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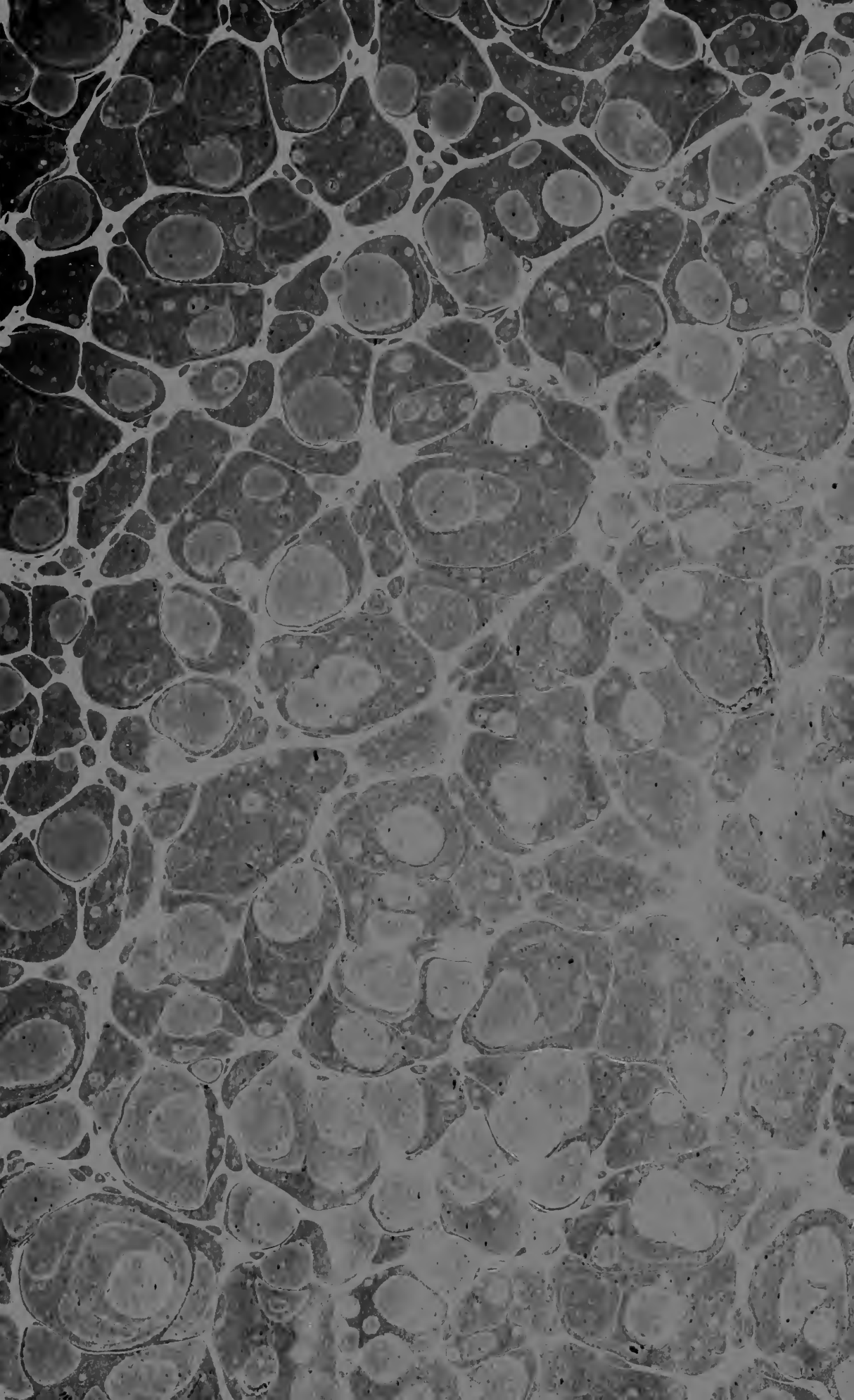
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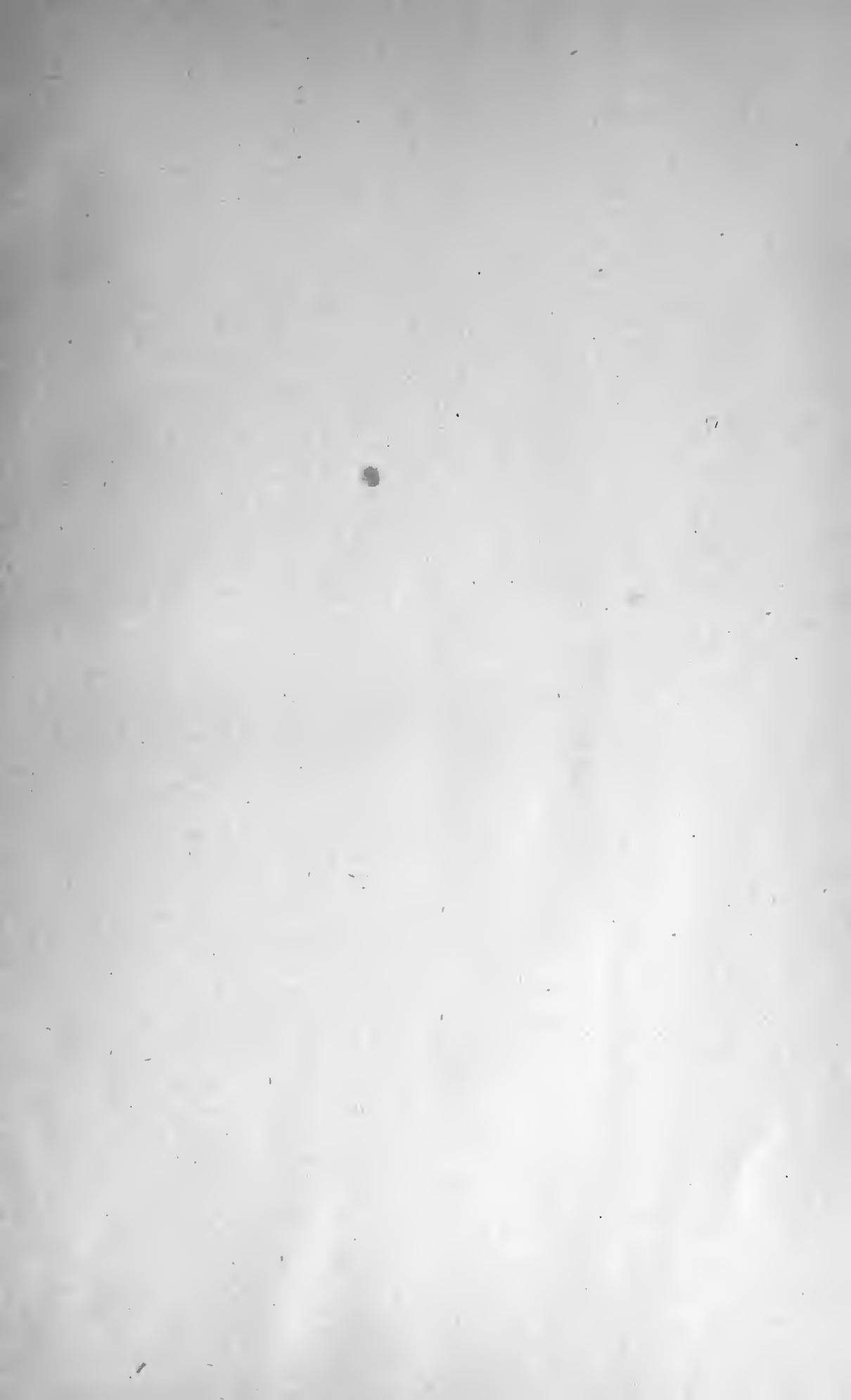
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The
Society of Colonial Wars

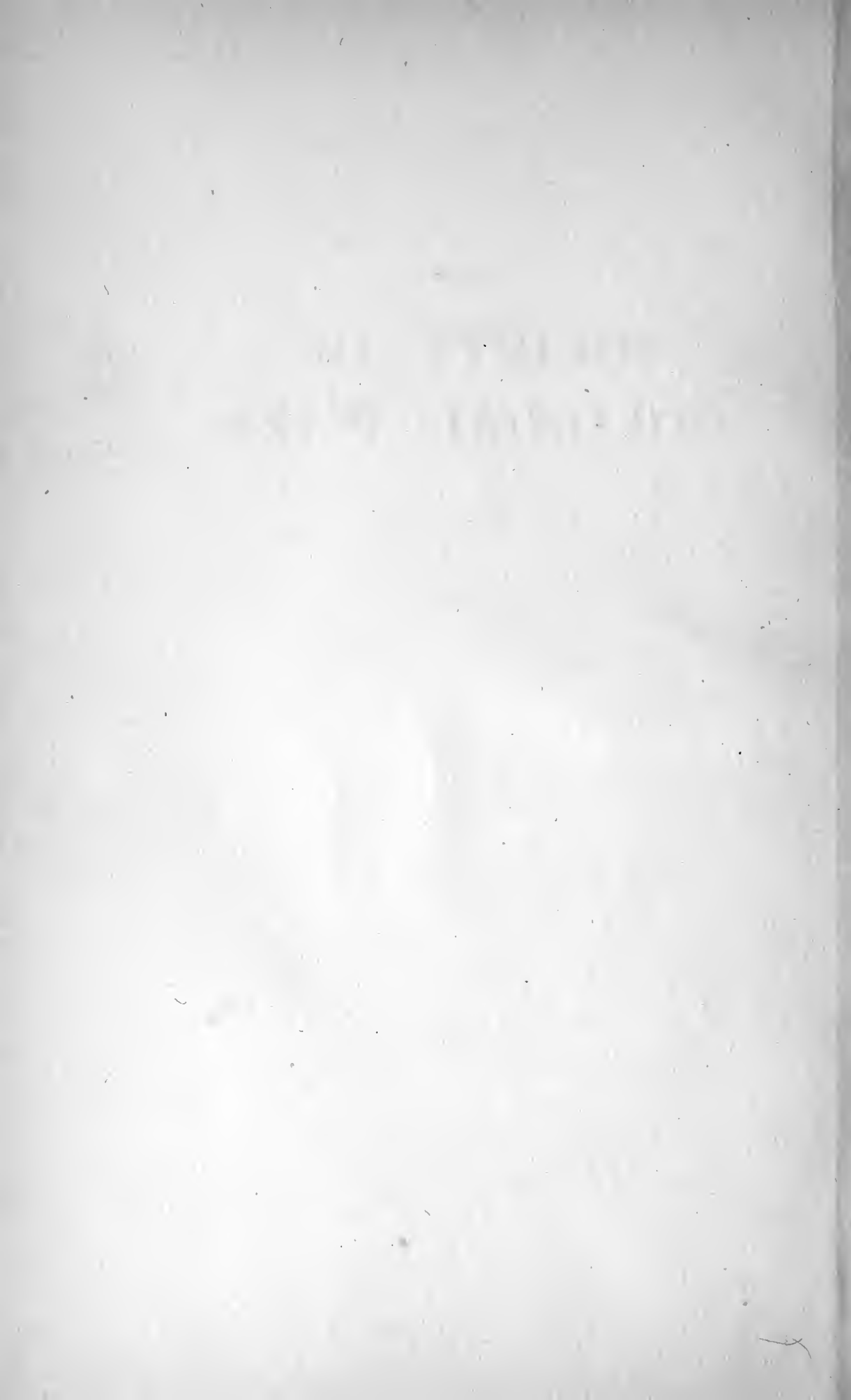
IN THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts



