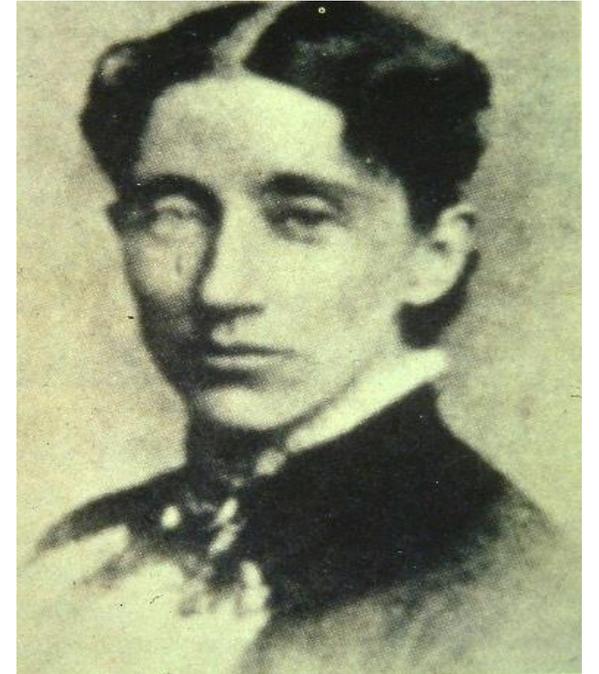


“The Hitherto Undiscovered First Settlements Of North Andover And Andover Of 1629 and 1634”

The following is a transcript of a slide lecture given by Clifford Smith Wrigley (1922 – 2006) in 1991. The text is copied directly from his captions (in black ink) and does contain occasional typos, which are noted in blue ink. The production of this material was made possible due to a bequest of Mr. Wrigley’s estate, he wished to engage the Andover Historical Society, Lawrence History Center and the North Andover Historical Society in a continued dialogue about his theories regarding the early settlement of the Merrimack Valley, in particular, North Andover/Andover. The content of this presentation is solely the work and assertions of Mr. Wrigley. For more information on this presentation contact archives.nahistory@gmail.com.

1. Sarah Loring Bailey, 1834 – 1896 (aged 62)

North Andover's/Andover's Greatest Historian. (Where is she buried? [Answer: Ridgewood Cemetery, North Andover](#)) On p. 127 of her 1880 History she says she was born in the Anne Bradstreet House, “the home of the first woman-poet of America”, which today is called “The Parson Barnard House”. Bailey says it was built about 1667 and preceded by another built many years earlier and destroyed by fire in July, 1666”. [I believe she is correct about it being Anne Bradstreet's house. Possibly the 1667 house was built on the same site, and I believe the previous Bradstreet house was built about 1634 on Central Street in Andover.] The photo is from the Fall 1990 *Newsletter* of the Andover Historical Society.



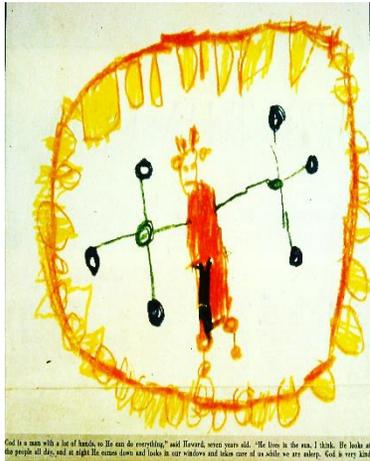
2. “The Parson Barnard/Anne Bradstreet House”

built c. 1657, burned 1666, burned 1707, was purchased from Dudley Bradstreet’s estate upon his death in 1702 by Parson Barnard’s Church. Bailey reprints this etching. opp. p. 132, in her History, captioning it “The Bradstreet House. Home of Mr. Simon and Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, Col. Dudley Bradstreet, Rev. Thomas and Rev. John Barnard, and Rev. William Symmes, D.D.” The house has had many major repairs and improvements over the centuries, but should probably keep its original owner’s identity, rather than a later tenant’s. The Historian Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard calls it “The Bradstreet House built 1667: windows of the eighteenth century.” Prof. Conrad Aiken of Harvard called Anne Bradstreet a greater poet than Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, et al. This etching was made by Henry Morse from the oldest known photo of the house [1866], which is in the collection of the Boston Public Library. This slide was reproduced from a recent edition of *Goodnews*, published in Andover.



Engraving c. 1880 by Henry Marsh

3. 4. & 5. Childrens' Drawings of God



God is a man with a lot of hands to be able to do everything" and Howard, seven years old, "He lives in the sun. I think. He looks at the people all day, and at night he comes down and looks in our windows and when one of us falls we cry, and God is very kind."



"I think God is a woman," said six-year-old Christine. "She is the mother of the world. She sits on top of the world. She is watching everybody, and she has a dog to keep her company. Maybe God becomes a man when there is war. Then He is strong and He can help us win."

Show egotism, arrogance and unjustified superiority over their elders in their presumed knowledge of God, without having done any research of having produced any documentation. My assertions in this slide-lecture are based on 4 years and 8 months of concentrated scholarly research, and I back up my assertions with documentation. I am not egotistical, arrogant, etc., but I believe in speaking out strongly and clearly when I believe I have discovered the truth, for as St. Paul says in *I Corinthians*: **“For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?”**.

"God Is Between the Earth and the Sky"

Sometimes a child's thoughts are too big for his vocabulary. But a young child needs a picture to which it can attach every thought. When a child asks, "Who is God?" no adult can answer him adequately in words alone. The child must find for himself the answers through the depths of faith and the sacred emotions involved in the concept of God. Like a scientist, he begins by creating an image, selecting from the whole of his experience whatever he needs to satisfy the thought he is trying to express. Slowly the image becomes less important and words begin to take its place. And finally the child finds the beginning of wisdom.

The drawings on these pages were made by the pupils of a typical kindergarten class. They illustrate the tentative, groping process by which the very young reach the end of their faith.

Guller for February 28, 1953

Earth and the Sky

crayon, he can grope for the answer to a question too complex for words.

From the exhibition "What has come to be all over." The girls in these and follow the same. The correct things are made and wrong.

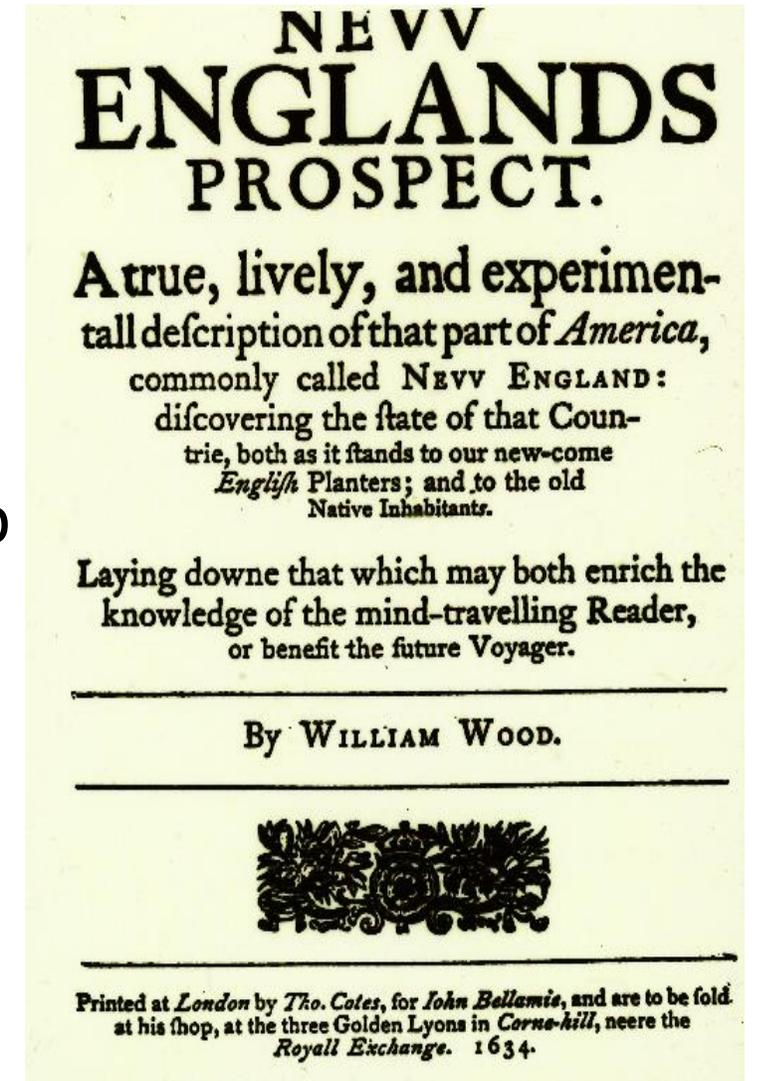
Guller for February 28, 1953

"God lives up by the sky," said five-year-old John. "He sees everything we do. He is good but He will punish us when we do bad things."

Drawing God in man's image. Sometimes used as a model for children. He lives in all. He knows us.

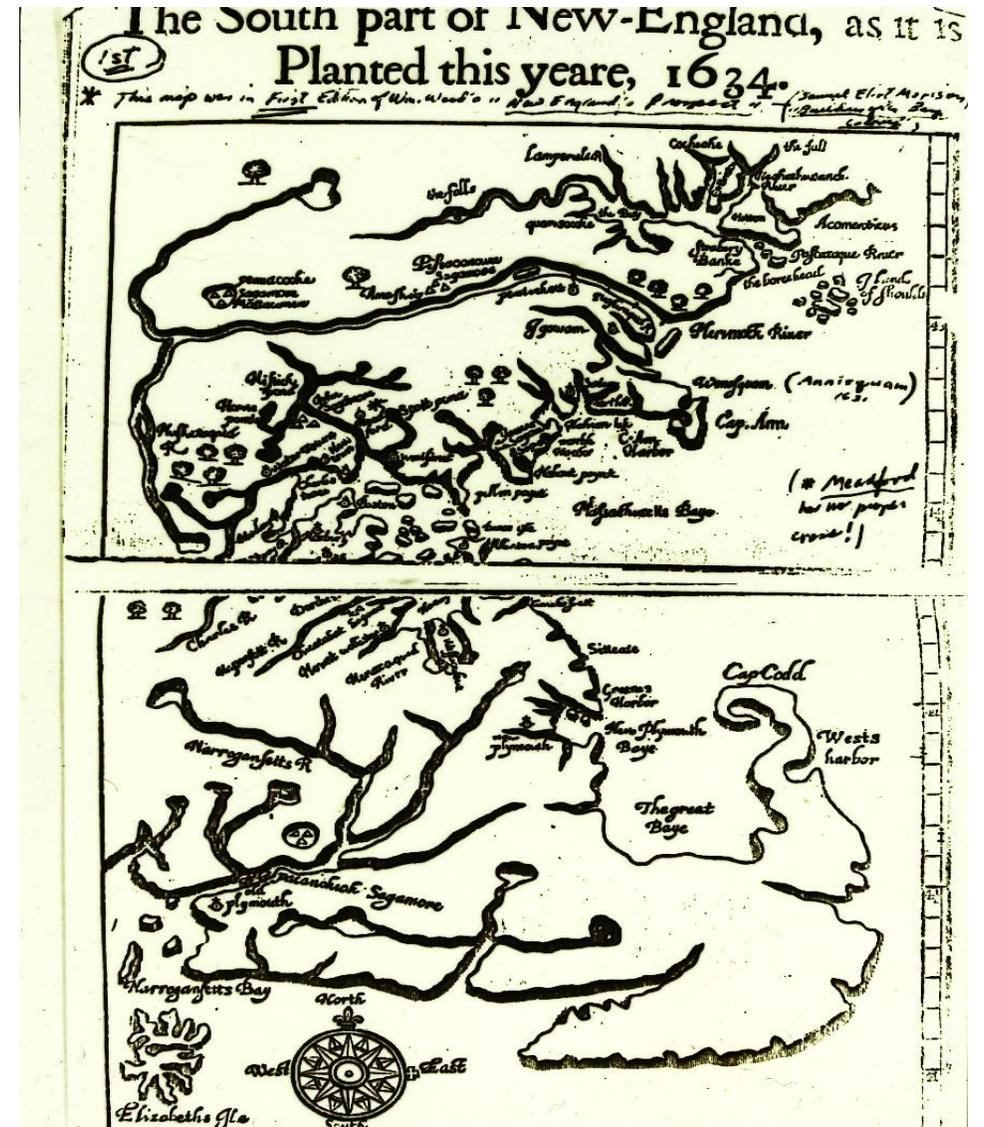
6. Title Page of *New Englands Prospect*

published [in] 1634, 1635, 1639 and many times since, most recently in 1977. Its author, **William Wood**, is the Founding Father of North Andover/Andover, which he calls the plantation of “Merrimacke” in the text of his book, and on the map in his book he identifies the first settlement in North Andover/Andover as “Pemtuckett”. His map, published in 1634, is the first ever made of the interior of New England.



