, was that France entered the war on the side of the embattled Patriots. In 1778 a cooperative venture began between the New England militia and a French naval squadron, under the Admiral Comte d'Estaing. The object of this venture was to dislodge the British from their naval base in Newport, Rhode

Island.

Manasseh Cutler had been asked to serve with General Titcomb, in Rhode Island, as Chaplain to his brigade. Cutler's diary fully describes his service there and includes an encounter with Lafayette. Many other Hamlet men served in Rhode Island, some stationed in Providence, others serving in the Newport campaign. The scheme to dislodge the British failed, partly due to a disastrous storm which adversely affected the French fleet. The provincial army was forced to retreat to Butt's Hill with the British in close pursuit. Cutler managed to leave via the Bristol Ferry to Connecticut. The entire army was taken off the island, again rescued by John Glover's Marblehead marines, "without leaving anything behind".<sup>26</sup>

As the war continued, everyday life became more difficult for the Hamlet and surrounding countryside. The army was also often in very dire straits, and it was extremely difficult to fulfill quotas of men to serve. From the beginning of the conflict, the towns in the province not only had to find the men to serve in the army, but they were expected to render supplies for the army, such as clothing, blankets, food, and a part of the servicemen's pay. Several times during the war, Ipswich outfitted ships and sent them off to other colonies for supplies and food.

An effort was made to control wages and prices of food, clothing, entertainment at hotels and shipping rates. Unfortunately there were those "unfriendly, selfish persons" who would not comply. Price fixing was attempted on a local level and Dr. Cutler mentions attending the town meeting in Boston on October 19, 1779, "convened for accepting the Resolves of a convention at Concord for regulating the prices of goods and the necessaries of life."

After Cutler returned home in 1778, from the Rhode Island mission, he began to work with Dr. Whitney to become a physician, in order to increase his usefulness and his income. Manasseh's parishioners found it extremely difficult to pay his salary because of the sorry financial state of the times. Everyone was very hard pressed, with money having depreciated as much as five to one, in 1777, and according to Cutler, in 1779, it was closer to twenty to one.

These years were in many ways the darkest, and most trying, before the dawn of peace. Not until April 1, 1783, did Manasseh Cutler's diary record news of peace between America and Great Britain. Imagine the joy and relief which must have been felt in the Hamlet and all over America when that longed-for news arrived.

The celebration of peace, which took place on Tuesday, April 29, is described in Cutler's words:

This day appointed to celebrate the return of Peace. The whole town being desired to assemble at Mr. Fisbie's Meeting House in Ipswich, at 10 o'clock, and a committee having waited on the several ministers, desiring their attendance, I set out from here at 8 o'clock, in company with Captain

Dodge and thirty or forty of this parish, who waited on me for this purpose. At 10 o'clock the people assembled in the Meeting House, which was exceedingly crowded.

The Proclamation from Congress being read, Mr. Cleveland made a short prayer, an anthem was sung, and an elegant oration delivered by Mr. Fisbie, after which an anthem was sung, and the congregation dismissed. Thirteen cannon were fired.

At 2 o'clock an elegant, plentiful collation of cold hams, bacon, tongues, fowls, veal, etc., was spread on two very long tables, on the green, at which all the people partook. This collation was the free donation of the people, which every one through the town, who pleased, sent ready cooked. There was also given a great plenty of spirits and other liquors. When those who came first to the table had dined, thirteen toasts were given by the High Sheriff, and thirteen cannon were discharged for several of the first, and for the rest a smaller number.

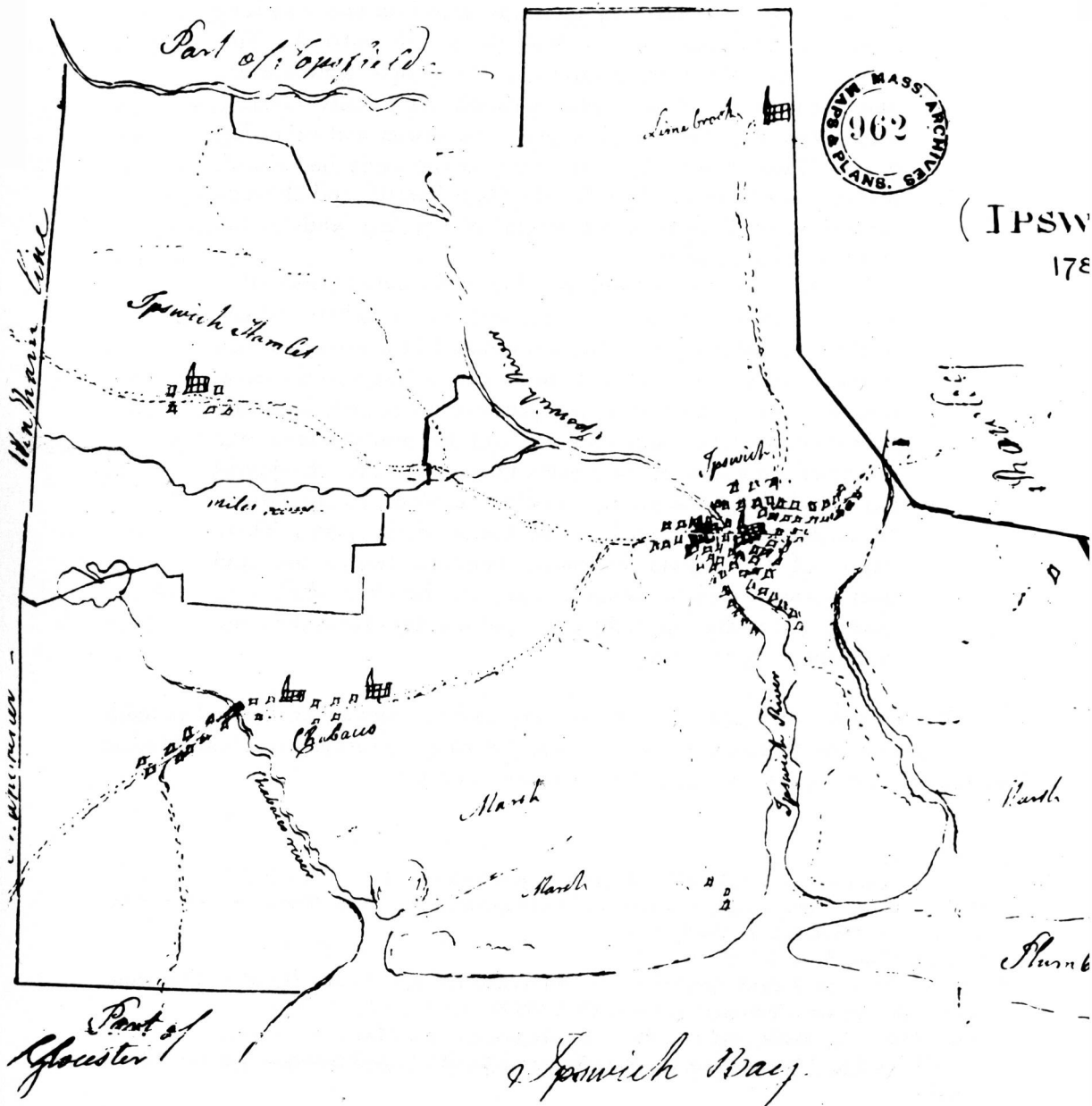
In the evening very handsome fireworks were played off – a large number of sky rockets, serpents, crackers, wheelworks, etc. Many gentlemen illuminated their houses, which appeared very beautiful, and the whole exercises of the occasion were performed with the greatest order and decorum. Every countenance was smiling, and no intemperance was perceived even among the lowest class. And, thus this joyful day concluded, without the smallest accident, to the universal satisfaction, and much to the honor of the town. There given, of the article of meat, between twenty-one and twenty-two hundred weight, and one hundred dollars in money. This day was eight years and ten days from the commencement of the war.

The Hamlet, although small in territory and in population, offered valuable service during the Revolution, even as it had during the earlier French and Indian War and would do in post-War of Independence conflicts.

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1. Ipswich Town Records, 1770-1776, Microfilm, A3, Volume III.
  2. *Ibid.*
  3. William Parker Cutler, *Life, Journals and Correspondence of Rev. Manasseh Cutler* (Cincinnati: R. Clark & Co., 1888), I, 47.
  4. Ipswich Town Records, *op. cit.*
  5. Thomas Franklin Waters, *Ipswich in the Massachusetts Bay Colony* (Ipswich, Massachusetts: The Ipswich Historical Society, 1905-1917), II, 311.
  6. *Ibid.*, 310.
  7. Cutler, *op. cit.*, 47.
  8. Waters, *op. cit.*, 318.
  9. Allen W. Dodge, "Remarks on the Rev. Manasseh Cutler," *Essex Institute Bulletin* (1874), 134-37.

10. Helen Tilden Wilds, *Medford in the Revolution: Military History of Medford, Massachusetts* (Medford, Massachusetts: J.C. Miller, Jr., 1903), 9.
11. Cutler, *op. cit.*, 48. 12. Waters, *op. cit.*, 359. 13. Cutler, *op. cit.*, 49.
14. *Ibid.*, 50. 15. *Ibid.*, 52. 16. Waters, *op. cit.*, 328.
17. Daniel E. Safford, *Hamilton* (Philadelphia: J.W. Lewis & Co., 1888), 15.
18. Cutler, *op. cit.*, 54.
19. Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer, "Robert Dodge, Hamilton Minuteman," *North Shore*, April 19, 1975.
20. Gardner Allen, "Massachusetts Privateers of the Revolution," *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, LXVII.
21. Cutler, *op. cit.*, 63. 22. *Ibid.*, 64. 23. *Ibid.*
24. Waters, *op. cit.*, 340. 25. Cutler, *op. cit.*, 72. 26. *Ibid.*, 74.

Note: This paper was written by Murial Fellows.



Ipswich Hamlet (1788)



“INDIAN HEAVEN”



Reverend Manasseh Cutler (1827)



Opening the Northwest Territory (Sign, 1975)

## Manasseh Cutler and the Northwest Territory

It took several years after the American Revolution ended for the nation to become a unity. One problem which plagued the melding process of large and small states was the western lands of the "northwest territory", which, prior to the establishment of the Northwest Ordinance, belonged to several of the eastern seaboard states. Hamilton, Massachusetts (although not officially an incorporated town until 1793), played a key role in solving this problem, as well as having been involved, to a man, in the patriot cause during the War for Independence.

In 1893, Rev. Temple Cutler, of Essex, delivered an address during the anniversary celebration of Hamilton's first century of incorporation, entitled: "The Influence of a Country Town". In the address he highlighted the Hamlet's contribution, through Manasseh Cutler, toward solving the problem of the western lands. Portions of that address follow:

No less conspicuously has the Hamlet influenced the building up of the nation. The most that the survivors of the revolution could do towards a national government was to form a confederacy of the States, in which the government was represented by a congress, dependent for all its financial resources on the good will of thirteen absolutely independent states. It had no power to levy and collect taxes in any form whatever, direct or indirect. The congress had been authorized by the States to carry on the war, which involved them in a heavy debt. How was that debt to be paid? And how were current expenses to be met? It seemed to be a serious question whether the infant republic was to be strangled or suffered to live. The States were jealous of their independence and not in over haste to tax themselves to meet their obligation, and, moreover, were very suspicious of any attempt to form a central government. They had united simply for the purpose of mutual assistance in defending their rights. Their republicanism consisted in resisting the encroachments of centralized power. The problem now before them was how to use their dearly bought freedom so as not, themselves to encroach upon their independence. They found it utterly impossible to divide the debt among themselves, or to levy a tax, or to arrange a uniform rate of duties in the commerce between the States or with foreign countries. The question of revenue became all important.

It was just here that the Hamlet came to the nation's rescue. The only resource which appeared in sight, was a large tract of unoccupied land north-west of the Ohio river, but this was owned by several of the states in individual claims.

The territory was a source of anxiety. It bordered the Mississippi which was then in the possession of Spain, but on the eve of transition to France. In the hands of any foreign power, it would be a menace to the peace of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. The veterans of the war, to whom a large part of the debt was owing, were ready to take this land provided the government would give them a clean title. The sale of this land would relieve the strain on the nation's honor and avert bankruptcy. The states owning the larger part of this territory were willing to surrender their individual claims to the general government, and after some hesitation the others followed them.

The officers of the army in Massachusetts and Connecticut under the lead of General Rufus Putnam and Samuel H. Parsons, men on whom Gen. Washington leaned more than on any others in the war, organized a company with the object of making a settlement in that northwestern territory. Of the 288 officers who signed a petition to be allowed to purchase land in this territory 159 were from Massachusetts, most of them from the eastern part of the State, near this cradle of liberty. They offered to throw into that wild, unsettled, danger threatening region, a colony which would inculcate the generations yet to come with the principles of Nathaniel Ward and John Wise. Washington was exceedingly anxious that the settlers of the new territory should be robust, and industrious men, but above all things persons strongly attached to the federal government which was about to be formed. He saw the necessity of binding all parts of the union together with the "cement of interest". Of the men who formed this company he speaks in the highest terms as of the purest character and the most exalted patriotism.

The company was called the "Ohio Company of Associates", and immediately set about negotiating for the purchase of 1,500,000 acres of this land. In looking about for some one fitted to conduct these negotiations they selected Rev. Manasseh Cutler pastor of this humble Hamlet church. He had been a chaplain in the army, and was deeply interested in the proposed scheme to pay off the national debt by the sale of unoccupied lands. Of this selection Senator Hoar has said "He was probably the fittest man on the continent, except Franklin, for a mission of delicate diplomacy. Cutler was a man after Franklin's heart. He was the most learned naturalist in America, as Franklin was the greatest master in

physical science. He was a man of consummate prudence in speech and conduct; of courtly manners; a favorite in the drawing-room and in the camp; with a wide circle of friends and correspondents among the most famous men of his time. During his brief service in congress he made a speech on the judicial system in 1803, which shows his profound mastery of constitutional principles. It now fell to his lot to conduct a negotiation second only in importance, in the history of his country, to that which Franklin conducted with France in 1778. Never was an ambassador crowned with success more rapid and complete."

Not only was Mr. Cutler fitted for this delicate mission by his learning and grace of manner, but by, what is much more to the purpose of our present discussion, his association with the spirit and culture of his townsmen. He was a farmer, as well as a minister and statesman. He knew as no one could know who had not been born and bred among them, what the yeomanry of Massachusetts would demand as the condition of a settlement in a new territory. He went to New York a fair representative of his neighbors the Browns, the Dodges, the Whipples, and the Lamsons, whom he had so frequently entertained at his table, and been entertained by them.

Consequently, the first demand he made of Congress was the passage of an ordinance for the government of the territory. Certain privileges should be guaranteed to the settlers. His language to congress was, "If we venture our all with our families, in this enterprise, we must know before hand what kind of foundation we are to build on." First, therefore, he demanded that slavery should be forever excluded from the territory; Jefferson had proposed the exclusion of slavery after the year 1800. Cutler said no. Exclude it now, or we cannot purchase. Secondly, he demanded a healthy recognition of religion in the support of the church by grants of land. This was a New England idea. All its settlements grew up around a religious centre. The church, the parish, the town, was the puritan order of settlement. Thirdly, ample provision must be made for the education of the children and youth. Freedom, Religion and Knowledge was the trinity of his mission.

An ordinance for the government of the territory was before congress when he arrived at New York. It was presented to him for amendments and suggestions, but his trinity was not in it. He inserted it and it passed, and the great ordi-

nance of 1787 became the government of the northwestern states. It was done briefly and with consummate skill. When congress refused some of his stipulations he packed his little hair trunk and bid the members good-bye. Friends and foes were struck with consternation. His friends begged him to remain. No, it was no use. He could buy land to greater advantage elsewhere. Some of the principle men of the city offered to form secretly another company, and enlarge the purchase and so pay nearly four millions of the national debt. He consented to make congress another offer, but on the same conditions of freedom, religion and education. His last proposal was accepted with but a single dissenting vote.

He came home triumphant, warmly praised by his constituency and immediately set about gathering a company of pioneers for the Ohio, whom he sent forth at day-break the third day of December, 1787 from the front of his house yonder, himself going with them as far as Danvers.

The result of this negotiation has been far reaching on the prosperity of our country. It saved the nation from bankruptcy. It introduced a new element in national revenue. Never before in history had any nation raised a revenue from the sale of its waste land. We have been reaping the advantage of this sort of revenue from that day to this. It gave political character to the whole range of states north of Mason & Dixon's line from east to the farthest west. It scotched the serpent slavery in his stealthy progress over the whole land. If Jefferson's proposal to allow slavery to enter north-west territory, even for the thirteen years till 1800, it would never have been voted out. For only six years after the passage of this ordinance Whitney invented his cotton-gin, and the slave power lifted his arrogant head and dominated all legislation. The result of this mission checked its progress and prepared the instrument of his final destruction.

These are the issues of which we may well be proud that they had their origin here. Your fathers, as well as mine, demanded that these things should be done. Dr. Cutler was but one of a thousand. He simply expressed the thought of his townsmen. He was not the only man in the Hamlet who had thought out these great problems under these old-fashioned roofs. The Hamlet made itself known through him. Far be it from any one to load all the honor of such wisdom and patriotism on any one man's shoulders. Dr. Cutler simply voiced the thoughts he knew so well were in the minds of his people. The manner of his doing it belonged to him and

the praise has been given him for it.

But it was not all praise the doctor received for his interest in the settlement of Ohio. Notwithstanding immigrants poured into that country at the rate of 4,500 between the breaking up of the ice and the first of July in the spring of '88, there were plenty of people to cry the enterprise down. Some moved by extravagant expectation went out, and returned disgusted that they did not find "roasted pigs running about with knives and forks stuck in their backs;" others, unfit for the toils and privations and dangers necessarily incident to the subjugation of a wilderness, returned with doleful tales of the hardships they endured. The Salem newspapers were full of comments favorable and unfavorable to the enterprise. The doctor had his share of personal abuse from those who were disappointed in their expectations. Dr. William Bentley of Salem ground out some doggerel poetry about "Putnam's Paradise," and Cutler's Indian Heaven and published it; caricatures of sleek, fat emigrants going out, and lean, lank, poverty stricken immigrants coming back, were seen in shop windows, and distributed through the mail. But the work went on and five great states were soon added to the Union. The very cream of New England was taken to build up the west. "No colony in America" said Washington "was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingam, information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know the settlers personally and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." "They are the best men in Connecticut and Massachusetts," writes Edward Carrington of Virginia to James Monroe, a description of men who will fix the character and politics throughout the whole territory, which will probably endure to the latest period of time." "I know them all," said LaFayette, "I saw them at Brandywine, Yorktown and Rhode Island. They were the bravest of the brave." The prophecy of these wise men is fulfilled. More than one hundred associates of the Ohio Company were from this part of the State and enrolled in Dr. Cutler's list as the fruit of his efforts. The Hamlet parsonage was the rendezvous of all Ohio interests in Eastern Massachusetts. Whole weeks of his diary are embraced in a single entry. "The house full of Ohio people."

This saga only begins to describe the fame that Manasseh Cutler brought to the Hamlet, Hamilton, his state and the nation, but it focuses pointedly on the in-



spiration that he gave to the country during its early years.

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This material was excerpted from: *The Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Hamilton, Mass., June 21, 1893* (Salem, Massachusetts: Press of Barry & Dufkin, 1895), 14, 17-23, except for the first two paragraphs and the last paragraph of the paper. (Editor.)



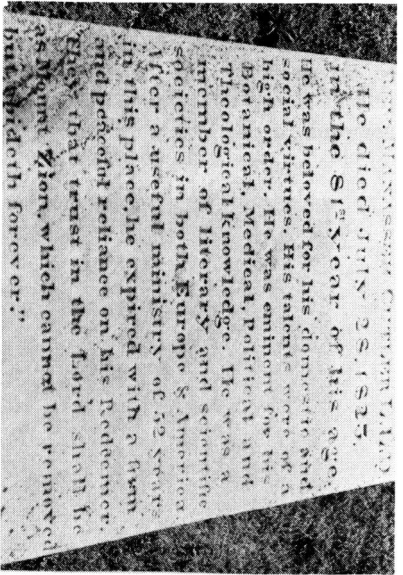
Cutler Park (1975)

Jabez Barlow  
Daniel Bushnell  
Phineas Coburn  
Ezekiel Cooper  
Ebenezer Corry  
Samuel Cushing  
Jervis Cutler  
Israel Danton  
Daniel Davis  
Jonas Davis  
Capt. Jonathan Devol  
Allen Devol  
Gilbert Devol, Jr.  
Isaac Dodge  
Oliver Dodge  
Samuel Felshaw  
Hezekiah Flint

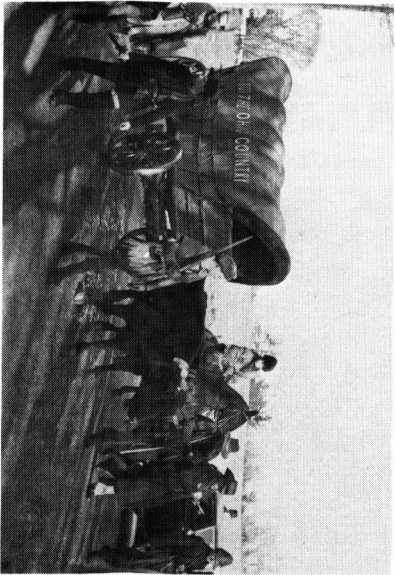
Hezekiah Flint, Jr.  
Peregrine Foster  
John Gardner  
William Gray  
Benjamin Griswold  
Elizur Kirtland  
Theophilus Larned  
Joseph Lincoln  
Simeon Martin  
William Mason  
Col. John Mathews  
Henry Maxon  
William Maxon  
William Miller  
Edmond Moulton  
William Moulton  
Capt. Josiah Munro

Amos Porter  
Amos Porter, Jr.  
Allen Putnam  
Jethro Putnam  
Gen. Rufus Putnam  
Benjamin Shaw  
Earl Sproat  
Col. Ebenezer Sproat  
Anselm Tupper  
David Wallace  
Joseph Wells  
Maj. Haffield White  
Josiah White  
Peletiah White  
Josiah Whitridge  
Col. R.J. Meigs, Sr.  
Arrived in Ohio,  
April 12, 1788

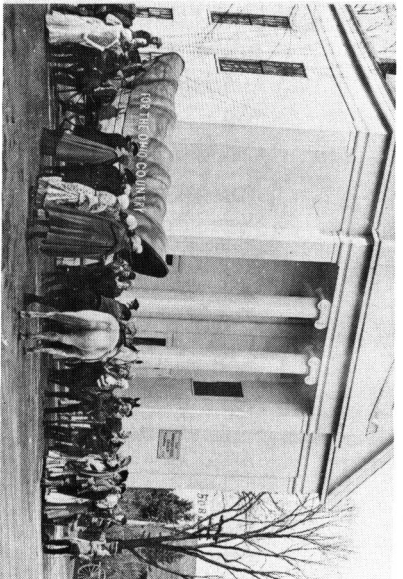
List of Settlers  
Arrived in Ohio, April 7, 1788



Manasseh Cutler Gravestone (1975)



Ohio Territory  
Trek, 1937 (Re-enactment)

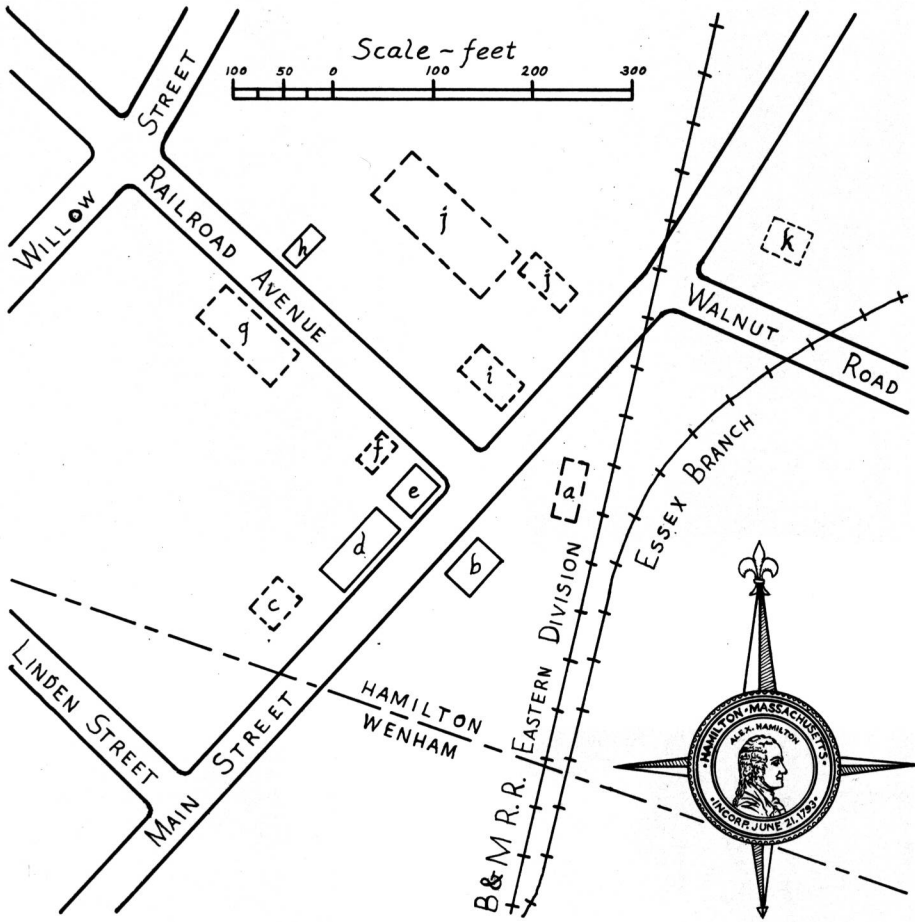


Preparation for the  
Ohio Trek, 1937 (Re-enactment)