First General Court

Forefathers' Day, 1893



PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIRST GENERAL COURT

OF THE

SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS

(IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS)

AT BOSTON, DECEMBER 21, 1893

INCLUDING THE ADDRESS OF THE
REV. GEORGE M. BODGE

ON THE

GREAT NARRAGANSETT FIGHT
OF DECEMBER 19, 1675

Publication — No. 1

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SAMUEL ARTHUR BENT,
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Sept '09

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SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICERS, 1894.

GOVERNOR.

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

HENRY OSCAR HOUGHTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

SECRETARY.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS,

18 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON.

TREASURER.

ABIJAH THOMPSON,

WINCHESTER, MASS.

REGISTRAR.

WALTER GILMAN PAGE.

HISTORIAN.

JAMES ATKINS NOYES.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REVEREND GEORGE MADISON BODGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

EDWARD TOBEY BARKER,
ALBERT ALONZO FOLSOM,
WALTER HOLBROOK DRAPER.



SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

GENERAL COURT, 1893.



THE first General Court of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars was held at Young's Hotel, in Boston, on the 21st of December, 1893, pursuant to the following notice:

“Members of y^e Society of Colonial Wars are invited to observe Forefathers' Day on y^e evening of December twenty-first, att Young's Tavern, where they will meet at y^e hour of Six in y^e afternoon, and after y^e election of officers for y^e year ensuing, partake of y^e annual Supper att a half-hour after Six.

“That y^e Committee may provide ample entertainment for all, you are requested to inform y^m by y^e enclosed card if you will attend.

“Members are requested to wear insignia.

“NATHAN APPLETON,

“A. A. FOLSOM,

“ABIJAH THOMPSON,

“*Committee.*”

In compliance with this notice twenty members met at the appointed time and place, and were called to order for the transaction of the business of the annual meeting by Lieutenant-Governor Samuel S. Green.

The reports of the standing committees were received, accepted, and placed on file. The officers for the ensuing year, nominated by a special committee, were elected by ballot, and their names will be found elsewhere.

The Society then partook of a "supper," the *menu* of which recalled the plain but substantial fare of colonial times, when steamed clams ushered in kidney bean soup, and boiled cod with oyster sauce introduced a roast haunch of venison, accompanied by stuffed goose. Potted pigeons with dumplings, and rabbit pot-pie with Puritan sauce, were followed by a suggestive "baked Indian" pudding, while the mysterious "pan dowdy" achieved a *succès de curiosité*. In striking contrast with this profusion were the five kernels of corn which, by the happy thought of the historian, Mr. James Atkins Noyes, were placed at each plate in memory of the same number of kernels, traditionally given to each member of the Plymouth Colony, during the famine of 1623.

The hour of nine had hardly arrived, when the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Samuel S. Green, remarking the absence of the old-time curfew, opened the literary exercises of the evening by expressing the gratification he felt in joining with the other members of the Society in commemorating the virtues of their ancestors. He alluded to their want of religious toleration, to which attention had again been recently called in an important book, and said:

ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GREEN.

I am not convinced that either John Cotton or Governor Winthrop believed that religious toleration is a good thing. Certain it is that our forefathers were not tolerant. It is perfectly easy to quote passage after

passage from the early writers in Massachusetts to show that there was no religious toleration here to speak of; but, at the same time, were our ancestors to blame for this state of things? They belonged to a time when very few people believed in religious toleration. I know there were some who did. There was that excellent man Sir Richard Saltonstall, who wrote us from England that he thought there was too much persecution going on here on account of religion. There was Sir Harry Vane, who was an early governor of the Massachusetts Colony, and who went back to England, and whose life was a most noble example of one who was heartily in favor of and constantly working for religious toleration. Then, too, there was the country of Holland, an example, a bright spot in Europe, where religious and civil toleration were in vogue constantly, and everybody was perfectly free to announce whatever opinions on political or religious matters he chose. But Holland was an exception. The prevalent opinion of those times was against religious toleration. It has been said that Cotton and Winthrop had been persecuted in England, and, by being persecuted, they had learned the arguments in favor of toleration as against intolerance. It is also said that they had had the object lesson of the Pilgrims in Holland, to show the admirable effects which followed from toleration. That is very true. But there is this distinction to be made and to be well borne in mind, that Winthrop and Cotton and the gentlemen that were associated with them objected to being persecuted by the government, because they would not conform to the ways of the Church of England, for the reason that they believed that the teachings of the Church of England were the traditions of men, while they believed that their own teachings were the teachings of God, a revelation from the Almighty, and not because they believed in toleration. I believe they

thought that it would be wrong not to see to it that other people conformed to their teachings, believing them as they did to be a revelation from the Almighty.

I think that my old friend, Colonel Higginson, is near the truth when he says that in Massachusetts they neither professed nor practised religious toleration, that in Plymouth they did not profess it, but sometimes practised it, and that in Rhode Island they both professed and practised it. There is another view to take of this matter. Both the people at Plymouth and the people here, in Boston and Massachusetts, came here, incurred all the unpleasant things that came from crossing the Atlantic and all the hardships of a new settlement on the bleak coast of New England, for the sake of establishing here theocracies. They came here because they wanted themselves and their children to be under the influences of such institutions and teachings as they had come to believe were the institutions and teachings of God. They came here for that especial purpose. It seems to me that it was only good statesmanship, and that they had a right to say to the Antinomians, Mrs. Hutchinson and her followers, to Roger Williams and the Quakers, Unless you can keep still, go away. We have come here to try an experiment. Now, why should you interfere with this? The whole continent is open to you. Go and settle where you please. Go where you please, but don't come here and disturb us. I fear, gentlemen, that if these disturbing elements had been allowed in this Massachusetts Colony, we should have been in the condition of Rhode Island, and that none of those good things for which we value our ancestors particularly would have been our inheritance.

What would have happened, supposing all those persons, those disturbing persons, had been tolerated? Why, it would have turned the whole of this colony into

a debating society. Our ancestors did not come here to debate. They came here to build up character, to build up the character of individuals, and also to make a state which should be governed on godly principles. They came here for that purpose, and it would have interfered materially with that purpose if they had been turned into a debating society. I recognize the fact that they lost in intellectual broadness. It is perfectly evident. I am, of course, myself a most hearty believer in religious freedom and in the fact that, intellectually, men are much stronger where a great variety of opinions is represented in communities, and that where they are set against each other the final result is much better than where people are confined to one set of views, made to conform to one set of institutions; but, at the same time, while in an old country like Spain or England it was most advisable, it is a question whether, with what the Puritans and the Pilgrims had in view, it was wise for them in the infancy of their colonies to tolerate contentious persons. I, for one, am very grateful that they were allowed to go on and perform their experiment and build up that fine individual character and those principles of government which they did establish here. I am very glad that they were allowed to go on and perform that experiment and that we have been allowed to inherit the results of it. Where would have been the sturdy character which they showed and which we have inherited from them, if they had not been allowed to carry out their experiment? They believed most heartily in God and in virtue, and I am willing to pardon in them a great deal of superstition if they inculcated those fundamental doctrines and made them a part of the life of this community, and I am ready to pardon great illiberality and want of toleration since they brought about such a true reverence for God and virtue, as they did in this community.

I remember, many years ago,—I should not dare to say, my friends, how long ago,—going up the James river in a steamboat, and the excitement which I felt as we approached Jamestown, the site of the first permanent English Colony in America. I remember how my heart thrilled and how I glowed all over as I came in sight of that solitary ruin of a church-tower, covered with ivy, and remembered that that and a few broken gravestones were all that remained to us of the settlement at Jamestown. A few years after, settlements were made on the coast of Maine; but, so soon as the people came there from England, they went away. There was no permanence in the settlements made there. Then came the settlement of the English at Plymouth on the day whose anniversary we celebrate to-night. Our forefathers came there; and then, ten years later, more came to Boston, and in the course of ten years twenty thousand people came to Boston and to this vicinity to people the colony of Massachusetts Bay. When anything is said about our ancestors, I like to remember that this colony of Plymouth, whose landing is commemorated in Forefathers' Day, set the example of forming a colony here on the bleak coast of New England. If they had not come here and successfully founded a colony, where would New England be to-day? Nobody would have come to Boston or have founded the Massachusetts Colony. There is every reason to be proud of the Plymouth Colony, which, though it never grew to be of the size of the Massachusetts Colony, yet showed that a settlement could be successfully made here, and lured here twenty thousand people within a few years to settle the great colony of Massachusetts Bay. When people talk to me about our ancestors in Massachusetts Bay, I like to remember what those clergymen, who had so much superstition,—and they had it—and who were so intolerant—and they were

intolerant, — to remember what a great work they did for our ancestors and for their descendants in this Commonwealth. Mr. Watkins, you remember our friend Professor Dexter, of Yale University, who is becoming so famous for his thorough papers on American history. It was he that showed us that there were forty graduates of Cambridge University who came to this Massachusetts Colony, most of them clergymen. And what did those clergymen do for us? They founded Harvard College, and then, better than all, they gave to us the first common-school system in the world. In 1647 they established that system as an example which has been followed throughout the better portions of the civilized world.