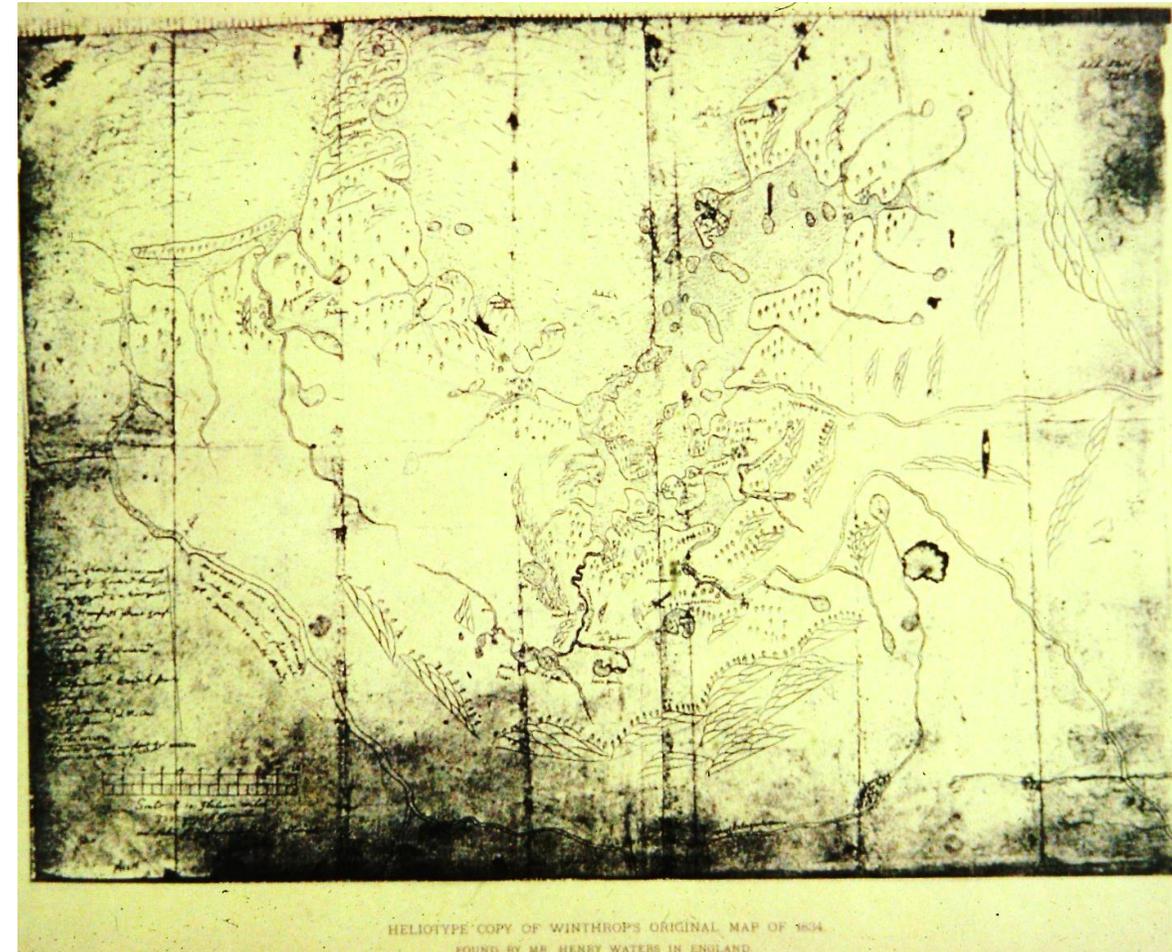
9. & 10. Woods Complete 1634 Map

Photo-copies of these 2 maps were acquired at the Philips Academy archaeological library (courtesy of Mr. Winter), I acquired a photo-copy of Wood's 3rd map (a new woodcut had to be made for each of the 3 editions of Wood's book published in his lifetime, and each has interesting political differences) at the Medford public library, but do not have a slide of it. **What is the mileage scale? I used the length of Wood's Plum Island as a measuring-device to locate his Pentucket up the Merrimack; it extends slightly over 3 lengths of his Plum Island up the Merrimack.)**



11. The Winthrops' 1634 Map Complete

Its scale is in “Italian Miles, with 320 pches to the mile, not taken by instrument, but by estimate”, according to Gov. Winthrop. A single length of the Winthrops' Plum Island extends beyond the site [of] Wood's Pemtuckett! This copy was also acquired at the Phillips Library archaeological library. The original was probably made by both Winthrops in 1633 – 34. It was never published until found by Henry Waters in the British Museum about 1880 while he was looking for a map of the Carolinas and he sent a heliotype copy of it to the Boston Public Library. I checked the heliotype copy in the Rare Book Room in the B.P.L. to see if “Pemtuckett” had been written in the crease beside the site; it quite possibly could have been, and have been partially erased, but the writing (probably in Winthrop, Sr.'s hand as he wrote the long descriptions in lower left) is now indecipherable. **But what is a “pche”? What's an “Italian” mile; the same as a Roman mile?**



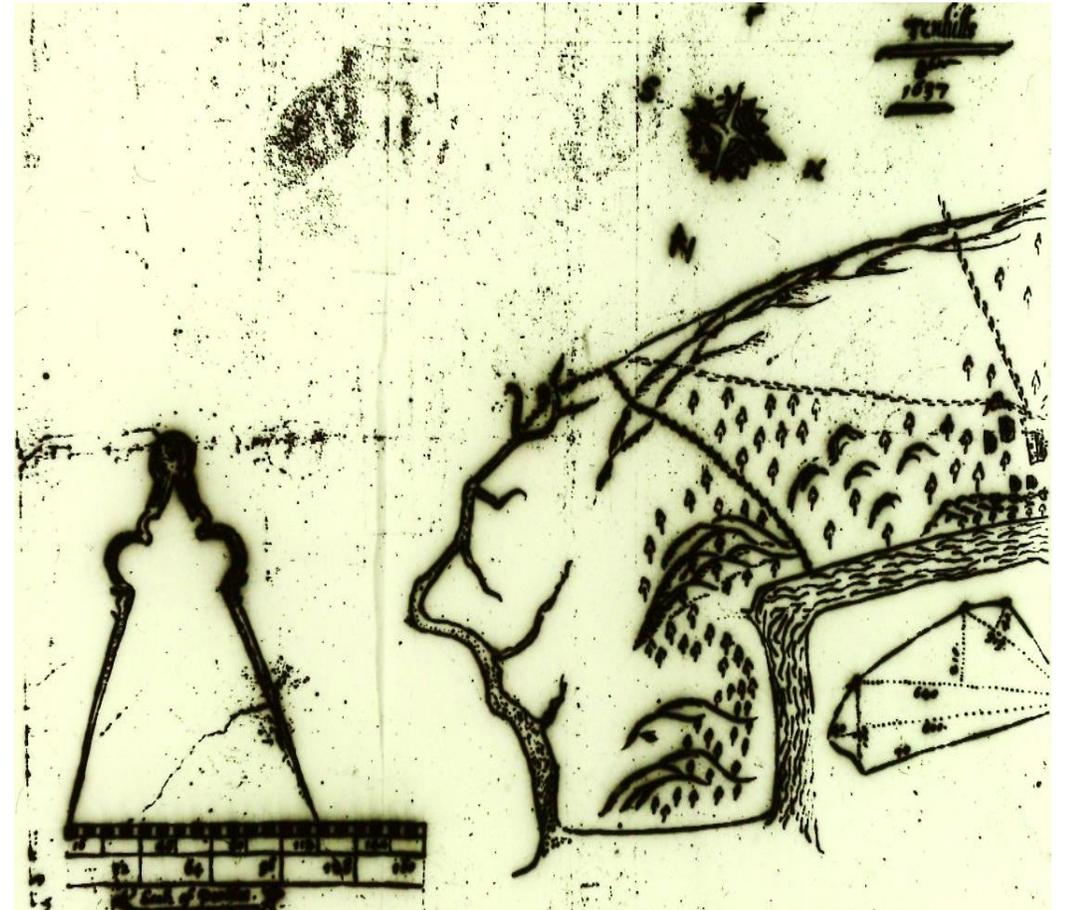
12. Close-up of Boston



showing the cluster of houses on upper State Street; one of which was the First State House, or Town House/Church, where North Andover/Andover was Incorporated in 1646; another house, next to the Town House/Church, was Gov. Winthrop'[s]. This is the first known depiction of Boston; the buildings were drawn in John Winthrop, Jr.'s distinctive style. Also shown are a windmill and, what Winthrop identifies as "D, the forte", the fort on Fort Hill. Shown elsewhere are the Winthrop's' plantation of "Tenhills", and "Meadford" which was the plantation of Gov. Craddock, the first Governor of the Mass. Bay Co., who never came here. Also shown are the Muddy River and Jamaica Pond where our Indian King Cutshamache, who sold North Andover/Andover for 6 pounds and a coat, lived.

13. The Winthrops' "Tenhills" Plantation and Craddock's "Meadford" Plantation

in present Medford and Somerville, down the "Mistick river" about 3 miles from Charlestown. This map is drawn to a "Scale of perches"! Which solves the mystery of the "pches" and "Italian miles" of their earlier map; a "perche" being the same length as a rod. This area containing Medford was taken over by Gov. Winthrop from John Oldham, who was its legal owner under the Charter of the Council for New England, immediately upon Winthrop's arrival here in June 1630, under the "authority" of his illegal "Winthrop Charter" of the Mass. Bay Co.

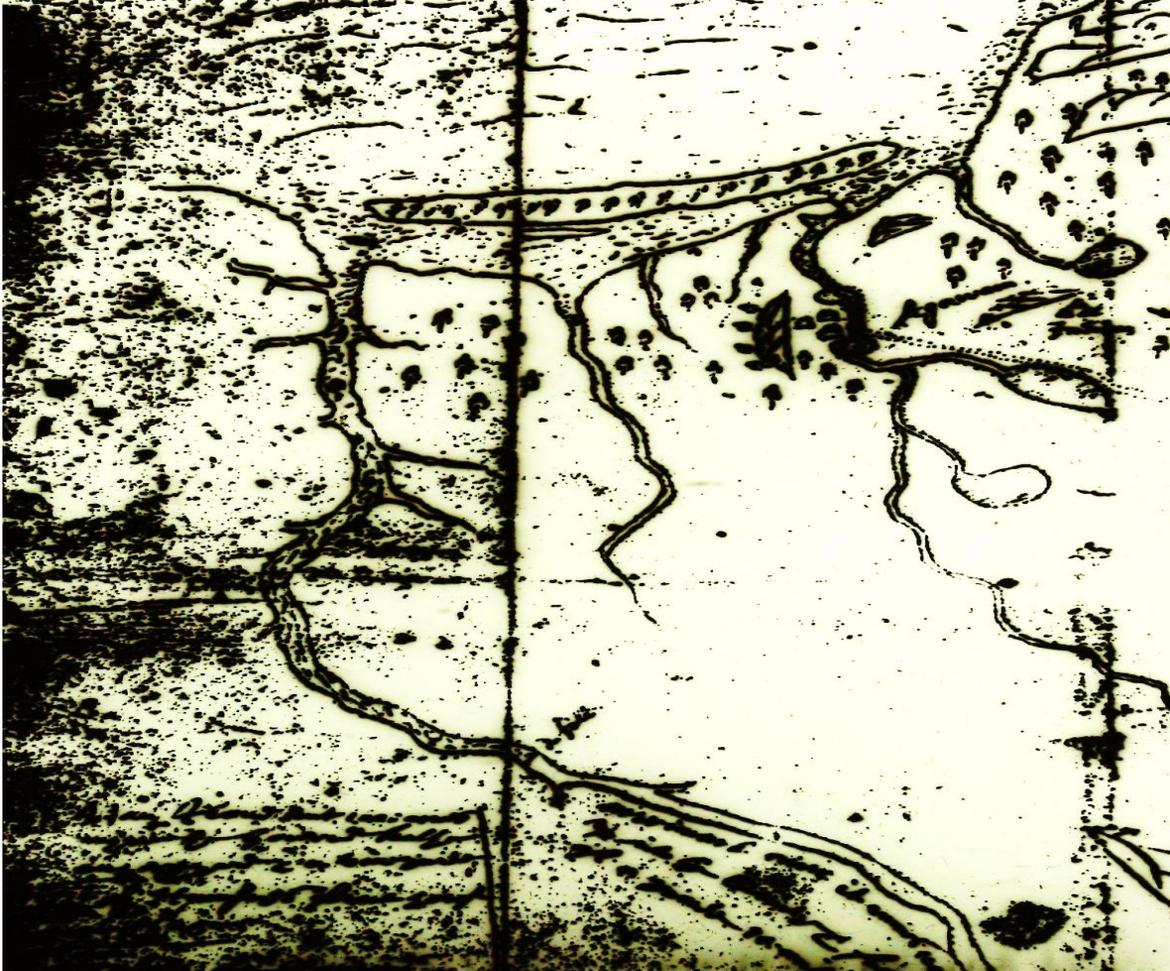


14. 2nd Half of the “Tenhills map, showing Gov. Craddock’s Plantations of “Meadford”.

These buildings, the first to be constructed in the Medford and Somerville area, were begun no earlier than the Summer of 1630, a year later than William Wood’s construction of the first buildings at his “Pemtuckett” at North Andover/Andover.



