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"A TOWN IS BORN"

by Elizabeth M. Schnair

In order to present the story of the birth of the town of Maynard, it is necessary to learn the histories of the two parent towns from whom the land was taken for its formation in 1871. 1300 acres were taken from Stow and 1900 acres from Sudbury--a total of five and seven tenths square miles. (Ref. No.1)

Ref. No. 2

Sudbury had its beginning in 1638. It extended from Weston (then a part of Watertown) to the Assabet River. It was the 19th town in the Massachusetts Bay Colony and only the second plantation settled away from the coastline. The settlers were Englishmen, some of whom migrated from Watertown and came to America from the ship "Arbella" a few years previously. But most of the settlers came directly from England. The Sudbury town records contain lists of the names of the settlers from Watertown and also the names of the first settlers who came from England on the "good ship Confidence" in April of 1638.

The land awarded to the settlers was allowed to them by three different grants, being preceded by three different petitions.

The boundaries of the land of the first grant as established by a committee appointed by the Colony Court are described on the Colony Records as:

"A tract of land about 5 miles square, bounded by

Concord on the North, Watertown (now Weston) on the East, and on the South a line running a little to the East of Nobscot Hill along the present Framingham and Sudbury boundary to Weston, and on the West a line two miles East of the present western boundary."

The following year an additional mile on the Southeast and Southwestern sides of the town was granted.

Deeds registering purchase of the lands by the colonists from the Indians, bear the signatures of Cato and his brothers Cutchamokim and Jojenny, and were signed by Governor John Winthrop in 1648.

The third grant was made in 1649 and is known as the two mile grant. The deed for the purchase of this land from the Indians to the Colony Courts is on record at the Middlesex Registry of Deeds in Cambridge. It is dated October 15, 1684 and is signed by Indians Jehojakim, John Magnus, John Musqua, Benjamin Bohue, John and James Speen, Dorothy Wemmetoo, Humphrey Bohue, Mary Neppanum, Abigail Harding, Peter Jethro, Peter Muskquamogru, John Boman, David Mannoan, "Ancient native and hereditary Indian proprietors of this two miles of land." The price paid was "12 pounds of current money of New England" (about \$60.00!)

The Colony Record concerning this grant is "That Sudbury is granted two miles westward next adjoining to them for their further enlargement, provided it not prejudice William Brown in his 200 acres already granted." The land granted to Brown is described in the Colony Records as "200 acres of land to be layed out to him outside the west

line of Sudbury, by Captain Simon Willard and Sergeant Wheeler, for 25 pounds. All this land was probably in that part of Sudbury which is now Maynard. It was 5 miles in length and 2 miles wide.

The Act of Incorporation for the Sudbury Plantation was drawn up and signed September 4, 1639, when the Colony Court ordered that "the new Plantation by Concord shall be called Sudbury." It is thought that the name "Sudbury" was given by Rev. Edmund Brown, first minister of Sudbury who figured prominently in its settlement and who came from the vicinity of Sudbury, England.

Ref. No. 3

The territory of Stow as it was originally settled in 1650, was more than twice the size of its present area. It extended from the Assabet River to Lancaster and from Concord to Marlboro. From that tract of land parts of it were taken to form other towns as we now know them: These towns are Harvard, incorporated in 1733, Shirley in 1764, Boxboro in 1783, Hudson in 1866. In 1871, 1300 acres and 800 inhabitants from the easterly section was taken towards the formation of the Town of Maynard. Although Stow was one of the earliest Colonial towns it was difficult to assign settlers there. The first settlements were made by Matthew Boone in 1660 near the Sudbury lines and by John Kettle in 1663 near the Lancaster border. Much of the area, however, was woodland and the meadows were not as suitable for farming as were those rich and fertile fields in Concord and Sudbury. Moreover, the territory was isolated from the other two plantations by the river and great fear of the Indians and their tomahawks contributed to the forfeiting