Gentlemen, what do we owe to our ancestors in the Colony and in the province of Massachusetts Bay? Massachusetts is known throughout the country. She is known throughout the world when America is spoken of. What do we owe, what do you and I owe, to our ancestors for the sturdy character which they formed under the institutions of which we have spoken, imperfect though they were and lacking the wise arrangements, as we see, of the nineteenth century, but good for the times, and, mixed as they were with evil, yet so full of good that they have transmitted to us and our descendants a rich inheritance of character and institutions which we are proud of? Then think, gentlemen, what we have done, what Massachusetts has done in the west, and how far the influence of our ancestors through us, through our immediate ancestors, and through ourselves, has extended first to the near and then to the farther west, and how the great principles, how the sturdy character and the fine love of God and worship of God and worship of virtue have extended from here all over the land! How much, then, it is that we owe to the men who founded the colonies and then formed the province out of which grew up

the State of Massachusetts. I know, gentlemen, I know that you will heartily join me in the prayer which is appended to every Thanksgiving proclamation, — God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Gentlemen, two evenings ago our elder sister, the branch of this organization in the State of New York, celebrated the anniversary of "the great swamp fight" in King Philip's War, which is the day selected, according to its by-laws, for the annual General Court. The secretary tells me that nearly all the members of our branch of the society are descended from soldiers in King Philip's War. It is very fortunate that we have in our membership a gentleman who has made a special study of that war, and it is with no usual pleasure that I introduce to you as the principal speaker of the evening, the Reverend George M. Bodge, of Leominster.

Mr. Bodge then delivered the following address on

THE GREAT NARRAGANSETT FIGHT OF DEC. 19, 1675.

MR. LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AND GENTLEMEN: You will permit me to read what I have to say, in order to confine myself within the proper limits, so that my paper may not be long drawn out and tedious. I hope, sir, if you find it is getting tedious that you will stop me. There is no place at which I cannot be stopped; there are few places at which I can stop voluntarily.

I wish to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the invitation of this Society to be present and speak at this meeting upon this topic, or some kindred subject.

I realize the invitation as a courteous recognition of the interest which I have taken in the general subject, and the measure of service I have been able to render the study of it.

Considering the constituency of this Society, the motive of its organization, the purpose of this meeting, and the *day* on which it is held, it has seemed to me that it might be of interest to take a look at the condition of our ancestors engaged in their struggle with the Indians two hundred and eighteen years ago this present time. So I will try to tell, simply, the story of "Our Forefathers at the Narragansett Fight, Dec. 19-21, 1675."

It is not easy, indeed it is not possible, for us now to realize the situation in which the people of the New England colonies were placed at the end of the first six months of the war of 1675, between the English of the United Colonies, Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut, and the Indians under the instigation and direction of the famous Wampanoag chief commonly known as "King Philip," or "Philip of Mount Hope."

It will be remembered that the Colony of Rhode Island had been left out of the Union for defence for reasons best known to the dear old stiff-backed magistrates of the three colonies; but according to the general opinion, the reason was that the Rhode Islanders' theology was unsound, or because they were not good fighters, which amounts to about the same thing. Any way, they were left out of the military league, and apparently were willing to be left out.

It may be possible, however, for us to obtain some idea of the condition in which the colonies found their affairs by a brief survey of the field as revealed by such records and casual notices as have come down to us. The story of the first six months of the war is depressing, indeed painfully humiliating to any loyal descendant of the Puritans and Pilgrims. For chapter after chapter follows of seeming blundering ignorance, and persistent contempt for an enemy of whom as yet they had no experience in general warfare, and whose methods of fighting

they, for a long time, refused to recognize or prepare for. There should be something extremely comical, were it not tragical, in the ponderous complacency with which those sturdy old "Moss-backs" marched forth to war, — their only armor being the six-foot match-lock musket, and "the faith once delivered to the saints." Both weapons were warranted English manufacture, water-proof, and adjustable to every variety of heathen, provided said heathen waited the explosion.

But for the pity of it all, nothing would seem more grotesquely amusing than the marching of the first raw companies, at the opening of hostilities in June, upon the inglorious campaign to Swansey and Mount Hope, almost as if going to a "general muster-day" parade.

Following upon that utter failure, and the escape of Philip and his warriors to the Nipmucks, and the uprising of all their tribes to join the leader of the war, came the ambushade and massacre at Brookfield with the burning of the town; then the woful destruction of brave Captain Beers and his entire company at Northfield; and, a few days after, the awful disaster at "Bloody Brook," where Captain Lathrop and his fine company, called by the early narrator "The Flower of Essex," were ambushed by a great force and shot down in the usual way with hardly a chance to return fire upon foes concealed, into the midst of which they had carelessly moved forward, it is said, with no skirmishers or vanguard, but with many of the men picking berries by the roadside, their guns being carried on the teams which they were convoying — all the officers and men to the number of seventy fell, out of a company of eighty.

All these sad reverses carried, with their sorrowful be-reavements and dreads, a sense of shame at the apparent incapacity of both officers and troops to meet the Indians and defend the towns. Even now the same feeling

comes to us as we read the doleful story of these first months. I remember very well, when the first chapters of my "History of the Soldiers of King Philip's War" were being prepared for the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," and I had carried in the copy of this "Bloody Brook" story, that Mr. Lothrop, the veteran printer of the "Register," remonstrated with me very earnestly, because "no Indians were killed," while the English were slaughtered like cattle. "What was the matter?" said he; "can't you find that they killed any?" I told him I would do what I could for him. But my business being to get at the simple truth, while he "thirsted for *heathen* blood," it was not easy to gratify him. I, however, found a tradition that a large number of Indians were slain by Captain Mosely's Company coming upon the field just after the massacre, — a rumor that some one of Major Treat's men who came during this last fight counted ninety-six dead Indians on the field. I made mention of this tradition, but with the saving clause doubting the number. Mr. Lothrop was much gratified at the tradition, but objected to my doubt.

These repeated unexpected blows and disasters taught the English some very important lessons; for, while the people were filled with dismay and superstitious dread, the troops had ceased to despise the Indians as fighters, and had begun to learn that their own clumsy tactics were no match for the swift and secret manœuvres of the savages, and that all pursuit of their enemies into the forests was waste of time and strength. After the destruction of Springfield on October 6, Major Pynchon, then in command of the forces in those parts, being utterly broken down by the loss of his beautiful town, begs to be relieved from the command, and recommends Capt. Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, to be appointed major in his

stead. This appointment was made, and seems to have been a first step towards a change from unvarying defeat. The policy of chasing the savages over wide reaches of forests and swamps with heavy, cumbersome infantry was abandoned. The towns, yet intact, were garrisoned and provisioned for the winter, and then all the soldiers not retained for garrisons marched back to Boston. It was a time of great gloom and despondency among the English, especially those of the frontier towns; for the Indians had seemed to triumph everywhere, and as the time came to withdraw into winter quarters they boasted themselves masters of the situation, and declared that in the opening of the spring they would gather in greater numbers and burn all the settlements of the three colonies and sweep the white people from New England. In face of their late experiences this did not seem to the English an idle boast.

But there was one tribe, which so far had not taken any part in this war, which the colonists, however, feared more than all the others. The Narragansetts were by all accounts the strongest, best governed, and most numerous tribe in New England. The old chief Miantonomoh had never truckled to the colonists, but had insisted upon his rights as an independent chief. The Mohegins, on the other hand, were implacable enemies of the Narragansetts, and Uncas, the Mohegin chief, was crafty, treacherous, and revengeful, always subservient to the English, with whom he held an alliance, the main purpose of which was doubtless to watch the Narragansetts. So it was through these Mohegins that the English learned what the Narragansetts were doing. The old chief, probably the noblest of the New England chieftains, had been drawn into some sort of quarrel by Uncas, and was entrapped by the Mohegins and held as prisoner, and upon the representations of his deadly foe,

the commissioners of the United Colonies decided to leave his sentence to Uncas, who immediately sentenced him to death and executed him with his own hand.

The English had good reason to feel, therefore, that the Narragansetts were not over-friendly, especially now that a worthy son of their murdered sachem ruled in his place. Canonchet had refused to join Philip in his first attack upon the English, and had resisted all threats and persuasions to engage with the other tribes. Neither would he join the colonies against Philip, as the Mohegins had done voluntarily.

The English insisted that the Narragansetts should not permit Philip's women and children to remain within their limits, but that they should be turned over to the colonial authorities as prisoners of war. He declined to follow the dictation of the colonial magistrates who had practically sentenced his father to be murdered by his enemy, and now listened to the same treacherous tongue against himself. But he held his people well in hand, put double diligence to the storing of food, the arming and training of his warriors, and the building of a fortification suitable to protect his people from any foe, whether the Mohegins, the tribes under Philip, or the English.

All his preparations were duly reported to the English through the Mohegins, and all was doubtless magnified. It was said that a great fort was being constructed in his country, in which his people and the Wampanoags were all to take refuge for the winter, and that the women and children of Philip's people were already received there.

It was reported, too, that Philip and his warriors were also retiring thither to winter quarters. This rumor, however, was found afterwards to be unfounded, as Philip, not daring to trust himself in any of the tribes while a price was set on his head, had retired to a winter

camp beyond Albany, N.Y. But the commissioners of the United Colonies decided that this fortress should be the next battlefield.

It was resolved to raise an army of one thousand men for a winter campaign against the Narragansetts. The quota of Massachusetts was to be 527, Connecticut 315, and Plymouth 158 men. The companies coming back from the campaign in the western parts were disbanded for the time, to await the summons of the authorities, and every energy was now bent to organize, equip, and provision an army which should be able to redeem the name and restore the prestige of English military prowess. The prospect was not now of vain pursuit and sudden ambush, but of a chance given to fight an enemy face to face, even though entrenched and at bay.