15. The Winthrops' Pemtuckett



which they took over around the time they made this map, i.e., around Sept. 1633, immediately after Wood left for London to get his book and map published. An art psychiatrist is needed to explain the enormous exaggeration in the size of this first North Andover/Andover settlement, and the ridiculously short distance they located it up the Merrimack, and their extremely accurate depiction of the details of the area: the mouths of the Cochichewick, Shawsheen and Spicket Rivers, and the Great Cascade in the Merrimack. (Does it say "Pemtuckett" in the crease? Turn your heads sidewise.)

16. Gov. Winthrop's Portrait.



John Winthrop, detail of an oil painting, school of Sir Anthony Van Dyck, c. 1625–49; in the collection of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

Of the “Van Dyck School”? Puritans were supposed to disdain portraiture as symbols of vain preoccupation with the things of this world. (Winthrop at one time considered the Ministry as a career, but he dropped out of Cambridge at 16-17 after making a girl pregnant. He smoked like a chimney (the first step in a life of crime). He set himself up as a Lawyer and a Judge in the Groton area, went to London and became the Lawyer of the wealthy businessman and shipping magnate Matthew Craddock, obtained the “Winthrop Charter” of the Mass. Bay Co. from King Charles illegally, became the Company’s second Governor, after Craddock, absconded illegally with their Charter to Massachusetts, used it to eject the legal Council for New England settlers from their lands, as in the cases of Oldham at Medford, the early settlers at Ipswich, and the attempt to take over Wood’s settlement at North Andover/Andover, etc.

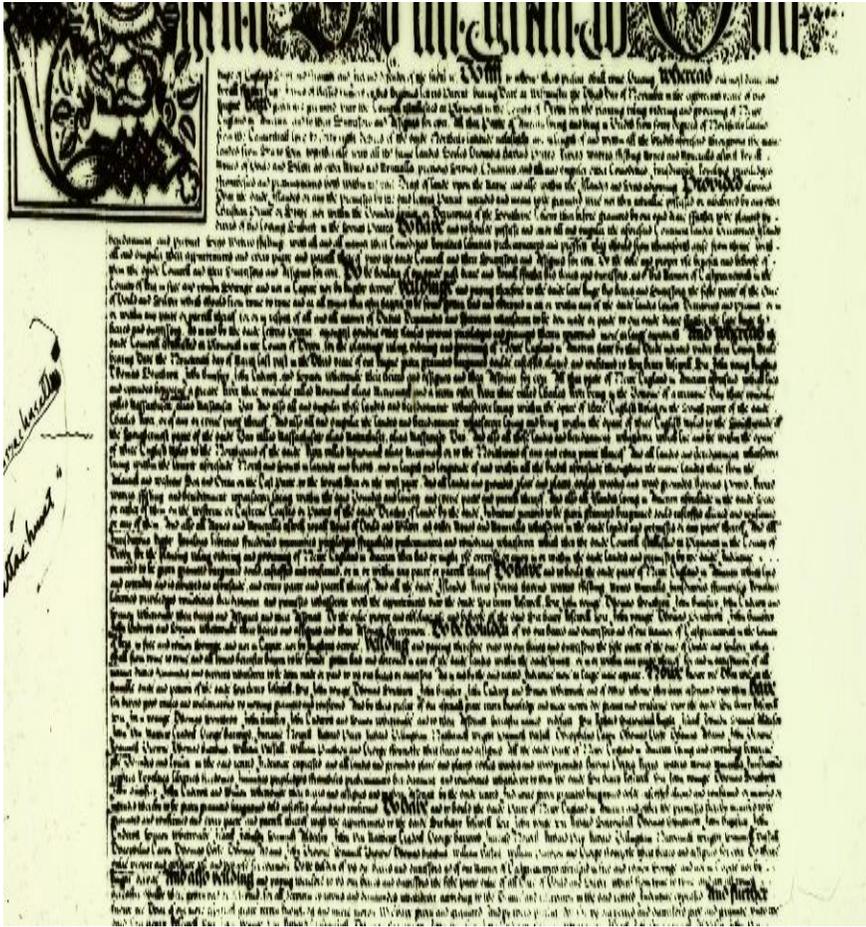
17. Portrait of King Charles I by Van Dyck

King Charles signed Winthrop's Charter for the Mass. Bay Co. in March 1629 [Charles was executed in Jan 1649, should be 1629] after he had dissolved Parliament (on Mar. 2, 1629, as the Puritan-dominated Parliament refused to allow him to raise money for his European war by more taxes) in violation of English Law, and thereby made himself an illegal King and made his actions officially illegal. He was High Church of England. Believed in the Divine Right of Kings as did his father James I; and as did Winthrop in believing himself Divinely Appointed to govern Massachusetts. He was small in stature, shy, stuttered in a Scottish accent (was portrayed perfectly by Alec Guinness in "Cromwell"). He was born in 1600, decapitated in 1649. His last word was : "Remember".



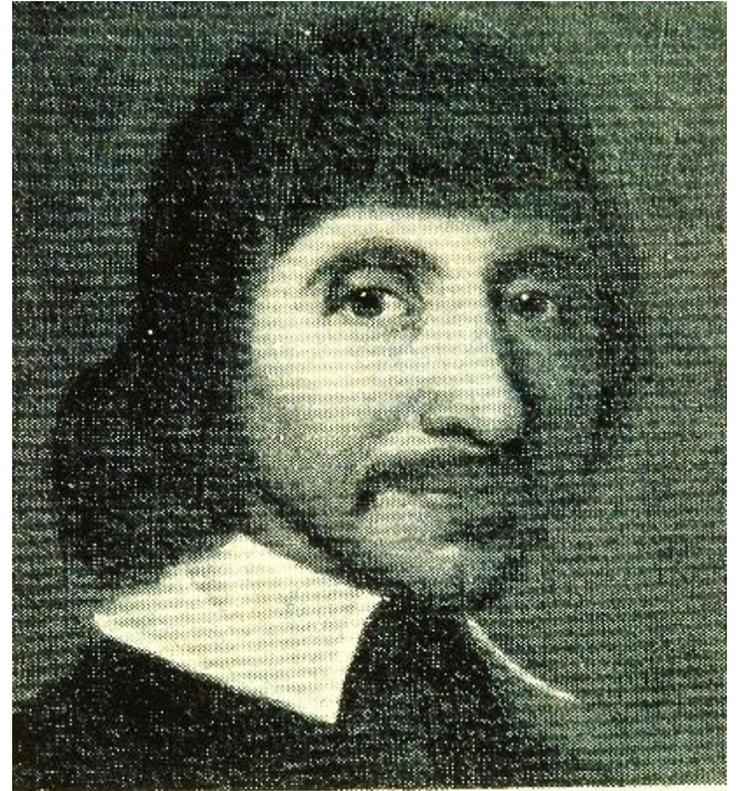
18. The “Winthrop Charter”, page 1 of 4 large pages.

Obtained illegally by Winthrop, taken illegally by Winthrop to Massachusetts. The Atty. General of England issued a Warrant against Winthrop for its return, the King prepared to send the Archbishop of Canterbury to Boston to wrench it out of Winthrop’s hands. It was used illegally by Winthrop to appropriate legally-granted lands under the Charter Council for New England, as, i.e., Medford, Ipswich, and North Andover/Andover. Page 1 was stolen in the mid-1908s from the State Archives then in the State House. After an unsuccessful national and international search, it was found by accident in a drug raid on a house in Dorchester. It is presently in the safe in the new Mass. Archives building at Columbia Point, Dorchester.



19. John Winthrop Jr., b.1607

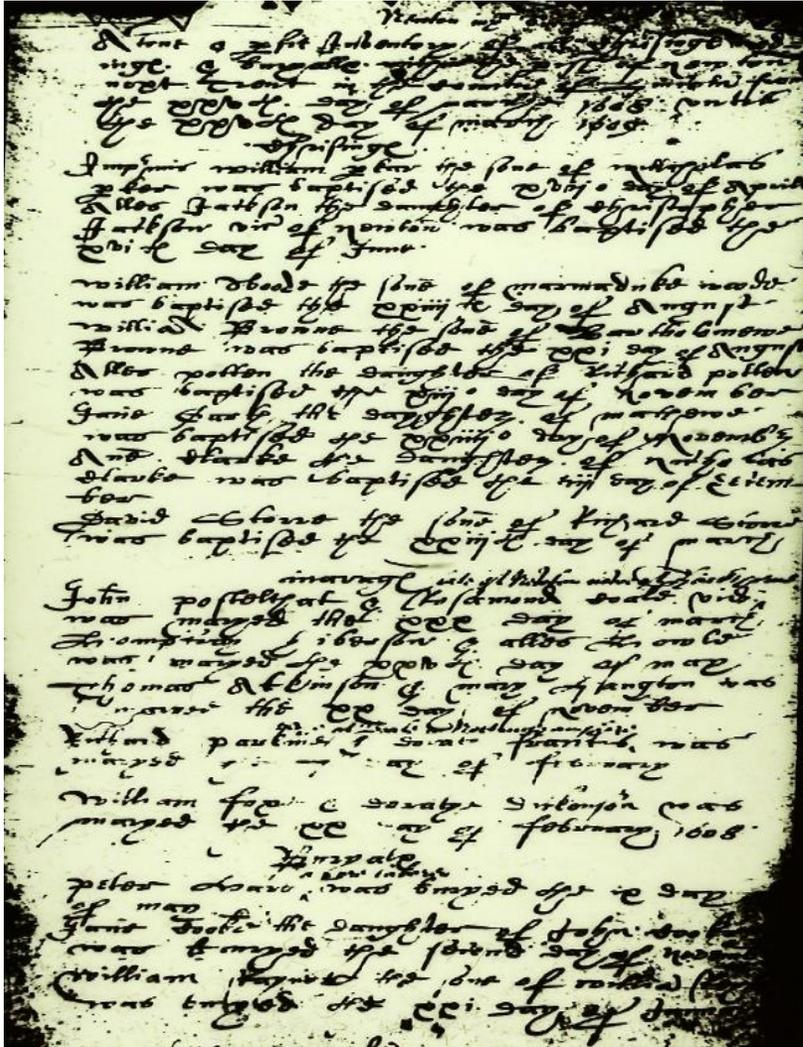
in whose name (John Winthrop, Jr., and Assignees) the land of North Andover/Andover and its enormously valuable beaver-trading rights was appropriated; the territory of North Andover/Andover was “graunted” to Winthrop, Jr. and Assignees less than 3 weeks after William Wood’s departure for London to get his book and map published. [I should have included this as an argument for William Wood’s being the principal Founder and Owner of the first settlement of North Andover/Andover.]



John Winthrop the Younger, de a 19th-century painting by G.F. after a contemporary portrait by unknown artist

By courtesy of the Connecticut State Libra

20. William Wood, the Founding Father of North Andover/Andover



probably when he was between ages 21 and 22. Born, or at least baptized, in Lincolnshire in August 1608. This is a copy of the record of his baptism in the Church (presently Church of England, then Puritan) at Newton-on-Trent, about 8 miles west of the city of Lincoln (this document is presently among the historical records kept in Lincoln Castle.) His mother's name is not given (the father's name only is given on these Baptism records), his father's name is given as Marmaduke Woode, who himself was baptized in Elland in South Yorkshire, and whose father's name (our Hero's grandfather's name) was "Ric. Wodde". The baptism record of another son of Marmaduke Woode, an older brother of William, whose name is given as "Richard" is among these records in the Archives at Lincoln Castle. (This inf. Was found at the Mormon Church in Nashua, N.H., to which I was directed by Mr. Rockwell of this Society [[The North Andover Historical Society](#)], which Church has been photo-copying Family Genealogical Records since the 1890s and has completed those of all cities and towns in the U.S. and Europe, and Elsewhere, and is currently photocopying those in the Soviet Union and China; so I was told by the Director, Mrs. Barrett, at the Nashua Church).

23. Closer-up View of Newton-on-Trent.



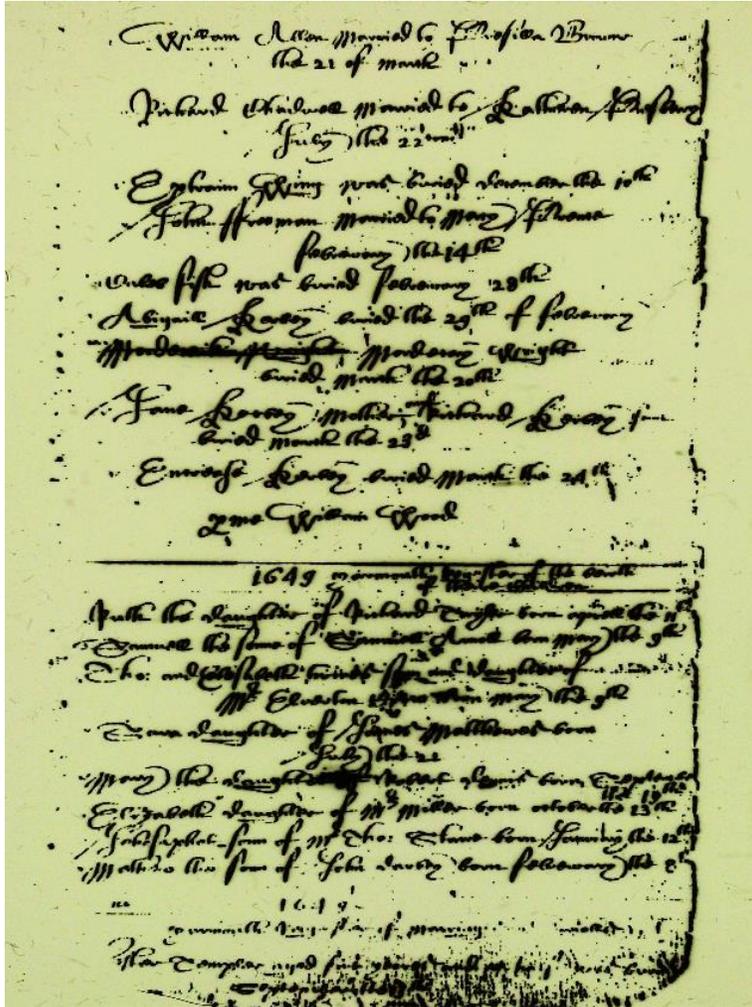
It is connected by a network of rivers and canals to William Wood's father's place of Baptism at Elland in South Yorkshire near the Calder and Hebble Navigation Canal, suggesting that the father may have been a Canal Boat Captain and that young William may be brought up in that profession, which would have been valuable training in his navigation up and down the Merrimack River during the first 4 years of his residence here, back and forth from Pemptuckett to Salem and Lynn, and on these mapping expeditions into the interior of New England.