Ref. No. 4

of the lands back to the Courts. Again, in 1678 a committee was chosen by the court "to lay out in the most convenient places Twelve Lots, containing 50 acres of land, as near together as they may be". The petitioners were to cast lots for these homesteads, and the place be settled with no less than 10 families. This plan worked out and by October of 1681 the inhabitants had so increased in numbers that four men were appointed by the prudential committee to take charge of the plantation. These were Thomas Steves, Bo Brown, Thomas Gates and Stephen Hall and were invested with the powers of selectmen. By early 1683 the settlers, anxious to take their place among the Colony towns began proceedings for incorporation. In their petition to the General Court was included a list of names and a request

Ref. No. 3

that "a suitable and comly name be given." Included in this list was the name "Stow." Governor Bradstreet had befriended a man named John Stow on the ship bearing them to the New World. When he came upon the name on the list he naturally thought of his friend and called the new town "Stow." This was May 16, 1683. Arrangements were made and deeds were drawn in 1684 to purchase formally the lands from the Indians. The signees of the deed are the same as on the deeds for the Sudbury land purchases.

Ref. No. 2

It will be noted that deeds for the lands were not given to the Indians for several years after the Court grants. This was probably because the settlers themselves became doubtful as time went on that their

claim to the land was valid and formal steps were taken to award payments to the Indians.

Ref. No. 3

The colonies of Sudbury and Stow continued to grow and develop despite hardships incurred by nature and conflicts with the Indians. The hub of communications in those early days were the meetin-houses for public worship. Stow's first meeting house was built in 1686 in the lower village east of the "Old Common" and was used for 30 years. As years passed, larger and more comfortable churches were built to accomodate the growing population.

Ref. No. 2

The lush valley by the Sudbury River was a natural magnet to the pioneers and thus the eastern section of the plantation was found most desirous and became the center of activity from the very beginning. It was not until 1650 that development of the west side began, and this only after investigations of the country and its native inhabitants, and a substantial roadway was built to this area. The portion of the land was called "The New Grant Lands" and was divided by the land court into squadrons: The south-east was the first squadron, the north-east the second, the north-west the third, and south-west the fourth. Each squadron was divided into equal size of 140 acres and were awarded to the settlers by lot. Persons by the names of Howe, Parmenter, Woodward, Moore, Brown, Walker, Noyes, Balcolm and Rice were some of the first residents of this

fine new territory and later came Fairbanks, Stone, Willis, Smith, Hayden, Maynard, Perry, Bowker, Vose, Brigham and others. From territory in the third squadron, known as the "North-West District" was taken 1900 acres to make up part of Maynard. This was the land awarded to Sudbury in 1649 which we have already described as the two-mile grant and for which about \$60.00 was paid to the Indians. Its northerly boundary was a direct continuation of the Concord and Sudbury town line to the Assabet River. The river was a favorite abode of the Nipmuc Indians. Through the years, numerous Indian relics have been uncovered along the length of the river which lends credence to this bit of history. Near the Ben Smith Dam once were found the remains of 6 Indians buried side by side, and with the remains several Indian relics. Also, along the river have been found excavations which may have been store-houses for the Indian Corn. Tradition states that the Indians once held a consultation on top of Pompsiticut Hill, overlooking Concord and Sudbury, to decide which place to destroy. Because of fear of the influence of Rev. Edward Bulkley, Concord minister, with their Great Spirit, Sudbury suffered while Concord was spared.

King Philips Indian War in April 1676 created great havoc to the Stow and Sudbury settlements and both districts were sparsely settled for a quarter of a century after this conflict.

In 1723 the inhabitants of the North-West District were successful in petitioning the Court for a division of the town of Sudbury into an East and West Precinct. This action opened the gateway to much progress in building new meeting-houses, churches, schools, mills and roads.