Cutler Park Entrance (1975)

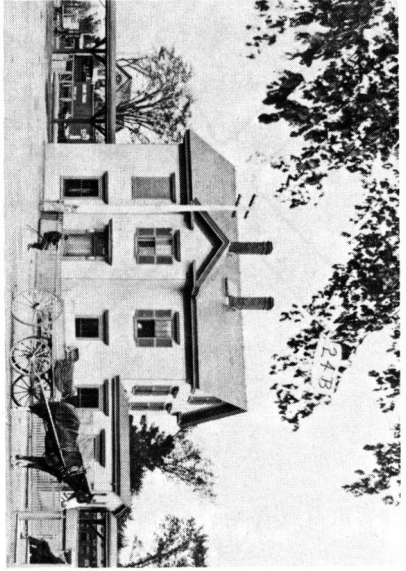
"DEPOT SQUARE"  
1890-1910



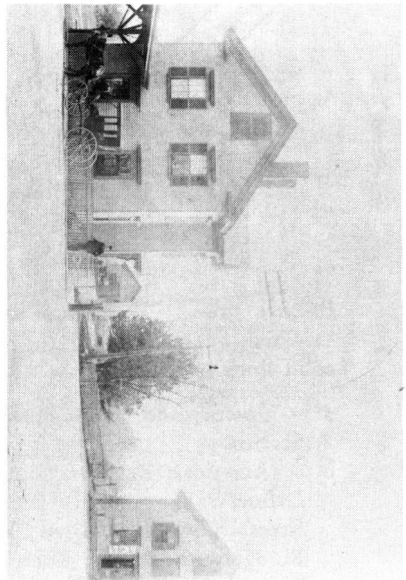
broken lines - buildings demolished or moved  
 solid lines - buildings still on site

a - Boston and Maine Railroad Station  
 b - American Express Company Office/Wenham Depot Post Office/Candy Store; later, Charles R. Holmes, Lunch Room and Bicycle Agency/Lester E. Libby, Real Estate

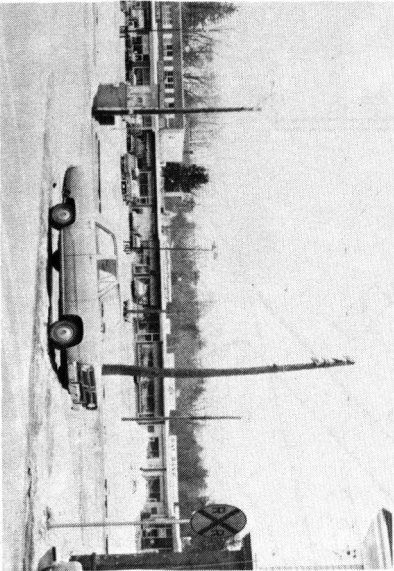
c - George Dodge House  
 d - Appleton ("Brick") Block  
 e - Hannah's Variety Store  
 f - E.A. Lane, Painter  
 g - Hamilton Hall  
 h - Chester Witham, Pool Room  
 i - Rankin House  
 j - Arthur C. Cummings House, Livery and Boarding Stable  
 k - Everett F. Haley House



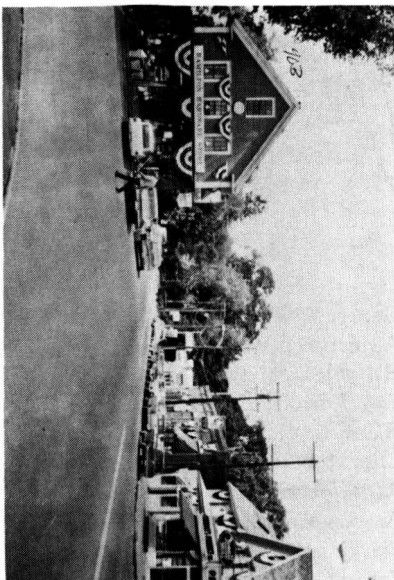
The Depot; Express Office, etc.  
on Right (1894)



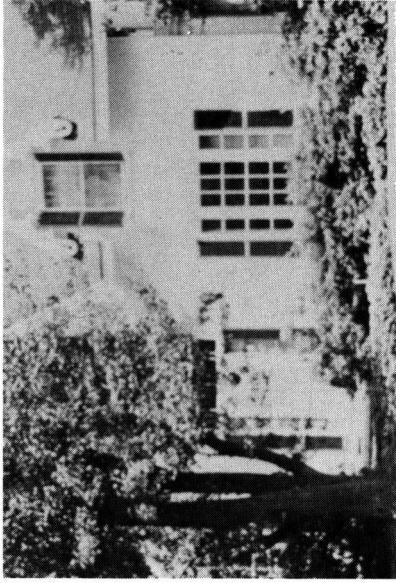
The Depot; Express Office, etc.  
on Right (1891)



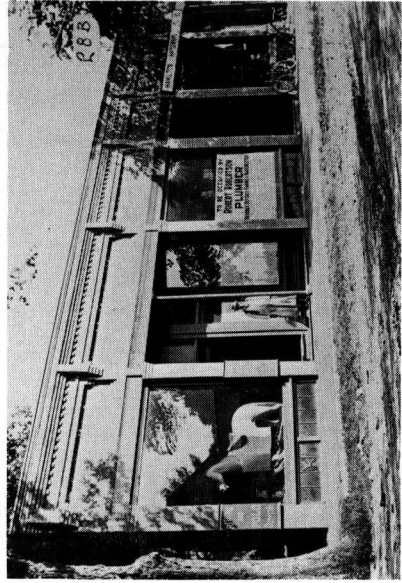
Same View as Above (1975) – Shopping  
Center; Hardware Store, formerly Express  
Office, etc. on Right



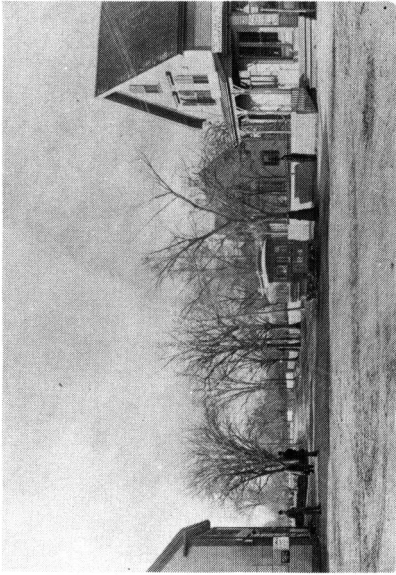
Hamilton Hardware Store (1968), formerly  
Express Office, etc. on Left



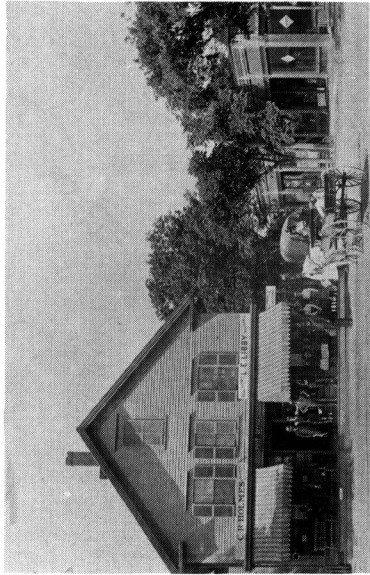
George Dodge House (1975)



Appleton Block (1900)

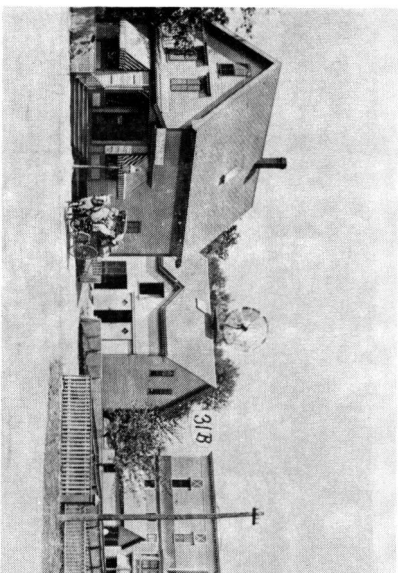


Express Office, etc.; Dodge House (behind street-car); Hannah's Store on Right (1891)

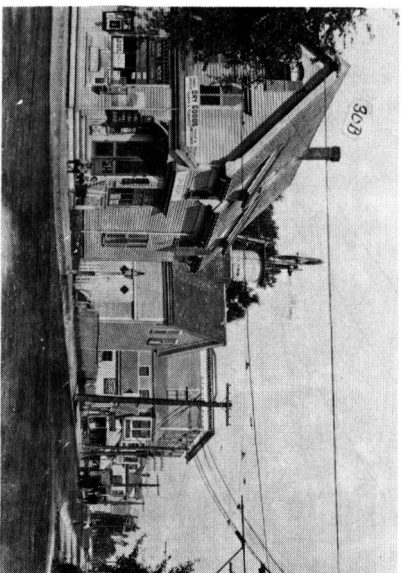


Holmes/Libby, formerly Express Office, etc.;  
Appleton Block on Right (1900)

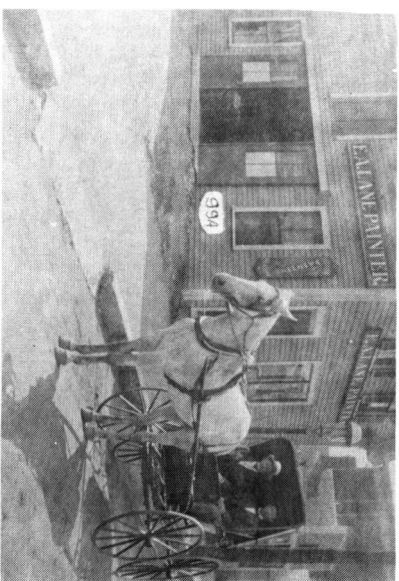




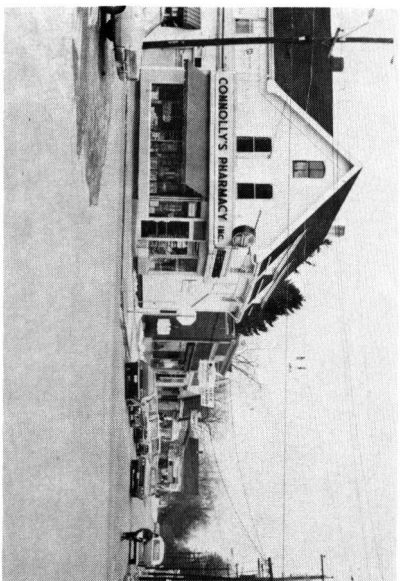
Hannah's Store; Hamilton Hall on  
Right (1892)



Same View as Above (1907)



Lane Paint Shop, back of Hannah's  
Store (ca. 1910)



Same View as at Left (1975)





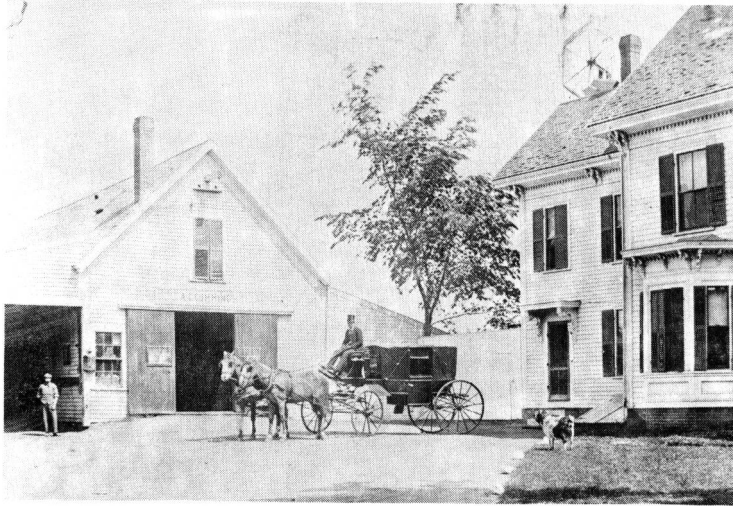
Witham Pool Room,  
Selectmen in Buggy  
(1905)



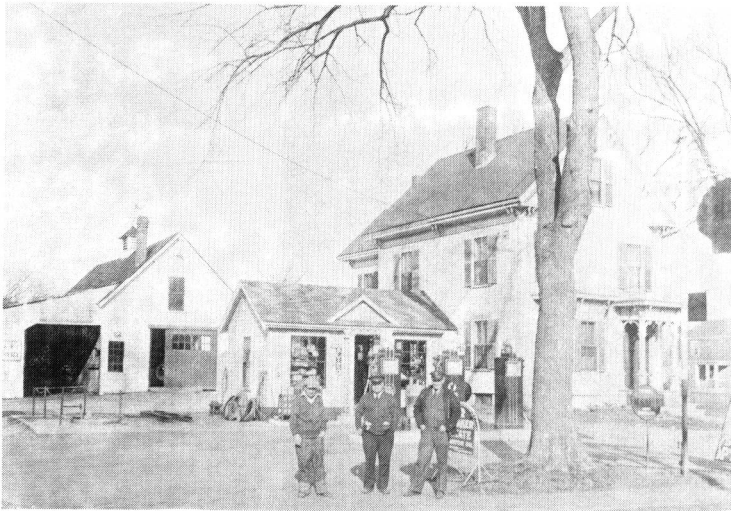
Rankin Home at Square  
(1891)



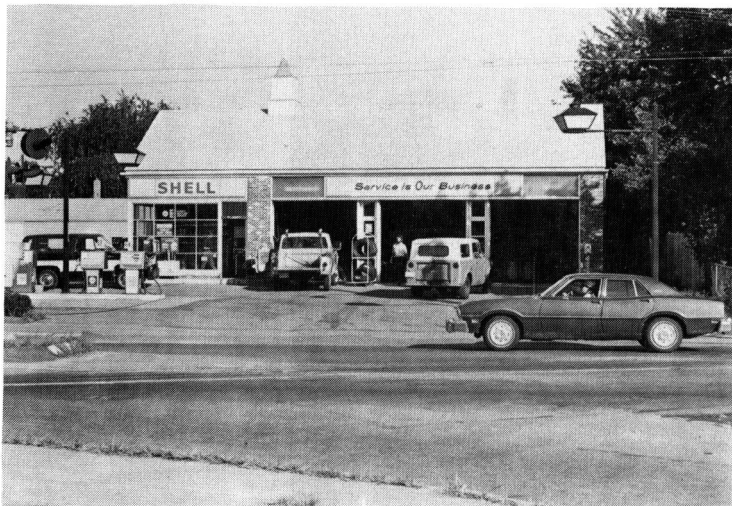
Same View as Above  
(1966)



Cummings House and  
Livery/Boarding Stable  
(1900)



Same View as Above  
(ca. 1935) – Filling  
Station/Taxi Service



Same View as Above  
(1975)



Depot Square Crossing  
(1907)



Haley House  
(1966)

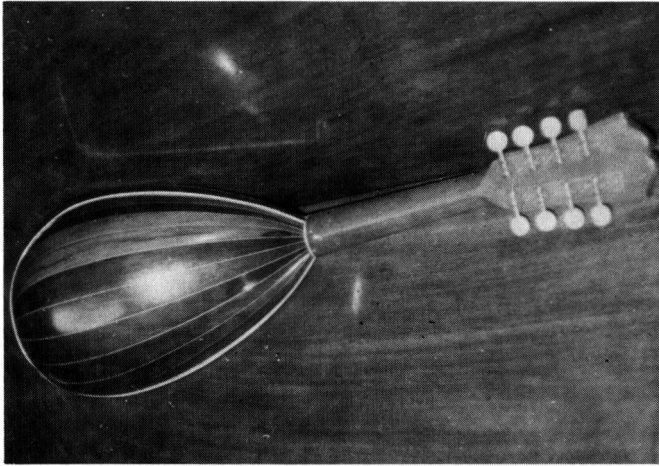


Same View as Above  
(1975)

“VILLAGE LIFE”

“Up from his sweet scented islands, his soul with genius aflame,  
Welding his life to the Nation’s, radiant young Hamilton came,  
Our infanta saw him and loved him and named herself with his name.”

Gail Hamilton, “Hamilton”.

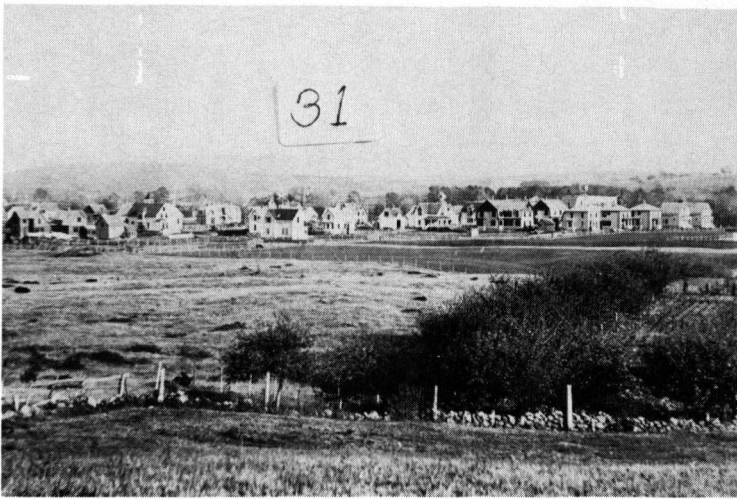


Mandolin (made ca. 1900 by J.F. Smith, Undertaker  
and Musical Instrument Maker – Depot Square)



Gazebo at Asbury Grove (1975)





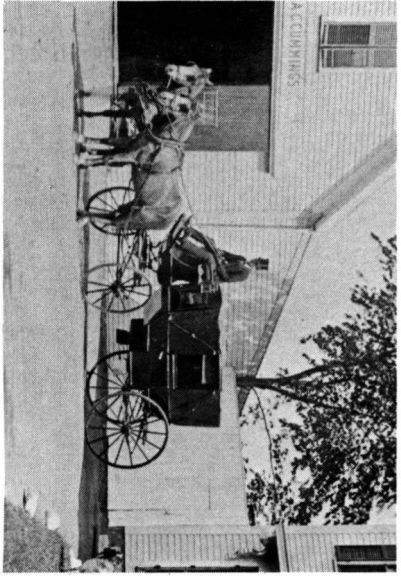
View of South Hamilton  
from Wenham (1893)



Centennial Parade  
(1893)



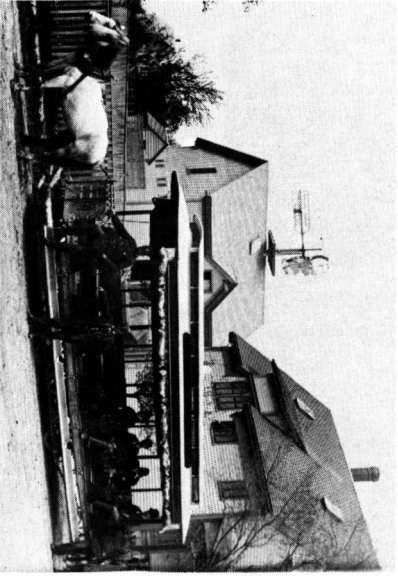
C. R. Holmes,  
L. E. Libby – Post  
Office (1900)



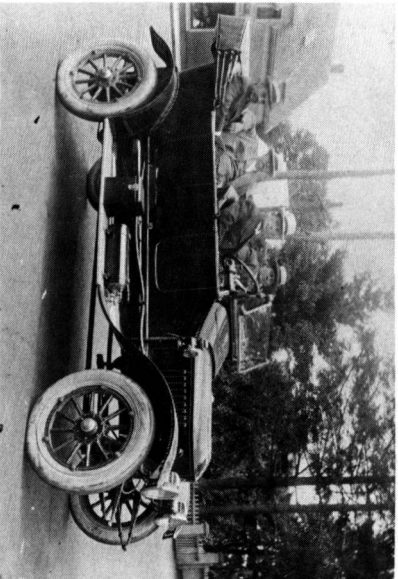
Fashionable Carriage (1900)



Benjamin H. Conant and Cycle (1897)



Street-car (1890)



Horseless Carriage (ca. 1910-12)

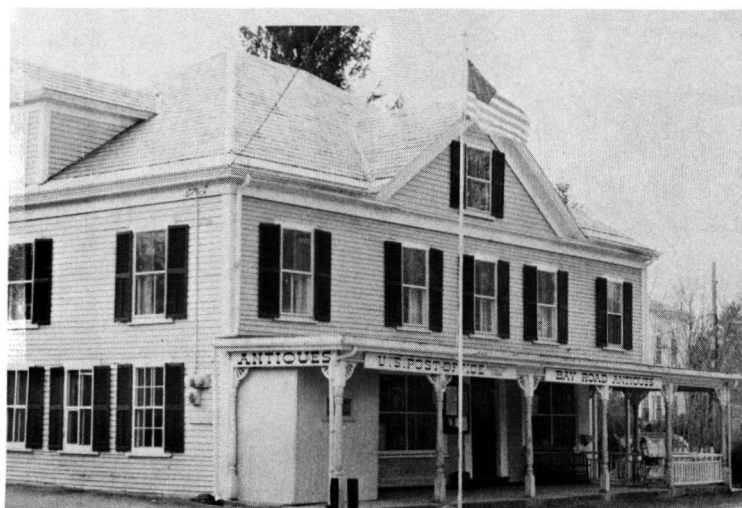




S. C. Gould's Market



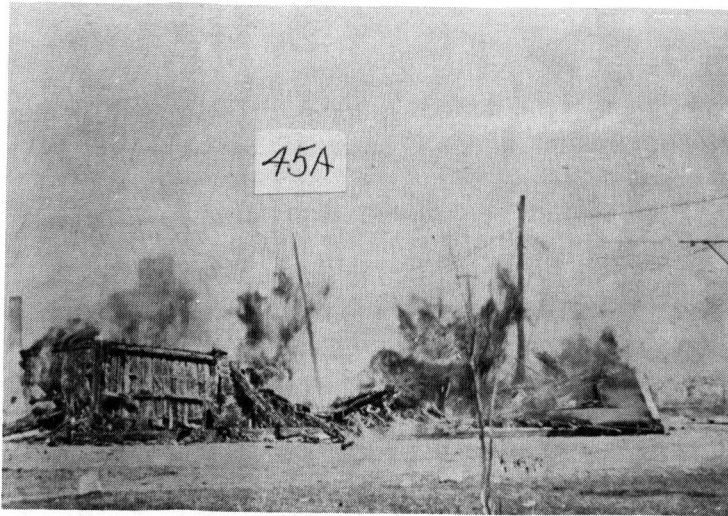
F. C. Norton's Market,  
1883  
(Daley's 1911-1957)



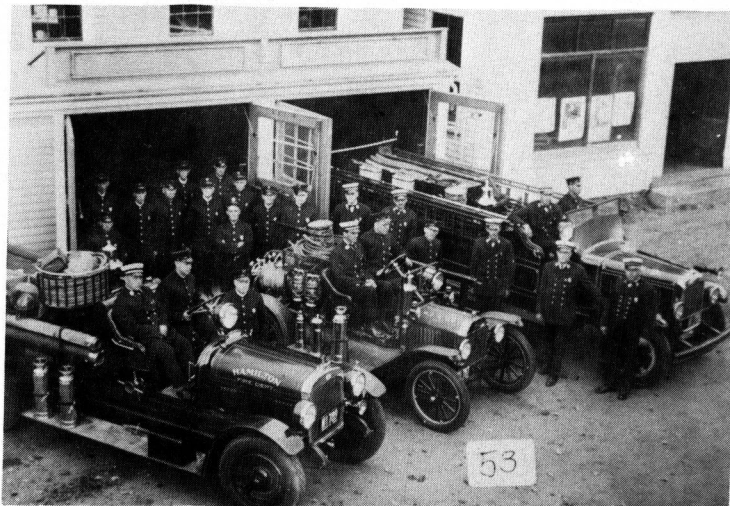
Post Office and  
Antiques, 1975  
(formerly Daley's)