24. Map showing William Wood's father's place of Baptism, Elland, in South Yorkshire.

(Slide taken from the Britannica Atlas, 1989, p. 262.) As to William Wood's mother: Wood says in his book that he was brought up by "friends", suggesting that his mother may have died early in his life, or at his birth. The orientation of the 2 places suggests a Canal-boat Romance of the early 1600s.



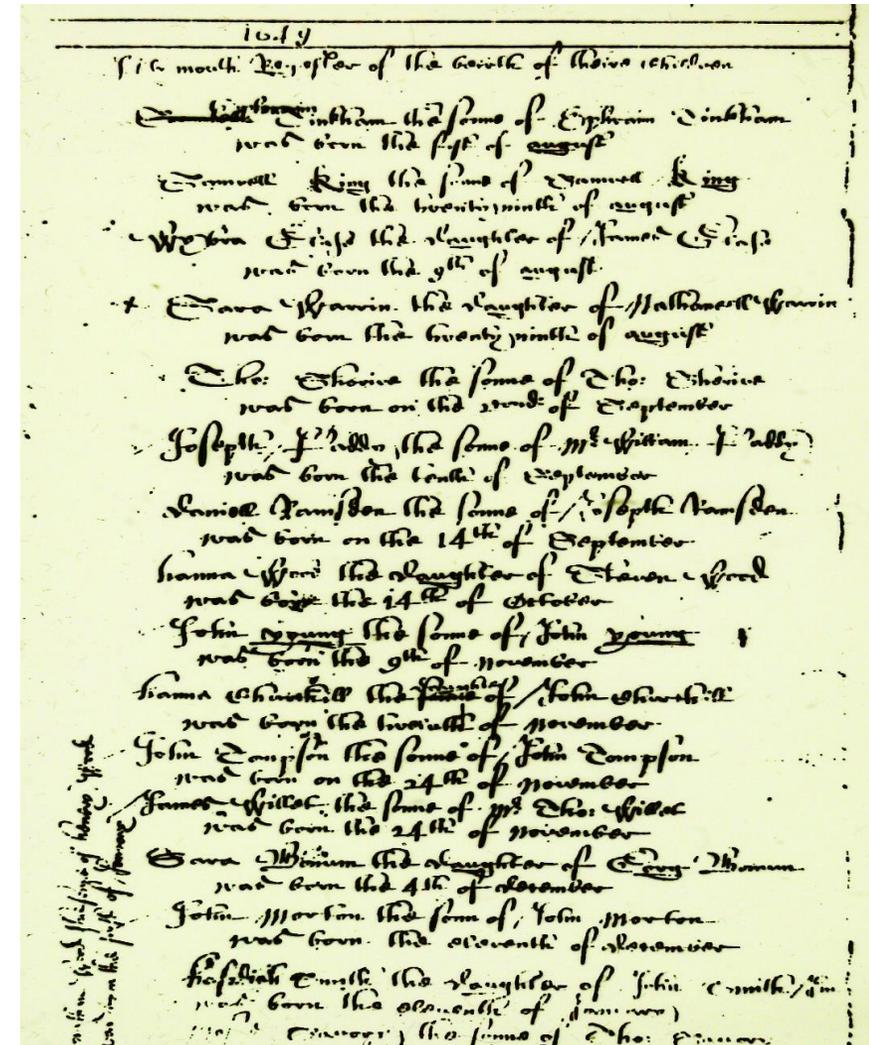
25. William's Wood Signature.



Eventually we will know a great deal more about William Wood, the Founder of North Andover/Andover; at present we know very little; probably much inf. will be found in the Archives at Lincoln Castle, whose owners in Wood's time, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln, were the Chief Sponsors of the settlement in Massachusetts in which he was involved. The above inf. as to Wood's father's and grandfather's names, his dates and place of baptism, etc., was previously unknown. He was believed to have led the settlement of Sandwich in 1637, on Lewis' 1844 word, but others, incl. Savage, 1860s, and Vaughan, 1977, are not convinced he went to Sandwich, and simply say he "vanished from the records in 1637". However, the Sandwich Archivist, Mrs. Gill, and the Sandwich Historian, Mr. Lovell, gave me solid evidence of his presence in Sandwich, where he served as Constable and Town Clerk during 1637 to 1649, and they directed me to the Archives in Plymouth where I was able to examine the original documents verifying this, and to obtain photo-copies of this and the following entry from Wood's Sandwich Town Record Book. I believe this first one (both are dated 1649) is in William Wood's handwriting (as it is done in a creative-poetic format, unlike the usual business-like Town Clerk's entries, and as the style of the writing in this document is the same as on Wood's first map of 1634).

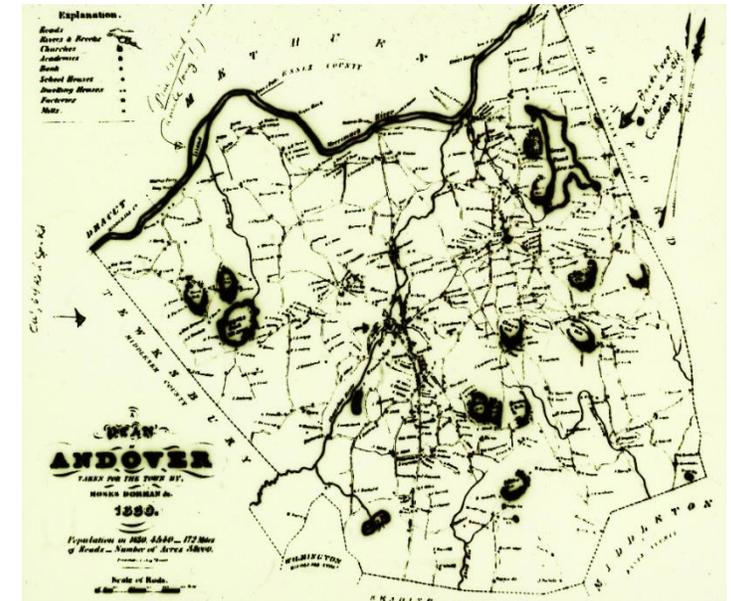
26. This Second Document (these are the only documents in the Plymouth Archives that refer to William Wood) Refers to some events concerning Wood's family

These pages from the Sandwich Town Records were required (as were the Records of all the towns in Plymouth County) to be sent to the capital at Plymouth for safe keeping at a certain time, probably shortly after the events described here. This may be a copy by Morton, the Secretary of Plymouth Colony (and probable author of "Mourt's Relation"), of Wood's original.

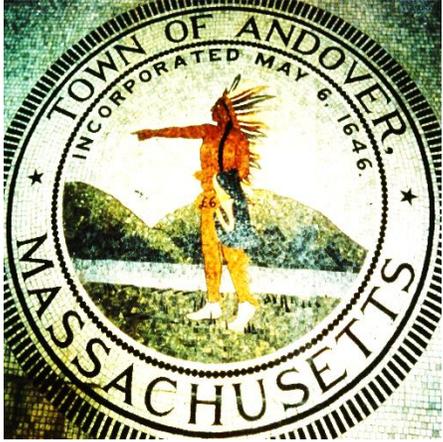


27. The 1830 Map of Andover, made before Andover was Divided in the 1855 Division

The presence of a J. Wood on one of the choicest pieces of real estate in the two Andovers, on top of Beacon Hill in present North Andover, facing north, with a magnificent view towards the Merrimack River and the First Settlement of 1629, suggests that this could have been the choice of William Wood for his house-lot in the 1642-46 settlement in the interior, (as the First Settlers of 1629 were apparently offered first choice of house-lots in the new 1642 Settlement in exchange for their land granted in 1629, as discussed in my Text-Documentation concerning Sgt Henry Ingalls who chose the house-lot directly across from the new Church/Town House in his exchange of some land his father acquired in the 1629 land-grant). There are a number of reasons that suggest that William Wood might have returned to the North Andover area after leaving Sandwich in 1649-50, among them: a Tradition mentioned in Boynton, 1895, that he returned to the Merrimack Valley where he lived the remainder of his life; the close proximity to his first settlement of Pemptuckett, where he might have continued running his Indian Trading Station; his close association with the Bradstreets who lived here; the marriage of a young widow whose maiden name was Ann Wood, who might have been one of his daughters, to Dudley Bradstreet who lived in the Anne Bradstreet/Parson Barnard House nearby. (I am investigating the possibility of William Wood's having returned to North Andover/Andover, and will discuss the future of William Wood, as far as I am able to discover it, in my book, *6 Pounds and a Coat*, to be published next year.) On this 1830 Map, the site of "Marston's Ferry", along the Merrimack, just below "Shay Rock", at the foot of present Ferry St., around the mouth of the little Cochichewick River, is, I believe the most logical location for Wood's first Settlement in North Andover/Andover to have begun, around an original Town Wharf, with the construction of his Indian Trading Station and the Church/Town House the first structures to be built there in the Summer of 1629. (I show this location on my computerized suggestion for a new North Andover Town Seal, on the cover and on p. 1 of my Text-Documentation, showing a "Shay Rock" to indicate that this is the furthest navigable point up the Merrimack; but having adapted my design exactly from that by Michael King on the present Town Seal, it should, of course, be he who should design a new one.)



28. In the Briefest Possible of Outlines of the Life of King Cutshamache



(as I told the Society's Director, Carol Machado, that I would tell something about his in this slide-lecture: (A) He is the Benefactor of both North Andover and Andover as he sold the land of both Andovers, for a token gift of *6 Pounds And A Coat*, sometime before 1646 to the settlers of both sections, and acknowledged that he had done so in the General Court in Boston on May 16 (not May 6, as on the Andover Town Seal), 1646. (B) He was not a "Spy and Traitor" to his own people and a "Stooge" of the White men as our historians tell us, but he was the Great Sachem, or King, of the Massachusetts Indians acting in the very best interests of his people in the terrible situation they found themselves in after the Great Plague of 1613-1619 and the smaller one of 1633 which together wiped out over 90% of his people and exposed the formerly formidable Massachusetts Indians to the depredations of their traditional enemies, the Tarrentines, Mohawks, et al. (who were cannibals!). The Coat shown in this version (the Mosaic version in the Old Town Hall in Andover) is a Continental Coat; I have an exact description of the original coat, made by a Salem taylor (it is red and blue with white lace); and the 6 pounds would have been in fathoms of wampum which was used by both the Whites and Indians at that time. The design for this mosaic was made by Perley F. Gilbert, the architect-artist who renovated the c. 1858 Andover Town Hall in 1900-02, acknowledging some help with the drawing of the Western headdress and the profile of the Indian from Leonard Sherman, saying that Sherman had not done the original design from which this was adapted, saying that he didn't know who had done the original; which I discovered had been done by the town jeweler, J.E. Whiting, probably in 1894, possibly in 1895, as a cloisonné pin, etc., to be sold in the 1896 250th Anniversary Celebration. The mosaicist was probably Elias Galassi, who worked for the Murdock Parlor Grate Co. of Boston which was commissioned to do the mosaic floor and this version of the Andover Town Seal in 1900-02.

29. The First Church/Town House, (C) where Cutshamache acknowledged having sold North Andover/Andover; i.e. where the “Incorporation” Ceremony of the two Andovers took place on May 16, 1646, declaring both North Andover and Andover Official/Legal Townships as of that date.

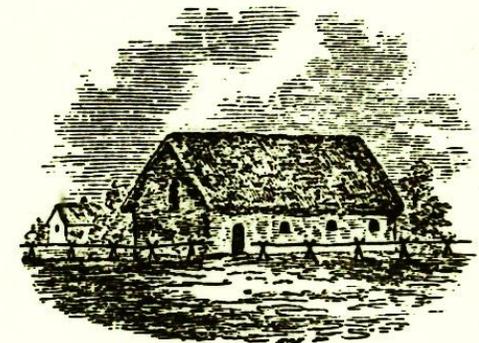
This is probably only an imaginative reconstruction of the original building, which was probably much more sophisticated, with the exposed beams and plaster of a dignified English building of the time, as befitted the Most Important building in Boston, and Massachusetts at the time.