Ref. No. 1-2

One of the earliest main highways in the new West Precinct was the New Lancaster Road which ran from Sudbury Center passing between Vose's Pond and the Old Rice Tavern into Stow. In 1716 the first bridge actually connecting the two towns was built over the Assabet River on the Lancaster Road and was known as the Dr. Wood's Bridge. We now know it as Russell's Bridge. Another road was the Old Marlboro and Concord Road which did exactly as the name implies - connected Concord with Marlboro and intersected with the New Lancaster Road at the Rice Tavern.

The lives of the early settlers in the Maynard territory depended on the products of the soil. This was good farm country and the land on Pompsiticut Hill was excellent pasturage. The great forests in the area gave purpose to several saw and grist mills, and the lumber used for increasing growth and development of the area.

For many years there was no commercial centre to the settlement of the North West District, but in due process of time inhabitants took up residences close to the Assabet River. Water power began to be used

and a village was commenced.

Ref. No. 5

In 1821 James and William Rice purchase a saw and grain mill previously owned by Jewell and Asa Smith which was located on the Assabet River above the location of the present mill near Mill Street and Summer Hill Road. They were the first men to use water-power in this area for manufacturing and they made spindles and other factory machinery for Smith's mill in Peterboro, New Hampshire, and Waltham, Mass. Insufficient water pressure closed this mill.

In 1846, Mr. Amory Maynard, with his ingenious foresight in seeing great potential in water-power by the use of dams, founded the Assabet Mill with a partner, Mr. William H. Knight of Saxonville. A dam was built across the Assabet, a canal dug channeling the water into a reservoir for power through the use of water-wheels. The mill was opened early in 1847 for the manufacture of carpets and carpet yarn.

Ref. No. 1

In the meantime new roads and bridges were being built affording shorter and more comfortable travel to and from the small hamlet. The Ben Smith Bridge, built in 1816, opened the Great Road and made travel from Sudbury to Stow more direct. The Paper Mill Bridge, crossing the Assabet on Lower Main Street was built in 1840. In 1848 was built the Main Street Bridge at "Mr. Knight's Factory".

The organization of churches began not long after

the place began to develop into a rapidly expanding factory village.

Ref. No. 3 In 1839 an Evangelical Church was founded in Stow. In 1850 a large number of the parishioners left to help organize the Union Congregational Church at Assabet Village. Services were first held in the railroad station until 1852 when it was voted "to build a church on a piece of land on the south side of the road on the Stow side of the river" donated specifically for the church by Messrs. Knight and Maynard.

Ref. No. 2 The Methodists held meetings at the Nason Street School until 1868 when they leased Union Hall on Main Street. The present church was built in 1895.

Ref. No.1 The Roman Catholic congregation built its first chapel in 1864 and was administered to by priests from Marlboro and Concord.

Ref. No. 3 The laying of the railroad was an important historical action. The Marlboro Branch of the Fitchburg Railroad was laid in 1849, extending from South Acton through Stow to Hudson and Marlboro. It was the introduction into the area of the first new method of transportation since the stage coaches. Also it did much to expedite the shipping of freight to and from the Assabet Mill Works.

Thus it was---a town was born. Assabet Village became the by-product of man's ingenuity and his natural inclination for continuous development. He used the

virgin forests, the sloping pastures, the fertile fields, the strength of running streams, and harnessed these gifts of nature to his brain and brawn.

Ref. No. 7 The small village adopted the name "Assabet" from the river dividing the two parent towns. On documents dated about 1650 the river is spoken of as Asibeth, and also Isabaeth, derivations of the Indian word Assabet, Ref. No. 1 which name has been in use on all maps and documents since 1850. It means, in Algonquin language, "the Ref. No. 8 place where materials for making fishnets grows".

Ref. No. 2 Before 1870 it became obvious that the small village should become an independent town, and legal proceedings were instituted to make it one. The village had a population twice as large as either Stow or Sudbury. It had 500 registered voters who were forced to journey several miles to a polling-place over rough country roads. It needed street lights, roads, sidewalks, police, and schools which the parent towns were wont to supply. Diversified interests also existed. Assabet village was given to manufacturing--- the others to agriculture.