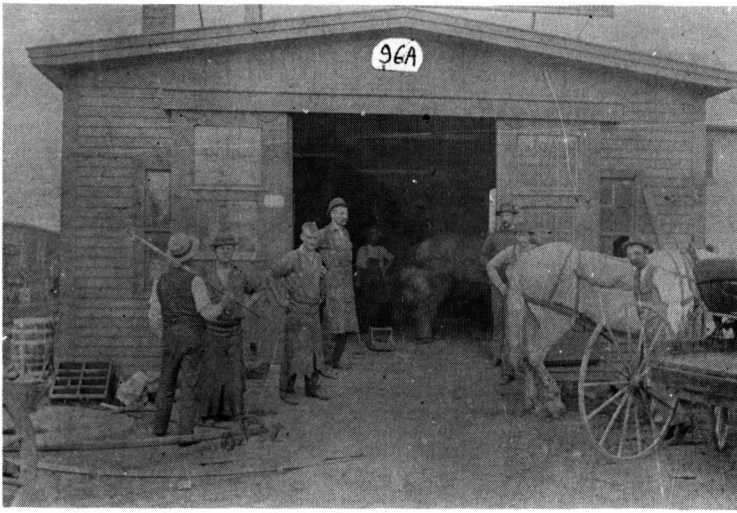
Fire-fighters (ca. 1917-18)



Shamrock Hall Fire  
(March 25, 1910)



Fire-fighters and Apparatus  
(1932)



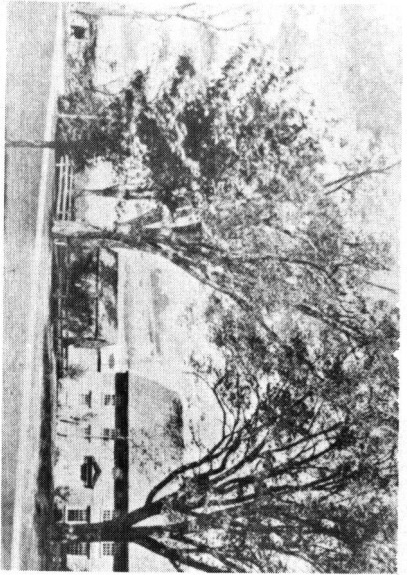
A. E. Potter's Men of Iron  
(1896)



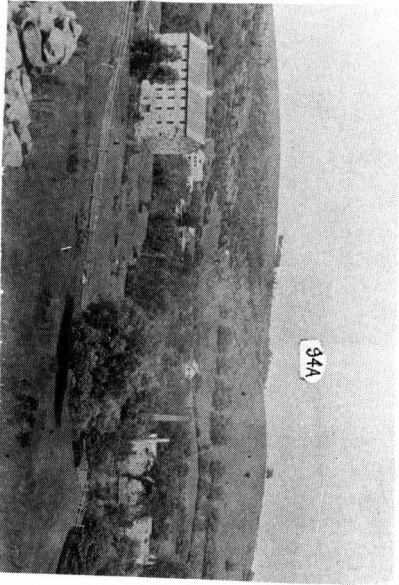
Village Smith (ca. 1914)



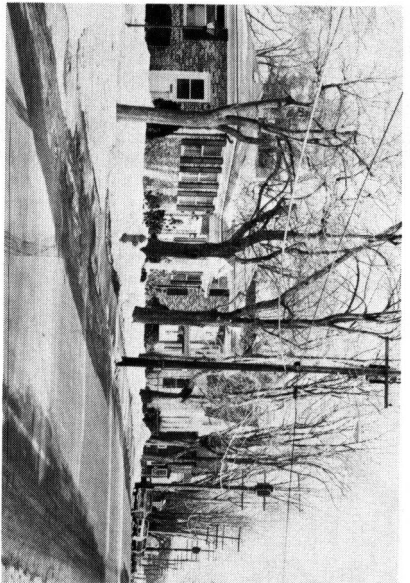
Lumber Yard and Forge  
W. F. Redlon and A. E.  
Potter (1895)



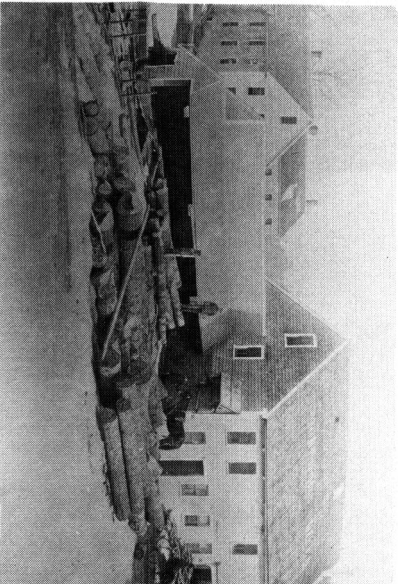
Town Pound (1900) Built 1793



Willowdale Blanket Mills (1890)



Hamilton Housing Authority (1975)



Norwood Mills (ca. 1900)





Hamilton-Wenham  
Community House



Airscape of Downtown  
Environs (1975)



Library and Fire Station

“COUNTRY LIVING”

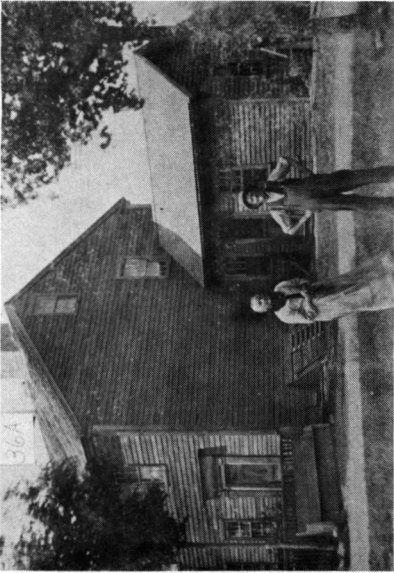


Built (ca. 1753) George K. Knowlton's Home, b. 1840

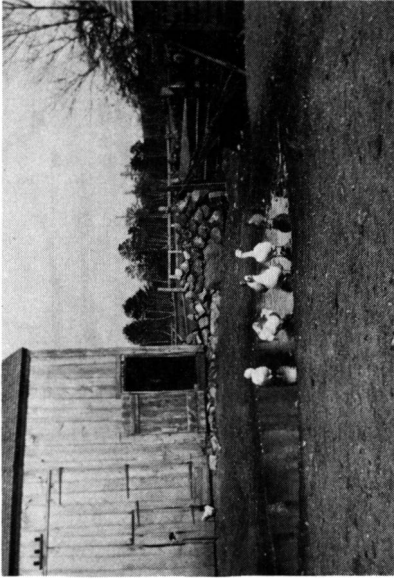


Mandell, Taft, McWayne Home  
(ca. 1930 - Present)

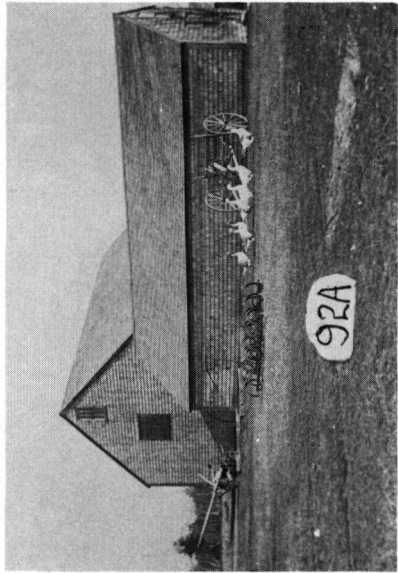




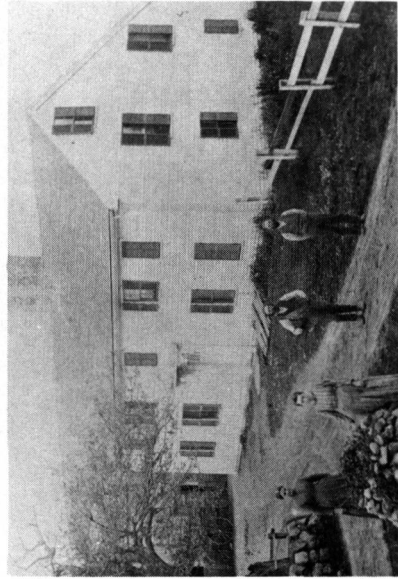
Joseph Knowlton Home (ca. 1885)



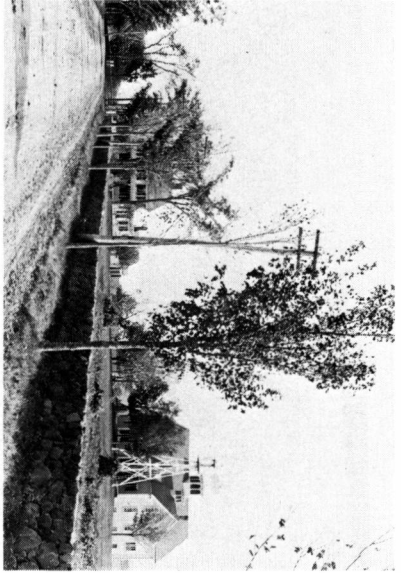
Roberts' Farm (1895)



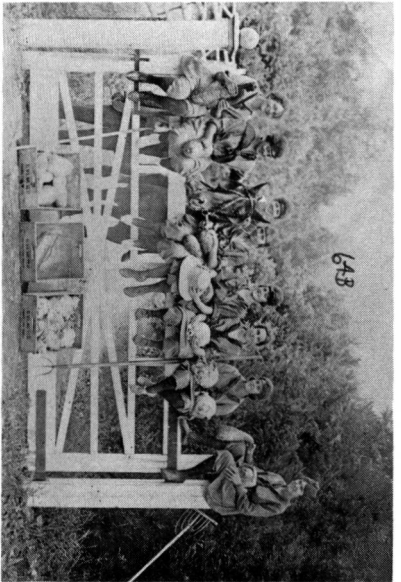
Roberts' Farm (1895)



Quarles Home (ca. 1885-1890)



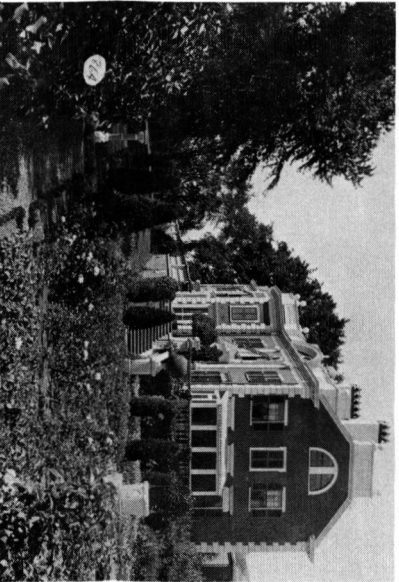
Country Farm and Windmill (1893)



"Farmerettes" (ca. 1918) at  
Von L. Meyer Estate



Hounds and Horsemen



George Von L. Meyer Estate (1915)

**"COME TO CAMP-MEETING"**



**Pines at Asbury Grove**



**Entrance to the Grove**

## Gospel Among the Pines

Sunday, August 10, 1975, brought "the 116th annual campmeeting at Asbury Grove in Hamilton. . . ." Like the other prominent 19th century social movements of similar kind – the Salvation Army – the Methodist campmeeting movement introduced a gentle "critique of the church", just prior to the outbreak of the War Between the States. This campmeeting tradition, at Asbury Grove, "is one of the oldest in New England" and includes a unique history of a "summer community" in addition to the dimension of sawdust trail revivalism.

Tragedy, in addition to success, has struck the Grove over the years. Both fires and hurricanes have reduced environmental conditions, if not the overall significance of the earlier campmeeting community.

In 1884, its stable was struck by lightning. The restaurant burned in 1899, although it was rebuilt a year later. It burned again in 1951 and was not replaced. The May 8, 1927 fire was the most devastating. It started from an oil stove fire in a cottage on Asbury Avenue. About 125-150 cottages were reduced by fire. Only three remained of the original – Joslin, Annis and Saunders – all on Essex Avenue. In 1929, a number of church-house dorms also were razed by fire – East Boston House, Lafayette (Salem) House and the Melrose House. The store burned in 1951.

Many of the pines in the grove stood over 100 feet tall. The 1938 hurricane tore up about a dozen trees behind the open-air pulpit stand. Some of the fallen trees damaged the cottages. During Sunday School, on July 27, 1952, at approximately 10:15 a.m., a twister developed and centered in the ball field at the Grove. Nearly 100 trees were snapped off and 20-30 cottages were damaged. Some of the trees were 200 years old. No human life was injured. In 1952-53, 100 additional pine trees were cut down as a safety precaution. Then, two more hurricanes thrust their might at the Grove. *Carole* came on August 31, 1954. On September 2, 1954, *Edna* crushed park benches and damaged the remainder of the large pines or forced their removal. Smaller trees now replace the once stately pines, in the circle, where much of the preaching had taken place for over a century.

The holiness or "second blessing" emphasis of the Asbury Grove Methodists was a determined effort to improve upon the initial acknowledgment of a personal salvation – a thorough commitment to Christ – as well as to adhere to the tenets of the social gospel, which, to the chagrin of the "campmeeting people" was the only religious message being preached in most American Protestant churches.

The tent to cottage evolution, at Asbury Grove, demonstrated the success and longevity of this center of Christian endeavor. The pine grove, on the J. Dodge Farm in West Hamilton, was chosen for the site of the new venture, in 1857, by the Boston and Lynn Methodist Ministers' Association. This area was more accessible than Eastham on Cape Cod. The first campmeeting was held on the property on August 27, 1859. Grove resident, Ethel Joslin, recalls the story

of her grandfather, Frederick Stetson, pitching the first family tent among the sticky, sap-scented pines over 116 years ago. Parents actually brought tick mattress covers ("ticking"), to be filled with straw or hay, supplied by the Association, in order to make the children and themselves comfortable. Tents, in the early days did not have wooden flooring, as in later times. Ethel Joslin's mother was a baby of six months at the time of the first campmeeting and was placed upon a straw tick during services. The tents formed a circle, among the tall trees, and an open pulpit was formed amidst the trees and tents for preaching and vesper services. Clara Stetson Joslin, writing in *Pine Echos*, August 13, 1953 (an organ of the Grove), reminisced about: horse buggies and the horses hitched in the paddock, the red depot cars from Boston and Lynn, candy pulls and popcorn parties, singing and concerts, friendly people, good library, Sunday vespers and worshipping God out-of-doors.

This experiment was guided by the Asbury Grove Campmeeting Association and was incorporated many years later, in 1890. Today, it is owned by the United Methodist Church, although the Association still operates the Grove. Seven ministers and thirteen lay people manage the operation. The president and vice-president of the Association are, respectively, the superintendents of the Lynn Crescent and Boston Districts of the United Methodist Church. A Cottage Owners Association, still existent, was started in 1926. A chaplain is in charge of the summer operations at the Grove. Rev. Willis Miller, pastor of the Cliftondale Methodist Church in Saugus, Massachusetts, has been chaplain for Asbury Grove for twenty-three years.

About 2000 persons came to the first day of the campmeeting, in August, 1859, but during the week, approximately 12,000 to 15,000 persons came to hear the gospel among the pines. In the early days, campmeeting ran from Monday through Saturday, in that Methodists did not believe in traveling on the Lord's Day. Later, campmeeting was extended to a ten-day period. Each day of the campmeeting period included, Bible study, preaching, giving personal testimonies and general worship. The first Sunday campmeeting service was held in 1868. A large tent was placed on the knoll near Robson Circle and this became a tradition of the Grove.

1868 was also the first year that cottages were introduced to Asbury Grove. Many additional cottages were constructed by the summer campmeeting regulars during the next twenty years. At one time, it is estimated that there were as many as 300 in the Grove. They were certainly not weatherproof, to be sure. About forty, two-story dormitories were also available. Of these forty dormitories, only three exist today (1976): Jesse Lee Hall, Wakefield House and East Boston Bethel/Johnson House.

New water lines have replaced the old, hand-dug wells, since 1950, and modern fire protection methods are available to the Grovedwellers. Earlier, in 1942, pipes for gas had been laid for those who wished to link up to this form of fuel. Telephone lines came to the Grove in 1954, avenues were laid out, following the older tent paths and nearly thirty cottages, rebuilt since the fires, were winterized



in the late 1950's.

An Asbury Grove Missionary Society was established, in 1872, by teenagers. It was called the Asbury Gleaners. Mary Lizzie Alden was its first secretary. The Grove, itself, had been named for the traveling missionary, Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury. The Epworth League, for young people, was established in 1895. The Ladies Aide was in operation between 1880-1895 and it donated the chapel clock and put up the first light poles in the Grove. A mens' Bible class was formed in 1895 and it later became a club for men.

The first Grove Sunday School was started by C.L. Eastman's wife. She gathered the children around her on Sunday mornings and taught them Bible stories. It was formalized, between 1928-1942, through the efforts of Jesse Lent of Marblehead. Annual picnics centered around the Sunday School effort, with considerable fanfare and carnival trappings. Picnic tradition still lingers in the Grove but the parades and related activities have subsided.

As one enters Asbury Grove, an impressive entrance sign and pillars strike the eye. The pillars were placed, in 1923, to emphasize the entrance and to hold plant decorations. As one enters the Grove, it is necessary to proceed toward the natural hilly areas to see the cottages and to reach the facilities. The chapel was built in 1884; the tabernacle, ten years later. The latter had a seating capacity of 1000. It burned in 1927 but was rebuilt soon thereafter. They both stand today (1976), unlike the original hotel, which was reconstructed in 1890. When the hotel burned in the fire of 1900, it was replaced by a dining hall.

Croquet became the recreational craze of both men and women, at the Grove until the Tennis Club, with its courts, became popular in 1900. Asbury Grove also boasted its own baseball team, with uniforms and standard equipment. Its first prominent coach was T. Hadley Sawyer. In 1900, July Fourth Celebrations became a tradition at the Grove. A drama club and an orchestra were introduced in the 1930's. In 1949, men from the Asbury Grove Association renovated the bakery into a recreation hall. Stephen Zagorski donated a playground to the Grove, in 1952. A wading pool was constructed, in 1954, and an olympic pool, named for the Grove's chaplain, was introduced in 1962, through the efforts of the Booster's Club. The latter had been initiated, in 1953, when Rev. Miller became chaplain and was placed in charge of the summer operations at the Grove.

For those who merely wished to relax, as a form of recreation, Idlewood Lake (now called Pleasant Pond), recently purchased by the Town of Wenham, provided hikers with a nature's paradise. A path could be found at the foot of Sunnyside and Central Avenues, with a plank walkway for crossing the swamp and the lake in full view. Only when drownings increased, from swimming in the lake, did the summer paradise become another tragedy for the Grove.

To be a success, Asbury Grove needed an efficient transportation system. Some would say, however, that the transportation system in Essex County adjusted to the needs of persons who attended the summer campmeetings and who lived from April to August in the Grove's cottages or dormitories.

Trains, of course, came to the Hamilton-Wenham Depot. Therefore, the



Boston and Maine Railroad brought many to campmeeting over the years. The superintendent of the Grove would meet the train at Depot Square with a horse-drawn barge, near Lee Park. Later, in 1870, a spur track was added from the main depot to the Grove, at the junction of Asbury and Highland Streets. This station became known as "Old Red Depot" – the stop where campmeeting week visitors were steered and departing cars hung red lanterns as visitors returned home. The spur was only used during the peak period of campmeeting activities at Asbury Grove. The spur depot became the congregating place for young people, during campmeeting week, especially. Dancing, particularly the Virginia Reel, was common among the young, although it was frowned upon by many of the adult Methodist visitors.

Horse cars, trolleys and eventually the automobile provided alternative means of transportation to the Grove. Prior to the introduction of the electric trolley, in 1903, a horse-car was scheduled from Salem to the Grove to facilitate travel to campmeeting.

Feeding the crowds, who were on hand for the campmeeting services, was an enormous task. The menu for a single Sunday often included: 100 lbs. of beef, 20 hams, 40 tongues, 15 lamb legs, 8000 qts. of baked beans, 400 loaves of brown bread, 14 bushels of shell beans, 4200 ears of corn, 7200 biscuits, 600 qts. of pudding (made in a washtub and stirred with the bare arm of one of the cooks), 200 qts. of tea and coffee and 800 qts. of milk, according to an early account found in the *Salem Evening News*.

In 1866, the military barracks building was moved from Pleasant to Lee Avenue, as an eating place for the crowds attending campmeeting at the Grove. A two-story cook-house and a bake-house were built to ajoin the eating quarters. On Saturday evenings, many would come with pail and bowl to partake of the beans, corn muffins, donuts and jelly rolls which were prepared in the bake-house.

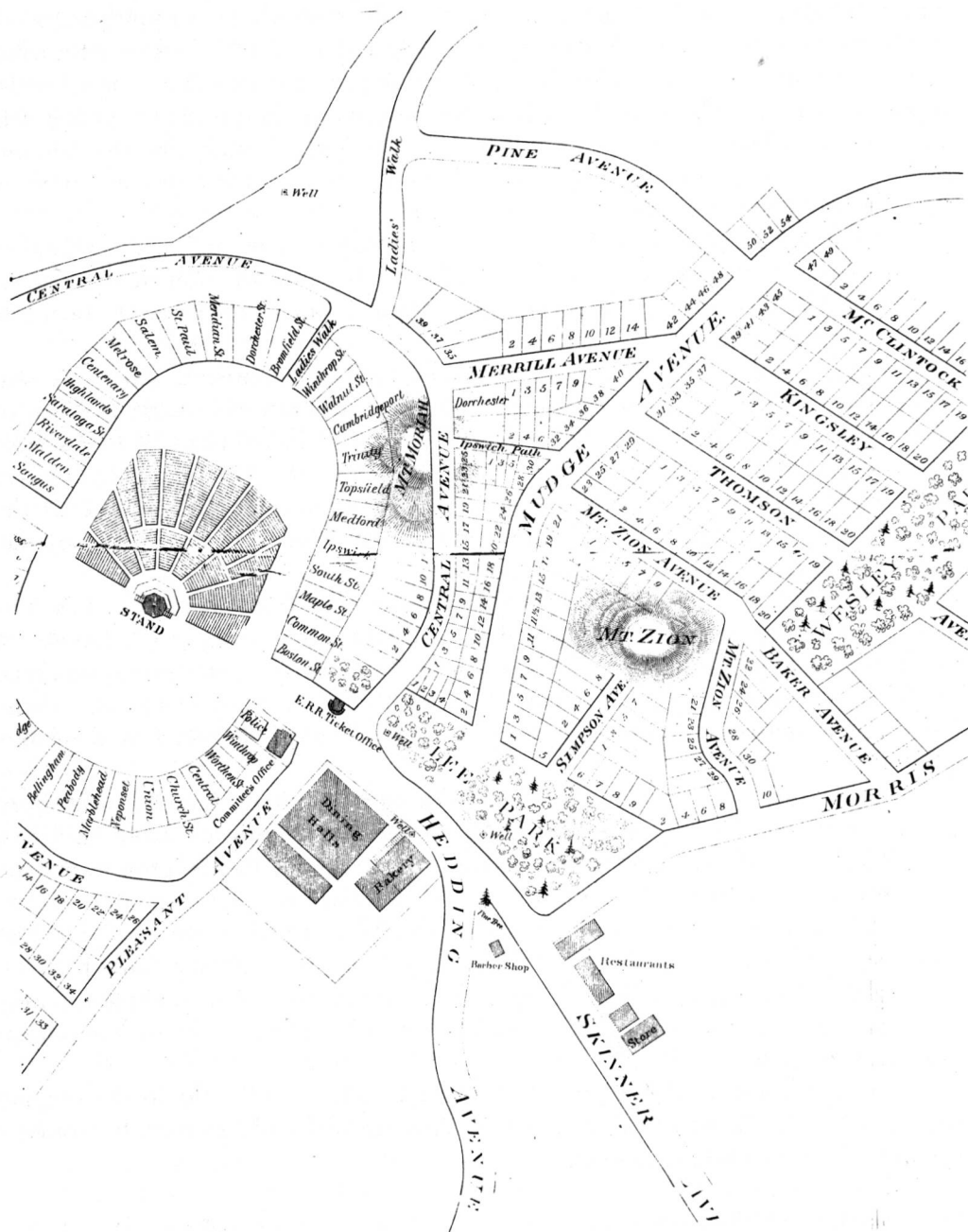
Services are still held in the chapel during the summer months, at Asbury Grove. But the Grove, "once exclusively Methodist", rents its camp facilities, from April through August "to Pentecostal and Southern Baptist groups, and accepts for residence people of various other denominations." The L.B. Bates Memorial Library, named after the Grove's first chaplain, started with a collection of 2500 volumes, when it was dedicated in mid-July, 1910. Library cards cost ten cents and included borrowing privileges. The collection contained approximately 3200 volumes, as of 1953, and is now open to the interested person or scholar only upon request.

