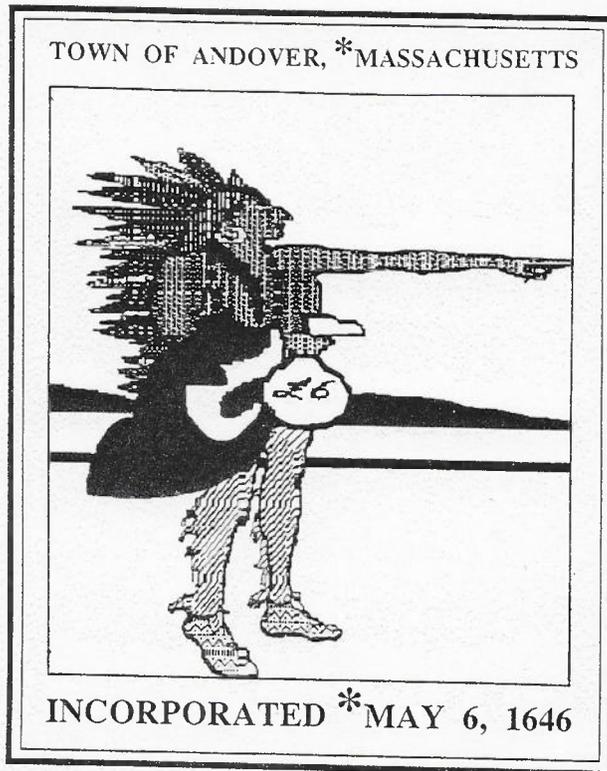


"Massachusetts" means "Great Hill of the Rocks", which is in Milton and is now called "Great Blue Hill". *

Our TRUE Incorporation was in June or July 1629, not in May 1646. The authorities on our history even have the day of this incorrect incorporation incorrect; it should be May 16, 1646. *

I have based this variation of our Town Seal on the Perley Gilbert/Leonard Sherman/Elias Galassi mosaic variation, installed in 1902 at the front entrance of the Andover Town House. Their variation was based on the 1894, or possibly 1895, ORIGINAL by John Edward Whiting, who created the design in his jewelry store across the street, on the corner of Main and Barnard Streets.

I have reversed the Indian King's, Cutshamache's, position so he is pointing into this booklet, but I have kept his full headdress, even exaggerated it, because his name probably means "Many Feathers", but I have kept Whiting's "Continental coat" because the original coat he received would have looked even more incongruous as it was a fancy, form-fitting, be-laced English coat of that period, and I have kept Whiting's 6 Pound bag because it probably could have contained the 6 Pounds of wampum he received.



THE HITHERTO UNKNOWN TRUTH ABOUT THE PRIMARY EVENT IN OUR HISTORY

*This TOTALLY CHANGES the PRIMARY EVENTS
(the First Events in Time and in Importance) in the
Histories of These Ten Communities: Andover, North
Andover, Lawrence, Haverhill, Cambridge,
Wilmington, Rowley, Middleton, Boxford, and
Groveland*

A Slide-lecture By Clifford Wrigley Presented At The Andover Town
Hall On Main St., Andover, Massachusetts, Saturday Afternoon,
October 23, 1993

You came here to learn the TRUTH about our history. This slide-lecture was advertised as: "The Hitherto Unknown Truth About The Primary Event In Our History", and: "This TOTALLY CHANGES the Primary Events (the First Events in Time and in Importance) in the Histories of Andover, North Andover, Lawrence....", and six (or seven) other communities that were part of our original settlement.

Those are BOLD assertions -- but I can DOCUMENT them.

"History", in Greek and Latin, means: the investigation of the evidence to find the TRUTH. An assertion presented AS the "truth" must be DOCUMENTED -- an assertion without documentation is MEANINGLESS -- and WORSE -- I think it's an HISTORICAL CRIME.

But this assertion of the "truth" of "OUR FIRST, 1646, SETTLEMENT AND INCORPORATION -- OF ANDOVER", and the other communities, as presented to us by the Authorities Responsible for the TRUTH in our history -- our Historians, Historical Societies, and Town Fathers -- is UNDOCUMENTED AND MEANINGLESS -- and WORSE -- because a little investigation of the evidence would have revealed that this "First 1646 Settlement and Incorporation" was in fact our 3rd SETTLEMENT and our 3rd INCORPORATION.

The 1646 Two-part Document was a PROPOSAL to ELIMINATE all of present Andover and South Lawrence and TWO-THIRDS of present North Andover that was presented to the General Court in Boston, most likely by Gov. Winthrop, on May 6, 1646 old style, and it was TOTALLY REJECTED by BOTH HOUSES of the General Court on May 22, 1646 old style as ILLEGAL -- and it NEVER HAPPENED.