On January 26, 1871, Mr. Henry Fowler and 70 other residents of the village submitted to the Legislature the following bill:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned citizens and legal voters of the Northern part of Sudbury and the Eastern part of Stow, being the parts of said towns commonly called Assabet,

unto your Honorable Body respectfully represent; that they are situated in the extreme part of the towns to which they belong; that they are at the distance of five miles from the center of Sudbury and three miles from the center of Stow; that there is no convenient intercourse by any regular mode of conveyance with these centres; that from all these causes, and from their variance with said towns in pursuits and interests, they are subject to great and injurious inconveniences in exercising their legal rights as voters and citizens; that they are deprived of their fair share of Educational Advantages and street improvements according to their taxation; that these evils are oppressive and can only be remedied by incorporating your petitioners into a distinct municipality; that the territory which they desire to have incorporated into a town contains above fifteen hundred inhabitants, more than three hundred families, and over two hundred legal voters; that it contains taxable property to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars, included in which is a large and quickly growing woollen manufactory with a very important water-power, and a paper mill, and that the above liberal valuation is constantly increasing; that a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad passes through the center of said territory; that while it will be of great advantage to your petitioners that said territory be incorporated into a town it will not deprive the beforementioned towns of any considerable proportional part of their territory.

Wherefore, your petitioners pray that the above named territory may be incorporated into a town bearing the name of MAYNARD, with all the powers, privileges, rights and liabilities of towns, and with substantially the following boundary lines:

Beginning at the north-west corner of the farm of the late Daniel Whitney; thence running southerly to the road westerly of the house of Jonathan P. Bent; thence more easterly on a straight line to the town line separating Stow from Hudson; thence easterly on said town line to the South East corner of Stow; thence North Easterly on a straight line crossing Bottomless and Willis Pond to the Concord town line, at or near the place familiarly known as Dungee Hole; then North Westerly on said town line of Concord on the town line of Acton to the point of beginning.

Furthermore your petitioners pray that an equitable share of all funds, credits, and other public property, real and personal may be decreed to them, and that they may be required to assume and pay their just portion of the debts and liabilities of their respective towns, that is to say, that that portion of the debts and liabilities of their respective towns, that is to say that that portion of said territory which now belongs to Sudbury may be decreed to pay its just portion of the debts and liabilities of Sudbury, and that that portion which now belongs to Stow may be decreed to pay its just proportion of the debts and liabilities of Stow,

such portions to be assessed when, and in what manner commissioners appointed by your Honorable Body may determine; and for all which your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

The petition is signed by Henry Fowler and 70 others.

Not unexpectedly, Mr. Fowler's petition triggered strong reaction from both Stow and Sudbury. Several small groups of residents proceeded to submit various entreaties to the Courts both for and against the plea for the new town. Benjamin Smith, on January 26th (1871) submitted the following document, which bore the signatures of 56 men:

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

We, the undersigned inhabitants of and owners of real estate in the Northern part of Sudbury and the Eastern part of Stow, being those parts commonly called Assabet, respectfully pray that the petition of Henry Fowler and others for the incorporation of said territory into a town may be granted, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

The following petition was submitted by B. W. Gleason February 15 (1871) and 24 other citizens of Stow in remonstrance against Mr. Fowler's petition:

The undersigned inhabitants and qualified voters of the town of Stow would respectfully remonstrate against the creation of a new town as prayed for by Henry Fowler and others, by the taking off from our small town the most thrifty portion, the only portion that has increased

in its population and in its valuation for the past ten years.

And we decidedly object to the taking of a portion of our citizens into a new town and compelling them to pay a portion of the large town debts of Sudbury, this would be manifestly unfair and unjust, and we believe that if action in this matter for a few years, the condition of things will be so changed as to make it comparatively easy to correct all inconveniences now supposed to exist for the want of a new town.