The oldtimers and chaplain, Rev. Willis P. Miller, still hold to the original principles of the Grove – the evangelical Christian way and a mission for training young people for Christian service.

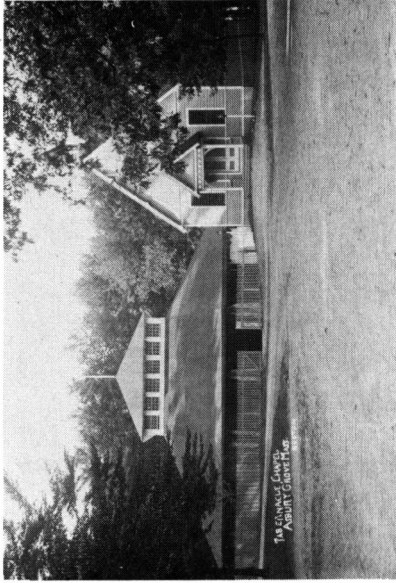
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Source materials for compiling this paper are as follows: *Hamilton-Wenham Chronicle*, August 6, 1975; Reporter, Timothy Johnson's articles on Asbury Grove found in the *Beverly*

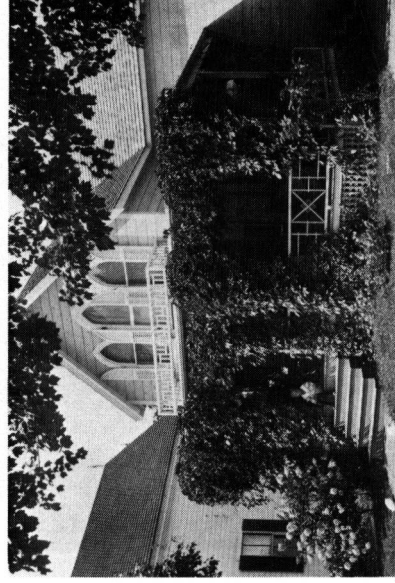
Times, August 12, 13, 1975; interview with Ethel Joslin, Grove Resident, January 6, 1976; Pine Echoes, August 13, 1953; Grace E. Thurston, "History of Asbury Grove," ca. 1956; Willis P. Miller, ed., "Asbury Grove," n.d. (Editor.)



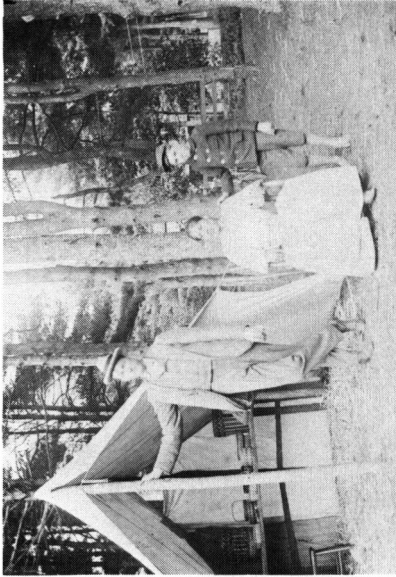
Partial Plan of Asbury Grove Grounds  
(1870)



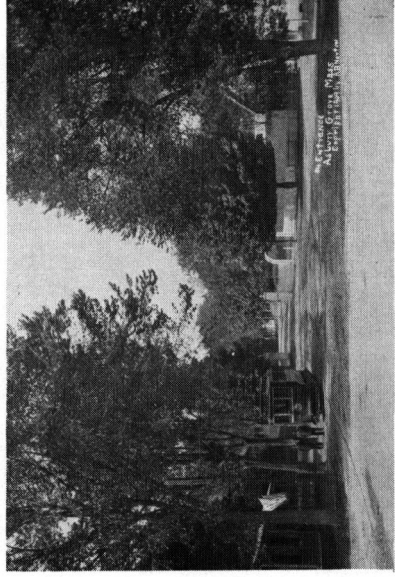
Grove Tabernacle



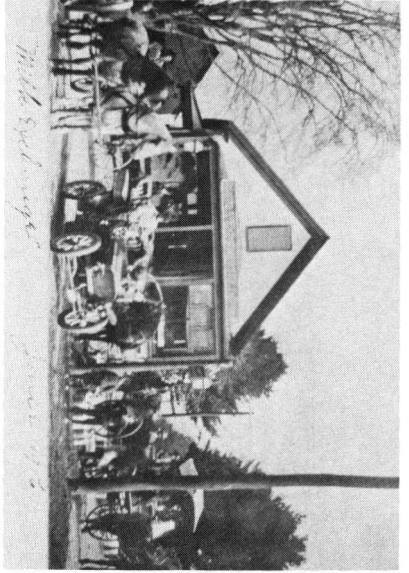
A Grove Cottage



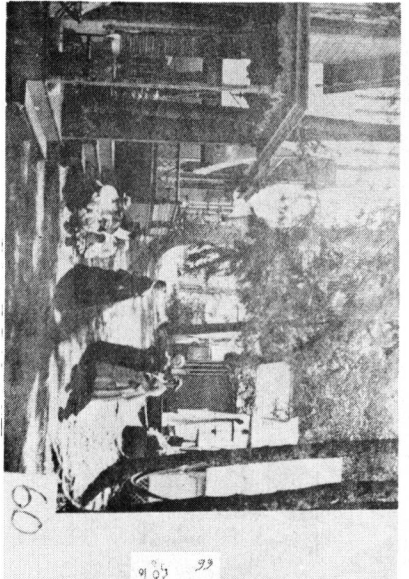
Tenting and Ticking



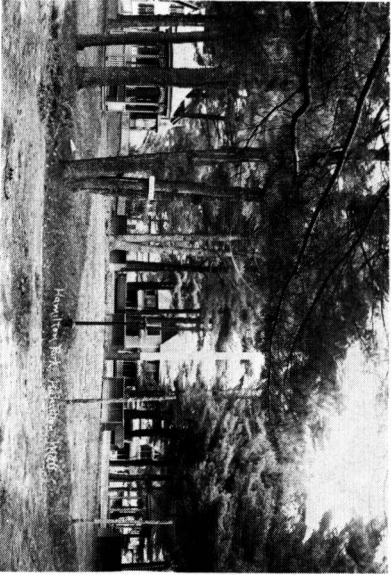
Trolley to Campmeeting



Highland Street (1906)



Central Avenue (1884)

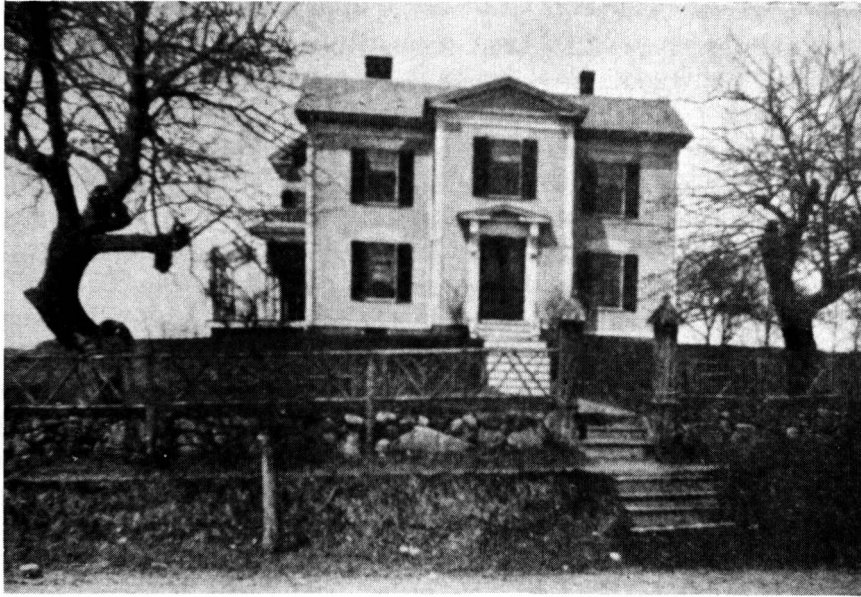


Hamilton Park (ca. 1908)



Highland Street (1975)

“HEIRESS OF THE PATRIOTS”



Gail Hamilton's Home, Bay Road



Gail Hamilton's Home, Bay Road (1893)



## Gail Hamilton

Writing during the Civil War, Reconstruction era and the post-Reconstruction period, Gail Hamilton (1833-1896), known as Abby Dodge to her family, produced over a dozen books, many of which were published by Ticknor and Fields of Boston. Only when she broke with this well-known book publisher, concurrent with her book, *A Battle of the Books* (1870), did she seek other publishers to merchandize her works.

American patriotism, biblical thought, moral philosophy, plain talk and themes of nature and rural life dominated her writings.

In addition to writing books, Gail Hamilton was co-editor of two magazines: *Our Young Folks* (1865-67) and *Wood's Household Magazine* (1870).<sup>1</sup>

*Country Living and Country Thinking* (1863) appeared during the middle years of the Civil War and went through at least five editions. A thought which, in her thinking, tied together the American population's motivations, both during the American Revolution and the Civil War, is once again worthy of consideration in this year when the nation is celebrating the bi-centennial anniversary of the American War for Independence:

You have doubtless heard persons. . .linger regretfully over the olden devotion to country, sacrifice for a righteous cause, perseverance under difficulties, undaunted bravery in battle, and unshaken fortitude in defeat. . .and then would come a sigh over these degenerate Civil War days, when men think of nothing but to buy and sell, and get gain. I must say that I, for one, never did believe one word of it. I think we are just as good as our fathers, and always have been. . . . The 'Spirit of '76' was noble; but its nobleness is rivaled and its power excelled by the Spirit of '61. The blood of our fathers does not run thin, and pale, and sordid in our veins. The canker of peace has not taken out our life. Let us have gone forever with this exaltation of the past by the depreciation of the present. The world is richer now in all the elements of greatness than it ever was before, and this is the Golden Age.<sup>2</sup>

She was most desirous of pleasing her reading public with this book and saw any failure to do so a great misfortune. To her public she warned, "if you commit this sin against me, I will never forgive you! Or, since that may be unscriptural, I will forgive you just enough to save my own soul, but not enough to be of any use to you."<sup>3</sup>

The book spoke about her happy thoughts and her favorite places and seasons, but the final chapter, "Lights Among the Shadows of our Civil War", reminded her audience of the country's internal conflict, which she described as "a



very terrible thing". Yet, as has been indicated above, she also saw the bright side of the war. Gail Hamilton was an Unionist, not an Abolitionist, but she saw the result of an anti-slavery bent in the North as the means of solidifying this region of the country in its fight to preserve the Union and to gain freedom for bonded black men, women and children. Each citizen, according to the challenge set by the author, was to do his utmost to encourage and support the Union soldiers. At the same time, she called for greater discipline in the Army, especially after Bull Run and as a result of the intemperate drinking habits of some of the Army leaders. In 1863, she was most anxious to see slavery stamped out in favor of the bondsmen.<sup>4</sup>

Another Hamilton, Massachusetts author, Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer, a noted authority on Gail Hamilton, has written that "Books containing her country sketches were all published before 1874." They included: *Gala Days* (1863), *Summer Rest* (1866) and *Twelve Miles from a Lemon* (1874).<sup>5</sup>

In *Skirmishes and Sketches*, Hamilton examines such themes as American Puritanism, the Sunday School Movement, abolitionism and abolitionist, Owen Lovejoy, sin and heaven, Christ the preacher, columbiads, rural agriculture, art – an American portrayal, the country pastor, wet-nursing, lawlessness, immigration, consumption, demon rum, language, Jefferson Davis, business enterprise, magazine literature, slavery, war, re-election of Abraham Lincoln, past history and literature, Alexis de Tocqueville, biography and autobiography. The list compares to the average university syllabus for a course in American Society and Thought, which is even currently a key course for the doctorate in American History. Her selection of themes is interesting, if not random, yet they represent, typically, the era during which they were written, if not the entire gamut of the period known as "freedom's ferment", or the "era of reform". Although the contents of this book were timely, Hamilton preferred not to be considered as "the exponent of American culture. . .or as anywhere near the high-water mark of American letters." Whether or not her critics agreed or not, she was well-read, scholarly and could write for the erudite as well as for the masses.<sup>6</sup>

*Summer Rest* was written just after the end of the Civil War and could be described as symbolizing the expected tranquility of the period which had seen an end to ravishing war and the assassination of President Lincoln. Here, Gail Hamilton asks her readers to reflect upon their capacity for repose and enjoyment – seemingly lost arts even 100 years ago. Themes of spring, the barnyard, blooming plants and flowers, evolving insect life and farm talk dominate the book throughout much of its first half. The romantic love of nature is elegantly portrayed.<sup>7</sup> The second half of the book speaks of Hamilton's enthusiasm for the Christian faith and the organized church, historically, as well as in the 19th century. Threads of the emerging social gospel era, of American church history, shine through in this work, although certain controversial scriptural viewpoints are not overlooked. Gail Hamilton in no way can be called a Fundamentalist, exclusively, nor an exponent of Higher Criticism.<sup>8</sup>

Pulsifer notes that Gail Hamilton wrote for children as well as for adults:

Gail's stories and poems for children appeared in such magazines as *Student and Schoolmate* (1860) and *Our Young Folks* (1865-1867), and in her books, *Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe* (1866), *Little Folk Life* (1872), and *Child World* (1873). Gail is observant of child life, is sympathetic in depicting its joys and sorrows. She does not write down to her readers and always teaches the moral lesson required of literature for children at that period.<sup>9</sup>

Her children's literature, written in the 19th century, may or may not be appropriate for today's audience, as Pulsifer hints. Nonetheless, as one reads Hamilton's essays on women, one can readily see that her writings are somewhat applicable to the adult female population of the 20th century. Themes found in *A New Atmosphere* (1865), *Woman's Wrongs* (1868) or *Woman's Worth and Worthlessness* (1872) may find greater interest today than they did to her readers 100 years ago.<sup>10</sup>

The value of the woman is especially enunciated in *A New Atmosphere*. Here, Hamilton touches on the "business-like manner" whereby the 19th century father speaks about the marriage of daughters. She mentions the availability of at least 500 occupations for women and encourages fathers to in turn encourage and support daughters, as well as sons, in the preparation of careers. A vivid dismay over low salaries for women is specifically expressed by the author. Opposition is shown to parental unfaithfulness and the exploitation of filial love. Women, like men, argues Hamilton, are "human beings" and like males are fast learners, through their experiences, thus making females just as valuable as men in the person-power market of the world of work. She proclaimed: "I should like to be absolute monarch of America long enough to enact a decree that every man who opens his mouth to tell girls to make bread, should live a week on putty and water." Hamilton was not opposed to young ladies learning how to make bread, however, in that "Cooking is the chief concern of a very large number of New England wives and mothers" who prefer this livelihood. On the other hand, society, in its concern for women should "Educate their observation, their perception, their judgment". Although marriage and family were very much condoned by Gail Hamilton, she concluded her essay by stating: "Better that woman should take her place alone, moved by an ineffable disdain, than that she should remain forever in her low estate."<sup>11</sup>

Religious writings, such as: *Stumbling Blocks* (1865), *What Think Ye of Christ?* (1876), *Sermons to the Clergy* (1876) and *A Washington Bible Class* (1891), dominated much of her literary career.<sup>12</sup>

*Wool Gathering* (1867) was a book about travel, and *Nursery Noonings* spoke of "the intervals between the two Sunday church services when people gathered to eat and talk. . ."<sup>13</sup> This tradition has been perpetuated, more recently, under the leadership of clergyperson, Ben Thurber, at the First Congregational Church, in Hamilton, undoubtedly the same church from which the author

garnered the idea for her book.

*Stumbling Blocks* was her first full-length religious treatise, although most of her previous works were filled with biblical and Christian notions and nuances. Although devoutly Christian, in her chosen faith, Hamilton was careful about giving advice on proselytizing “our Universalist neighbors” or Mohammedans, except through use of “words harder than stone, fiercer than fire, sharper than a sword, and we too often use them with unsparing hand, instead of putting on the breast-plate of love, and walking in wisdom towards them that are without.”<sup>14</sup>

Gail Hamilton deplored religious controversy, seeing it at its worst when opponents indulged in “undignified, unmanley, and unchristian” personality quarrels.<sup>15</sup> She touched on the routine traditions of church ordinances, biblical teachings, prayer meetings and the physical church, in *Stumbling Blocks*, but Hamilton did not exclude mention of amusing assumptions about the Christian, then extant: that “present happiness is better than uncertain future happiness”, “The Devil is old, and therefore knows many things”, Christianity is “a religion of gloom and coldness and forlorn hopes and last resources – a religion to be chosen as the least of two evils – a religion for poor people, for sea-voyages and steam carriages and thunder storms. . . .”<sup>16</sup>

Religion for Gail Hamilton was to be “full, rich, vigorous, rounding itself to the most exuberant nature, adapted to the most active life, capable of filling the warmest heart – a religion whose keynote is love, whose banner over is love, whose precept is to rejoice evermore.”<sup>17</sup>

Hamilton was convinced that the Bible “forbids to the Christian no pleasure which is beneficial to the human being”.<sup>18</sup> She can best be described as a perceptive, enlightened evangelical, rather than a biblical legalist – to her “God’s way is the best way”. The Bible was basic to her religion, as was personal intercession with God.<sup>19</sup>

*Battle of the Books* appeared in 1870, but under a publishing house other than Ticknor and Fields. It showed the typically human side of even as a religious person as Gail Hamilton, a lady who should be known for more than just her romantic, Christian and intellectual literary capabilities and beliefs. This book demonstrated her ability to be angry and to demonstrate this “governed virtue” in printed word. Her battle with Ticknor and Fields can be described by use of her own satirical words, which, like the theme of the work, placed her current problem in the past tense, over 100 years previously:

The state of society described in this narrative. . . chronicles an age of barbarism, when author and publisher were natural enemies and relieved the monotony of their lives by petty skirmishing or pitched battles with each other. This age, happily. . . , has passed away, and exists only in tradition. . . . No longer does the wiley publisher lie in wait seeking what chance he may have to devour his author. Rather he woos him to receive his dues, wins open with gentle urgency the

hand no longer grasping, but modest and reluctant, and presses into it the crisp abundant bills. No longer do authors shamelessly drink toasts to the despotic emperor to whose thousand crimes is linked to one virtue of having hanged a bookseller. On the contrary, they raise their harps and join voices to sing their benefactor's praise.<sup>20</sup>

This book was written primarily for the edification of authors and publishers and contains a heavy touch of satire about the book publishing business, particularly Hamilton's current financial experiences with Ticknor and Fields.<sup>21</sup> The narrative is written in the form of correspondence – to and from author and publisher and similar letters to and from attorneys representing the author and publisher. The controversy seems to center around a fair percentage price – 10, rather than 7 or 8 percent – for the author's previously written manuscripts. Ten percent was the generally expected royalty to authors. Business was business, however, claimed the publisher – Ticknor and Fields – a contract a contract, and why should the author benefit further, at the expense of the publisher, after the fact, when existing contractual arrangements were perfectly legal.<sup>22</sup>

Although the author recognized the dilemma of the law being on the publisher's side, the matter was pressed, but at first to no avail and the matter left for public opinion to decide who was in the right. Efforts to arbitrate the matter had been lengthy and certainly carried on outside the courts, so that when the publisher's side eventually gave ground, the author was nearly taken by surprise. Nonetheless, the author responded and another round of negotiations lingered, with the author ultimately realizing the prize of this comical story – a settlement of \$1,250 and a 10 percent royalty on all of the books published by the publisher in question, except those already carrying the top figure. What fun it would have been to be a fly on the wall of the Old Corner Bookstore and to hear the chatter about the book by the literary chieftains who graced its walls at the time *Battle of the Books* was published across the river.<sup>23</sup>

Showing a flair for other literary styles, Gail Hamilton tried her hand at creating the novel, *First Love is Best* (1877). Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer describes the novel as a contrast of “village and city life”, which taught “several moral lessons by means of lengthy conversations between hero and heroine.”<sup>24</sup>

In *Our Common School System* (1880), Hamilton suggested improvements in the American school system.<sup>25</sup> Her *Insuppressible Book* (1885) discusses “theology's reaction to science, and in particular upon the philosophical systems of . . . Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), the agnostic, and Frederic Harrison (1831-1923), the positivist.”<sup>26</sup>

Gail Hamilton and her sister Augusta “published a *Memorial of Mrs. Hannah Stanwood Dodge* (their mother) in 1869. This was a private, family book, given to relatives and friends, which contained family history and photographs.”<sup>27</sup>

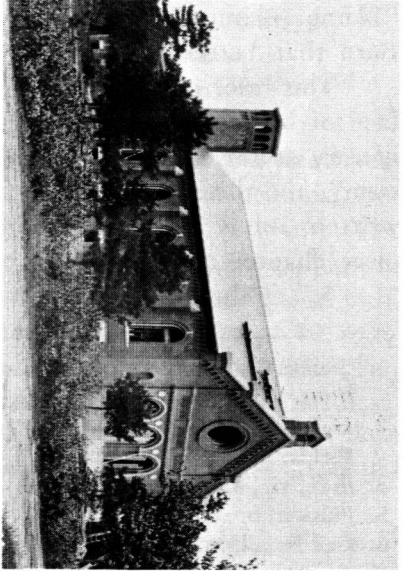
The author's two biographies were: *Divine Guidance, A Memorial of Allen W. Dodge* (1881) and *Biography of James G. Blaine* (1895).<sup>28</sup> Dodge was one of

her Hamilton, Massachusetts neighbors. Blaine became notoriously connected with the Credit Mobilier Scandal and the 1884 election campaign slogan which finished the Plumed Knight's chances to be President of the United States: "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine, Continental Liar from the State of Maine — Burn that Letter."

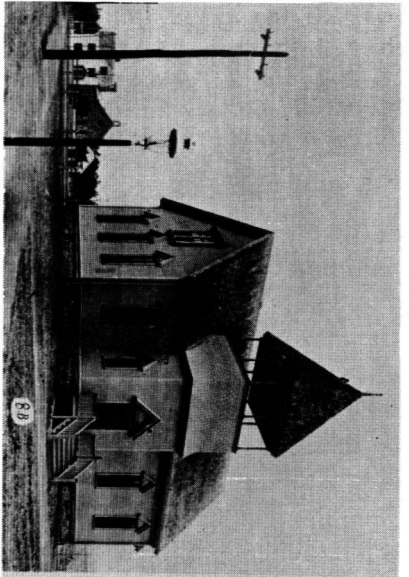
This brief review of some of Gail Hamilton's works merely scratches the surface of her contribution to "gilded age" literature, prior to the impact of new literary styles which arose during the "mauve decade", the era of "higher criticism", and the age of the Gibson Girl. When the definitive history of Hamilton is written, surely this outstanding citizen of the town will warrant at least a complete chapter of greater length and substance.<sup>29</sup>

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1. Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer, "Gail Hamilton, 1833-1896," *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, Volume CIV, No. 3, July, 1968, 166, 167.
  2. Gail Hamilton, *Country Living and Country Thinking*, Fifth Edition (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1863), 367, 368.
  3. *Ibid.*, vi. 4. *Ibid.*, 366, 405-08, 416-17, 425, 429, 434-35, 459.
  5. Pulsifer, *op. cit.*, 169.
  6. Gail Hamilton, *Skirmishes and Sketches* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1865), 4-447.
  7. Gail Hamilton, *Summer Rest* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1866), 3, 35, 36, 100-129.
  8. *Ibid.*, 130-356. 9. Pulsifer, *op. cit.*, 170. 10. *Ibid.*
  11. Gail Hamilton, *A New Atmosphere* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1865), 5, 28, 36, 43, 45, 58, 61, 62, 63, 306.
  12. Pulsifer, *op. cit.* 13. *Ibid.*
  14. Gail Hamilton, *Stumbling Blocks* (Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1865), 225-26.
  15. *Ibid.*, 226. 16. *Ibid.*, 261, 269. 17. *Ibid.*, 269-270. 18. *Ibid.*, 273.
  19. *Ibid.*, 300, 425, 427.
  20. Gail Hamilton, *A Battle of the Books* (Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1870), 3-4.
  21. *Ibid.*, 10. 22. *Ibid.*, 88, 89, 93, 94, 96, 97, 98. 23. *Ibid.*, 106-07, 108, 247.
  24. Pulsifer, *op. cit.* 25. *Ibid.* 26. *Ibid.* 27. *Ibid.* 28. *Ibid.*, 170, 171.
  29. Paper written by Editor.