A very large proportion of those soldiers who had been in the western towns under Major Appleton and Captain Mosely were now enrolled again under the same leaders, and the other companies were rapidly filled.

As early as November 2 the colonies formally declared war against the Narragansetts, and from that time pushed their preparations with all speed. According to the arrangement of the United Colonies the commanding general of any combined military operations was to be appointed from that colony nearest the base of operations. In this case it was Plymouth, and Major-Gen. Josiah Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony, was selected as commander-in-chief.

The Massachusetts regiment of six companies of foot and a troop was in readiness. I will give the roster of officers a little further on.

On December 9 the Massachusetts Regiment was mustered upon Dedham Plain, where the military commander-in-chief of Massachusetts Colony, Major-Gen.

Daniel Denison, formally delivered the troops to the command of Major-General Winslow. The occasion was one of imposing formality, and many of the ruling magistrates of both colonies were doubtless present. The Massachusetts troops consisted of six companies of foot, 465 in number, and a troop of 75 horse.

A proclamation was at that time issued from the Massachusetts Council to the soldiers there assembled, "that if they played the man, took the fort and drove the enemy out of the Narragansett country, which was their great seat, they should have a gratuity of land besides their wages."

On the afternoon of December 9 the troops marched to Woodcock's, now the town of Attleboro'.

On the evening of December 10 they arrived at Seekonk, where vessels had already arrived with supplies. Thence a part sailed direct to the appointed rendezvous at Major Richard Smith's garrison-house at Wickford, and a part went by Providence, where the Plymouth forces met them.

I must pass over the incidents between this and the muster of the whole army at Pettisquamscot (now "Tower Hill," South Kingston, R.I.), where a junction was formed with the Connecticut troops at 5 P.M., December 18. The great garrison-house of Bull at this place had been the general rendezvous appointed, but the garrison had been surprised or overwhelmed by numbers of the Indians a few days before, and utterly destroyed, only two of the garrison escaping. A bitter cold, driving snow-storm set in that evening, and the whole army were obliged to encamp in the open field. The next day, Sunday, December 19, before daybreak the whole army were away on the march towards the reputed invincible fortress of the Narragansetts.

It will be understood that the facts, figures, and inci-

dents making up the story are gathered, item by item, from hundreds of different documents, and must be incomplete and unsatisfactory at the best.

The following, gleaned from all available sources, may be of interest at this point:

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED COLONIES, AS ORGANIZED FOR THE NARRAGANSETT CAMPAIGN, AND AS MUSTERED AT PETTISQUAMSCOT, DEC. 19, 1675.

Gen. Josiah Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony, Commander-in-Chief.

Staff.

Daniel Weld, of Salem, Chief Surgeon.

Joseph Dudley, of Boston, Chaplain.

Benjamin Church, of Little Compton, R.I., Aid.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Major and Captain of 1st Company.

Regimental Staff.

Richard Knott, of Marblehead, Surgeon.

Samuel Nowell, of Boston, Chaplain.

John Morse, of Ipswich, Commissary.

1st Company. — Jeremiah Swain, Lieutenant; Ezekiel Woodward, Sergeant.

2d Company. — Samuel Mosely, Captain; Perez Savage, Lieutenant.

3d Company. — James Oliver, Captain; Ephraim Turner, Lieutenant; Peter Bennett, Sergeant.

4th Company. — Isaac Johnson, Captain; Phineas Upham, Lieutenant; Henry Bowen, Ensign.

5th Company. — Nathaniel Davenport, Captain; Edward Tyng, Lieutenant; John Drury, Ensign.

6th Company. — Joseph Gardiner, Captain; William Hathorne, Lieutenant; Benjamin Sweet, Ensign, promoted Lieutenant; Jeremiah Neal, Sergeant, promoted Ensign.

Troop. — Thomas Prentice, Captain; John Wayman, Lieutenant.

PLYMOUTH REGIMENT.

William Bradford, of Marshfield, Major and Captain of 1st Company.

Staff.

Matthew Fuller, of Barnstable, Surgeon.

Thomas Huckins, of Barnstable, Commissary.

1st Company. — Robert Barker, of Duxbury, Lieutenant.

2d Company. — John Gorham, of Barnstable, Captain; Jonathan Sparrow, of Eastham, Lieutenant; William Wetherell, Sergeant.

CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

Robert Treat, of Milford, Major.

Staff.

Gershom Bulkeley, Surgeon.

Rev. Nicholas Noyes, Chaplain.

Stephen Barrett, Commissary.

1st Company. — John Gallop, of Stonington, Captain, and seventy-five Indians.

2d Company. — Samuel Marshall, of Windsor, Captain.

3d Company. — Nathaniel Seely, of Stratford, Captain.

4th Company. — Thomas Watts, of Hartford, Captain.

5th Company. — John Mason, of Norwich, Captain, and seventy-five Indians.

There were other officers and men of note, doubtless, who went along with the army. Two surgeons, Dr. Jacob Willard, of Newton, and Dr. John Cutler, of Hingham, were credited under Major Appleton for their services, and were accredited grantees of the Narragansett townships in 1733, as was also Dr. John Clark, of Boston.

Thus organized the army marched from Pettisquamscot. The distance by the roads is some ten miles. The army doubtless followed the high land and avoided swamps and heavy woods, so that they marched, it is likely, through the heavy snow-storm and bitter cold, some fifteen miles. An old Indian whom they had captured near Wickford was guide.

And now we come to the battle itself.

About 1 o'clock P.M. the army came upon the enemy at the edge of the swamp, in the midst of which the Indian fortress was built, the Massachusetts regiment leading in the march, Plymouth next, and Connecticut bringing up in the rear. Of the Massachusetts forces, Captains Mosely and Davenport led the van and came first upon the Indians, and immediately opened fire upon them, thus gaining the advantage of the first fire, which the Indians themselves had nearly always gained, and had evidently planned now, but which our troops either escaped by their unexpected route, having overawed them by their numbers, or overborne them by their impetuosity. They now fled back into the swamp, after an ineffectual volley, hotly pursued by our foremost companies, to the entrance of the fortification, within which they vanished. This fort was situated upon an island of some five or six acres in the midst of a cedar swamp, impassable except by the secret ways known to the Indians, and when, as just now by the extraordinary cold, frozen over. Doubtless the Indians depended chiefly upon the swamp for protection,

though the defences are said to have been of considerable strength. From contemporary accounts, gained probably from some of the officers in this battle, it is evident that the works were rude and incomplete, consisting of an abattis, or cordon of felled trees, filled in with a rude palisade of smaller trees, and limbs of trees, with the brush on; this extended about the whole island close to the waters of the swamp, while at the more exposed points a rude attempt at flankers had been made after the fashion of the palisaded block-houses of the settlers. At the several accessible points, flankers had been thrown out and special defences provided, but evidently at the point the army happened upon the defences had not yet been finished, as only logs were stretched across the entrance, which lay between the flankers, and was opposite a block-house, the fire from whose tiers of loop-holes might sweep away any force which could be brought to the entrance. The English entered the swamp evidently from the north-east side, perhaps by chance, perhaps by the design of their guide Peter, coming upon the unfinished corner. While Captain Mosely pursued the Indians to the entrance which they sought over a log stretched across a place of "open water" where only one could pass at a time, and so commanded that each could be shot down from the fort, Captains Davenport and Johnson kept on to the exposed corner and at once charged over the frozen swamp and clambered over the logs laid across the entrance. Here Captain Johnson fell while standing upon the logs commanding his company, and Captain Davenport a little within the fort at the head of his men; and both companies were met with such murderous fire from the flankers each side and the block-house in front, that they were forced to retire for the time and fall upon their faces, until the fury of the firing somewhat abated; then the companies of Mosely and Gardiner,

running forward to their assistance, met the same fierce enfilading fire, and were also forced back to the shelter of the logs and brush outside. Major Appleton now pressed forward with his own and Captain Oliver's company, and, massing the two, charged impetuously through the entrance as a storming column, raising the shout that the "Indians were running," which so inspired the men that they swept irresistibly on, charged the left flanker and gained temporary shelter and advantage against the fire of the enemy still swarming the strong block-house in front. The Connecticut regiment now pushed forward, the Indians withholding fire awhile, and then, as the troops filled the entrance, pouring their volleys into their midst with deadly effect. The carnage was fearful, but the troops did not falter, and the two regiments, now joining, stormed the remaining flanker, then the block-house, and beat the enemy, now desperate and at bay, but face to face, back step by step to their camp of wigwams, a great number, it is said, in which great quantities of corn had been piled about the walls in sacks, and inside of those wigwams, thus fortified, many of their aged people and women and children were concealed. Here the fight was hot, as many fired from behind or within these coverts. The battle had raged for three hours, and still from these huts, and from the walls of the fort over which they had been driven, the enemy still rallied and from safe covert shot down our men, till word came to fire the wigwams, some five hundred in number. Then the battle becomes a fearful holocaust, great numbers within the wigwams being burned up. The Plymouth force was held in reserve, and it is not known at what point it was pushed forward, but not until after the outworks were carried and all danger of a repulse of the storming force was over. The cavalry also were held in reserve, scouting along the edge of the swamp outside and covering

the rear. When now the savages were beaten out of their hiding-places and the fortifications were burning, the soldiers gathered up their wounded, numbered their dead, and girded themselves for the wearisome march back to Wickford.