The people saw that the great cove was to be their harbor, so they named it the Town Cove. They decided to have a beacon on the highest hill, a fort on the southernmost, and a mill on that next Charlestown. Very soon Bostonians spoke of their three eminences as Windmill Hill, Beacon Hill, and Fort Hill.

Near the centre of settlement they laid out a marketplace. On one side they by and by built a little church with mud walls and thatched roof; and on the other a house for Rev. John Wilson, their minister.

But before this was done William Pynchon with others had settled Roxbury (Sept. 28).

So that by the time Boston was fairly begun a chain of settlements stretched round it on the mainland. Very small and feeble ones they were. With these added the whole now numbered ten² in Massachusetts.



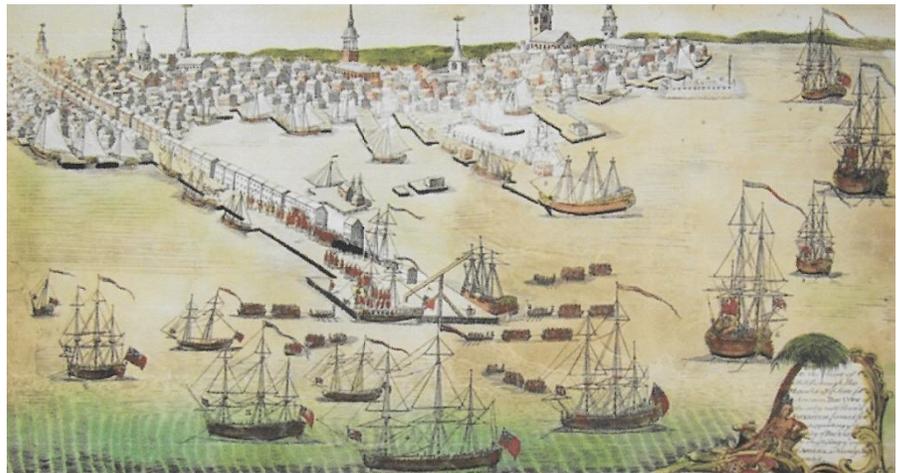
FIRST CHURCH OF BOSTON.

30. The First Church/Town House, so Important in North Andover/Andover History stood about Here, about 100 yards down present State St. in Boston, near the corner of present Kilby St., near where the waterline then was, where there would have been a sea-wall and a Town Wharf, and where Gov. Winthrop's first house in Boston stood, next to the Church/Town House (his second and last house in Boston stood opposite the foot of School St. on Washington St. but was torn down by the British for firewood during the Siege of Boston.)



(This photograph was taken by Jonathan Richardson, a professional photographer of North Andover, who did all the slides for this slide-lecture, except the following two:)

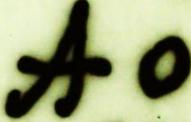
30, 31. Paul Revere's Version of the Site of the First Church/Town House in Boston (on the site of the building at left), as of the 1770s, showing two later Boston Town Halls as the background for the "The Murder", as the Boston Massacre, which occurred on March 5, 1770, was then called.



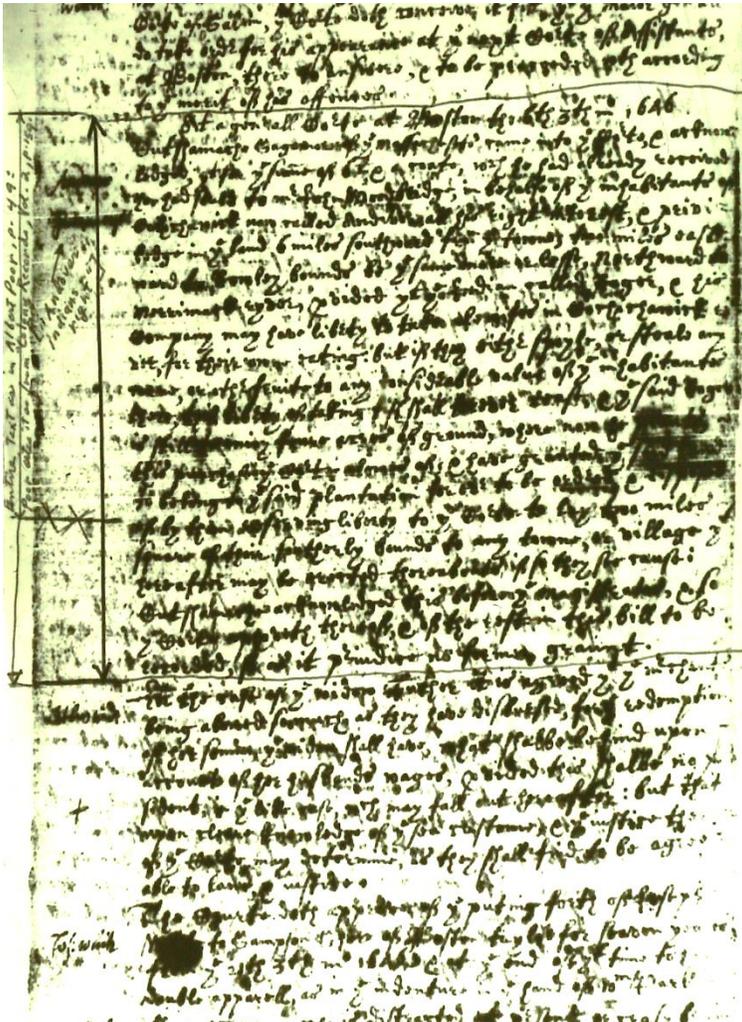
(I copied this and the following slide using a fool-proof Kodak slide-maker.) The original drawing for this was made by John Singleton Copley's step-brother, Peter Pelham, who drew the scene on the spot and gave it to Paul Revere to engrave for him, which Revere did, but forgot to credit 21-year-old Peter Pelham as the original artist and sold it as his own creation, to which the original artist strongly objected in a letter still extant. **The second Paul Revere Version shows the later Town Halls seen as if from a Balloon over Boston Harbor. It also shows the great extension of State St. into Long Wharf and far out into the Harbor that had occurred in the previous 140 years.**

32. Cutshamache's Signature, which I suspect represents his Long House at Jamaica Pond where he lived and probably died around 1653 in very humble circumstances, if not poverty, but in great dignity, according to the Rev. John Eliot.

I found this in the North Andover Historical Society library, in a copy of Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation. It appears as if the Indians' signatures were all re-drawn from the original document by one hand and one pen.

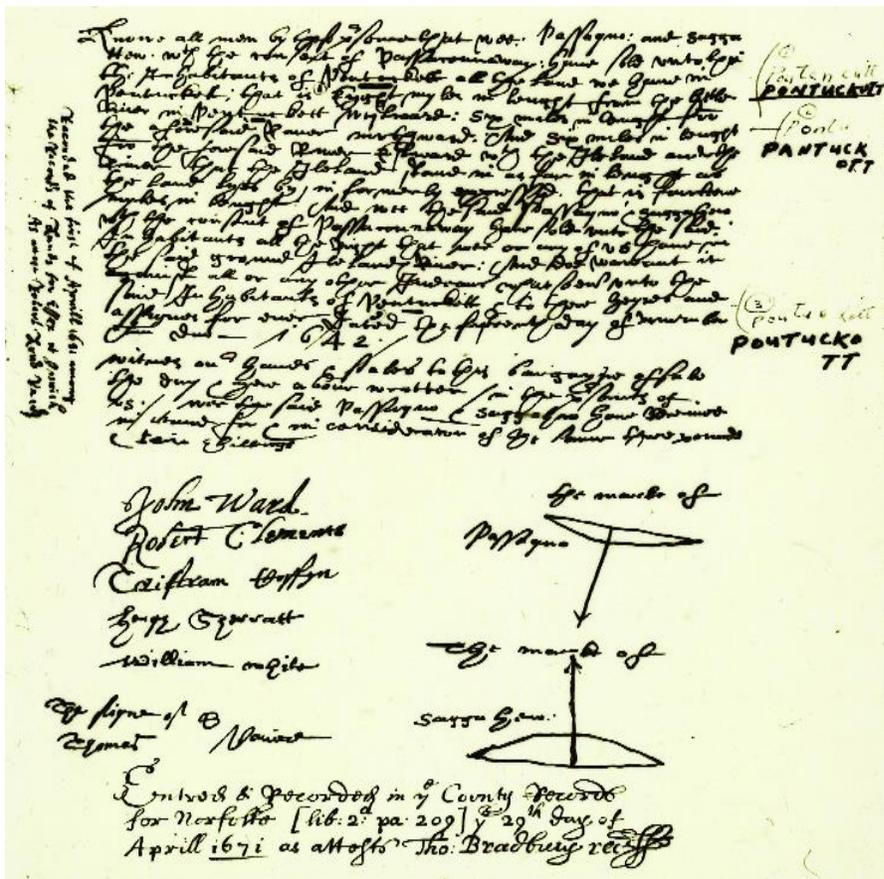
THEOPH : EATON.
STEVEN GOODYEARE.
PESSECOUSS his mark 
MEEKESANO his mark 
WITOWASH his mark 
AUMSEQUEN his mark  the Niantick deputy.
ABDAS his mark 
PUMMASH his mark 
CUTCHAMAKIN his mark 

33. The Boston Town Clerk's Copy of the Original Incorporation Ceremony Text, unfortunately leaving off the Signatures of the parties present; unfortunately giving us this Very Important Document in North Andover/Andover History in a business-like Town Clerk's version, sandwiched almost indistinguishably between two other events.



I was able to examine the original of this in Vol. II of the Records of the General Court in the Archives at Columbia Point. I wanted to verify the date, which is given in Old Style in the original, as the 6th day, 3rd month, 1646, and therefore is incorrectly given on the Andover Town Seal, and by our Historians, as May 6, 1646, but which should be given as May 16, 1646. (Not a Federal Offence, but we might as well commemorate the 350 Anniversary of this Important Event in our History, in 1996, which we are commencing to commemorate this evening in 1991, on the correct day.)

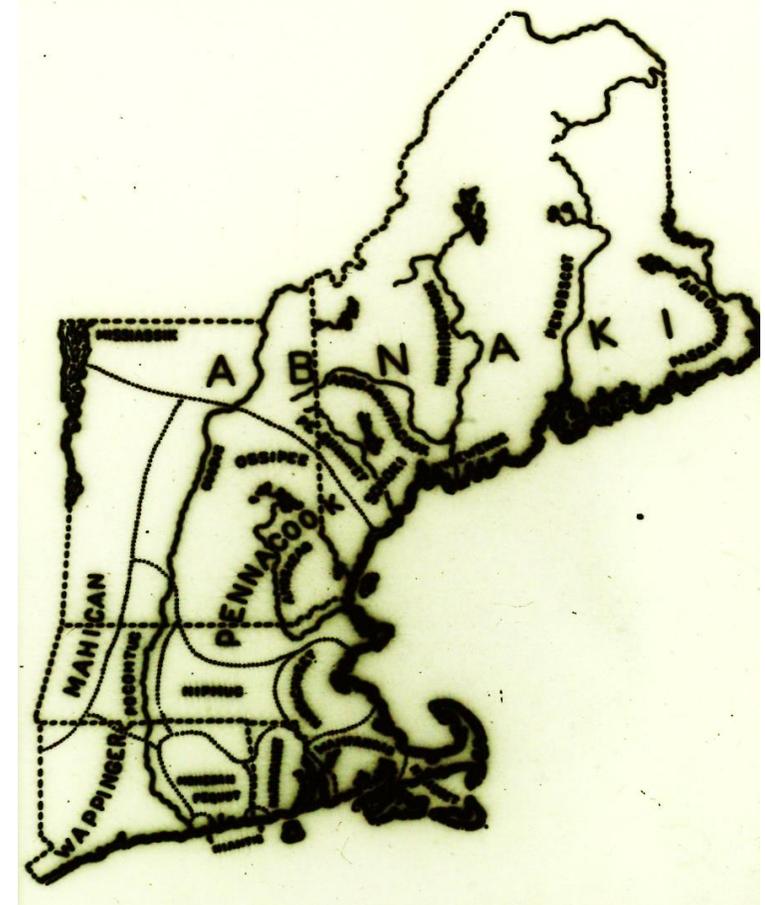
35. The Priceless Original Haverhill Deed of Purchase of 1642 showing the Original Signatures of the parties involved, which can be seen in the safe in Haverhill City Hall. Why doesn't North Andover/Andover have a Priceless Original like this?