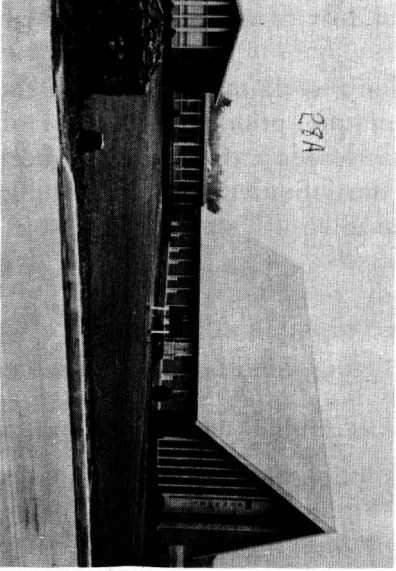




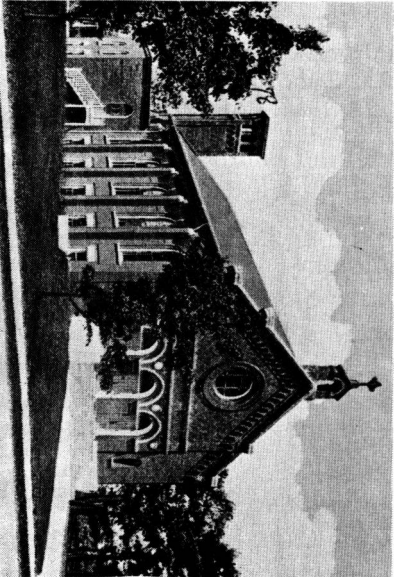
St. Paul's Under Construction (ca. 1908)



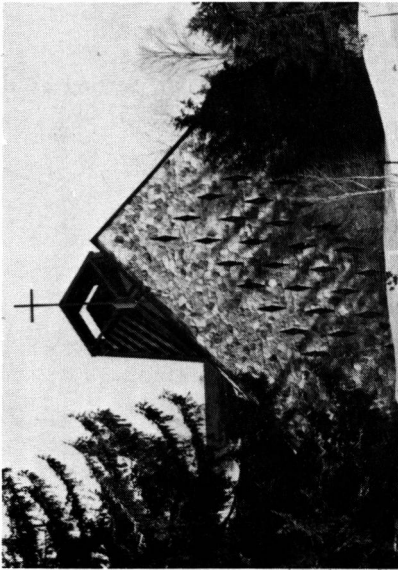
Old Methodist Church; First Presbyterian Church  
(ca. 1900)



New Methodist Church (1966)



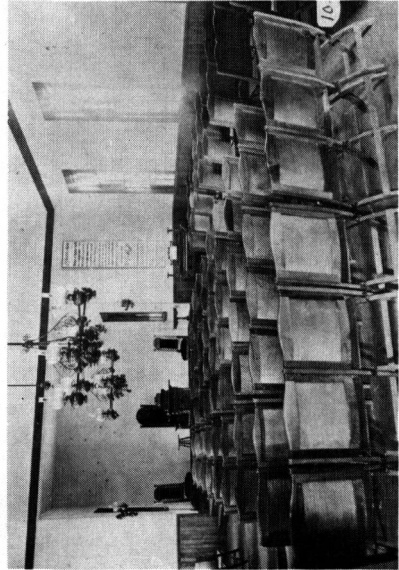
Church of St. Paul's (ca. 1910)



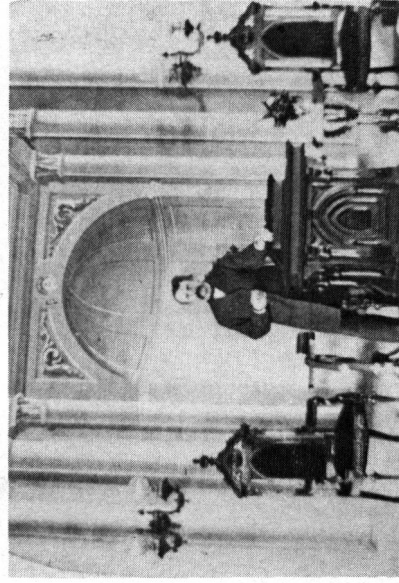
Christ Church (1976)



Congregational Church and Cemetery (1975)



Old Methodist Church Interior (1897)



Congregational Church Interior (ca. 1880)



“GIBNEY’S  
REDCOATS”

Myopia Hunt Club  
(1894)



A Table Setting at the  
Club (1975)



Hunt Club House  
(1975)

## Myopia Hunt Club

As the torch bearer for sports in Massachusetts, the Myopia Hunt Club has been called "The Mother of Sports." It had its beginnings in 1879, not here in Hamilton and not as a hunt club, but in Winchester, Massachusetts, as a lawn tennis club which emphasized baseball on the side. Since the original members were all near-sighted and wore glasses, they whimsically called their organization "The Myopia Hunt Club." Marshall K. Abbott, its first president, wrote that the club's chief fame, however, came from its abrosial omelettes and its potent Myopia punch. The effects of this famous brew, in fact, Mr. Abbott said, was responsible for the club's name. After two years, the members began to sigh for a new sport and at the suggestion of Frederick H. Prince, who had followed the hounds at Newport, they decided to try hunting.

In 1881, hounds were brought from Montreal to Winchester. They also bought some second-hand pink coats. Although some "brushes" were taken, Winchester did not prove a happy hunting ground so the hounds hunted part of the season from the Agawam Hotel in Ipswich. At the period of the formation of the club, the Agawam Hotel was the center of horse interest. Its stables were known throughout the county. Frederick Prince was the pioneer. He brought to the stables of Agawam his horses, grooms, and around him gathered the gentry of the area for the first hunts.

Remembering the introduction of the club into Hamilton, in 1882, Randolph M. Appleton, in 1893, noted:

Eleven years ago our club was living at Winchester. Our quarters were small and we looked about for a more suitable home. At last we were fortunate enough to land in this beautiful town.

Hamilton during the summer months is the centre of the sporting world as far as horses and polo are concerned. Every year more people are coming here. We took for our home the Gibney farm and by using the people about us as we should they have become our strongest friends, which greatly strengthens the club.

We thought when we first made our runs with our red coats that the farmers would think there was another invasion of English and be after us with their guns. Such was not the case, however, and we are living the best of friends.

Winchester Myopia Fox Hounds organized in 1882. The Canadian hounds were replaced by an English pack from Warwickshire, Lord de Brooke, Master. Hounds hunted part of the season from Gibney farm. By 1889, fox hunting nearly was given up, at Hamilton, and hounds were used for running drags. An artificial scent similar to that of a fox was used instead of a live animal.

In 1883, a canary-colored club book appeared, bearing the title "Myopia Hunt Club." There were thirty members and with subscribers the list showed sixty in all. In 1886, Theodore Roosevelt, a later President of the United States, thought the name, Myopia, a strange one, but the club itself one of the best hunt clubs in the country.

In 1888, the first game of polo, in the vicinity of Boston, was played at Gibney Farm. As Abbott told it, the so-called Polo Ground was a rough pasture rolled for a week or two. Moreover, if the ground was bad, the game was worse. It might be described as a succession of scrimmages, played with Indian barbarity and Indian riding. Nevertheless, by 1895 the team had developed enough finesse to win the National Polo Association championship.

The Myopia Horse Show is the outgrowth of the "Annual Sports Show." It started in 1890 and took place each year on the polo field on Labor Day. In 1929, when the practice field was considered unfit for jumping, the show was moved across the road to Cilly's (the schooling field). At the end of the war in 1946, the show was resumed under the joint sponsorship of the Myopia Hunt Club and the A.P. Gardner Post 194 of the American Legion.

In 1891, when the farm was purchased by Myopia, a new constitution was adopted and in due course the club was incorporated, in 1892, with the name of Myopia Hunt Club. Its seal was dated 1882, the year of the first Hamilton runs; its colors were now famous pink and canary.

Myopia played an important part in the Hamilton Centennial on June 21, 1893. Toward the rear of the long procession was the Myopia exhibit which was an indication of the importance of the club in the annals of the town. A pack of hounds was accompanied by the huntsmen with a goodly number of members in hunting costume. The Myopia Coach was elaborately decorated. Also, in line was a cage of foxes.

Golf was formally introduced in 1894. Its development was due principally to the efforts of S. Dacre Bush and James Parker, who in the opinion of many, had laid out one of the best inland courses in the country.

When James Appleton, one of the best known sportsmen of his day, became Master of the Myopia hounds in 1911, he thought it would add greatly to the interest taken in horses to have some sort of annual race on his estate in "Willowdale." The first race was in November, 1911, and the last race in 1930.

The club has several songs and waltzes, among them: The Cunning Fox, the Whipper-In, the Huntsman's Waltz and Myopia Polka.

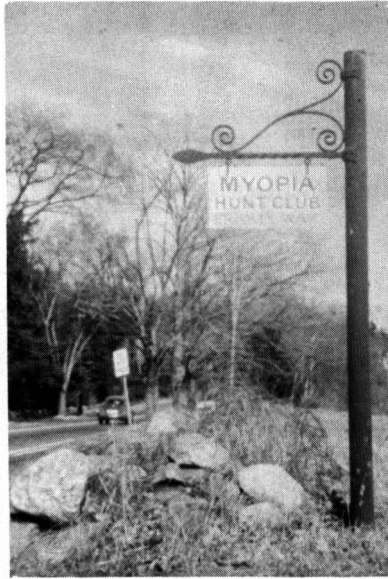
The building which houses the club is a colonial farm house. It was built in 1772 by Colonel Robert Dodge, of Revolutionary War fame; it was later sold to John Gibney, a Salem merchant and became known as Gibney's Farm as mentioned earlier. After its purchase by the club, in 1891, alterations and additions were made, while still preserving the integrity and charm of its colonial architecture. Around the building has developed the Myopia Hunt Club, which today owns many acres of land and utilizes many private fields and trails to maintain the tradition of the hunt, ride and race.



The club donated to the Town of Hamilton the site for General George S. Patton Memorial Park. It also offers its buildings and grounds for public service projects. The Ledyard Horse Trials were held at the Myopia Club grounds, with Princess Anne of England in attendance, as a participant, in 1975.

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1. Materials for this paper were extracted by Helen Plummer from the following sources: Frederick J. Alley, comp., *Myopia Races and Riders, 1879-1930* (Hamilton, Massachusetts: Myopia Hunt Club, 1931). Alan Forbes, *Early Myopia* (No publisher, 1942). *Boston Herald Traveler*, August 14, 1967. *The Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Hamilton, Massachusetts*, June 21, 1893 (Salem, Massachusetts: Press of Barry and Dufkin, 1895), 47.



Welcome to Myopia



House at Myopia



Interior of Myopia House

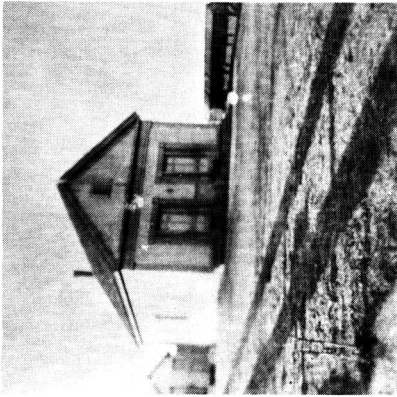


Hounds at Brackenside (1939)



United States Equestrian Team Headquarters (1975)

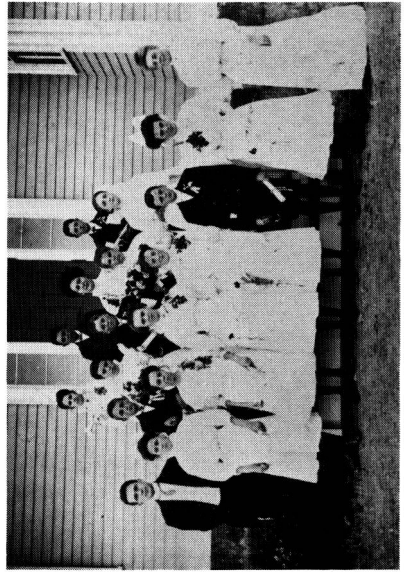
“LEARNING FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW”



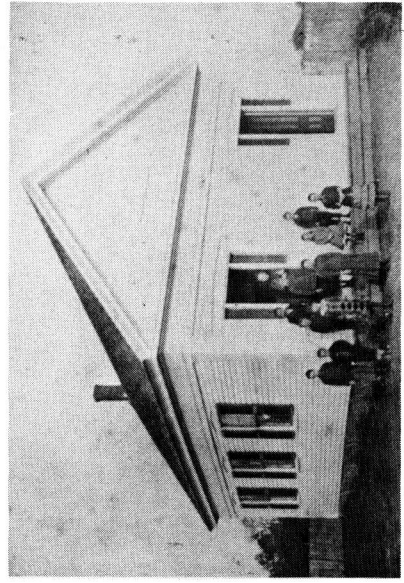
West School



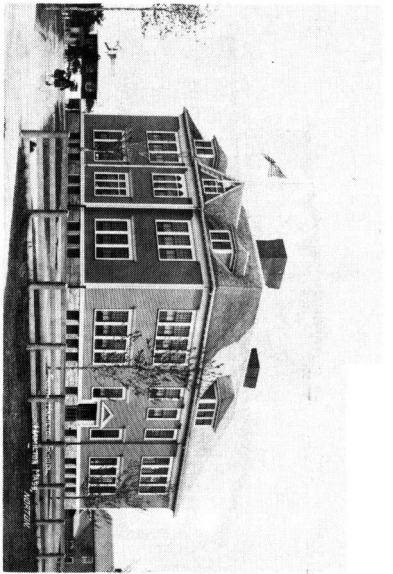
East School; Legion Hall (1966)



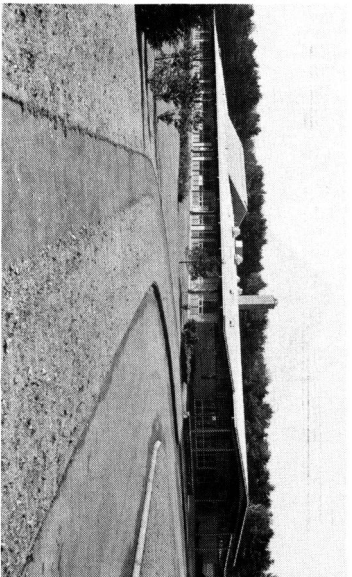
Graduates (1908)



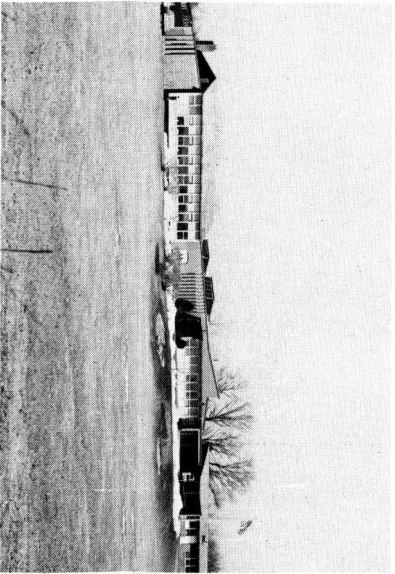
North School (1883-4)



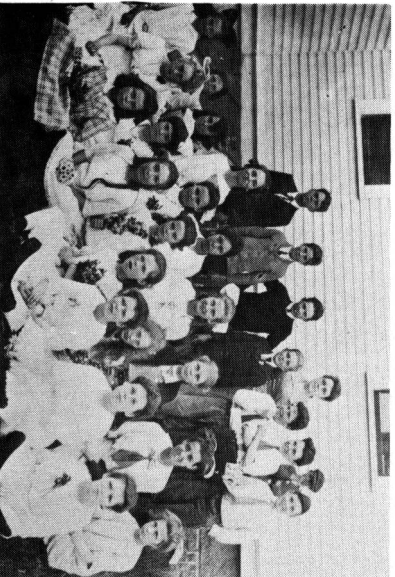
New Grammar School (ca. 1900)



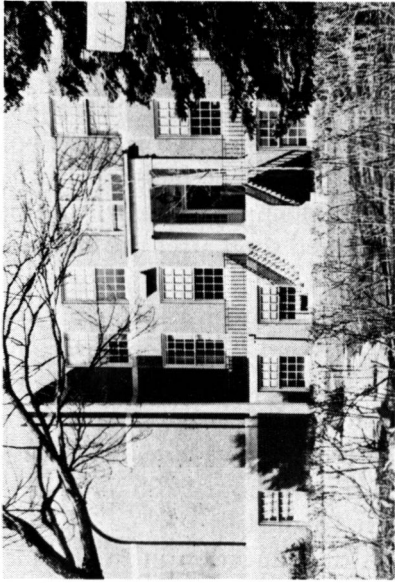
Winthrop School (1966)



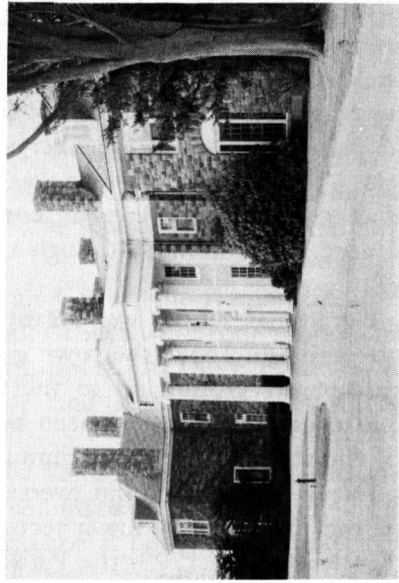
Cutler School (1966)



Scholars (1916)



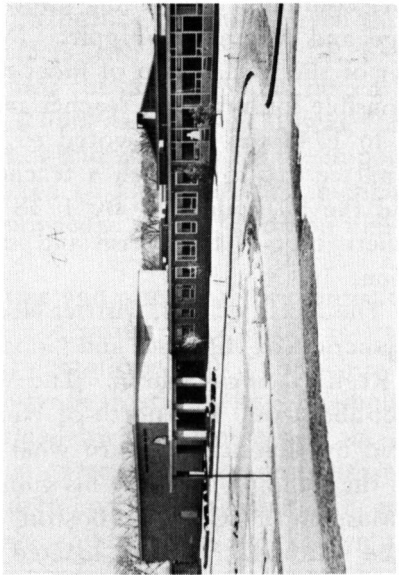
Junior High School (1962)



Pingree School (1976)



Gordon-Conwell Seminary (1975)



Regional High School (1966)



## Glimpses of the Hamilton Schools, 1636-1976

The early settlers of the Hamlet, the southern section of Ipswich, "had their children taught as soon as they had taken possession of the soil," according to J.B. Felt in his *History of Ipswich, Hamilton and Essex*. The settlers were deeply impressed with the importance of having their young educated as a main support of the political and religious liberty for which "they had come to toil in the wilderness." Virtuous knowledge was of great value to them. The individuals who could read and write were the community leaders. Much of the early learning took place in the homes although a school was established soon after the area was settled.

A grammar school was established in 1636 (Felt) although it probably did not succeed. In 1651, the town gave all "the neck beyond Chebacco River and the rest of the ground up to the Gloucester line" to the grammar school. By 1653 a school building had been built, and land with buildings were given for the use of the schoolmaster. A committee of five, later increased to nine, had charge of collecting the money and overseeing the school. From about 1705 until 1794 school was taught in the lower section of the Ipswich Town Hall.

On March 10, 1729, the Parish took charge of the education in the Hamlet and voted to build a schoolhouse as near the center as possible. This early school was built near the present Congregational Church on Cutler Road. The first public school program in the Hamlet was officially established on October 20, 1730, and in early November of the same year, Joseph Secomb was selected to teach school for four months. The school committee consisted of prominent members of the community including Captain Jonathan Whipple, Thomas Brown, Parker Dodge and Matthew Whipple. (Matthew Whipple's grandson, William, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence). The committee in the early days was responsible for hiring the teacher and collecting the money.

In 1748 the Parish voted to raise by taxation 50 pounds and to choose a committee "to agree with a teacher to keep the school for as long a time as to spend the 50 pounds." By 1738 provision had been made for a school in the northern part of the Parish and in 1758 another was established in the western section.

The North school, District No. 1, was first located on a site 1320 feet east of the junction of Highland and Goodhue Streets and later nearly opposite the present Regional High School. The West school, District No. 2, was on Highland Street about 660 feet north of Winthrop Street. This building was later sold and moved by Colonel Colby to what is now the Stevenson estate. Colonel Colby used the building to house his guns and African trophies. This exhibit is now in the Museum of Science in Boston. A center school, District No. 3, originally called the south district, was located on Bay Road between the present estates of Richard Preston and Standish Bradford. In 1820 Joseph and Mary Patch conveyed to District No. 4 (East) a piece of land containing 1800 sq. ft. "on a road to be laid out," (now School Street and near the present Legion building). The

single room East school was replaced in 1918 by the school building on School Street which is now owned by the American Legion.

In 1757 the Parish elected to the school committee Captain John Whipple, Adam Brown and Joseph Balles. At that same meeting it was voted that the scholars provide the wood to heat the schoolhouses and to provide for the schoolmaster's board and room. In the 1760's Captain Whipple, Benjamin Knowlton and Jon Lamson were on the school committee. Scholars were required to provide "one foot of wood or 2 shillings" within four days of entering school or they were debarred from attending." By 1774 a separate prudential committee was established to supervise the operation of the school in each district of the Parish.

In 1793 under the leadership of Manasseh Cutler, the Hamlet became, by Act of the Legislature, the Town of Hamilton. There were four schools in the new town and 36 pounds were raised for their support. In 1808, \$260 was voted for the schools, \$1,000 for town government, and \$600 for highway maintenance.

Interesting regulations were adopted at the 1822 town meeting. Included in the regulations were the following: every person hired to teach was required "to have a high moral character, be correct in his general behavior and deportment and possess correct understanding of education, correct pronunciation, be an effective teacher well versed in arithmetic, reading and punctuation." The prospective teacher must have been examined by the school committee which was assisted by the minister. The teacher was required to enforce strict obedience of order, respectful behavior and diligent attention to the studies. Any disorderly scholar was to be discharged from school.

The early settlers were noted for their intelligence but many, even though often wealthy, had to sign wills and official papers with their "X." J.B. Felt reports that "until 1769 it was an unheard of thing for girls to be instructed by a master." They learned to read and sew from school dames, and this was, for the most part, the extent of their ambition. Reading and writing were the important items in the curriculum and boys were expected to know the fundamentals of arithmetic. A person with a little worldly knowledge was a "solomon like" individual and was greatly respected.

There was a general town school committee and a separate prudential committee whose responsibility was to supervise and inspect the school in its district. At the end of each term the prudential committee visited the school and called upon each class to read and to perform work in arithmetic. Examples of the written work of each scholar were examined by the members of the committee. Interested citizens attended these final exercises and made their own evaluation of the work of their neighbor's children and of the teacher. The rating of the teacher, based on the performance of the children, was well known in the community. The children stood up when the prudential committee entered the schoolroom and on their departure. After the examinations the committee usually went to one member's home for refreshments.

In 1833, to educate 205 scholars the town raised \$400 for public and \$108 for private schools. In 1873 there were 1762 students in public and 116 in private schools. The expenditure for current operations for grades K-8 was \$1,083,398, and for grades 9-12, \$1,097,506. Some state financial support was provided for the schools by 1837, and in 1842 \$60 was raised, with an equal amount from the state, for a library in each district school.

In the town meeting of 1848 the voters refused to act on the article for school appropriations of \$500 until the chairman of the school committee made a report on the status of the schools. This appears to be the beginning of regular reports by the committee to the town.

The population of Hamilton was increasing and some citizens were demanding new school buildings. On May 29, 1848, at the town meeting it was voted to build four new schools and required that they be completed by the last day of October of the same year. A special meeting was held on June 5th and the citizens voted to reconsider the action regarding the building of new schools, and thus nothing was done. In July, 1849, at the town meeting, it was voted not to repair and not to build a new building in the North District No. 1. However, on August 29th of that same year, the meeting voted to build a new school in the north district, across the road and north from the present Regional High School, and to assess the residents of that district \$700 for the cost of the building.