Reliable details of this battle are very few, and only gleaned from casual references here and there; and, thus, many who have written upon the matter have simply quoted in full the story of Benjamin Church, who relates simply his own personal experience, which story, told with all his tendency to magnify his personal part in the affair, shows that he had really very small part in it. He remained with General Winslow till after the fort was carried and the battle was nearly over; then he went, with a small squad of men, through the fort and out into the swamp beyond, surprised and had a little skirmish with a skulking band of Indians, who were shooting into the fort from the outside. Mr. Church was, unquestionably, a brave, wise, and skilful Indian fighter, as he subsequently proved, but he had in this battle very little to do until after the fighting was practically over. He was severely wounded, however, in the skirmish mentioned, and doubtless in his day the chief facts of the battle were so well known to so many of the people that it was not necessary for him to relate any except his own personal exploits, which none of the other historians seem to have known about. Mr. Church, in his "Entertaining Narrative," takes occasion to point out in many instances the "mistakes of the commanders" in the same way that many late writers have done in regard to our great leaders in the "War of the Rebellion." In regard to this battle he severely criticises the action of the officers in burning and abandoning the fort, and in this he has been followed by some who have not investigated the affair much beyond his "narrative." At first it would seem

that the action was unwise, to destroy the abundant provisions stored up by the Indians in the wigwams, inside which, after the foe was driven out, the whole army might have been sheltered. But we must remember that the army was officered by some of the wisest, bravest, and most successful men in the three colonies. The condition of the army was understood by them and they acted upon that knowledge. Some sixteen miles from their base of supplies, probably knowing little of the extent of the Indian stores until the fire was beyond control, with no means of transportation to and from Wickford except by detaching a large part of their force, now reduced greatly by death, wounds, and exposure, they knew that great numbers of Indians were now scattered in the woods about the fort, maddened by their losses, and watching from a thousand coverts for some unwary wanderer. The Indians were just now scattered and demoralized, but in a few hours would re-form, rally to their chief's call, and be ready to strike a desperate blow for vengeance, perhaps, at Wickford, or other towns now left unprotected. Now the way homeward was open, their retreat not anticipated; a little later, and their purpose known, the whole march would be beset with ambuscades and harassing attacks. There was a rumor, too, of a great body of well-trained and equipped Indians in a great camp, who had not taken any part in the fight, but were now hastening to join the scattered Narragansetts and recapture the fort, and destroy the army on the retreat. After a few hours the wounded could not be moved with their swollen and stiffened wounds. It seems to me plain, from the point of military strategy even, that the immediate retreat to Wickford was the wisest course. The inhumanity in the burning of the wigwams with so many of the helpless non-combatants has been emphasized against the leaders; and we have simply to remem-

ber the terrible scene in which they were engaged: the woful sight of their own dead and dying, their beloved officers stretched upon the bloody track of their hard-fought way through the fort, and the present added to all the massacre, destruction, and horror of the past months,—who wonders if in the present hard-won victory, not yet quite assured, they were cruel? Again, it is not certain that there were so many as reported of the helpless within the wigwams. It is certain, however, that where they fired was the shelter of many desperate warriors who kept up a murderous fire upon our men.

By any candid student of history I believe this must be classed as one of the most glorious victories in our history, and, considering conditions as displaying heroism both in stubborn patience and dashing intrepidity, never excelled in American warfare. Of the details of the march back to Wickford little is known; through a bitter cold winter's night, in a blinding, drifting snow-storm, encumbered with two hundred and ten of their wounded and dead, these sturdy soldiers, who had marched out from dawn till high noon without rest, had then rushed into the fierce fight without pause or refreshment, had fought hand to hand till sunset, now plodded sturdily back to their morning camp, through the drifting snows, and over strange and unbroken roads. An official account a month later gives sixty-eight killed and since died of wounds, and one hundred and fifty wounded, in the whole army. Of these, Massachusetts had thirty-one killed, sixty-seven wounded; Connecticut had seventy-one killed and wounded; Plymouth had twenty killed and wounded. Of the officers, Captains Johnson, Davenport, and Gardiner, of Massachusetts, were killed, and Lieutenants Upham, Savage, Swain, and Tyng were wounded. Of the Connecticut officers, Captains Marshall, Gallop, and Seely were killed, and

Mason mortally wounded. Of the Plymouth regiment Major Bradford and Mr. Church were wounded. The wounded were removed by vessel to Rhode Island, and well cared for by the people there. The losses of the Indians could never be reliably ascertained. It was reported officially that three hundred warriors were killed at the fight, and it is said that many more wounded perished in the woods; and large numbers were subsequently made prisoners, of whom three hundred and fifty were men and three hundred women and children.

Thus was fought one of the most important battles, I believe, in our country's history, about which, however, hitherto very little reliable information has been brought together in recorded form, or in reliable history, and the later revival of historical interest finds many records lost beyond recovery. After the return to Wickford, the burial of the dead and removal of the wounded to Rhode Island, the army spent several weeks parleying with the enemy who were on the watch seeking to gain time to recruit, to send their non-combatants and helpless out of harm's way, and to strike a sudden blow at some of the plantations or some part of the army, before escaping to the north. Connecticut withdrew her forces, and Massachusetts and Plymouth recruited theirs with fresh companies, and remained on the field a month longer, closing the campaign with the long march, known afterwards as the "hungry march," in pursuit of the enemy, who, about the last of January, raided the plantation at Patuxit, burning buildings and driving away sheep and cattle. The pursuit was unsuccessful, as the Narragansetts escaped to the great swamps and forests beyond Brookfield, and the army, worn out by the vain pursuit, marched home to Boston by way of Marlboro', where they left a strong garrison for the protection of the surrounding towns, this serving as

the main rendezvous. Thus closed the "Narragansett Campaign."

The Lieutenant-Governor then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bodge for his very interesting paper, which was unanimously given.

The Lieutenant-Governor then called upon Captain Nathan Appleton, a lineal descendant of Major Samuel Appleton, one of the heroes of the "great swamp fight."

Captain Appleton made an eloquent plea for better treatment of the Indians, and then said :

As regards the very complimentary historical notice which you have given of my ancestor Major Samuel Appleton, son of the first one of my name who came over, about 1635, I will read an extract from one of the letters that he wrote when he was at Hadley before this campaign of December, 1675. This and many others were written to the Right Worshipful John Leverett, Esq., Governor of the Massachusetts Colony, at Boston. It contains a remark which is full of meaning to-day, and which I think a very good lesson for the Society. This is dated October 12, 1675 :

. . . We are but this evening come up from Springfield, and are applying ^orselfes p^rsently to ye sending out scouts for ye discovery of the enemy, y^t the Lord assisting, we may wth these forces that we have, be making some onsett upon him, to do some things for y^e glory of God and releise of his distressed people: the sence of w^{ch} is so much upon my hart, y^t I count not my life too dear to venture in any motion wherein I can persuade myselfe I may be in a way of his Providence, and expect his gracious p^rsence, wthout w^{ch} all o^r indeavo^{rs} are vaine. We confide, we shall not, cannot faile if y^e steady &

continued lifting up of y^e hands and harts of all God's precious ones, y^t so o^r Israel may in his time prevail against this cursed Amaleck; against whom I believe the Lord will have war forever, untill he have destroyed them. With him I desire to leave o^rs: & all y^e concern, and so doing to remain

Yo^r servant obliged to duty

SAMUEL APPLETON.

This Society is of the Colonial Wars. Of course, it began with the wars principally against the Indians. But I was much touched and gratified in reading the prospectus of the organization of the Society a year or so ago, to find how delicately it touched upon our fights with the French, which came, of course, shortly after. The French ante-dated us here nearly one hundred years — in 1525, or thereabouts, when Jacques Cartier came across the Atlantic. We succeeded them at Jamestown and then here, and the natural struggle of those early years was for the possession of this great continent. If you will read that remarkable book of Francis Parkman, — who has lately left us, — “A Half Century of Conflict,” it shows how the Indians were used by both parties to help the English and the French in trying to gain the supremacy.

The English generally attacked by water, going up in ships to Louisburg, Port Royal, afterwards called Annapolis, and the places there, and the French would come down by land, and be stricken for using the Indians for the massacre at Deerfield and other villages. When it came to vengeance, in returning they would go hundreds of miles out of their way to retaliate, without getting anywhere near the persons who had been the attacking force. And then, in the very year that this Society stops, that is in 1775, with the beginnings of our struggle for independ-

ence at Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill and the other engagements later, until, in 1783, the peace was signed in Paris, mark you, between England and the United States of America, by a strange irony of fate these same Frenchmen whom our ancestors had been fighting were the very ones who came to us and helped us gain our independence against the English. I think it was Parkman who said that had it not been for the skill and the strength and the courage and the endurance that the colonial troops had shown in fighting the French in Canada and at Louisburg and elsewhere, had it not been for those qualities, they probably never would have dared to strike the blow for their own independence here. All that comes in the field of study of our Society.

In conclusion, I believe that there is a great field before this Society in the study of history, in which, in my opinion, the young men of to-day are sadly deficient,— I mean American history. If we can do that, if we can also show them the proper regard for the Indians, if we shall show them what we owe to the French, if we shall show them what we owe to ourselves in this century, this Society will have been well started and will have a grand mission before it.

The Lieutenant-Governor then called upon the Deputy-Governor, the Hon. Henry O. Houghton, who said :

There is one thing that has interested me for a long time, and that is the increased interest of the study of American history. That is of more importance to this country than any of us, I think, can estimate. We have this great country, stretching from shore to shore, and it is now peopled by the Asiatics, by the Italians, by Germans and Irish and English, partly our native stock and a great deal of it foreign stock. How are we going to

preserve that love of country and that knowledge of the history which is so important to us, except by giving our attention to just such questions as we discuss here to-night? How are we going to have that patriotism handed down to our children which is the preservation and the necessity for the preservation of our country, except by constantly studying the great and glorious deeds of our ancestors? This Society has a great mission to perform in interesting the American element which is still left in teaching this great object-lesson.