Another petition was submitted from Sudbury on
February 14, (1871) reading thusly:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representa-
tives of Massachusetts:

We, the subscribers, residents of the territory
surrounding the village of Assabet humbly represent
that we are desirous of being incorporated into the
new town petitioned for by Henry Fowler and others, and
therefore petition in aid of the same.

This petition bore the familiar signatures of
Abiyan Brigham, Millard Maynard, Webster Cutting, Elli-
ot Goding, Lewis Brigham, Gilbert Maynard and R. S.
Willis.

Two other petitions were submitted by Stow residents objecting to the new town. Calvin Hale, with thirty three signers appealed to the Legislature February 27th (1871) with this complaint:

The undersigned legal voters of the town of Stow respectfully and urgently remonstrate against having our small town divided for the purpose of forming a new town as prayed for in the petition of Henry Fowler and others taking as it is proposed about one-half of our population and more than a third part of the valuation it would leave our ancient town in a weak and crippled condition to which we most decidedly object.

This was followed March 2 (1871) by another objection submitted by Henry Gates and 71 others expressing the same complaint.

Ref. No. 9

The town of Sudbury opposed the separation and appointed a committee to nominate a committee of three to oppose any petition to the General Court to set off any part of Sudbury. The committee, appointed on January 23, 1871 were Thomas Hurlbut, Charles Thompson and James Moore. They were instructed by the townsmen to "use all honorable means to prevent the formation of a new town".

Ref. No. 5

The reasons against a separate town were insignificant in comparison to the appeals made by Mr. Fowler. Both towns were so large in area they could easily forfeit the necessary land without being impoverished. The new territory had resources amply sufficient to support itself.

Agreements were eventually established and a bill passed by the Legislature April 19, 1871 incorporating the town of Maynard. The people in the village and those in all the surrounding areas were celebrating the anniversary of the Concord fight when the momentous news was flashed over the telegraph wires that at twenty minutes past five the charter had been signed. Assabet Village was no more and Maynard was christened. It was a natural conclusion that the new town be named after Amory Maynard, whose faith and foresight founded the small village.

A gala ceremonial celebration was held on Thursday April 27th (96 years ago tomorrow). It featured a parade from Main and Sudbury Streets, down Main to Nason and

Summer Street, back up Main Street to Walnut Street. The parade Marshall was J. P. Foster, with aids W. M. Harding, John Hickland, E. R. Chase and John Little. One of the highlights of the day was the raising of the Stars and Stripes from the top of Pompsiticut Hill by Messrs. Ben Smith, Charles Maynard, J. K. Harriman and Andrew McEachron. A pre-arranged signal from an ancient cannon, used in the Revolutionary War at the Old North Bridge and borrowed from Concord for the occasion, announced to the world that the flag was unfurled and wafting its blessings to the new community.

The celebration continued into the evening with a program of music and speeches at Riverside Hall. Speakers were Rev. W. Hazlewood of the Congregational Church, John Hillis, Joseph W. Reed, Henry Fowler and Gen. John L. Swift. The entire cost of the celebration which included such items as souvenir badges, printed programs, a carriage to Sudbury, Stow and Concord, the cannon and three kegs of powder came to the unheard of sum of \$818.23!

The first town meeting was held at Riverside Hall (now Gruber's Block) prior to the Inaugural celebration. Joseph W. Reed, prominent lawyer from Acton who with John Hillis and James Sweeney drew up the terms of the town Charter, read the first warrant calling for the election of officers. Mr. Asabel Balcolm was unanimously chosen as moderator. Other officials elected were:

SELECTMEN	Asabel Balcolm Henry Fowler Jonathan Bent
ASSESSORS	Asabel Balcolm Benjamin Conant Thomas H. Brooks
TREASURER	Lorenzo Maynard
CONSTABLES	Fred Fletcher William Maxwell Thomas Farrell

Ref. No. 9 On April 1, 1872, the Sudbury Committee of three who were chosen to oppose the incorporation reported to the town of Sudbury that previous to any hearings before the Legislature on the petition of Henry Fowler and others for an act incorporating the town of Maynard certain propositions were made by the petitioners as terms of a separation and settlement between the town of Sudbury and the proposed new town. Having reviewed these propositions before the citizens of Sudbury, February 20, 1871, the committee was granted permission to arrange a satisfactory settlement. This same committee had also attended to the establishment of boundaries between the two towns and erected stone monuments marked S and M at such places as the line crosses the highway.