By the middle of the last century the town allowed each district to decide whether to hire male or female teachers. Until this time it was the custom to hire men for the winter term when the older boys attended, and women for the summer term. Some interesting debates must have occurred about the ability of women to teach and to maintain discipline of the boys who were as old as some of the women teachers.

During the 1850's and 1860's, the citizens were debating the merits of keeping the four separate districts or consolidating them into one town school district. This consolidation of operations occurred in 1869 and the school property was appraised by outside residents and were paid \$15 for the appraisal. The values established were: North, District No. 1, \$700; West, District No. 2, \$900; South (Center), District No. 3, \$1375 and East, District No. 4, \$900.

By action of the state legislature in 1857 the school committee had three members with a third elected each year rather than having all elected at each annual meeting.

The question of building one or more school buildings was again considered in 1890 as the buildings were crowded and some believed that there should be improved school facilities. The school committee and selectmen were authorized to purchase land and to build a school near the Hamilton-Wenham depot at a cost of \$1,800, completed and equipped. It took eight years before the South (Lamson) building was finally erected on the site that is now the home for senior citizens.

In 1894 the district voted to unite with other towns to employ a superintendent of schools. The town warrant read, "to see if the town will vote to unite with Wenham, Essex, Topsfield, Salisbury, West Newbury or any of the above for

the purpose of hiring a school superintendent.” The article was acted on in the affirmative.

By 1895 the town voted \$450 for the payment of tuition for students to attend high school at secondary schools which had been established in other communities. The next year an attempt was made to have \$8000 voted for a new high school in Hamilton, but the “No’s” prevailed. However, in 1897, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for a new building (eventually named the Lamson School) in South Hamilton. This was the year in which a favorable vote was finally made to build the impressive Town Hall. By 1906, the enrollment had increased and a four room addition to the south school on Railroad Avenue was authorized at a cost of \$14,700. Grades 1-12 were housed in this building. In 1911 two girls were the first graduates from the local high school, Florence Scholler Perkins and Pearl McLaughlin. A real innovation was made to the south school in 1910 when electric lights and a telephone were authorized.

The problem of educating the high school age students was a growing concern, and in 1910 a committee was appointed to study the high school problem. When this committee reported in March, 1911, it was voted (42 to 2) to defer the high school building question to the next annual meeting. In July of the same year it was voted to build two rooms on the south school. The high school and playground committee recommended in 1914 that 9 acres be purchased on a lot bordering Asbury Street, but no action was taken. Appropriated for the entire school support in 1917 was \$18,300. This appropriation included \$300 for shingling the south school.

The East Hamilton population was increasing and parents wanted an improved building, and in 1918 a new building, named the Adelaide Dodge Walsh School, was constructed at a cost of \$17,500. This building is now the local Legion Hall.

More problems developed for school committees and personnel with the increased demands for new courses and as the population grew. Several town meetings were held in 1921 but each proposal for either a new building or an addition to the south school was rejected by the voters. A proposal to send the high school students to Ipswich was most unpopular and was rejected. Money was raised to reopen the West school on Highland Street in order to house some elementary students. An attempt was made to increase the school committee from three to six but this was turned down. Some high school students were tuitioned to the Beverly Industrial School because of the growing interest and demand for industrial training.

In 1931 land was acquired at the corner of Linden and Union Streets and a building was constructed for the high school. It has been reported that the entire land from Union Street to Highland Street could have been purchased at that time for the sum of \$350. It was then, as now, difficult to forecast the future needs for educational space. This building met the needs of the community during the depression and the war years. A study committee explored ways of meeting the school needs in the late 1940’s including a possible regional school for the

high school students. In 1952, land was acquired on Asbury Street and the Manasseh Cutler Elementary School, as well as an addition to the high school, were constructed. Two rooms were added to the Cutler school in 1955 and two more in 1956.

The school committee was increased from three to five in 1957. After several studies and considerable debate, land was acquired on Bay Road and the Winthrop School was constructed in 1959. An addition was made to this building in 1966.

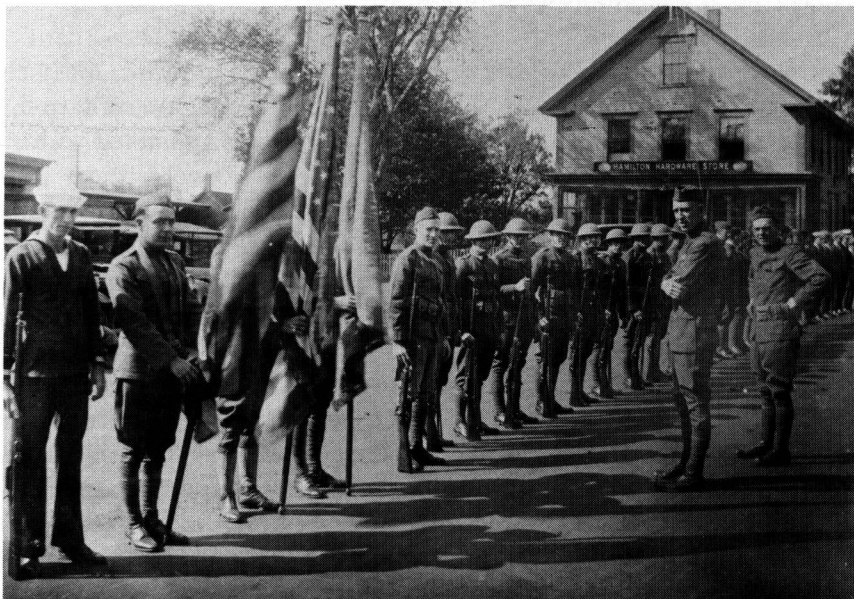
School population and school costs along with a shortage of trained teachers were major problems from 1940 to 1970. One committee after another studied and restudied ways to meet the problems of housing the students. Neighboring communities had the same problems. The state regulations and state financial encouragement for regional schools were factors in Hamilton and Wenham joining together in 1959 in the formation of a regional high school district. This building, located on the former Weldon estate on Bay Road, was occupied in September, 1962, with approximately 475 students in grades 9-12. Ten years later there were 900 attending this school. After considerable discussion, both towns in 1967 voted to add grades 7 and 8 to the regional district at such time as a building would be constructed to house them. By 1971 there were indications that the school population might be decreasing and both towns soundly defeated a bond proposal for a new junior high school. In 1974 Hamilton and Wenham completed the regional district organization by voting to include grades K-12 in the one regional district. Thus we find that Hamilton changed from the four semi-independent school districts of the early 1800's to one regional school district with its neighbor, Wenham, before the beginning of the last quarter of the 20th century.

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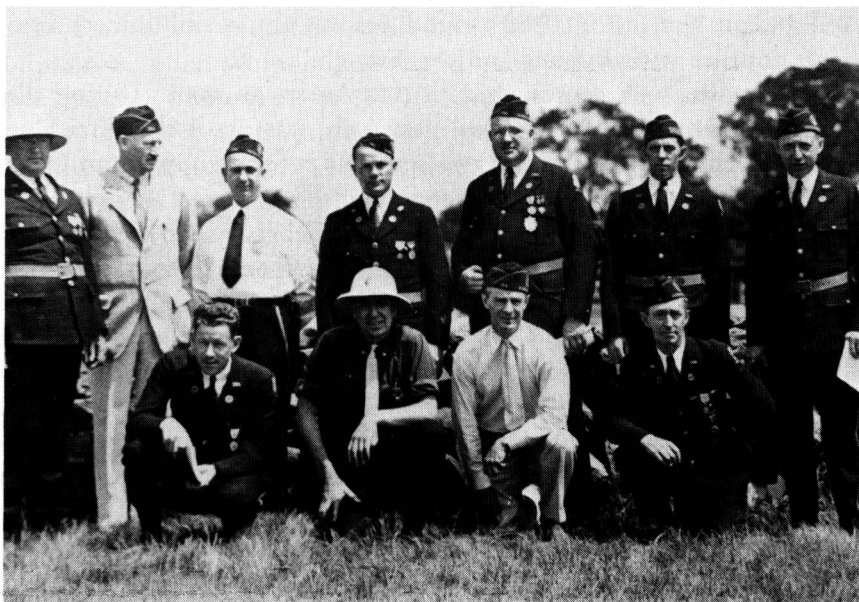
This paper was researched and written by Hammond Young, previous Superintendent of Schools, Hamilton, Massachusetts. Sources: J.B. Felt, *History of Ipswich, Essex and Hamilton* (reprinted, 1966); Daniel E. Safford, *Hamilton* (1888); *Standard History of Essex County; Anniversary Reports of Hamilton, Massachusetts*; Records compiled by WPA, 1704-1921; *Reports* (in possession of Mrs. George Sprague; School deeds researched by Rupert Lillie; materials supplied by former Town Clerk, Francis Whipple.



“IN DEFENSE OF THE NATION”



H. Daley Reviews Troops in Depot Square (1925)



American Legion Horse Show Committee (1936)

## Another Glimpse of Conflict

Like many other New England cities and towns, Hamilton, Massachusetts has participated in every major war that has affected the region or nation, beginning with the clashes between white men and the Indians which led to King Philip's War.

As chief of the Wampanoag Indians and son of the well known Massasoit, King Philip, also known as Metacun, became involved in the most infamous Indian war in the history of New England, although initially, after taking over leadership of the tribe upon the death of his brother, Wamsutta, in 1662, he had been a friend of the colonists, at Plymouth and the surrounding area, for a number of years. Murder in both the Indian and white camps, however, by representatives of each party, brought this friendship to an end and war eventually erupted throughout New England. Ipswich and the Hamlet did not miss this tragedy, although the impact of war in Essex County was not as devastating as at Deerfield and in portions of southern New England. The war began soon after two Indians were executed in June, 1675. Major Denison, of Ipswich, was appointed commander-in-chief of Massachusetts troops. He was the commander of the Essex Regiment in 1675. Captain Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, and other militiamen from that town, were directly involved in ambush and battle at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1675. Although evidence is sparse, it appears that John Andrews and his son Thomas Andrews were the only Hamlet militiamen in the war.

Nearly a century after the ignoble King Philip's War had subsided, the Seven Years War (1756-1763) erupted in Europe, and its counterpart in America, the French and Indian War (1754-1763) found Essex County militiamen once again embroiled in conflict with Indians and the French.

The Hamlet was well represented in this American war. During the early months of 1755, Reverend Samuel Wigglesworth, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Hamilton, delivered two sermons before troops from Ipswich, to which the Hamlet was then connected, geographically.

Wigglesworth had been born in Malden on February 4, 1688. His father, Michael, had also been a minister and author of the poem, "Day of Doom." Having studied medicine, as well as theology, at Harvard College, Wigglesworth first came to the Hamlet, in March, 1710, to practice medicine, three years after he had graduated from this revered Cambridge house of learning. Although his healing powers were very good, as a physician, he returned to Malden to become a pastor later in the year. In 1714, Wigglesworth returned to the Hamlet and helped organize the First Congregational Church, as it is now known. He was ordained in the new parish on October 27, 1714. Wigglesworth, who is buried in the Hamilton Cemetery, was known for his long sermons and one can easily envision the soldiery standing erect as they listened to his exhortations prior to going into service. Wigglesworth sustained himself through the war, as did other patriots, staying in the Hamilton pulpit, by popular demand, one supposes, until 1771.

Ipswich enlistees in the war from the Hamlet are listed on pages 105-06. Names such as Dodge, Whipple and Woodbury appear in this listing. Robert Dodge (1743-1823), of later Revolutionary War fame, also served in the French and Indian War.

Casualties among Hamlet men included: Antipas Dodge, John Jones, Joseph Symonds, Amos Howard and Elija Maxey or Maxwell. The first three soldiers were killed in battle at Fort Edwards on Lake George in New York. The two others were wounded in battle at Ticonderoga. Howard "certified that five balls were shot through his clothing and one passed through his arm making [it] useless." He and Maxey or Maxwell both served in Captain Stephen Whipple's company. The latter was a private. He lost the use of his hand, at Fort Edwards while in battle, on September 8, 1755. Maxey or Maxwell saw additional service in 1756, 1758, 1759 (Quebec Expedition) and 1760 (Montreal Expedition). He served in Captain Moses Hart's company, in campaign, in 1762. Antipas Dodge, John Jones and Joseph Symonds all served under Captain John Whipple in Colonel Bagley's Regiment.

Soldiers from the Hamlet, who served at Crown Point under Captain Stephen Whipple in 1756, included: Nathaniel Adams, Thomas Adams, John Baker, John Boynton, Benjamin Glazier, Stephen Lowater, John Marshall, Benjamin Pinder, William Poland, Ebenezer Porter and Joseph Whipple. Captain Whipple had charge of stores at Fort William. Porter was later a ship's captain which carried troops to Louisbourg, in 1760. On the return voyage to Ipswich, his vessel was cast ashore and shipwrecked on the Isle of Sable. The vessel being a total wreck, the crew spent the winter on the island, until they were rescued in the spring by a Marblehead vessel. Benjamin Pinder had accompanied Ebenezer Porter on the Louisbourg expedition and shared in the shipwreck experience.

Captain Stephen Whipple had served in his brother's company, Captain John Whipple, Jr., as a lieutenant, in 1755. Stephen Whipple had marched to Albany and then to Fort Edwards, during the same year. In 1756, he returned home and became captain of forty-one (41) soldiers. Captain Stephen Whipple passed muster, at Boston, on May 7th and marched with his troops to Crown Point. Later, in 1758, he caught a ball in his thigh which brought on a severe wound, while serving with Colonel Plaisted's Regiment at Louisbourg. In 1760, Whipple was once again in the field, at Louisbourg, and in December, after his stronghold fell, he returned to Boston with nineteen (19) of his men. Driven by storms to the West Indies, he and his men did not return to Massachusetts until the spring of 1761. They were rescued by the *Montreal*, Captain Caleb Seabury, who took them to New York. Whipple and his men returned to the Hamlet from New York soon thereafter.

Abraham Hobbs served in the Quebec Expedition, of 1760, under General Wolfe, who took the stronghold. Hobbs recalled Wolfe shouting to his men when the French closed in - "Now, my boys, do your best." Like Hobbs, Hamlet men had done their best during the French and Indian War, and they, like Washington, in another quarter, had gained valuable experience for the later war for

empire – the American Revolution.

Apart from the Hamlet minutemens' march to Mystic, upon hearing about the April 19, 1775 alarm, many of these same men and numerous others served in other capacities during the Revolution. Some of this individual and group activity will be recorded below.

Another alert found at least thirty-three militiamen marching to Cambridge on May 1, 1775. Their average length of service, in this instance, was between twelve and twenty days. Although specific evidence is unclear, this company of men was probably led by Captain Elisha Whitney, of the Hamlet, in that he was the ranking officer and served the full twenty day stretch, beginning May 1st. Fourteen men from the Hamlet, primarily other personnel than those who met the May 1st alarm call, served at Cambridge, in 1775, for an average of eight weeks. During this time, Private Benjamin Woodbury spent fourteen weeks and received a bounty of seven pounds for his service. The ranking officer of this group of Hamlet men was Captain John Whipple, Jr. He also served the full fourteen weeks and received a similar reward.

Prominent families, such as Dane, Dodge, Poland, Potter, Roberts and Whipple accounted for the dozen Hamlet men who served at Dorchester in 1776. First Lieutenant (who later became Captain) Paul Dodge was the ranking officer of this group of patriots who helped Washington defend Dorchester. Over half the soldiers in this defensive received a bounty of eight pounds for service.

After the siege of Boston was lifted, Washington quickly transported his Continental Army to New York. He also established a New York Navy under the leadership of Benjamin Tupper of Massachusetts. Washington's troops arrived in April and May. General Sir William Howe, dubbed "Sir Billy" and "one of the greatest bus-missers in British history" by Samuel Eliot Morison, did not arrive with his fleet until early July, 1776.

It is not clear where the thirty-nine Hamlet militiamen in Continental Army service aided the American cause from November, 1776, through January, 1777, as part of the Commander-in-Chief's campaigns in New York and New Jersey, during this terrible winter of fighting. Nonetheless, many of these men served for three months, at low pay, in New York. Once again, Captain Elisha Whitney was on hand as the ranking officer of the Hamlet contingency. A few of these men, including Jacob and Robert Anable, William Brown, Henry Cole, Pitman Howard, Ezra Knowlton, Samuel Lamson, Philemon Perkins, Ebenezer Porter, Joseph Roberts, Thomas Roberts and John Whipple, 3rd, seem to have served for a much longer stint than the three months prescribed to the remainder of the company, in that they received nearly five times the bounty for service.

Earlier in the summer, 1776, twenty-one Hamlet men had served at Crown Point, New York, but to no avail. Governor Sir Guy Carleton had recovered this vantage point in the lakeway of New York and by November had retired to winter quarters. Most of the men received one pound and five shillings for their services in this campaign.

Captain James Patch, of the Hamlet, was with sixteen of his fellow soldiers,

at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1777. Service here averaged between two and eight months. The eight month tours began in May and ended in December. Patch served for the full eight months and received a bounty of 1 pound, two shillings and three pence.

Congress gave General Horatio Gates command of the Northern American Army on August 4, 1777, replacing General Philip Schuyler. Captain Richard Dodge's Company of Volunteers, under Major Charles Smith's 3rd Essex County Regiment was sent to reinforce General Gates' army, against Burgoyne. Nearly forty Hamlet men served as volunteers in this effort between August and November, 1777, either in the field or in the capacity of a guard, watching over the British prisoners, after the Battle of Saratoga, at Cambridge and Prospect Hill. Because of his many previous periods of service, Private John Dane had become Second Lieutenant John Dane by the time of this enlistment in 1777. First Lieutenant Solomon Smith was the ranking officer, among the Hamlet men, serving at Cambridge guarding the prisoners of the Freeman's Farm and Saratoga Campaigns.

An additional nine Hamlet troops were at Winter Hill, in 1778, as part of Captain John Dodge's Company in Colonel Jacob Gerrish's Regiment of Guards, to guard General Burgoyne's Army. Private Edmund Knowlton, who served two months and twenty-two days, at Winter Hill, was in Miles Greenwood's Company in Colonel Gerrish's Regiment.

Individual soldiers from the Hamlet served intermitantly throughout the war with over a dozen different companies and regiments, primarily in the New England area. At least one officer from the Hamlet, Robert Dodge, also served in a variety of companies and regiments during the war.

Dodge was a First Lieutenant in Elisha Whitney's Company, during the April 19, 1775 alarm and participated in the march to Mystic. He served with Captain Richard Dodge's 3rd Essex Company in Lieutenant Colonel Loami Baldwin's Thirty-eighth Regiment for over thirteen weeks, including the fall months of 1775. Captain Dodge also served as company commander with Colonels Ebenezer Francis and Samuel Johnson, respectively, during the war. He was with Colonel Francis in 1776. Six Hamlet men also served with Captain Robert Dodge in these two companies. He also served as captain in Colonel Isaac Smith's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia and in Colonel Baldwin's Twenty-sixth Regiment, in late 1776. In 1777, Robert Dodge held at least two additional company commander assignments. He was captain of a company in Colonel Jonathan Titcomb's Regiment, at Rhode Island, in April. From at least August 15 through December 14, he was captain in Colonel Samuel Warner's Brigade. Records state that he had participated as an officer in an expedition to Trenton, New Jersey on December 26, 1776. Captain Robert Dodge is acclaimed as the Hamlet's most significant Revolutionary War soldier. Janice Goldsmith Pulsifer reminded North Shore readers of this fact in her article entitled, "Robert Dodge. Hamilton Minute Man," which was published, April 19, 1975, in *North Shore '75*.

Manasseh Cutler, famous for many activities in the Hamlet and in the nation,



also served in the Revolution. He was a chaplain in Colonel Ebenezer Francis' Regiment. His officer's commission was granted on August 16, 1776, and on September 5, 1776, he was recommended for the position of chaplain by Francis, at Dorchester Heights. Reverend Dr. Cutler was born in Connecticut (May 13, 1742), received an A.B., at Yale, in 1765, began a business career at Edgartown, in 1766, was licensed as a preacher in 1770 and was ordained at Ipswich Hamlet on September 11, 1771, prior to the war. He remained in the pastorate, at Hamilton's First Congregational Church, until his death on July 28, 1823. His grave-site is a prominent monument in the old section of the Hamilton Cemetery.

During the war, several Hamlet women received recognition from the Town of Ipswich for their patriotic service. Anna Dane, Mary Knowlton, Sarah Lufkin, Mercy Patch and Mary Potter each paid for the service of a soldier in the Revolution. Anna Dane gave a bounty for a soldier's service at Gloucester, as did Mary Knowlton. The latter was reimbursed twelve pounds. Ipswich reimbursed Sarah Lufkin for the following bounties: one pound for six weeks service at Cambridge, 1775; six pounds for service in New York, in 1776. For financing a soldier at Cambridge for fourteen weeks service, Mercy Patch was reimbursed seven pounds. A six pounds reimbursement was given to Mary Potter for subsidizing the services of a soldier in New York, in 1776.

Howard Pitman is the only recorded deserter from the Hamlet, in the Continental Army. Accounts demonstrate that he served from January 1, 1777, to July 1, 1778, and then deserted from Continental service. He had spent several years previous to this action, in the service, at New York and in New England regiments.

Seven Hamlet men served aboard the snow, *Diana*, master, Captain William Herrick, in 1780. Most of the men were in their early twenties. Joseph Lofking, however, was only fifteen years of age and was designated a Seamanboy, rather than a Seaman. Later he enlisted in the Army, on March 19, 1781, and served a three year term. He was at West Point (Fort Montgomery) in June and July, 1781, and at York Huts in October and November, 1781.

It appears that William Wigglesworth was the only Hamlet soldier who made a career of the army. He began his military initiatives by marching to Mystic in April, 1775. He subsequently served at Cambridge, Chelsea and Providence. In 1776, he enlisted in the Continental Army for a three year period, serving twelve months as an ensign and twenty-four months as a lieutenant. During the early 1780's, he served in a variety of regiments. He was registered in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, at Newbury, as a lieutenant, on April 21, 1784, after the war was over.

At least 150 Hamlet men served in the War for Independence in one capacity or other. Each requires our reverence for having served the new nation, as we reflect upon this memory two hundred years later. Only lack of space limits this writer from giving the details of each man's service record or in emphasizing, among others, the long war records of such men as Thomas Appleton, John Boardman, Paul and Barnabus Dodge, Joshua Giddings and Joseph Lamson.

Fewer men took part in the War of 1812. Only three Hamilton, Massachusetts men served in James Madison's "Little War," which featured the forum for American Indian fighters, expansionists and war hawks, as well as those who legitimately resisted British impressment and Orders in Council and Napoleon's Decrees, which led to his Continental containment fiasco.

John Butler, born in 1788, was discharged from the war on September 30, 1814, and he gave up the ghost on July 10, 1874. He was a farmer. His service record states that he enlisted on August 27, 1814, in Musician-Sergeant, J. Griffin's Guards, serving at Newburyport from August 27th through September 3rd. For the remainder of his enlistment, he served with Private-Sergeant Wood's Guards, at Newburyport, in Lieutenant Colonel P. Merrill's Regiment.

Another farmer, Levi Knowlton, was born in 1782 and died on August 26, 1871. He died of old age at eighty-nine. Knowlton enlisted in the army on September 13, 1814, at Newburyport. He was discharged on November 7, 1814. Knowlton was a sergeant in Captain A. William's Company of Lieutenant Colonel Page's Regiment from September 13, 1814, until he was mustered out of service. The company, raised at Newburyport, served at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor.

Thomas Woodbury, III, a laborer, died of heart failure on June 29, 1859. He had been a Hamilton resident but was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, in 1791. As a private in the army, Woodbury served in Captain A. Lord's Company of Colonel I. Dodge's Regiment from June 24 through August 14, 1814. He also served at Beverly, Massachusetts, from September 21 to October 11, 1814.

There is no evidence that any Hamilton resident had either an insignificant or prominent role in the Essex Junta efforts, among New England Federalists, in 1814, to secede from the Union, long before this idea became popular among Southern States in 1860.

News of the bombardment of Fort Sumter was heard in Hamilton on Saturday, April 18, 1861. On April 24, the residents of Hamilton congregated on the green in front of the meeting house. The flag of the United States was waving proudly on a new flag pole which had been constructed especially for this occasion. A firing squad fired a salute to the United States of America. Then, several of the town's distinguished men made patriotic speeches to display their love of country.