Although my ancestors were active in the Indian massacre at Lancaster and in the early settlement of Lancaster, as well as of Cambridge and Concord and Andover, I have another set of ancestors who were in that difficult and trying time of the early controversies in Vermont. I have one incident there which has brought me back to some things of more modern days, and shows better how people fought for independence of opinion in those early days, and how men, even if their neighbors did persecute them, insisted upon their right to have their own views. I had an ancestor who was chairman of a committee of safety, who lived on the Connecticut river, on the Vermont side, directly on the borders of New Hampshire, and who was a loyal son of New York so far as the controversy between New York and New Hampshire was concerned. We have in our Southern country seen that, when people violated the public sentiment there, men were apt to gather at night, with handkerchiefs over their faces and with muskets on their shoulders, and on horseback, and awe the people into the public sentiment which they believed in. Now, they did it better before the Revolution, and it showed the great force of moral character that was in our Puritan ancestors. At this time Captain Quay, who was a maternal ancestor of mine, was looked upon with suspicion,

although he was Chairman of the Committee of Safety, by some of his neighbors, because he took the part of New York so vigorously, and he did not like very much Seth Warner or Ethan Allen. He thought they were meddling with what was not their own business, and I think he may have been right. But he was fined by the locality where he was, by the New Hampshire authorities, or those of that part of New Hampshire, forty pounds for not paying his taxes to the New Hampshire government, instead of insisting on paying them to New York. In this controversy the poor cows had to suffer, as they generally do. They were levied upon by the tax collector and driven to vendue for auction. Suddenly, as if by magic, when they came, sixty or seventy of his neighbors appeared. I think I can see them, in their shirt-sleeves perhaps, leaning against the fence, whittling or talking with each other, but utterly unarmed, without any weapon of any kind, and with a stolid and grim silence, waiting to hear these poor cattle sold at the vendue. But there was no bidder. Every one was silent, so far as that was concerned. Finally, one of the people who had come to look on suggested to the auctioneer that he had better send those cattle back to the pastures where they came from, and he did. I think by doing so they showed a moral respect for public opinion which is worthy of emulation.

President Barrett, of the Sons of the American Revolution, being introduced, said :

It is pleasant that our first gathering should be in the rooms of the Massachusetts Club, on the walls of which are the faces of Governor Andrew, Charles Sumner, Samuel Hoar, who were representative Massachusetts men and of representative Puritan ancestors. As Presi-

dent of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I tender my hearty congratulations to this new patriotic Society. With our five hundred members, we seek to inculcate in this community a patriotic sentiment which shall keep alive the recollections of the sufferings of our Revolutionary ancestors.

What is this Society of the Colonial Wars going to do? I have been asked that question. I find in our Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that a great many people have never looked beyond their grandfathers or their grandmothers. I think the field of this Society and the field of all patriotic societies is to educate people, and to induce them to turn back to find their own family histories. They are immensely interesting. We are making history to-night. Every book, every pamphlet, every document put forth by a patriotic society in Massachusetts, is of incalculable advantage to every man, woman, and child in the State. Why should not we, as Americans, cultivate, maintain, and promote American history? Mr. Houghton, a man busy in affairs, finds now he has a renewed interest in American history. As members of this Society, it is our bounden duty to protect and save every fragment of history which any family can show.

In our town of Concord, on the peaceful river, were located the haunts of the Indians, and in those valleys to-day, in my garden, I plow up arrow-heads, mallets, and other things, the last reminiscences of the aborigines. John Hoar, an ancestor of Senator Hoar and Samuel Hoar, at the time that the Indians were being persecuted in our town and were confined in jail, stepped forward and offered to be bondsman for these Indians, to maintain them, to support them through the winter, rather than see them abused and cast into jail.

These incidents are peculiar to every family in New

England, and every prominent family in New England is allied with the Revolution, or allied with the French and Indian wars, or with the first Puritan or Pilgrim settlement, and it is every man's duty to preserve every legend of the past that he can secure, and hand them down to his children's children.

Captain Albert A. Folsom was the last speaker. He said: Beside the gratification of being a member of this Society, as a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for more than a quarter of a century I was pleased to hear the list of officers in that Indian fight — two or three former captains of the Artillery Company, who were killed in that engagement. I had the pleasure of visiting that battle-field ten years ago. It is about a mile and a half from the Kingston station of the old Stonington Railroad, now the New York, New Haven, and Hartford. It is a very curious place. It is a solid strip of land in the midst of an extensive swamp. When I was there, a luxuriant field of corn was growing. I saw the owner of the place, who lives near. He said it was a very fertile piece of land. He has a great many Indian curiosities, and in front of his house is an immense boulder with a depression in it artificially made, where he thinks the Indians used to grind their corn. He has a great many pestles and chisels and arrow-heads. He told me that the Indians had a great storehouse of corn in that fortress, and their barrels were hollow trees; and every year he ploughs up kernels of the corn that was burnt, black, and very hard. He showed me some of them, jet black, and they were susceptible of a high polish.

Mr. Bodge mentioned the name of Thomas Huckins, who was one of the lieutenants in the Plymouth contingent. I recollect that in 1878 the Ancient and Honorable

Artillery Company invited President Hayes to attend the dinner in Faneuil Hall the first Monday in June. The President wrote back saying that he would be delighted to come, particularly as his ancestor, Thomas Huckins, was a charter member of the Artillery Company. I was requested to reply to President Hayes and ask him what he knew about Thomas Huckins, as Whitman's history of the company says that he went to England in a regiment of cavalry which is supposed to have been raised in this State and which I never heard much about, called Cromwell's Own. The Colonel of the Cavalry Regiment was William Rainsborough, a member of the Artillery Company. The Lieutenant-Colonel was William Stoughton, another member of the company, and the Major was Nehemiah Bourne, whose grave I have seen in the rear of the Artillery Company's armory in London. He afterwards became an admiral in Cromwell's navy. This Thomas Huckins was an officer in that regiment of cavalry called Cromwell's Own. President Hayes wrote back that Whitman was mistaken. Thomas Huckins did return to the United States, and died in Barnstable at a very advanced age. If that is the same Thomas Huckins who participated in the battle at Narragansett in 1675, it cannot possibly be the Huckins of Cromwell's Own. It might have been his son.

Lieutenant-Governor: Our ancestors had a supreme contempt for Christmas, but I think if they were alive now they would have reformed and joined heartily in the good feeling which comes to us on that anniversary. I don't think that I can better end this occasion than by wishing you all a Merry Christmas.

The exercises were then brought to a close.



AN HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

JAMES ATKINS NOYES, HISTORIAN.



ON the 17th March, 1893, the following ten gentlemen, having been elected members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, met at Young's Hotel in Boston: Gen. William F. Draper, of Hopedale; Francis E. Abbot, Ph.D., of Cambridge; Samuel S. Green, of Worcester; Walter K. Watkins, of Chelsea; Abijah Thompson, of Winchester; Walter G. Page, of Boston; James A. Noyes, of Cambridge; Dr. Arthur W. Clark, of Boston; Edward T. Barker, of Cambridge; Walter H. Draper, of Boston. They subscribed to an agreement to associate themselves with the intention to constitute a corporation to be known by the name of the "Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." This agreement was sent to the New York society, with the request for affiliation.

On the 29th March, 1893, Mr. Watkins, one of the subscribers to the agreement, sent notices to the other subscribers of a meeting to be held on the 5th April, in the council chamber at the Old State House, for the

purpose of organizing said corporation by the adoption of by-laws and election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as might properly come before the meeting. At an adjourned meeting on the 15th April, the following officers were elected:

Governor, Gen. William F. Draper; Deputy Governor, Francis E. Abbot, Ph.D.; Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel S. Green; Secretary, Walter K. Watkins; Treasurer, Abijah Thompson; Registrar, Walter G. Page; Historian, James A. Noyes; Gentlemen of the Council, Edward T. Barker, Dr. Arthur W. Clark, Walter H. Draper.

The Rev. Emory J. Haynes was subsequently appointed chaplain by the Governor.

Committee on Membership: Walter K. Watkins, chairman; Walter G. Page, James A. Noyes, Dr. Arthur W. Clark, Edward T. Barker.

On the 29th April, 1893, the Society was incorporated.

On the 2d May, 1893, a meeting of the council was held at New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the following were chosen as delegates to the First General Assembly, to be held in the Governor's room, City Hall, New York, 9th and 10th May, to organize and adopt a constitution and elect officers:

Gen. William F. Draper, Francis E. Abbot, Ph.D., James A. Noyes; and the following were elected a committee to see if a room could be obtained in the new Public Library for the use of the Society: Capt. Albert A. Folsom, chairman; Melville M. Bigelow, James A. Noyes.

On the 16th May, 1893, a special court was held at the studio of Walter G. Page, and a very interesting paper was read by Dr. Hezekiah Butterworth, on the Legends of Pokanoket, of Rhode Island. These Indian stories are

mostly associated with the wars of King Philip, and the town now known as Warren, R.I. The first gift of corn to the early settlers of New England was given by Massasoit at Warren in 1621. Mr. Butterworth spoke of the supposed visits of the Northmen, the patriot John Hampden, the friendly aid of Massasoit to the early settlers, and of the deaths of King Philip and the Indian Squanto. He also gave a graphic description as it is to-day of the picturesque locality of the Mount Hope lands, the home of Philip.

On the 8th June, 1893, the Society made an excursion to Plymouth, visiting the Pilgrim Hall, the Registry of Deeds, the old graveyard, etc., under the guidance of the Hon. William T. Davis and Mr. William S. Danforth. Dinner was served at the Samoset House.

On the 27th October, 1893, a special court was held at the rooms of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to discuss a petition to be presented to the adjourned meeting of the First General Assembly, to be held in New York, 19th December, 1893. This petition referred to the qualifications for membership.

At the meeting the following were elected a Committee on Publication: S. Arthur Bent, chairman; Walter K. Watkins, Walter G. Page; and the following a committee for the first annual dinner: Capt. Nathan Appleton, chairman; Capt. Albert A. Folsom, and Abijah Thompson.

On the 21st December, 1893, "Forefathers' Day," the 273d anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, a general court was held at Young's Hotel, an account of which is given elsewhere. At this meeting the delegates to the adjourned meeting of the First

General Assembly held at the Hotel New Netherland, New York, 19th December, 1893, reported that the amended constitution had been adopted.

At the meeting of the General Society, held in New York, 19th December, 1893, the following members of the Massachusetts Society were elected:

Deputy Governor General for Massachusetts, Gen. William F. Draper; Historian General, Francis E. Abbot, Ph.D. A member of the Committee on the Louisburg Memorial, James A. Noyes, was elected at the meeting of the General Council held in New York, 18th December, 1893.