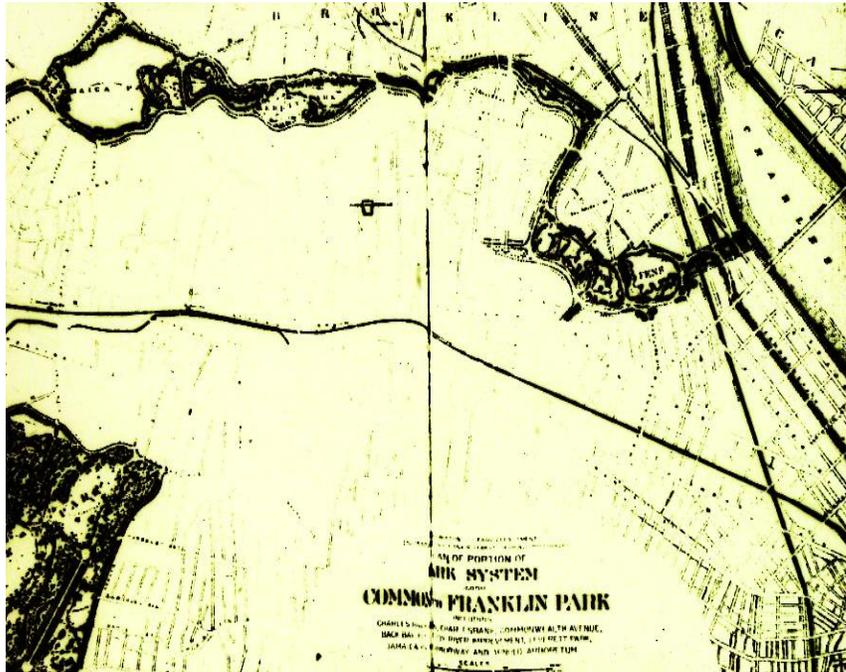
The North Andover/Andover equivalent of this, which was probably written and signed by the parties involved at the same time as this, has vanished; possibly in the Indian raid that almost completely destroyed the First Town Book of North Andover/Andover, and made the first 20-25 years of our History so difficult to reconstruct.

36. Map showing the locations of the New England Indian Tribes, from Charles C. Willoughby, *Antiquities of the New England Indians*, Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, 1935.

After the Plagues of 1613-19 and 1633, the remaining Massachusetts Indians concentrated themselves inside a 20-mile radius of Boston, in scattered nervous groups, or preferably with the White settlers for their mutual protection against the surrounding enemy tribes; at times the Indians paid the White men, great sums of wampum, to move in among them. This is an aspect of our History little understood; the White men are traditionally supposed to have stolen the Indians' land; in reality, at this time in Massachusetts the Indians practically gave way their land to the White men, as in the so-called sale of North Andover/Andover, where the Indian King received what was the equivalent to the price of a cow for both Andovers.



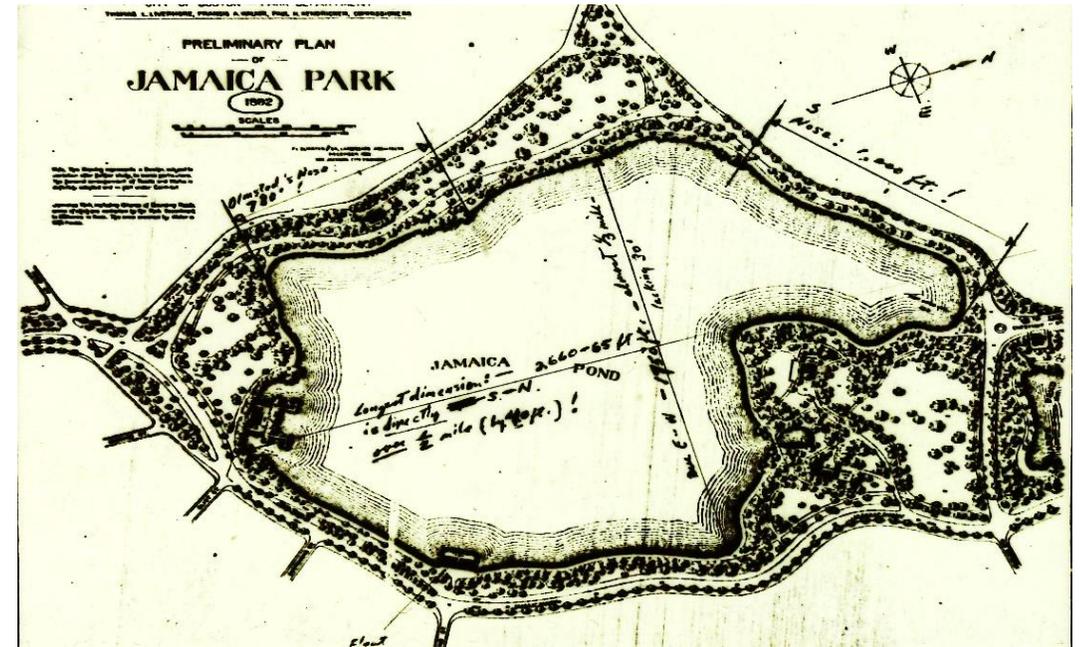
37. Jamaica Park, Frederick Law Olmsted's great masterpiece, extending from Jamaica Pond, down the Muddy about 3 miles to the Charles River.



Juliet Haines Mofford in her outstanding book on the Andover Village Improvement Society, **Avis, A History in Conservation, 1980**, was the first to inform us about the great Olmsted's association with Andover, in 1838 – 40, when he lived and studied here and received what was probably his only formal in landscape engineering, and then he practically wrote the book on it.

37. and 38. A drawing by Olmsted and an enlargement of it, done in the planning stage of the landscaping of the Jamaica Pond and Muddy River Parks.

Jamaica Pond received its name, not from the island in the West Indies, but for Great Sachem, Cutshamache, who lived and probably died here, and from his widow, called Squaw Cutshamache, who continued to live here until her death, and in her will deeded this land, which was the last land owned by the Massachusetts Indians, to the Rev. John Eliot, who deeded it to the town of Roxbury.



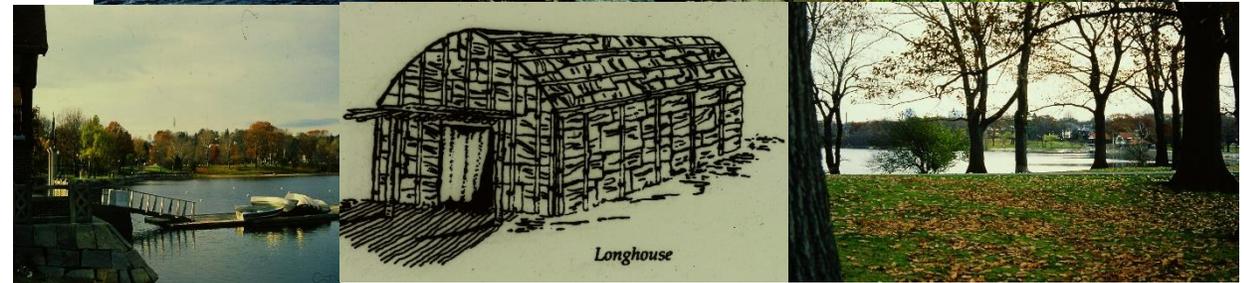
39.



I will show as many as possible of Jonathan Richardson's outstanding photographs of Jamaica Pond, which I think should be exhibited at the Addison Gallery. I asked him to make a slide of his business card. He works in the Photography Dept. at Phillips Academy mornings during the School Year and teaches a Photography course there during the Summers. I will make some brief comments concerning Cutshamache. "Cutshamache", spelled in many variations by the White men, was probably pronounced by the Indians as something like "Cut-Jamaica", which seems to mean "Many Beaver", which Jamaica Pond and the Muddy River must have abounded in in Cutshamache's day.

40. to 45., and 3 additional slides of photographs taken around Jamaica Pond last October by Mr. Richardson.

The Chief Massachusetts Archaeologist told me that only one Indian artifact is recorded in her files as having been discovered at Jamaica Pond, a large hammer – or ax-head, found many years ago, possibly in the area of the boathouse. The great historian Francis Parkman, who wrote extensively about the Indians, lived at Jamaica Pond, where his memorial by Daniel Chester French stands. He died of a heart attack after rowing on the Pond in 1893, at the age of 70. The Rev. John Eliot preached here in the Indians' language and converted Cutshamache's wife to Christianity, and with some difficulty converted Cutshamache himself, but he and two other Ministers were unsuccessful in their efforts to convert their son who refused to say the 5th Commandment: Honor thy father and thy mother, because his parents refused to allow him to drink sack. According to the Rev. Eliot there was much crying by the mother, and, to their surprise, by Cutshamache because of the Indians' men's reputation for repressing their emotions. According to Cutshamache's signature, his longhouse should have been about here (the location shown in the last slide, number 45).



46. The Rev. John Eliot's Church, Eliot Square, Roxbury.



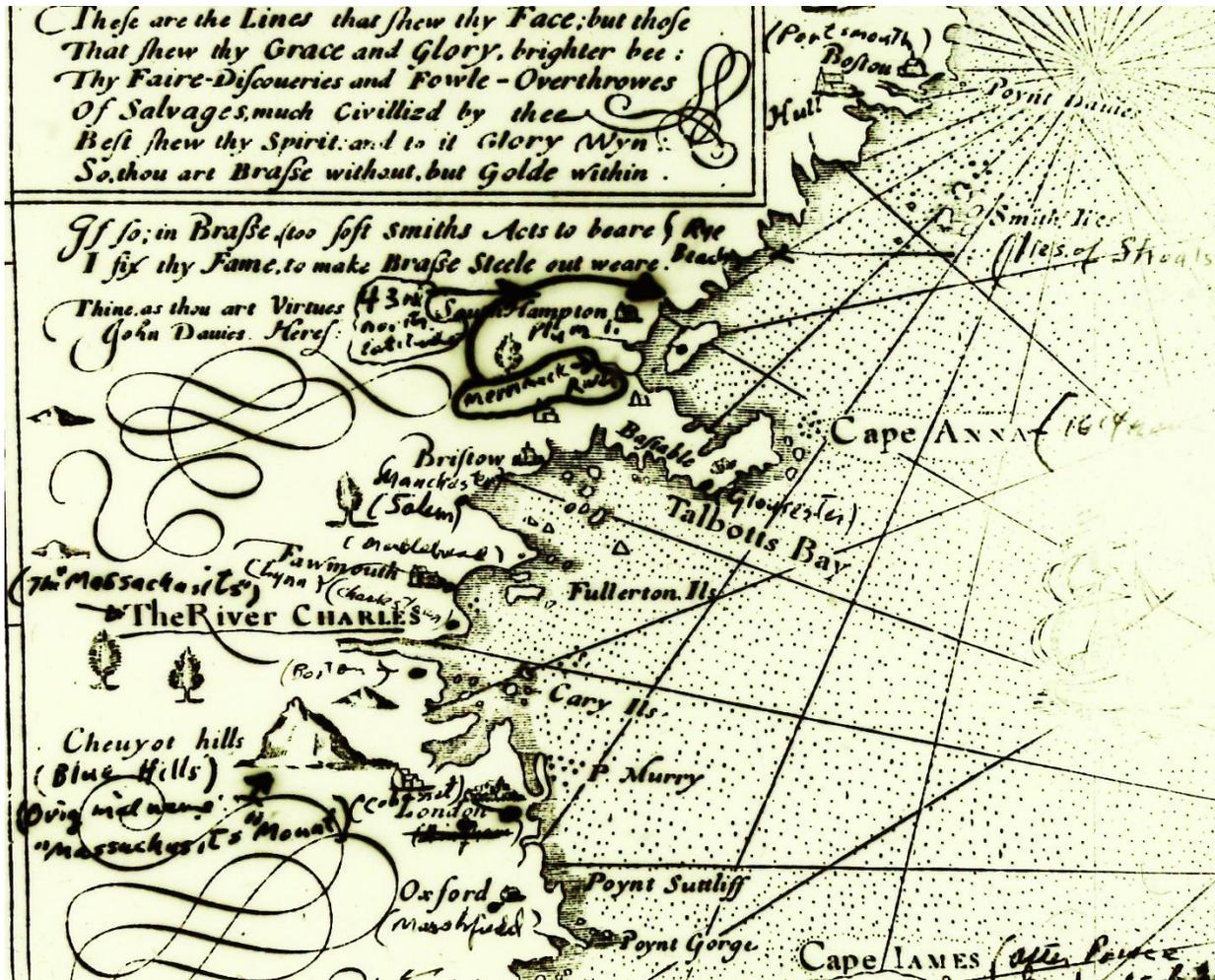
Here, in the original building of the Church, the Rev. Eliot had frequent discussions with Cutshamache, regarding the merits of Christianity and problems of morality, as on the question of the punishment of some White man who dug up Cutshamache's mother's grave and stole the artifacts her spirit needed in the next world, it was generally agreed that the Indians' response of executing three innocent White men for the crime, as Cutshamache's mother was a Great Queen, settled the matter.

47. and 48. This is “Massachusetts”, meaning “Great Hill of the Rocks”, which gave the State its name. The comparatively flat area along the Neponset River in Milton, from which “Massachusetts” abruptly arises, was called “Massachusetts Fields”, and was the traditional place of residence of the Massachusetts Indians.

Cutshamache also lived here, as well as at Jamaica Pond. From here he left in 1636 as Guide and Interpreter of a company of White Militiamen to apprehend and punish the Indians who had killed John Oldham and his assistant who were on a trading trip to Block Island and along the Connecticut shore. Near Saybrook Cutshamache killed a Pequot with his rifle, which the Commander of the Connecticut Militia, Capt. Lion Gardner, said was the cause of the bloody Pequot War of 1636-37, which was the first real War between the Whites and the Indians in America. I climbed “Massachusetts” last week, 2 days after my 69th birthday, 2 days on my way to my 70th, in 20 minutes, which Cutshamache could probably have climbed in 10 minutes. I climbed from the Trinity Church parking lot at the base of the Hill straight up to the WGBH antenna at the top, which letters mean ‘W[?] Great Blue Hill’, which is another name for Massachusetts, and which antenna transmits the signal for WGBH-FM, Channel 2, and Radio 89.7 FM. (These prizes, wrapped in white paper with blue ribbon, are rocks from Massachusetts Hill, also known as The Great Blue Hill.)