Ref. No. 5 The committee of Messrs. Hurlbut, Thompson and Moore were retained by the town of Sudbury to handle all matters and unforeseen problems pertaining to Sudbury and the new town, and to supervise the provisions of the charter incorporating the town of Maynard. The terms of the charter stipulated that Maynard was to pay to the town of Stow \$6,500.00, and to Sudbury \$22,500.00. Sudbury transferred to Maynard 104 share of stock in the

Framingham and Lowell Railroad. Maynard agreed to pay \$300.00 a year for ten years toward the support of their paupers and one-third part of the cost of the support of their military paupers. The first payment was made by Maynard on May 1, 1871 of \$1,335.00 to Sudbury and \$738.73 to Stow.

A census taken May 1, 1871 reveals the following statistics:

895 males
925 females
488 polls

Total valuation \$1,002,000.00

Total number dwellings 321

Total number cows 275

Total number horses 79

Total number sheep 1

Total number acres of taxed land 3,015

Deed for the Third Grant lands (the two-mile Grant) on record of the Middlesex Registry of deeds in Cambridge.

For as much as the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony in New England hath formerly granted to the Towne of Sudbury in the County of Middlesex in the same Colony, an addition of land of two miles westward of their former grant of five miles, which is also laid out and adjoyneth to it: and whereas the English occupiers, proprietors and possessors thereof have chosen Captain Edmond Goodenow, Josiah Haynes, John Goodenow, John Brigham and Joseph Freeman to be a committee for themselves and for all the rest of the English proprietors thereof, giving them the full power to treat with and purchase the same of the Indian proprietors of the said tract of land and to satisfy and pay them for their native ancient and hereditary right title and interest thereunto.

Know all People by these presents--That we Jehojakim, John Magos, John Muskqua and his two daughters Esther and Rachel, Benjamin Bohue, John Speen and Sarah his wife, James Speen, Dorothy Wenneetoo and Humphrey Bohue her son, Mary Neppanum, Abigail the daughter of Josiah Harding, Peter Jethro, Peter Muskquamogh, John Boman, David Mannoon and Betty who are the ancient native and hereditary Indian proprietors of the aforesaid two miles of land (for and in consideration of the just and full sum of twelve pounds of current money of New England to them in hand well and truly paid at or before the ensealing and delivery hereof by the said Captain Edmond Goodenow, Josiah Haines, John Goodenow, John Brigham and Joseph Freeman in behalfe of themselves and the rest of the English

possessors, occupiers, proprietors and fellow-purchasers) the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and therewith to be fully satisfied, contented and paid and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof they do hereby for themselves and their heys Executors, Administrators and assigns clearly, fully and absolutely release, acquit, exonerate and discharge them and all the English possessors, occupiers, proprietors and fellow-purchasers of the same and all and every one of their heirs, Executors, Administrators, Assigns and successors forever, have given, granted, bargained sold, aliened, made over and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, make over, confirm and deliver their said tract and parcels of land of two miles (bee it more or less scituated lying and being) altogethery in one entire parcell in the said Town of Sudbury in the County of Middlesex aforesaid and lyeth al along throughout on the western side of the old five miles of the said town and adjoineth thereunto (together with the farm lands of William Browne that lyeth within the same tract unto the said Captain Edmond Goodenow, Josiah Haines, John Goodenow, John Brigham and Joseph Freeman and unto all and everyone of the rest of the English possessors, occupiers, proprietors and fellow purchasers thereof as the same is limited, butted and bounded on the East by the old part of the said Towne of Sudbury (which was the five miles first granted) and is butted and bounded northerly by the line or bounds of the Towne of Concord, westerly by the line or bounds of the Towne of Stow and is bounded southerly and partly westerly by the lands of Mr. Thomas Danforth. All the lands within said bounds of hills, valleys, plains, intervals, meadows,