BY-LAWS
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

SECTION I.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society shall be known by the name, style, and title of "SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS."

SECTION II.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society shall be a Governor, a Deputy-Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary, a Deputy-Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Historian, and a Chaplain; these, except the Chaplain and Deputy-Secretary, shall be *ex-officio* members and constitute the Council, with three other members elected for that purpose and chosen annually.

SECTION III.

INITIATION FEES, DUES.

The initiation fee shall be five dollars; the annual dues five dollars, payable on or before the first of January of each year.

The payment at one time of fifty dollars shall exempt the member so paying from annual dues.

SECTION IV.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy-Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or Chairman *pro tem.*, shall preside at all Courts of the Society, and shall exercise the duties of a presiding officer under parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society. The Governor shall be a member *ex-officio* of all committees except the Nominating Committee and Committee on Membership.

He shall have power to convene the Council at his discretion, or upon the written request of two members of the Council, or upon the like request of five members of the Society.

SECTION V.

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and keep a record thereof. He shall notify all elected candidates of their admission, and perform such other duties as the Society or his office may require. He shall have charge of the seal, certificates of incorporation, by-laws, historical and other documents and records of the Society other than those required to be deposited with the Registrar, and shall affix the seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership and transmit the same to the members to whom they may be issued. He shall notify the Registrar of all admissions to membership. He shall certify all acts of the Society, and when required authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of printing and publications issued by the Society. He shall give due notice

of the time and place of the holding of all Courts of the Society and of the Council, and shall incorporate in said notice the names of all applicants for membership, to be voted on at said Council, and shall be present at the same. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society and of the Council, and shall give notice to each officer who may be affected by them of all votes, resolutions, and proceedings of the Society or of the Council, and at the General Court or oftener shall report the names of those candidates who have been admitted to membership and those whose resignations have been accepted, and of those members who have been expelled for cause or for failure to substantiate claim of descent. In his absence from any meeting the Deputy-Secretary shall act, or a Secretary *pro tem.* may be designated therefor.

SECTION VI.

TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society, and as often as those funds shall amount to one hundred dollars, they shall be deposited in some bank in the city of Boston, which shall be designated by the Council, to the credit of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and such funds shall be drawn thence on the checks of the Treasurer for the purpose of the Society only. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society or Council or his office may require. He shall keep a true account of his receipts and payments, and at each annual meeting render the same to the Society. For the faithful performance of his duty he may be required to give such security as the Society may deem proper.

SECTION VII.

REGISTRAR.

The Registrar shall receive from the Secretary and file all the proofs upon which membership has been granted, with a list of all diplomas countersigned by him, and all documents which the Society may obtain; and he, under the direction of the Council, shall make copies of such papers as the owners may not be willing to leave in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION VIII.

HISTORIAN.

The Historian shall keep a detailed record of all historical and commemoration celebrations of the Society, and he shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, papers, and other documents as the Society may see fit to publish; also a necrological list of each year, with biographies of deceased members.

SECTION IX.

CHAPLAIN.

The Chaplain shall be an ordained minister of a Christian Church, and it shall be his duty to officiate when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION X.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the power to call special Courts of the Society and arrange for celebrations by the Society. They shall have control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society. They shall

perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws, but they shall at no time be required to take any action or contract any debt for which they shall be liable. They may accept the resignation of any member of the Society. They may meet as often as required, or at the call of the Governor. A majority shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; at the General Court they shall submit to the Society a report of their proceedings during the past year. The Council shall have the power to drop from the roll the name of any member of the Society who shall be at least two years in arrears, and shall fail on proper notice to pay the same within sixty days, and on being dropped his membership shall cease; but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Council upon his written application and the payment of all such arrears from the date when he was dropped to the date of his restoration. The Council may suspend any officer for cause, which must be reported to the Society, and action taken on the same within thirty days.

SECTION XI.

VACANCIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE.

Whenever an officer of this Society shall die, resign, or neglect to serve, or be suspended, or be unable to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness, or other cause, and whenever an office shall be vacant which the Society shall not have filled by an election, the Council shall have power to appoint a member to such office *pro tempore*, who shall act in such capacity until the Society shall elect a member to the vacant office, or until the inability due to said cause shall cease; *provided, however*, that the office of Governor or Secretary shall not be filled by the Council when there shall be a Deputy

or Lieutenant-Governor, or Deputy-Secretary, to enter on the duties.

The Council may supply vacancies among its members under the same conditions, and should any member other than an officer be absent from three consecutive Councils of the same, his place may be declared vacant by the Council and filled by appointment until an election of a successor.

Subject to these provisions, all officers and gentlemen of the Council shall from the time of election continue in their respective offices until the next General Court, or until their successors are chosen.

SECTION XII.

RESIGNATION.

No resignation of any member shall become effective unless consented to by the Council.

SECTION XIII.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

No person who may be enrolled as a member of this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership when his proofs of descent or eligibility shall be found to be defective. The Council, after thirty days' notice to such person to substantiate his claim, and upon his failure satisfactorily so to do, may require the Secretary to erase his name from the membership list. The said person shall have a right to appeal to the Society at its next Court, or at the General Court. If the said appeal be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the members present at such Court, the said person's name shall be restored to said membership list.

SECTION XIV.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members shall be elected by ballot at a Council of the Society, after report by the Membership Committee; but a negative vote of one in five of the ballots cast shall exclude any candidate.

SECTION XV.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

The Committee on Membership shall consist of five members. They shall be chosen by ballot at the General Court of the Society, and shall be elected for the period of one year. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and a negative vote of two members shall cause an adverse report to the Council on the candidate's application. The proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential; and a candidate who has been rejected by the Council shall be ineligible for membership for a space of one year from date of rejection, except upon the unanimous vote of the Committee.

The Committee shall have power to make By-Laws for its government, and for other purposes not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society.

SECTION XVI.

EXPULSION OR SUSPENSION.

Any member for cause or conduct detrimental or antagonistic to the interest or purposes of the Society, or for just cause, may be suspended or expelled from the Society. But no member shall be expelled or suspended unless written charges be presented against such member to the Council.

The Council shall give reasonable notice of such charges, and afford such member reasonable opportunity to be heard and refute the same. The Council, after hearing such charges, may recommend to the Society the expulsion or suspension of such member, and if the recommendation of the Council be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the Society present at such Court, he shall be so expelled or suspended, and the insignia of said member shall thereupon be returned to the Treasurer of the Society, and his rights therein shall be extinguished or suspended. The Treasurer shall refund to the said member the amount paid for the said insignia.

SECTION XVII.

COURTS.

The General Court of the Society shall be held on the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, December 21, 1620. Business Courts shall be held monthly, except during the months of June, July, August, and September.

Special Courts may be called by the Governor at such times as in his opinion the interests of the Society may demand, and must be called by the Secretary on the written request of three members. All notice of meetings shall be sent out at least six days before the date of the meeting.

SECTION XVIII.

SERVICE OF NOTICE.

It shall be the duty of every member to inform the Secretary by written communication of his place of residence and of any change thereof, and of his post-office address. Service of any, under the Constitution or By-Laws, on any member, addressed to his last residence or

post-office address, forwarded by mail, shall be efficient service of notice.

SECTION XIX.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

Members may receive a certificate of membership, which shall be signed by the Governor, Secretary, and Registrar.

SECTION XX.

ALTERATION OR AMENDMENT.

No alteration or amendment of the By-Laws shall be made unless notice shall have been duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a Court of the Society.

The Secretary shall send a printed copy of the proposed amendment to the members of the Society, and state the Court at which the same will be voted upon. No amendment or alteration shall be made unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the Court voting upon the same.



MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

JUNE, 1894.

Francis Ellingwood Abbot.	Daniel Webster Howland.
Theodore Lathrop Allen.	Charles Russell Hurd.
Nathan Appleton.	Daniel Sanderson Lamson.
James Bourne Ayer, M.D.	Francis Mason Learned.
Morton Griggs Baldwin.	William Pearl Martin.
Edward Tobey Barker.	Charles Frank Mason.
Edwin Shepard Barrett.	Seymour Morris.
Charles Upham Bell.	James Atkins Noyes.
Samuel Arthur Bent.	Walter Gilman Page.
Melville Madison Bigelow.	Joseph Hiram Starr Pearson.
Rev. George Madison Bodge.	Chas. Fred'k Bacon Philbrook.
David Henry Brown.	Capt. Philip Reade, U.S.A.
William Leverett Chase.	John Anthony Remick.
Gardner Asaph Churchill.	Rev. Ninian Beale Remick.
Nathaniel Willey Churchill.	Timothy Remick.
Arthur Wellington Clark, M.D.	James Rogers Rich.
Rufus Coffin.	Thomas Phillips Rich.
John Hoffman Collamore.	Arthur John Clark Sowdon.
Capt. Augustus Whittemore	Frank William Sprague.
Corliss, U.S.A.	Myles Standish, M.D.
William Barnes Dorman.	George Gardner Stratton.
Walter Holbrook Draper.	Robert Thaxter Swan.
William Franklin Draper.	Abijah Thompson.
Albert Alonzo Folsom.	Lt. John Taliaferro Thomp-
Francis Aphthorp Foster.	son, U.S.A.
George Whitfield Foster.	Lt. Palmer Tilton, U.S.A.
Levi Swanton Gould.	Dexter Emerson Wadsworth.
Samuel Swett Green.	Edwin Dexter Wadsworth.
Chester Guild, Jun.	Frank Edwards Warner.
George Franklin Hall.	Walter Kendall Watkins.
Lewis Coleman Hall.	Winthrop Wetherbee.
Frederick Trowbridge Hemmen-	Rev. Horace Leslie Wheeler.
way.	William Lithgow Willey.
Henry Oscar Houghton.	William Klapp Williams.
Henry Oscar Houghton, Jun.	Alva Sylvanus Wood.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

IN THE

COLONIAL HISTORY OF MASSACHUSETTS.



SETTLEMENT of Plymouth, 1620; of Salem, 1628; of Charlestown, 1629; of Boston, Dorchester, and Watertown, 1630.