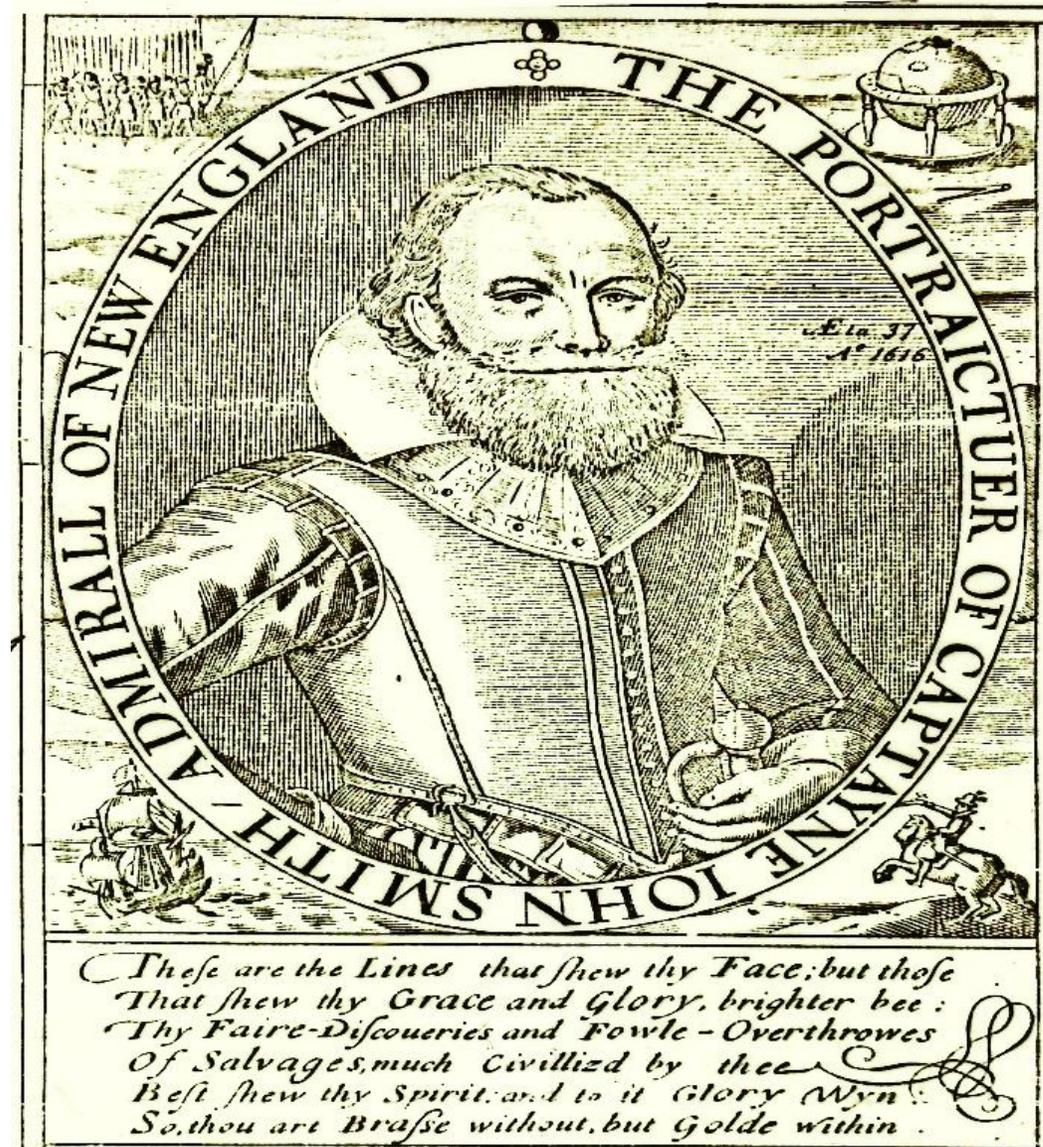


49. Captain John Smith's View of Massachusetts Hill from Boston Harbor, in the "moneth of April", 1614 when he mapped the coast of New England, was peaked like a Swiss Alp, not rounded on top as it actually is.

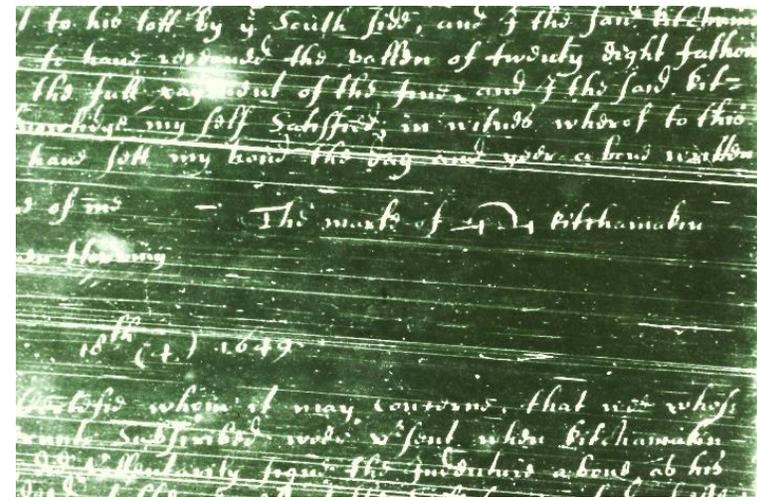
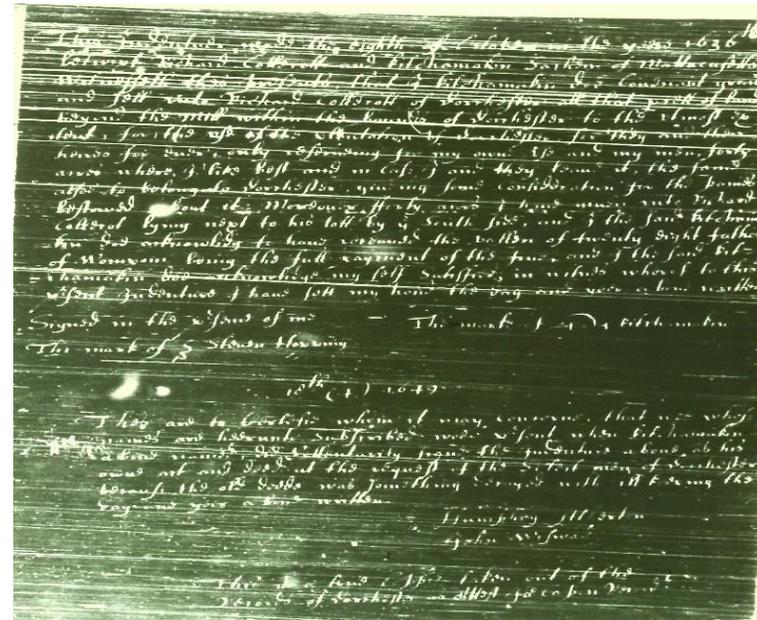


Capt. Smith's 1614 name for it was "Massachusetts Mount", which 16-year-old Prince Charles re-named in 1616 "Chevyot Hills", after a range of hills between England and Scotland. The named Cape Cod "Cape James" after his father, and Cape Ann "Cape Anna" after his mother.

50. Prince Charles named the Isles of Shoals the "Smith Isles" after Capt. John Smith, and the Massachusetts River the "Charles River" after himself.

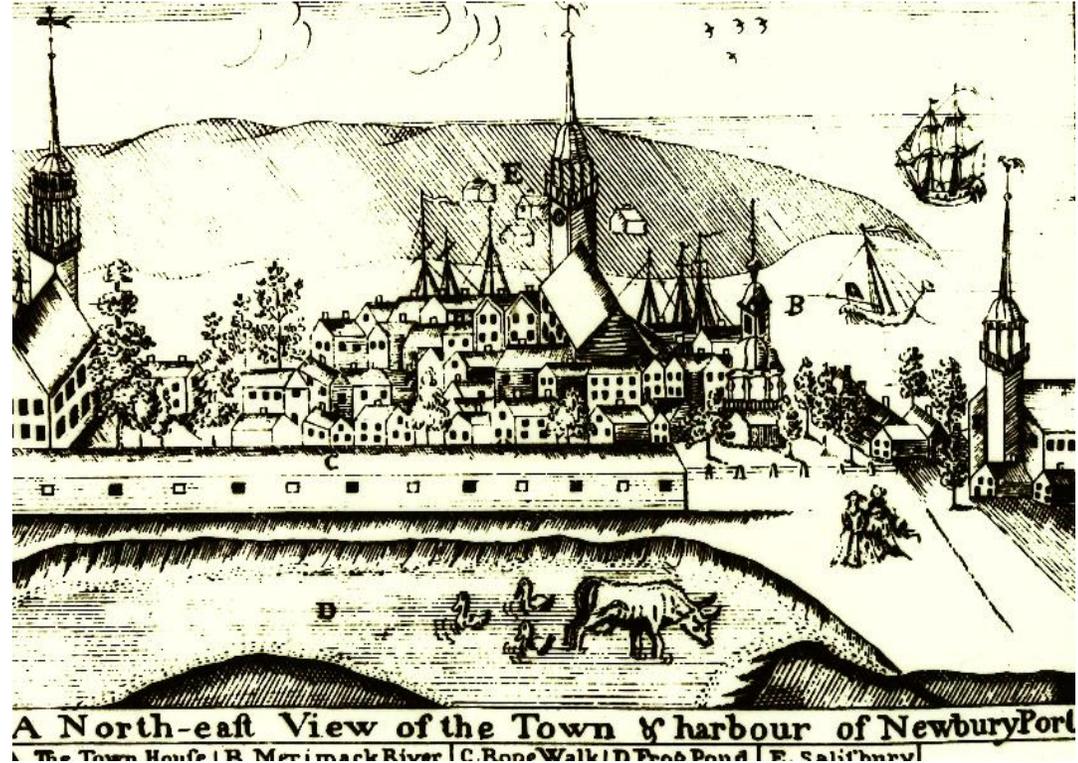


51. and 52. Another signature of Cutshamache's, enlarged slightly in the second slide, recently found in a book at the Mass. Archives called Indian - 1639-1705, Vol. 30, #15. This appears to be the Deed of sale of some land in Massachusetts Fields sold by Cutshamache in 1637 the reconfirming in 1649, with Cutshamache's signature as a large half-circle resembling "Massachusetts", the Great Hill of the Rocks, giving it the rounded top that it really has, and with two devices at the bottom that resemble hammers.

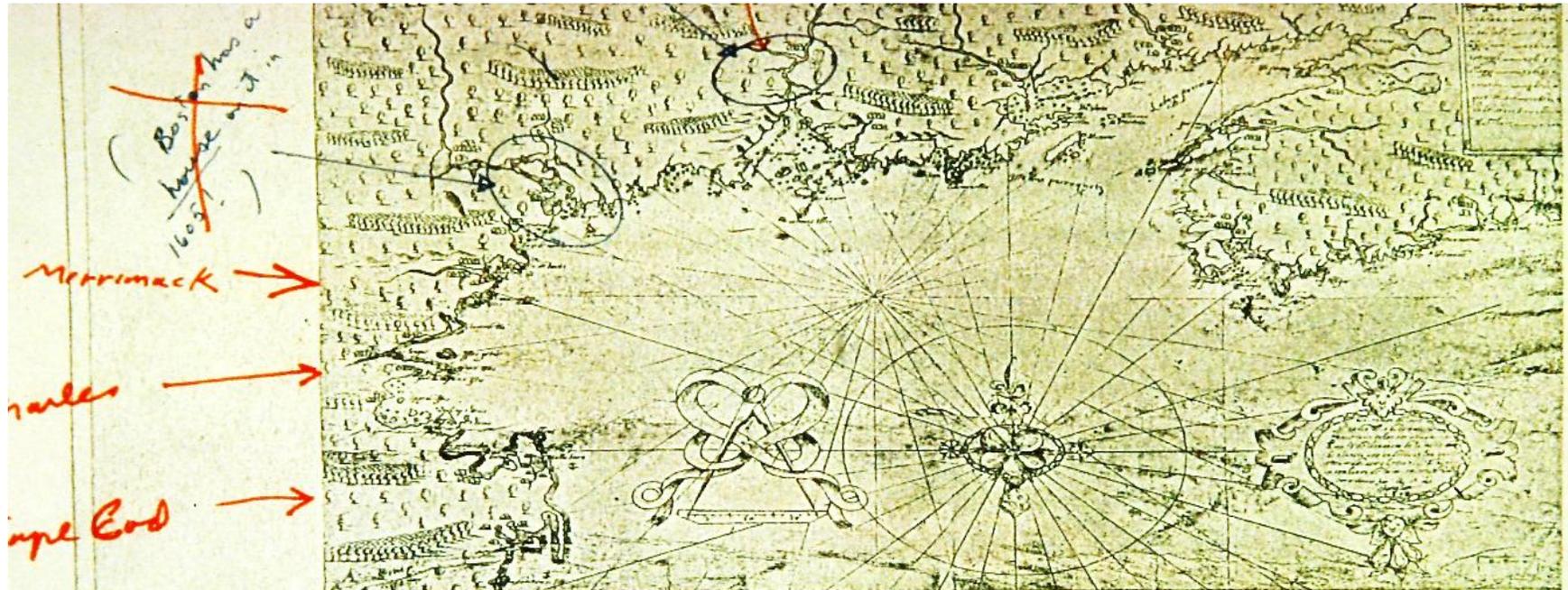


These last slides are not Proofs. They are intended to show the Scenes of “The Hitherto Undiscovered First Settlements of North Andover/Andover of 1629 and 1634”. The Text [I prepared for this lecture and distributed tonight] has had the opportunity to Prove that these two settlements have been Discovered. Whether they have really been Discovered must be determined by an examination of the Text. I will point out the Scenes, as they appear, where I believe these two Most Important Historic Events happened:

53. The mouth of the Merrimack River at Newburyport as of the late 1600s, up which the first interior settlers came.



54. Champlain's map of 1607 with an Indian's version of the Merrimack River, drawn by the Indian with a "crayon" at Champlain's request.