The citizens of Hamilton were ready to answer quickly and willingly when the Federal Government called on them for their military service. Some of the men who enlisted in the war might have refrained from volunteering without any remarks from their fellow citizens, because of their offices in Essex County. Zeno A. Appleton was an example. He was a Special Commissioner in 1862. Allen W. Dodge was also an example. He was County Treasurer. In 1893, Zeno A. Appleton made the following remarks about his recollections of Hamilton and the Civil War in conjunction with the town's 100th Anniversary celebration:

It was in 1862 that I joined the quota for the first call for volunteers for Hamilton, and I well remember. . .that others,

decided to enter the service to defend the Union – I soon became a private in the “Putnam Blues” of Charlestown – and after a few months in camp at Boxford was detached from this company to recruit a company of Heavy Artillery for our harbor defences. Leaving Fort Independence. . .in 1863 for the defences of Washington, receiving from our noble war governor, John A. Andrew, a commission as 2nd lieut., and later promoted 1st lieutenant of heavy artillery. Later in 1864 being unable to march, I resigned the service and settled in my pleasant home in Rockport – but enough of this – I was well acquainted with many of the young men enlisting from Hamilton representing some of our best families, their dust, noble boys, now mingled with southern soil or if returned once more to their happy homes, have sickened from the dread effects of army life, and their sacred dust lies in yonder cemetery, and in view of the patriotism of our forefathers in their struggle for Liberty, can we doubt that any of their sons of later times would fail to do honor to themselves, to their country and their native town. We therefore feel proud of our townsmen in all departments of life, as Patriots, as soldiers, as statesmen – and may Peace, Prosperity and an undivided nation be ours now, and forever.

Although the town appeared to be very patriotic toward the country, there were some who could not show the same enthusiasm for volunteering in the “irrepressible conflict.” The following is an example of one man who employed a substitute:

Certificate of Non-liability to be given by the board of enrollment. We, the subscribers, composing the Board of the Fifth District of the State of Massachusetts provided for in Section 8, Act of Congress for ‘enrolling and calling out the national forces,’ approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that Richard D. Knowlton of Hamilton Essex County, State of Massachusetts having given satisfactory evidence that he is not properly subject to do military duty, as required by said act, by reason of having furnished a substitute is exempt from all liability to military duty for the term of three years.

Daniel H. Johnson, Jr., Captain,  
Provost Marshall and President of  
Board of Enrollment  
W. Moulton, Member of Board of  
Enrollment

Daniel Perly, Surgeon of Board of  
Enrollment

Dated at Salem, Massachusetts, this 24th day of August,  
1863.

It appears that there were others who required a certain amount of persuasion to enlist in the services of their country. This is shown in the number of bounties necessary to induce men to go to war, which seemed to be the only way to fill the town's quota set by the President of the United States.

The following is a list of the amounts of money required to persuade volunteers to enlist, in Hamilton, and then to aid their families while they were serving. It also states how the money was obtained. Not only did the town supply the money for this, but so did the state and federal government. This list is the result of the townspeople's votes at their meetings on the dates stated:

April 26, 1861 – Voted-raise \$1,000 as a fund to assist war volunteers and aid their families, in case of need.

Voted-from this sum, anyone volunteering for service would receive a \$20 bounty when actually enlisted in U.S. Service and \$10 a month (in addition to their government pay) while in service. The Town would also help their families financially.

Voted-the Treasurer be allowed to borrow as much money as needed to take this action.

June 23, 1862 – Voted-the Treasurer could borrow up to \$1,000 to aid the families of the volunteers.

July 23, 1862 – Voted-the Town give \$100 to each volunteer from the Town. This was to be offered until the quota of the Town, under the Presidents last call for enlistments, be filled.

Voted-the Treasurer could hire the amounts needed to offer this bounty.

Voted-the Town Selectmen be given the authorization to gain enlistments in any way they felt necessary.

August 11, 1862 – Voted-the offered bounty be raised to \$150 and be given to anyone, citizen or not, willing to volunteer from the Town. This would be offered until the Town's quota was filled.

August 18, 1862 – Voted-Treasurer be given the right to borrow up to \$2,000 to pay the bounties of \$150.

August 25, 1862 – Voted-a bounty of \$150 be payable to enlisting volunteers to supply the quota of the Town set by the President's second and last call for 300,000 men.

August 28, 1862 – Voted-Town Treasurer be allowed to borrow enough money to pay \$150 to each volunteering for the President's last call for men. He was given the authorization to borrow the money giving up to 5% interest for a term not over five years.

September 1, 1862 – Voted-to raise the bounty by \$50 for the President's last call.

March 10, 1863 – Voted-Treasurer be able to borrow \$2,000 to pay the State Aid to families of the Town that were eligible to receive it, until the State was able to pay the Town back.

September 21, 1863 – Voted-the Town subtract the amount the State owed it from it's State taxes. Since the State owed the Town more than the amount of due taxes, the Treasurer was allowed to bill the State the balance.

July. 16, 1864 – Voted-the Treasurer be given the authorization to borrow up to \$2,000 to pay State Aid to the families of volunteers through March 1, 1864.

Voted-pay \$125 to men enlisting in the army under the President's 1st call. These men must enlist between July 1, 1864, and March 1, 1865.

Voted-for the purpose of the past vote, the Treasurer may borrow the amount of money needed, and give the lender his proof that the Town owes him this money.

December 12, 1864 – Voted-the Selectmen be allowed to give a bounty of \$125 to any man they could recruit for the President's last call, if he was enlisted as a volunteer.

Voted-Treasurer be allowed to borrow money up to \$1500.

Voted-money needed to pay back that which was borrowed for bounties in the past year be raised by taxation in the following year. This money will be used in addition to the sum which will be raised to defray town expenses (this amount is \$3,000).

April 3, 1865 – Voted Town pay back \$1871 to individual people who lent



money to the Town to pay bounties.

Voted-this \$1871 be raised by taxes.

July, 1866 – Voted-Treasurer could borrow money needed to pay State Aid to wounded or disabled soldiers and families of the deceased.

March, 1867 – Voted-Treasurer be allowed to borrow money up to \$1500 for State Aid.

Voted-Treasurer could hire money up to \$3000 to renew notes.

March, 1868 – Voted-Treasurer be given permission to renew notes on money the Town borrowed from individuals, if the money was to become due in the following year. If the individuals demanded payment, the Treasurer could borrow money from someone else to pay them.

Voted-Treasurer be allowed to borrow the sum of \$500 to pay State Aid.

The town allowed the Treasurer to renew these notes for several years after the war was over. From this, one can see that although the war was completed, it's effects still lingered.

During the Civil War, Hamilton was mainly a farming town, although there was some manufacturing. Willow Dale Mill and Norwood's Mills made up most of the industry in Hamilton. Willow Dale Mill was a woolen mill. Norwood's Mills were grist and saw mills. Some people believed that islinglass and cider were also made here. Besides these mills, there were several shoemaking shops in the town. These shoe shops did more business than the mills.

Manning's mills, also woolen mills in Hamilton, fulfilled their obligations to the war effort by selling supplies to the Union Government. In 1864, they sent 5500 pairs of woolen blankets and army ribbed-socks. They also sent other items valued at about \$135.

The town was very consistent in its voting pattern. In each election, the majority of the townspeople voted Republican. This shows a distinct indication that Hamilton agreed with Lincoln's ideas on handling the war.

Nonetheless, only three of the town's citizens voted on the 13th Amendment issue. These three people voted for the amendment. One might suspect that the voters were leary of this issue, since they usually voted on all issues. Perhaps they did not quite comprehend what was going on in the Congress.

In honor of the dead, the Town of Hamilton, on March 13, 1866, voted to erect a monument on the green near the cemetery and the First Congregational Church. After this act of patriotism the little country town once again settled to a time of peace and prosperity.

The Spanish American War boasted four veterans from Hamilton: Julian M.

Dodge, Augustus P. Gardner, George Albert Ingalls and William Morris. The complete service record for the latter has been lost and data about his war record is slight.

Dodge was a sergeant-major in the Eighth Regiment. Ingalls was a landsman assigned to the *Wabash*. Augustus P. Gardner is the most noted Hamiltonian who fought in this war. He was also a noted figure in World War I. Gardner was born in 1865 and died of dilation of the heart on January 14, 1918. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery where a stone marker identifies his gravesite. He was appointed on May 12, 1898, and was discharged on December 31, 1898. Gardner was a captain assigned to the staff of Major General James H. Wilson, Commander of the First Division. He was in camp at Checomaugo for six weeks and served in Puerto Rico, in 1898. It was in the Great War that he achieved his greatest fame.

At least 135 Hamilton residents participated in World War I, at home and abroad. Only one veteran of this war, Harold A. Daley, has survived this world conflict, from the town. He still lives in Hamilton. Three of his brothers were also involved in the conflict. General George S. Patton, of World War II fame also served in the First World War. After the war, in the late Twenties, this distinguished hero made his home in Hamilton. Much of his family still resides in the town. Most of the veterans became members of the Augustus P. Gardner American Legion Post No. 194, which was established in Hamilton after the war. It still exists at its current School Street location.

Although a good number of Hamilton men and women served overseas, at least thirty were involved in the thick of battle in France. These service persons were engaged in battles in a variety of the following defensives and offensives, to greater or lesser degrees: St. Michiel, Meuse-Argonne, Lucy, Marbache, Norray, Oise, Aisne, Vesle, St. Anould, St. Die, Villierseu Hoye, Chemin des Dames, Toul Boucq, Pas Fini, Rupt, Troyon, Montdidiers, Noyon, Marne, Ausanville, Cantigny, Saizerais, Verdun, Chateau Thiery, Champagne, Martincourt, Seicheprey.

Many served bravely in this conflict, but the following four persons have been chosen as examples of heroism during the war for Hamilton residents to remember: Augustus P. Gardner, Major of Infantry, received the distinguished service medal award. He had been a former congressman who resigned to enter service. Gardner Auditorium was named for him, as were the American Legion Posts in Hamilton, Massachusetts and Washington, D.C. Samuel P. Mandel was credited with the destruction of an enemy "fokker," while in combat, in the region southwest of Montmedy, at 12,000 feet altitude, in November, 1918, at 15.25 hours. He was cited for his gallantry in action and "exceptional devotion to duty. . . as pilot in the 20th Aero Squadron 1st Day Bombardment Group." Mandell participated in every raid made by the squadron in the Argonne-Meuse Sector in October, 1918. He was killed in action, at Martincourt, France, on November 5, 1918. Anna M. Sharpe was appointed a nurse on March 29, 1918. She served overseas from July 21, 1919, to August 9, 1919. Nurse Sharpe was awarded the French Croix de Guerre in Bronze Star, on May 6, 1919, by General

Headquarters of the French Armies of the East, with the following citation: at Fromereville, France, on November 2, 1918, she performed duties under a violent bombardment. Reginal W. Young, a private, served overseas until he was killed in action in the vicinity of Epieds, France, on July 15, 1918. He is buried at Suresnes, American City, France, grave number 7, row 6, block B (with marker). May all their bodies rest in peace!

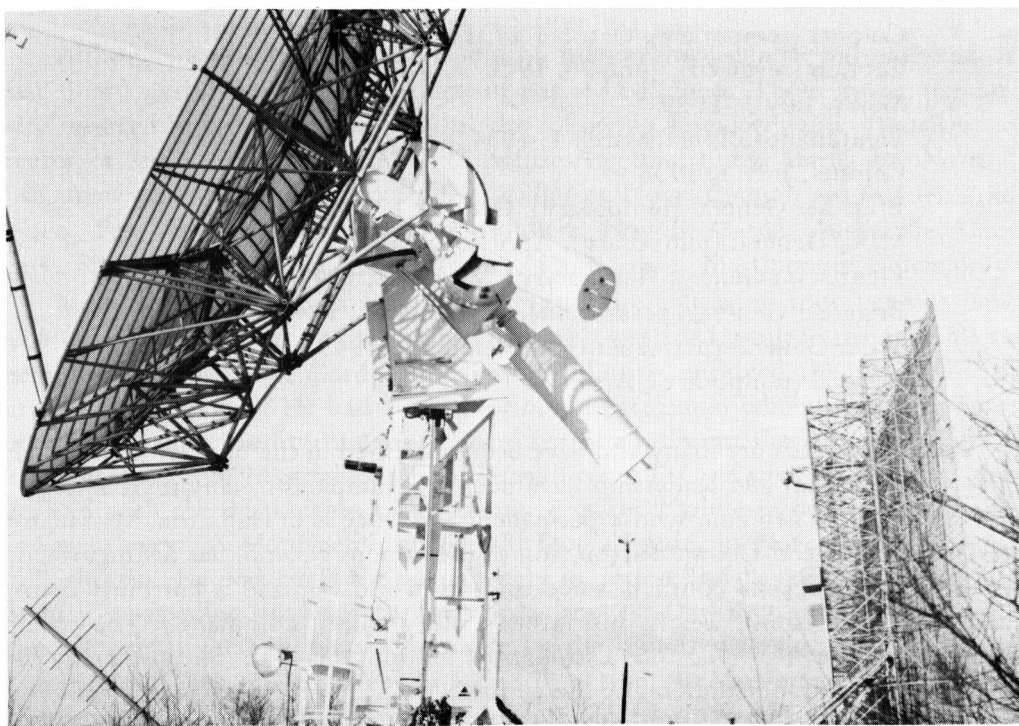
In the last World War, the second great crusade to preserve democracy, 315 known men and women served the nation and town in the country and around the world. No attempt will be made to examine the great contribution that so many of these persons made during this war, except for a tribute to General George S. Patton.

Texts and monographs tell the tales of this great general, brilliantly. The *175th Anniversary Town of Hamilton, Massachusetts, 1793-1968* booklet also gives a good assessment of the great warrior who ultimately chose this town as his home. Nonetheless, a brief summary of his rank will be presented:

Graduate of West Point U.S. Military Academy  
Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, June 11, 1909  
First Lieutenant, May 23, 1916  
Captain, May 15, 1917  
Major (temporary), January 26, 1918  
Lieutenant Colonel (temporary), March 30, 1918  
Colonel (temporary), October 17, 1918  
Captain (reverted), June 20, 1920  
Major, July 1, 1920  
Lieutenant Colonel, March 1, 1934  
Colonel, July 1, 1938  
Brigadier General (temporary), October 1, 1940  
Major General (temporary), April 4, 1941  
Lieutenant General (temporary), March 12, 1943  
Brigadier General (permanent), September 1, 1943  
Major General (permanent), September 2, 1943  
General (temporary), April 14, 1945)

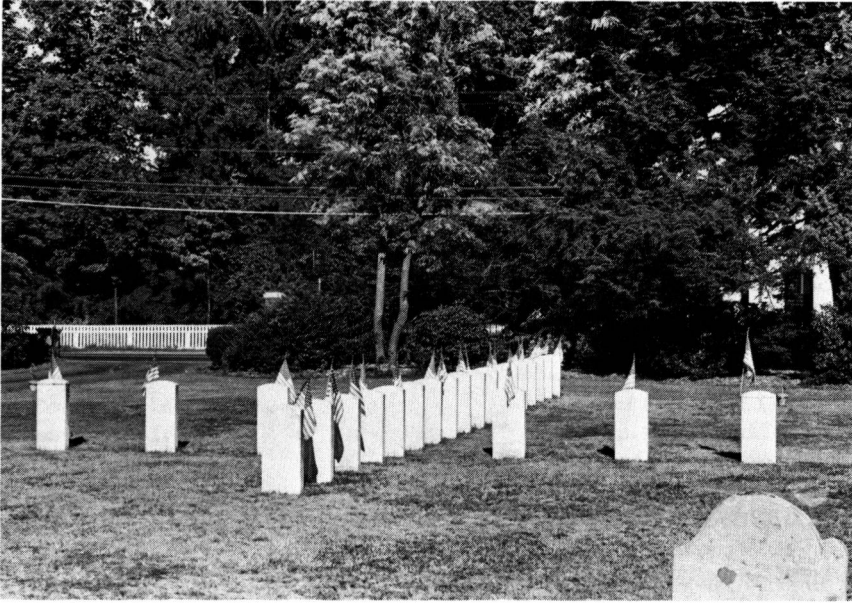
Patton's awards are many and have been published in the booklet mentioned above. His heroism and leadership have been an example for many military leaders, including his own son, whose permanent residence is in Hamilton, Massachusetts. Major General George Patton, son of the famous general, has distinguished himself in more recent conflicts since the last world war and is currently commander at Fort Hood, Texas, his father's old artillery command. The older Patton's daughter, Ruth Totten, also married an army general. She and many of her children and grandchildren also live in town.

Persons contributing to the materials entered in this paper, include: Karen Hovanasian (portions of the materials on the French and Indian War), Pamela Jacques (the entire section on the town's involvement in the Civil War), and information on General George Patton by Ruth Patton Totten. Sources used to produce this material include: Veteran's Burial Record – Town of Hamilton, for all wars, beginning with King Philip's War, including the French and Indian War, War of the Revolution, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish American War and ending with World War I; *Hamilton, Massachusetts Town Records*, Book A, 1638-1922, Volume VI, 1836-1865; Benjamin F. Arrington, ed., *Municipal History of Essex County in Massachusetts*, 2 Volumes (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1922), I, 813; *The Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Hamilton, Mass., June 21, 1893* (Salem, Massachusetts: Press of Barry & Dufkin, 1895), 46. (Editor.)

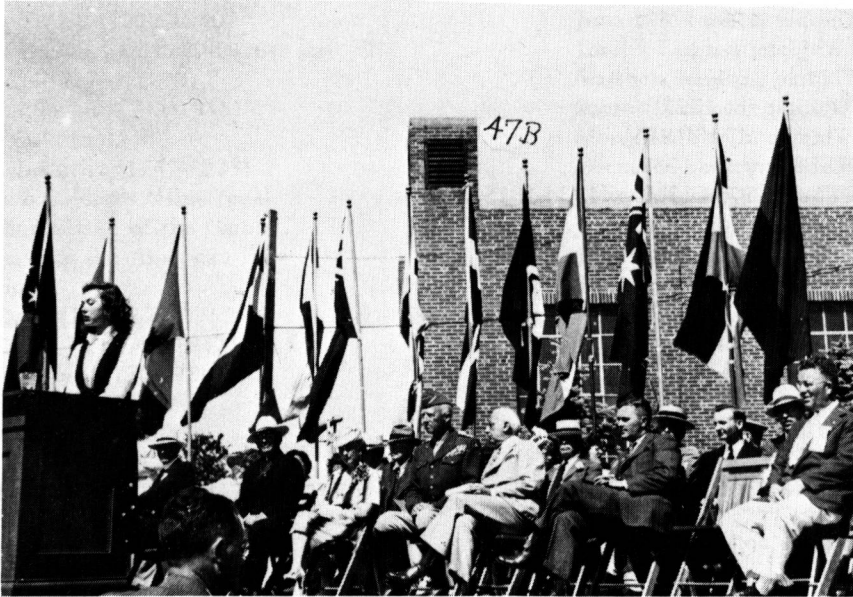


Radar Scanner, Sagamore Hill (1976)

“WARRIORS FOR PEACE”



Veterans' Gravestones, Hamilton Cemetery (1975)



General George Patton (June 24, 1945)  
Hamilton High School



## Hamlet Men in the French and Indian War, 1754-1763

Nathaniel Adams (1727-1779)  
Thomas Adams (b. 1723)  
Robert Anable, Jr. (1740-1832)  
Mathew Anable (b. 1733)  
John Baker (1718-1790)  
John Baynton (b. 1736)  
Stephen Brown (1736-1819)  
Antipas Dodge (n.d.)  
Robert Dodge (1743-1823)  
Daniel Gilbert (b. 1727)  
Benjamin Glazier (b. 1734)  
Abraham Hobbs (b. 1740)  
Amos Howard (1723-1772)  
John Hubbard (1722-1785)  
John Jones (1737-1755)  
Samuel Knowlton (b. 1726)  
Stephen Lowater (b. 1733)  
John Marshall (d. 1756)  
Elijah Maxey or Maxwell (1727-1790)  
Benjamin Pinder (b. 1738)  
John Potter (b. 1731)  
William Semon<sup>c</sup> or Simons (b. 1737)  
Solomon Smith, Jr. (1740-1780)  
Joseph Symonds (d. 1755)  
David Thompson (b. 1735)  
John Tuttle (1736-1827)  
Amos Whipple (b. 1740)  
John Whipple, Jr. (1717-1794)  
John Whipple, Sr. (1689-1781)  
Joseph Whipple (1703-1781)  
Matthew Whipple (n.d.)  
Robert Whipple (b. 1740)  
Stephen Whipple (b. 1727)  
Thomas Whipple (1740-1804)  
Andrew Woodbury (b. 1737)  
Isaac Woodbury (1733-1813 or 1734-1815)  
William Woodbury (1739-1797)

## Hamlet Men in the American Revolution

- Ezekiel Adams (1725-1793)  
 Ezekiel Adams, Jr. (1749-1835)  
 George Adams (1735-1816)  
 Moses Adams (b. 1735)  
 Samuel Adams (1742-1835)  
 Jacob Anable (1733-1817)  
 Robert Anable, Jr. (1740-1832)  
 John Annable (d. 1817)  
 Benjamin Appleton (1746-1810)  
 Thomas Appleton (1746-1810)  
 John Boardman (n.d.)  
 John Bolch (n.d.)  
 Reuben Bowles (n.d.)  
 Benjamin Brown (1718-1803)  
 Daniel Brown (1751-1834)  
 David Brown (n.d.)  
 Francis Brown (1736-1778)  
 Jacob Brown, Jr. (1749-1808)  
 James Brown (n.d.)  
 James Brown, Jr. (1753-1844)  
 John Brown, IV (1717-1778)  
 John Brown, V (1730-1803)  
 John Brown, VI (1742-1778)  
 John Brown, VII (1752-1832)  
 Nathaniel Brown (1737-1810)  
 Lemuel Brown (1754-1812)  
 Nathaniel Brown (1730-1810)  
 Stephen Brown (1736-1819)  
 Stephen Brown, Jr. (1758-1849)  
 William Brown (1712-1810)  
 William Brown, Jr. (1750-1826)  
 Henry Cole (1751-1797)  
 Samuel Clinton (1741-1816)  
 Joseph Cole (n.d.)  
 Manasseh Cutler (1742-1823)  
 Unknown Soldier's Name (paid  
 by Anna Dane of the Hamlet,  
 to serve in the American Rev-  
 olution)  
 John Dane (1716-1796)  
 John Dane, Jr. (1750-1842)  
 John Davison (1738-1788)  
 Israel Dean (1757-1794)  
 Nehemiah Dean (n.d.)  
 Ammi Dodge (n.d.)  
 Barnabas Dodge (1741-1817)  
 Cornelous Dodge (n.d.)  
 George Dodge (1707-1793)  
 George Dodge, Jr. (1751-1827)  
 Israel Dodge (b. 1757)  
 Jonathan Dodge (1743-1822)  
 Joseph Dodge (n.d.)  
 Luke Dodge (1738-1827)  
 Mial Dodge (1748-1815)  
 Nehemiah Dodge (n.d.)  
 Robert Dodge (1743-1823)  
 Paul Dodge (n.d.)  
 William Dodge (d. 1802)  
 John Giddings (n.d.)  
 Joshua Giddings (1745-1835)  
 Josiah Howard (n.d.)  
 Pitman Howard (n.d.)  
 John Hubbard (1722-1785)  
 Abner Knowlton (1756-1784)  
 Antipas Knowlton (1758-1785)  
 Benjamin Knowlton (1718-1781)  
 Edmund Knowlton (1747-1827)  
 Ezra Knowlton (d. 1814)  
 John Knowlton (1748-1824)  
 Malachi Knowlton (1758-1830)  
 Unknown Soldier's Name (paid  
 by Mary Knowlton, of the  
 Hamlet, to serve in the A-  
 merican Revolution)  
 Nehemiah Knowlton (n.d.)  
 Benjamin Lamson (b. 1760)  
 Caleb Lamson (b. 1760)  
 Edward Lamson (1734-1805)  
 John Lamson (1756-1825)  
 Jonathan Lamson (1747-1825)  
 Joseph Lamson (n.d.)  
 Matthew Lamson (n.d.)  
 Samuel Lampson (1729-1796)  
 Moses Lofkin (b. 1757)  
 Ebenezer Lovering (1722-1808)  
 John Lovering (1713-1793)  
 John Lovering, Jr. (1749-1832)  
 John Lovering, III (1746-1 21)  
 Joseph Lofking (d. 1782)  
 Moses Lufken, Jr. (1740-1798)  
 Unknown Soldier's Name (paid by  
 serve in the American Revolu-  
 tion)  
 Samuel Lummas (1751-1810)  
 Benjamin Patch (1755-1832)  
 Edmund Patch (1748-1832)  
 James Patch (1727-1812)  
 John Patch (1699-1789)  
 John Patch, III (d. 1799)  
 Joseph Patch (1762-1848)

Unknown Soldier's Name (paid by  
Mercy Patch, of the Hamlet, to  
serve in the American Revolution)

Samuel Patch (n.d.)