First visit of the Indians to the Colonists, at Plymouth, 1621.

Settlement of Cape Ann, 1624.

Standish's expedition to Weymouth, 1623.

First Court of Assistants, and first meeting of the General Court, 1630.

First alarms by the French, 1633, '34.

Expedition against the Pequots, 1637.

Confederation of the New England colonies, 1643.

Major Willard's expedition against Ninigret, the Narragansett Sachem, 1654.

Navigation Act passed, 1660.

Expedition planned against the Dutch, 1664.

Indian attack on Swansea, July 4, 1675; on Brookfield, August 2; on Hadley, September 1; on Northfield, September 4; on Springfield, October 4; Major Appleton defended Hatfield, October 19.

Captain Moseley's march to Mt. Hope, June 30, 1675.

The expedition against the Narragansetts, December, 1675; the great Swamp fight, December 19.

The attack on Lancaster, February 10, 1676; on Groton, March 2; on Sudbury, April 21.

Captain Turner defeated the Indians on the Connecticut River, May 18, 1676.

Death of King Philip, August 12, 1676.

Abrogation of the Charter, 1684; Governor Andros arrived, 1686.

Expedition against the Penobscots, 1688.

Arrest of Governor Andros, April 18, 1689.

Phips's expedition against Quebec, 1690.

The Province Charter obtained, 1692. Governor Phips arrived, May 14.

Expeditions against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, 1690, 1707; captured and called Annapolis, 1710.

Expedition against Cape Breton, 1745; capture of Louisburg, June 17; second capture, by Amherst, 1758.

Indian attack on Haverhill, March 1, 1647 and 1708; on Deerfield, September 1, 1697, and February, 1704.

Expedition against the Spanish in the West Indies, 1740.

Battle of Lake George, September 8, 1755.

Surrender of Quebec, September 18, 1759.

Surrender of Crown Point, July 26, 1759.

Surrender of Ticonderoga, August 4, 1759.

Capture of Montreal, September 8, 1760.

The French driven from Acadia, December, 1755.

James Otis argued against Writs of Assistance, 1761.

The Stamp Act passed, March 8, 1765; repealed, March 18, 1766.

Tea and other articles taxed, June 29, 1767.

Arrival of British troops in Boston, September 27, 1768.

The Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.

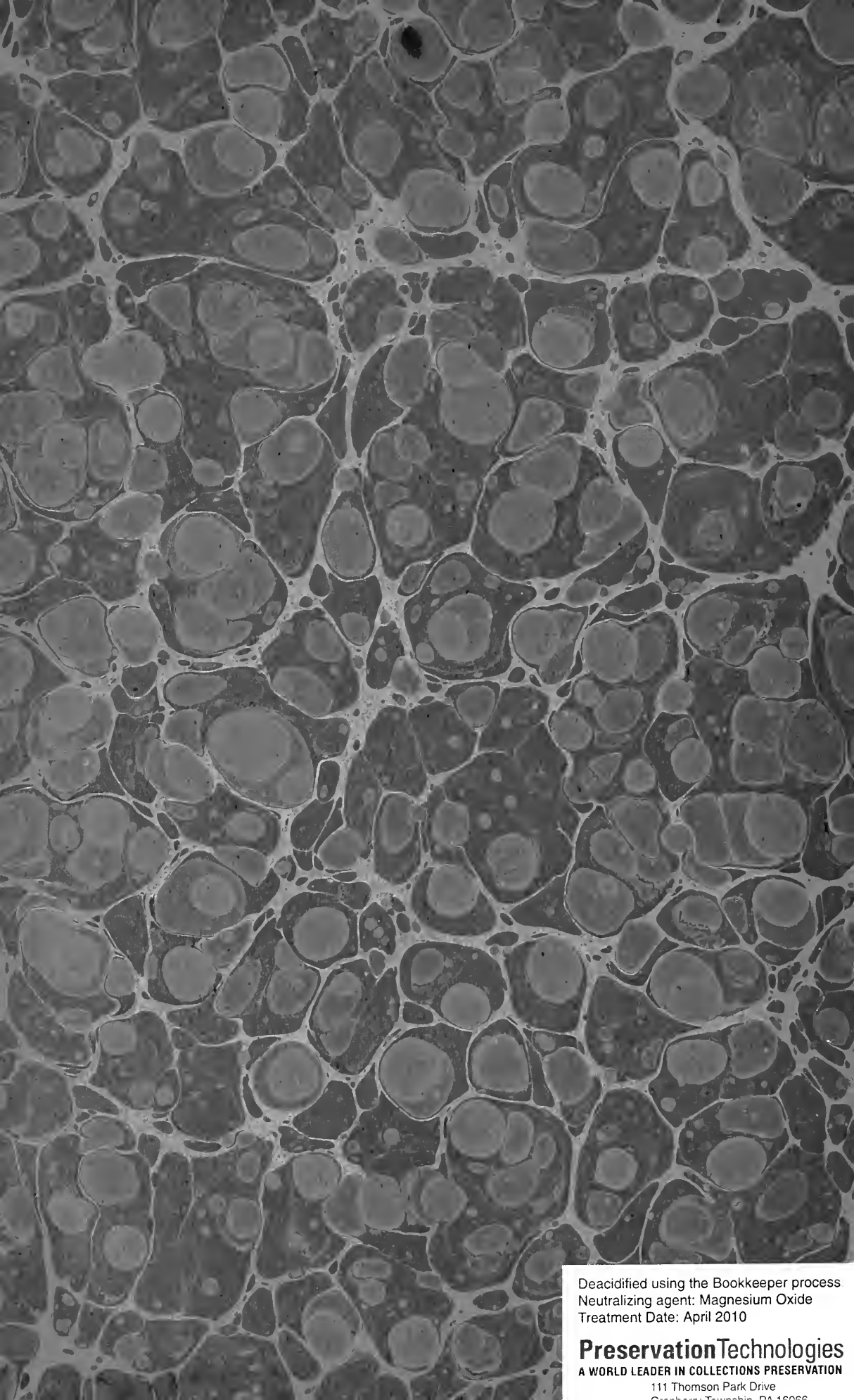
The Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773.

The First Provincial Congress met at Salem, October 7, 1774.

Passage of the Boston Port Bill, March 31, 1774.

The First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.

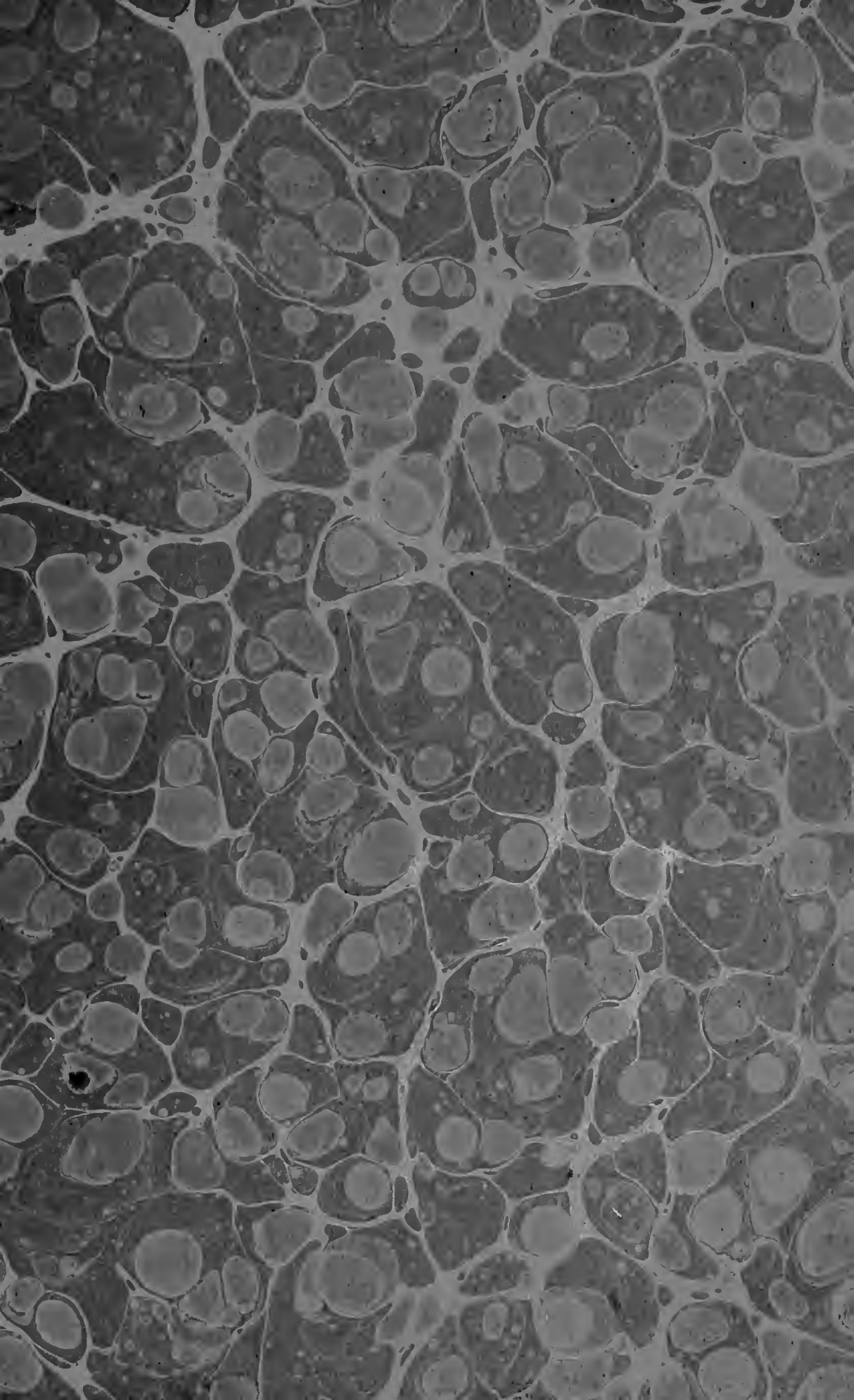
The Battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775.



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