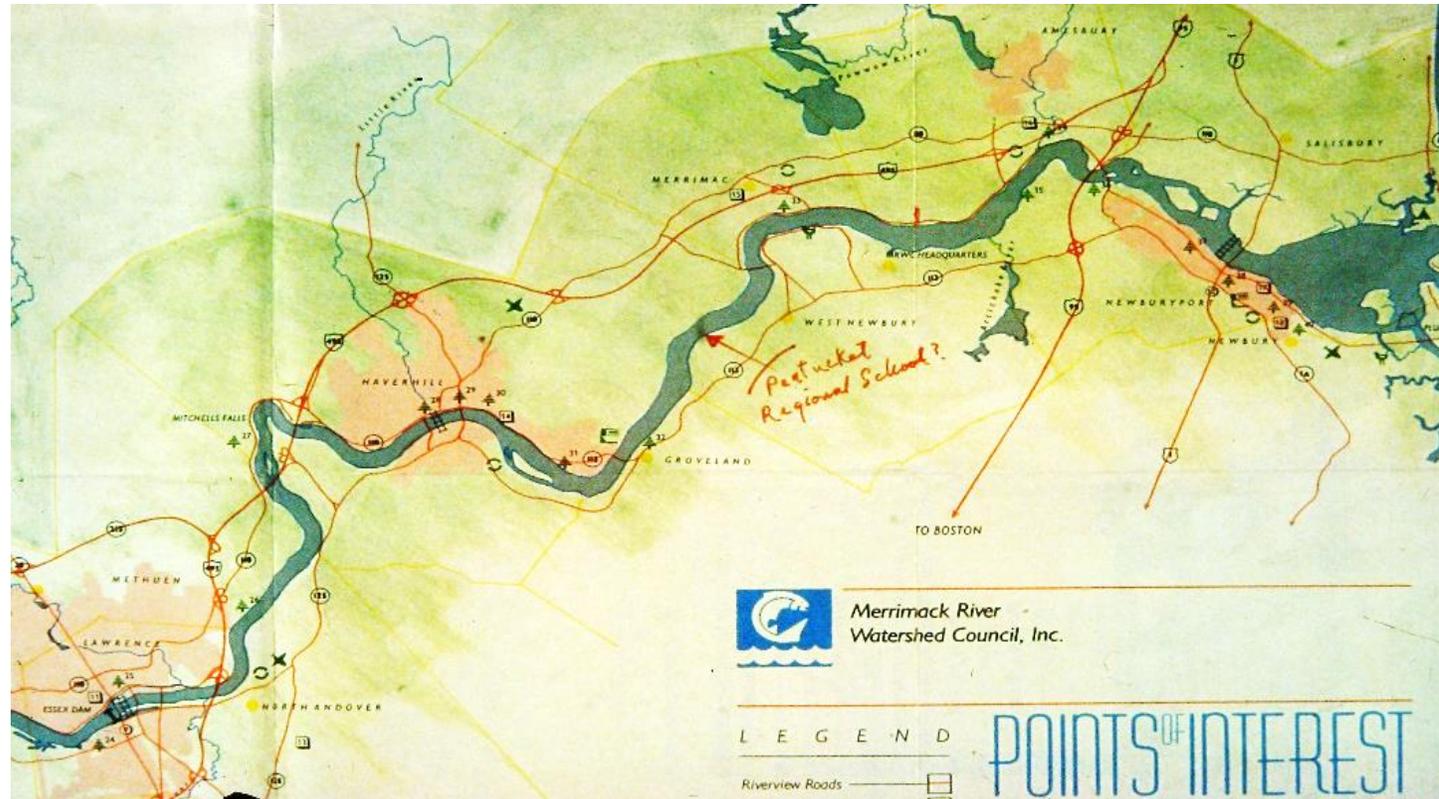
From a map in the Publications of the Champlain Society of Toronto, copied from the original, now in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Kindness of the Champlain Society of Toronto

CHAMPLAIN'S RARE MANUSCRIPT MAP OF THE YEAR 1607, — 1605 voyage

showing Boston Harbour, marked appropriately "Baye des Isles," and visited by him on July 16 and 17, 1605. The French anchored near Noddle's Island, now East Boston. Champlain named the river Charles "Rivière du Guasi," for his fellow-explorer, Sieur de Monts. This map describes "the coasts, ports, roadsteads, and islands of New France," etc. "Drawn, and the observations made by the Sieur de Champlain, 1607," and autographed by himself. It is one of the most important of his maps. It was probably drawn by the French cartographer at Port Royal during the winter of 1606-07, and shows his second New England voyage, made in the year 1605, as Mallebarre was the farthest point south reached by the explorers. South of Boston Harbour appear "Cap St. Louis" for Brant Point, "Port du Cap St. Louis" for Plymouth, "Baye Blanche" for Cape Cod Bay, "Cap Blanc" for Cape Cod, and "Mallebarre" for Nauset Harbour. Following the map north from Boston Harbour, Champlain has marked "Cap aux Isles" for Cape Ann, "Isles Jettées" for the Isles of Shoals, "Chouacoel" for the Saco River, and "Norumbegue" for the Kennebec. Further east appear "Isle Haute" and "Monts Déserts," named by him on his 1604 voyage. The dotted lines show the route from Port Royal toward France.

55. The Merrimack River Watershed Council's outstanding 1984 map of the Merrimack showing William Wood's 1629 Pentucket exactly where he placed it on his 1634 map.



56. A Series of photographs taken by Jonathan Richardson in 1990 and 1991 showing the Merrimack River-approach to the Scene of 1629 Pemtucket. The River appears to be navigable all year round.



58. The photographer and I see an Eagle flying across the Merrimack. River bends up ahead, and...



57. This Merrimack River-approach to Wood's 1629 settlement of Pemtucket was the only practical way into the interior of this part of Massachusetts for over 200 years.



59. We are almost there! We are approaching the Scene of the First Settlement in the Interior of New England, commenced in the Summer of 1629.



60. Around the mouth of the Cochichewick River is the Most Likely Scene for the Settlement of Pemptuckett to have developed around in the Summer of 1629.



61. The Scene of William Wood's 1629 Settlement of Pemtucketett as viewed from the 495 Bridge.



62. A view of the Scene of Pemtucket taken some months earlier, in November of 1990, looking more idyllic. The red house could have been William Wood's residence



63. Another view taken at the same time and close to the same place, more likely taken in January of 1991, shows the Pumping Station on the other side of Cochichewick Brook. The red barn could have been Wood's Trading Station.



64. We are across the Merrimack at the Scene of Wood's 1629 settlement of Pemtuckett, the Red House looks like a house of the 1600s.



65. Simon Bradstreet built a mill in 1644 beside the Cochichewick, about 200 yards up from where it enters the Merrimack, after damming the the small stream and installing a waterwheel, probably here.



66. [No caption]



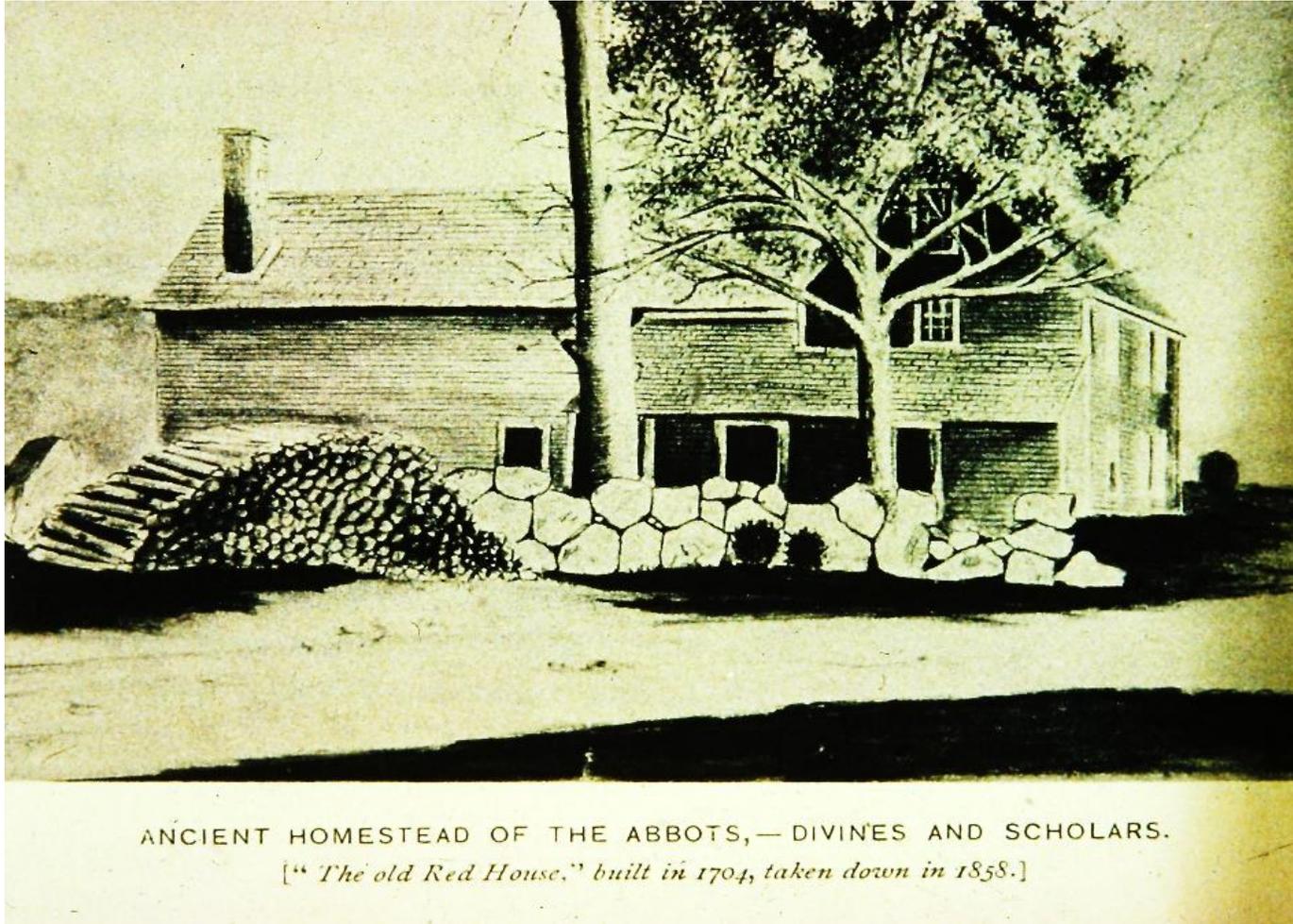
67a. William Wood and his fellow Lincolnshire settlers quite possibly had a windmill in operation at Pemptuckett by 1630 or so, and William Wood no doubt had his Indian Trading Station in full operation on the Scene before the Summer of 1629 was over. It is an interesting coincidence that Billy Wood built the biggest worsted mill in the world at the other border of the original 1629 settlement of Pemptuckett, where the Shawsheen enters the Merrimack, at a right angle, commencing construction in 1905 and having it in full operation in 1906.



67b. The Second Settlement of North Andover/Andover probably commenced construction in 1634, along Central St. in present Andover. The Shawsheen River was the only practical way into the interior of Andover at this time, until the roads began to be constructed in 1647. The First Church/Town House of this 1634 settlement was built here, at the site of the present South Church.



68. Next door to it was George Abbot, Sr.'s fortified garrison house, taken down about 1700 for the construction of this replacement.



ANCIENT HOMESTEAD OF THE ABBOTS,— DIVINES AND SCHOLARS.

[*"The old Red House," built in 1704, taken down in 1858.*]

69., 70. Simon Bradstreet and his wife, the great poet Anne Bradstreet, and their 8 children lived between the house of George Abbot, Sr., and the house of George Abbot, Jr., probably for the first 20 years of their residence in North Andover/Andover; probably moving from their Central St. dwelling-house to a new house in present North Andover in 1656, which burned in 1666, after most of their children had grown up and flown away.