Philemon Perkins (n.d.)

Francis Poland (1735-1815)

Joseph Poland (1703-1798)

Joseph Poland, Jr. (1733-1820)

Nathan Poland (1743-1805)

Nathaniel Poland, Jr. (1708-1786)

Samuel Poland (1739-1821)

Ebenezer Porter (n.d.)

Samuel Porter (1738-1821)

John Potter (b. ca. 1731)

Unknown Soldier's Name (paid  
by Mary Potter, of the Ham-  
let, to serve in the American  
Revolution)

Nathaniel Potter (1753-1829)

William Potter (1754-1814)

Nathaniel Raiment (n.d.)

Nathaniel Raymond (n.d.)

Francis Roberts or Robards (1740-  
1833)

Joseph Roberts (1732-1814)

Thomas Roberts (1750-1820)

John Safford (1750-1820)

Reuben Safford (n.d.)

James Sands (n.d.)

Thomas Sands (n.d.)

Dudley Smith (b. 1750)

Reuben Smith (1705-1780)

Solomon Smith (1705-1780)

Benjamin Stone, Jr. (1745-1781)

David Thompson (b. ca. 1735)

John Thompson (n.d.)

Joseph Tilton (1710-1779)

Joseph Trow (d. 1778)

Charles Tuttle, Jr. (1708-1788)

Jedidiah Tuttle (n.d.)

John Tuttle (1736-1827)

Benjamin Whipple (n.d.)

John Whipple, Jr. (1748-1806)

John Whipple, III (1716-1794)

John Whipple, IV (1743-1832)

John Whipple, V (1749-1797)

John Whipple, VI (n.d.)

John Whipple, VII (n.d.)

Jonathan Whipple (1755-1816)

Nathaniel Whipple (1721-1809)

Nicholas Whipple (n.d.)

Samuel Whipple (1751-1827)

Thomas Whipple (1738-1804)

William Whipple, III (1748-1835)

William Whipple, IV (1727-1784)

Elisha Whitney (n.d.)

John Whitredge (1746-1824)

William Wigglesworth (b. 1745)

Barnet Woodbury (1738-1806)

Benjamin Woodbury (1728-1811)

Isaac Woodbury (1734-1815)

Isaac Woodbury, Jr. (1738-1815)

Jacob Woodbury (n.d.)

John Woodbury (1742-1825)

Thomas Woodbury (n.d.)

William Woodbury (1739-1797)

## Hamilton Men in the War of 1812

John Butler  
Levi Knowlton  
Thomas Woodbury, III

## Hamilton Men in the Civil War

Augustus H. Andrews  
Nathaniel Appleton  
Tristram Appleton  
Zeno A. Appleton  
George W. Barker  
Francis Barry  
George W. Bowen  
Henry P. Brewer  
John Brewer  
Francis Brown  
Isaac W. Brown  
Elam W. Burnahm  
James A. Chase  
Michael Clark  
Joseph C. Conant  
Andrew J. Crowell  
Manning C. Davy  
Allen Webster Dodge  
Alphonso Dodge  
Charles A. Dodge  
George W. Dodge  
Isaac K. Dodge  
John T. Dodge  
Joseph W. Dodge  
Thomas J. Dodge

William Dodge  
Cassius M. Flagg  
Nathaniel A. Foss  
Richard Foss  
James E. Gowen  
Samuel Groten  
Richard Hargrave  
Elias S. Haskell  
Charles H. Henderson  
George H. Henderson  
Edward Hill  
Hiram D. Hood  
Levi C. Hutchinson  
Peter H. Jowder  
Micheal Joyce  
Austin S. Kinsman  
Ira P. Knowlton  
John H. Knowlton  
Edward Lane  
Thomas Manning  
Osmand W. Mathews  
John C. Mordough  
David Morris  
Reuben Morris  
Josiah Oliver

George Parkhurst  
James Patch  
Charles Porter  
Moses Quimby  
Livermore D. Riggs  
Charles E. Rivers  
George Rowe  
Nathaniel W. Saunders  
Oliver H. Saunders  
Owen Short  
George Smith  
Ivory W. Thompson  
Alvah Tibbets  
Daniel Trow  
Arthur B. Trussell  
Alexander Von Palen  
David B. Wallis  
Elfred Webber  
John Weeks  
Alonzo L. Whipple  
Samuel A. F. Whipple  
John E. Wittredge  
John L. Woodbury

## Hamilton Men in the Spanish American War

Julian Dodge  
Augustus P. Gardner  
George Albert Ingalls  
William Morris

## Hamilton Servicepersons in World War I

Randell E. Adams  
 Carl C. Anderson  
 Oliver W. Anderson  
 Samuel Anderson  
 William A. Anderson  
 Clarence H. Baldwin  
 Ralph Clinton Berry  
 Charles R. Brown  
 William L. Brumby  
 John Burke  
 John F. Burns  
 Albert C. Burrage  
 Percival W. Burton  
 John Caverly  
 Lawrence C. Caverly  
 Robert H. Chittick  
 Julian Codman  
 William John Collins  
 Stephen Colskie  
 Horace S. Cook  
 John E. Cox, Jr.  
 Stephen I. Cross  
 George W. Cummings  
 James William Cunningham  
 Frederick M. Daley  
 Victor W. Daley  
 Walter F. Daley  
 Charles H. Davis  
 Kenneth S. Davis  
 Alvah I. Day  
 Ernest F. Day  
 Norman L. Day  
 William M. Diggins  
 Patsy Divins  
 Lewis H. Dodge  
 George Clinton Donaldson  
 Alexander E. Dukett  
 Hugh E. Duran  
 Peter J. Duran  
 Lester S. Durkee  
 Olaus Eckhoff  
 William F. Elder  
 Lester C. Feener  
 Cornelius C. Felton  
 Hiram T. Folsom  
 Malcolm S. Frazer  
 Peter E. Frazer  
 Amos W. A. Fuller  
 Michael Gallagher  
 Augustus P. Gardner

Joseph F. Geary  
 Clarence M. Gibney  
 James N. Gibney  
 William G. Goodhue  
 Leo Forest Gorman  
 Charles E. Grant  
 Silas W. Grant  
 Walter Green  
 Edward H. Haraden  
 Rudolph H. Haraden  
 Samuel T. Haraden  
 John M. Hickey  
 James C. Hodgson  
 Lester B. Hodgson  
 Gustave F. Holm  
 James J. Hughes, Jr.  
 William T. Jones  
 Patrick J. Joyce  
 John J. Kinsella  
 Peter Koloski  
 William M. Lander  
 Furber Merrill Libby  
 Burton Ashley Low  
 Gardner B. Low  
 Arthur J. Lodge  
 Joseph D. Lucy  
 Finley D. MacDonald  
 Harry R. MacGregor  
 Francesco Macri  
 Samuel P. Mandell  
 Paul Marcepoil  
 Samuel S. Markoew  
 Daniel McGinley  
 John McGinley  
 Arthur Paul McGinn  
 Cedric B. McGlaufflin  
 Charles McGlaufflin  
 John D. McLean  
 James J. Merrill  
 Harold R. Merry  
 George Von L. Meyer, Jr.  
 Lida May Miller  
 Robert Mullins  
 Patrick J. O'Brien  
 John J. O'Hearn  
 John M. O'Leary  
 Everett E. Parsons  
 Irving L. Peatfield  
 Charles Elliott Perkins  
 Frank K. Perkins

Ephraim W. Pitman  
 Hiram H. Pitman  
 James E. Poole  
 Harold E. Porter  
 George Price  
 Herbert Price  
 William Price  
 James H. Proctor  
 Thomas E. Proctor, II  
 Frank H. Ramsdell  
 Neil W. Rice  
 Arthur F. Richardson  
 Reginald C. Robbins  
 Anna M. Sharpe  
 George Ritchie Small  
 Douglas Smith  
 Joseph H. Smith  
 Alvin F. Sortwell  
 Michael Sullivan  
 William Taylor  
 William W. L. Taylor  
 John Thompson  
 Leland D. Thomas  
 Reginald Toner  
 Joseph E. Tucker  
 J. R. Bayard Tuckerman  
 Clarence L. Varnum  
 Roy E. Varnum  
 Gordon C. Vaughn  
 William J. Wallace  
 Percival D. Whipple  
 F. Earle Whitcomb  
 Reginald W. Young

\*Harold Daley  
 (The only surviving  
 World War I veteran  
 from Hamilton)



## Hamilton Servicepersons in World War II

George Adams	J. O. Christofferson	Walter G. Estey
Stanley E. Allen, Jr.	Forrester A. Clark	Earle C. Faulkner
William M. Altenburg	George C. Clement	Kenneth N. Faulkner
Robert Anderson	Nancy Cochrane	Ralph F. Faulkner
Charles W. Appleton	Francis T. Colby	Cornelius C. Felton, Jr.
F. T. Appleton	Ralph S. Colwell	R. B. Forbes
Madeline E. Appleton	Dale D. Comeau	W. I. Fowler, Jr.
Phyllis Appleton	R. J. Comeau, Jr.	Francis J. Fox
Eileen M. Armstrong	Lawrence Coolidge	Edward A. Frederick
R. G. Armstrong	C. R. Corbett	G. W. French
R. J. Armstrong	John J. Corcoran	Wilfred M. Fugere
Ronald Austin	Joseph Crateau	Amos W. A. Fuller
John C. Back	Carrol Crosby	Benjamin O. Gardiner
P. A. Bagnell	Elmer E. Crosby	D. S. Gilchrest
Lura M. Bailey	Jane E. Crosby	James E. Gildart
Chester A. Baker	Francis N. Cowdrey	W. G. Goodhue
Henry F. Baker	David Crowell	Cyril Goulding
Joseph Baker	David F. Crowley	Stanford Goulding
Cecil S. Barrell	Bernard A. Cullen	Charles R. Grant
R. H. Belben	James F. Cullen	J. Robert Grant
Edward P. Beliveau	John J. Cullity	R. A. Grant
Warren Bennett	Michael J. D'Arcy, Jr.	Bernard P. Greeley
John Benson	Stephen J. D'Arcy	David P. Greeley
Charles H. Berry	Donald C. Davis	Donald Q. Greeley
Lawrence C. Berry	Houston T. Davis	Robert L. Greeley
Roland P. Berry	John F. Davis	R. B. Hamilton
Benjamin A. Bodge, Jr.	Kenneth S. Davis	H. E. Hammond
William J. Bouchard	Thornton Davis, 2nd	Edward A. Haraden
Charles Brackett	Arthur W. Day, Jr.	Gordon P. Haraden
Standish Bradford	Harold F. Day	Herbert E. Haraden
John M. Brisbois	John H. Day	John F. Harnett, Jr.
Robert Brown	David M. Deans	George A. Harrigan, Jr.
John A. Burke	Richard A. DeMonocal	Ralph T. Harrigan
Richard Burke	Clifford Dennis	D. B. Haskell
Francis M. Burns	Walter E. Dodge, Jr.	R. F. Haskell
Peter T. Burns	A. B. Dolliver	Karl Heaphy
Francis N. Cameron	Charles Dolliver	Joseph J. Hemenstall
Richard Cameron	John W. Dolliver	Robert Hipper
Alan A. Campbell	Donald Donaldson	J. L. Hoeter, Jr.
Vernon W. Campbell	George C. Donaldson	Robert S. Holland
William Carier	George M. Donaldson	A. R. Hopping
Philip Caverly	James M. Donlon	W. B. Hopping
Lester D. Charles	Dora B. Doucette	Harold L. Howard
Robert P. Chase	Harold Doyle	Richard Hubbard
Donald H. Child	Donald Duclow	Roger Humphrey
Henry W. Child	Florence Dunn	D. R. Hunnerman
Robert W. Child	George A. Dunn	Ralph J. Hursty
Donald Chittick	John A. Dunn	Henry C. Jackson, Jr.
Robert H. Chittick, 3rd.	Martin R. Dunn	Vernon L. Jewett
John R. Chisholm	Harold E. Esperson, Jr.	C. F. Johnson

Delmar Johnson  
Harold Johnson, Jr.  
Archie R. Jodoin  
Margaret Keough  
Patrick J. Keough  
Philip C. Keyser  
William J. King  
Stephen D. Kinsella  
Arthur C. Kirby, Jr.  
Robert H. Kirby  
Alexander J. Koloski  
Robert W. Labdon  
Lawrence Lamson  
C. F. Landers  
Henry F. Larchez  
William A. Larkin, Jr.  
Edward G. Laski  
John E. Lawrence  
Cecil F. Ledford  
Edgar Letalien  
Edmund Liscomb  
Ernest Little  
H. R. Little  
Albert P. Lougee  
M. H. Lougee  
Andrew MacCurrach  
Peter MacCurrach, Jr.  
Harold R. MacGregor  
Helen M. MacGregor  
David J. Maguire  
J. F. Maguire  
Reginald A. Maidment  
Anthony R. Maione  
Samuel D. Malone  
Edward O. Manthorn  
Browning E. Marean  
Robert W. Marks  
Arthur Mason, Jr.  
Walter B. Maxwell  
Gordon McCulloch  
Leslie C. McCulloch  
Alexander McDonald  
George McDonald  
Michael McGrath  
Walter E. McGrath  
John D. McLean  
John V. McPharland  
Alfred H. McRae  
Gordon J. McRae  
Robert McRae  
Bernard Mee  
George L. Meyer, Jr.

Sydney Meyer  
Peter Miller  
Thomas I. Millerick  
Clarence E. Mitchell  
Edward S. Mitchell  
Arthur M. Moore  
Harry L. Moore  
Robert S. Morrow  
C. J. Moulton  
Cornelius F. Moynihan  
Neil Mullins  
Thomas F. Mullins  
Frank Neilsen  
C. F. O'Donnell  
J. J. O'Leary  
J. T. O'Leary  
Charles B. Palm  
Millard O. Palm  
Louis J. Pappas  
George S. Patton, Jr.  
Richard M. Peale  
M. E. Peatfield  
C. E. Perkins  
Dana P. Perkins  
John H. Perkins, Jr.  
A. L. Peterson  
Joseph Pettipas  
Henry L. Pfaff  
Joseph Phaneuf  
Edwin M. Phillips  
Lewis K. Pierce, Jr.  
Bernard M. Pineless  
Omer J. Poirier  
Francis V. Poole  
William P. Poole  
Mary Pooler  
Paul W. Pooler  
Donald C. Pope  
Richard Preston  
John M. Raymond  
J. M. Raymond, Jr.  
G. W. Richardson  
Lloyd E. Ricker, Jr.  
P. R. Riendeau  
Joseph F. Robbins  
C. O. Roberts  
Benjamin G. Robertson  
Robert Robertson, 3rd  
Norman Von Rosenvinge  
Joseph B. Sabean  
Roy A. St. Germain  
Edwin R. Sanders

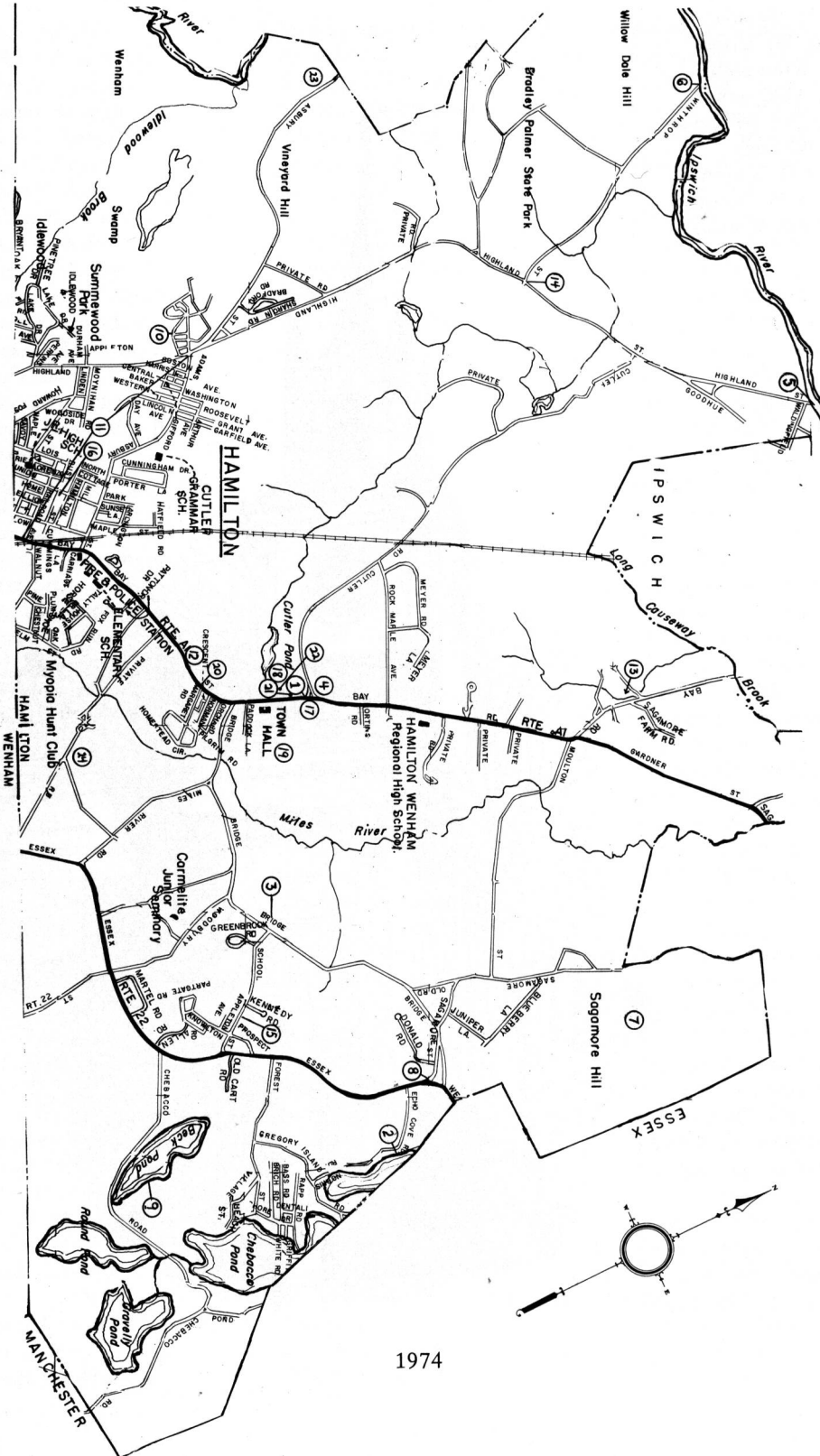
Joseph V. Sanders  
Raymond M. Sanford, Jr.  
R. E. Sard, Jr.  
Francis W. Sargent  
Joseph V. Sargent  
Thomas A. Sargent  
Leroy Saunders  
Francis P. Sears, Jr.  
R. Lentner Sewatt  
Frederick Siffars  
S. James Simpson, Jr.  
M. J. Smallwood  
Randolph A. Smerage  
John L. Smith  
Gertrude Sprague  
Florence Stobbart  
Sydney A. Smith  
George H. Sprague, Jr.  
E. H. Steen  
Henry L. Stelling  
James Stelling  
Ernest Stockwell, Jr.  
Sherwood Stockwell  
William A. Stone  
Richard C. Storey  
Dorothy M. Thompson  
Gordon L. Thompson  
S. J. Tillson  
Herbert H. Tobyne  
Leroy Tobyne  
Robert Tobyne  
Wesley H. Towle  
Berkley W. Tree  
H. J. Trembly  
N. J. Trembly  
Richard G. Tremblay  
Ralph W. Tuck  
Paul S. Tucker  
Robert A. Tucker  
Bayard Tuckerman, Jr.  
John F. Turner, 3rd  
John Tyack  
Gordon C. Vaughn  
Norman D. Vaughn  
F. A. Walker  
Lloyd E. Walker  
W. D. Walker  
Edward J. Wallace  
John J. Wallace  
Thomas J. Walsh  
L. P. Watson  
Anton Weisman

John H. Wetson  
Ray A. Whitcomb  
W. L. Whitcomb  
R. H. Wilkinson  
William H. Wilkinson  
C. C. Williams  
Robert D. Wilson  
Frederic Winthrop  
Morton P. Woodason



In Memorium.  
Erected (1924)  
By The Citizens  
Of This Town In  
Honor Of Her Patri-  
otic Men and Women  
Who Served Their Coun-  
try In Time Of War. To  
The Dead A Tribute To  
The Living A Memory To  
Posterity An Emblem Of Loy-  
alty To The Flag Of Their Country.

"GUIDE - MAP OF HAMILTON"



1974

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## GUIDE – MAP OF HAMILTON LEGEND

(1)  
The First Congregational Church of Hamilton was incorporated in 1714. Samuel Wigglesworth was the first minister of the church.

(2)  
The Driver's Union Ice Company was located on the northerly point of Chebacco Lake, near the railroad. This company employed many people during the winter months.

(3)  
The Vessel Building Business was started in 1774 in the eastern part of Hamilton at the site now known as the Clark estate. Fishing boats ranging from 10 to 20 tons were constructed at this site and drawn by teams of cattle to the edge of Chebacco Lake. Here they were launched and run down to the ocean via the Essex River.

(4)  
The first known tavern of Hamilton was run by Israel D. Brown. Located across from the First Congregational Church, this tavern served as the first post office, established in 1803, and as a stagecoach stop for the Boston-Newburyport run.

(5)  
Norwood Mills, located on the Ipswich River, was known as a saw and grist mill during the 1830's.

(6)  
During the Civil War, ribbed socks and woolen blankets were produced by the Willowdale Manufacturing Company for the soldiers.

(7)  
Burial site of Masconomo, Indian chief of the Agawam tribe, is located on Sagamore Hill next to the U.S. Air Force installation.

(8)  
The Junction was the location of a train station of the Eastern Railroad.

(9)  
A hotel, known as the Chebacco House, was established in 1849 by John Whipple who purchased the land from Edmund Knowlton. The hotel was a vacation resort for many families from surrounding cities.

(10)  
In the year 1860 clergymen from the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church leased the land known as Asbury Grove for the purpose of holding gatherings and meetings under the Methodist Episcopal Church. The land was later bought and used as a summer resort of the Lynn and Boston districts of the church.

(11)  
The Naumkeag Street Railroad was a popular means of transportation from Salem to Asbury Grove in the late 1800's. This line ran along what was then known as the main street of Hamilton.

(12) – (13) – (14) – (15) – (16)

School Districts –  
Center School

1730

North School	1748
West School	1757
East School	1834
South School	1890

The East School was later renamed the Abigail Dodge School and is now the home of American Legion Post 194 located on School Street. The South School was built in 1890 and housed both the elementary and high school students. In 1935 it was renamed the Jonathan Lamson School. This school was located at the site of the present elderly housing complex on Railroad Ave.

(17)  
In 1705 land was set aside by the Town of Ipswich as the Hamlet burial site. This was later exchanged for a lot of land owned by John Dane which is now the present Hamilton Cemetery. Additional land has been acquired over the years until the cemetery has reached its present size.

(18)  
In 1850 land for the Wigglesworth Cemetery was purchased by a group of citizens for private burials. This cemetery was located directly behind the old parsonage and is now part of the Mannassah Cutler Park. The bodies interred there have since been removed to the town's present cemetery.

(19)  
Hamilton's present Town Hall was dedicated in February, 1898. The first Town Library was installed in March of the same year and remained in the town hall until 1953. This building was also used by the Town Constable as a lock-up or jail. The cells can still be seen in the basement of the building.

(20)  
The house of Gail Hamilton, well-known authoress and journalist for many newspapers and magazines, was built to her specifications. The foundation of this house may still be seen directly across the street from Margaret Road.

(21)  
In 1714 a house was built by Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth adjacent to the meeting house and was subsequently lived in by Rev. Dr. Cutler and Rev. Mr. Felt. It still stands today and is owned by Dr. Harold Ockenga.

(22)  
In 1873 a parsonage was built on the northerly end of the old parsonage lot. The grading and work on the cellar was accomplished by volunteer labor. The cost above the underpinnings was \$2,625.00 and the funds were obtained by energetic ladies of the parish. It still stands in the same place and is owned by Mr. Frank Pulsifer.

(23)  
"Green Meadows"

(24)  
Myopia Hunt Club

This map was presented to the Hamilton Historical Society by Thomas C. Cook, June, 1974, in completion of his Eagle Service Project for Troop 35, B.S.A.