swamps, with all the timber, trees, woods, underwoods, grass and herbage, rocks, stones, mines, minerals, with all the rivers, riverlettes, brooks, streams, springs, ponds and all manner of watercourses and whatsoever is therein and thereupon above ground and underground, with all members, rights, titles royalties, liberties, privileges, proprietys, uses, profits, and commodities thereof and every part and parcel thereof and that is every way and in any wise thereunto and appertaining. To Have, Hold, use occupie, possess, enjoy to the only absolute proper use benefit, befoofe and dispose of them as the said English possessors, occupiers, proprietors and fellow purchasers of the Town of Sudbury and their heirs, executors, administrators, assigns and successors in a free full and perfect estate of inheritance from the day of the date hereof and so for ever. And the above named Indian Grantors do also hereby covenant promise and grant to and with the above named Edmond Goodenow, Josiah Haynes, John Goode-now, John Brigham and Joseph Freeman and all the rest of the English possessors, occupiers, proprietors and fellow purchasers of the said two miles of land (bee it more or less) as above bounded that at the ensealing and delivery hereof, they are the only and absolute Indian proprietors of the premises and that they (and none else) have just and full power in themselves the same thus to sell, convey, confirm, make over and deliver and they do hearby engage and bind themselves and their heysrs, executors, administrators, and assigns from time to time and at all times hereafter fully and sufficiently to secure save harmless and forever defend the hereby granted and bargained two miles of grant (as is above grounded bee it more or less) with all the

rights and appurtenances there unto belonging, against all manner and singular other titles, troubles, charges, demands and incumbrances that may be made or raysed by any person or persons (especially Indians) else whatsoever lawfully having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the premises or to any part or parcell thereof to the trouble vexation charges interruption or ejection of the above said English possessors, occupiers, proprietors or fellow-purchasers of the same or any one of them, they or any one of their heyrs, executors, administrators or assigns in his or their quiet and peaceable possession free and full use enjoyment or dispose thereof or any part or parcell thereof forever. Furthermore, wee the above named Indian Grantors do hereby oblige and engage ourselves all and everyone of our heyrs, executors, administrators, and assigns that wee and every one of us and ours as aforesaid shall and will from time to time and at all times readily and effectively do (at our propper costs and charges) or cause to be so done any other or further act or acts or things that the law doth or may require for more sure making and full confirming of all and singular the hereby granted premises unto the said Edmond Goodenow, Josiah Haynes, John Goodenow, John Brigham and Joseph Freeman and unto all and everyone of the rest of the English possessors, occupiers, proprietors and fellow-purchasers of the premises and unto all and every one of their heyrs and executors, administrators, and assigns forever. In witness thereof the above-named Indian Grantors have here-unto each for themselves and altogether sett their hands and seals, dated the 11th day of July in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred eighty-four (1684).

JEHOJAKIM - his mark X for himself and by order of and for
John Boman and seale. O.

JOHN MAGOS - for himself and by order of and for Jacob Magos
his father and seale. O.

MUSKQUA JOHN and for his two daughters Rachel and Esther and
seale. O.

JOHN SPEEN - his mark l and for and by order of his wife and seale. O.

ABIGAIL - Daughter of Josiah Harding and his sole heyre
her mark and seale. O.

SARAH her marke who is the widow of Josiah Harding and
mother of said Abigail and her Guardian.

PETER MUSKQUANOG X his mark and seale. O.

BENJAMIN BOHUE - his R mark and seale. O.

DOROTHY WENNETO - her O marke and seale. O.

MARY NEPAMUN her Q marke and seale. O.

BETTY) marke and seale. O.

PETER JETHRO and a seale.

JOHN X BOWMAN his mark and seale.

JAMES SPEEN and seale.