But in Andover we have been CELEBRATING this ILLEGAL event that proposed to ELIMINATE us and NEVER HAPPENED since 1855 -- when present Andover came into existence -- as "OUR 1646 INCORPORATION" -- on our Great Town Seal and on its Many Variations, on our Town Documents, on our Official letters, and in a GREAT 250th Anniversary Celebration in 1896, and fifty years later in another GREAT 300th Anniversary Celebration in 1946 -- and NOW our Town Fathers have allocated a large sum of money for a GREAT 350th Anniversary Celebration in 1996 -- of this event that tried to ELIMINATE US but NEVER HAPPENED because it was ILLEGAL -- and PREPARATIONS for this GREAT 350th Anniversary Celebration are WELL UNDER WAY -- with plans for a DINNER and DANCE and a GREAT PARADE (according to The Eagle-Tribune, June 29, 1993, pages 1 and 2) that will "go through all three communities" -- Andover, North Andover and South Lawrence.

It is NOT my purpose to RAIN ON THE PARADE -- but to ESTABLISH THE TRUTH about the MOST IMPORTANT PRIMARY EVENTS of our history -- that have been hitherto uninvestigated but that I have been investigating for the past 7 years -- and that are REALLY WORTH CELEBRATING.

I will cite my qualifications so that MAYBE you'll agree that I have a right to express an opinion on this subject: (1) I'm a native of Andover, born in Ballardvale on March 26, 1922, with a life-long interest in Andover history. (2) I'm a college graduate, graduated first in my class, with 10 years of full-time education beyond the high school level. (3) I am a college professor, retired ("emeritus").

Check me out on those statistics. They're correct, but that doesn't mean you should BELIEVE me; you've got to check out my DOCUMENTATION and come to your own conclusions.

The lesson I learned in this 7-year investigation is that you can't believe ANYONE until you've checked out their documentation. BUT the only two people I know of who have read my documentation, both of them very knowledgeable about our history, have told me IN WRITING that my conclusions are correct.

I will distribute a SUMMARY of my documentation at the end of this slide-lecture.

I distributed one at the end of my slide-lecture at the North Andover Historical Society on April 3, 1991, but it elicited only one response, from one of the two people mentioned above, a retired Air Force Colonel who is a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of this area; the other was from an official of the Andover Historical Society. But the then President of the Andover Historical Society refused to allow me to present my slide-lecture there on The Hitherto Unknown Primary Events in their History, informing me IN WRITING that the Society is NOT INTERESTED in the scholarly documentation of significant events in their history, that they are ONLY INTERESTED in historical Artifacts. And the North Andover Historical Society refused to allow me to present a slide-lecture on my Further Discoveries Concerning the Primary Events in their History. Which is I why I have come here.

My HOPE is that some of you with a genuine interest in our history will be OFFENDED and have the courage to speak out against our Historical Societies for REJECTING and refusing to READ significant scholarly DOCUMENTATION of the PRIMARY EVENTS in our history -- and for CELEBRATING -- at great expense to YOU taxpayers and great offense to the TRUTH in history -- something that tried to ELIMINATE US but that NEVER HAPPENED because it was ILLEGAL.

NOW YOU KNOW -- OR HAVE GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE -- THAT YOU'RE CELEBRATING SOMETHING THAT NEVER HAPPENED -- THAT TRIED TO ELIMINATE YOU -- BUT IT DIDN'T -- BECAUSE YOU'RE STILL HERE -- BUT WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT!?

Are you going to WALK OUT ON ME and go out and CELEBRATE this event that wanted to ELIMINATE you and NEVER HAPPENED because it was ILLEGAL -- or are you going to stay here and listen to my

DOCUMENTATION and read it later, and, if you conclude that I am correct, try to DO something about this COLOSSAL SCANDAL in our history -- maybe organize a letter-writing campaign to our Historical Societies and our Town Fathers.

The MOST CONVINCING argument that my documentation IS "significant and scholarly" (the words, in WRITING, of the recently-retired President of the Andover Historical Society and the present Director of the North Andover Historical Society), and that I didn't MAKE UP this 7-year investigation into the hitherto unknown primary events in our history, is the testimony of our Most Respected Historians who said: **THERE WERE EARLIER SETTLEMENTS IN OUR AREA THAN THE 1646 ONE.** But they chose NOT to investigate them, possibly because they suspected it would take them 7 years.

But I will BEGIN my documentation with a quick summary of the solution to the NEARLY-100-YEAR MYSTERY OF THE ANDOVER TOWN SEAL, which got me into this 7-year project.

This will simply be a summary of the material in Part I of my book, which was also summarized in an article in the *Andover Townsman*, by Don Staruk, in the May 14, 1992 edition, and I won't include it here -- I've been writing and illustrating a book on this 7- year investigation titled "*6 POUNDS AND A COAT*" -- which will NOT be for sale and I'm NOT promoting it here -- except to say that it will be available later and will contain the complete details of my 7 years of research and documentation.

Following is a summary of my DOCUMENTED PROOFS of the hitherto unknown FIRST 1629 SETTLEMENT in our area, which is THE PRIMARY EVENT in our History, and was the FIRST INLAND SETTLEMENT IN ALL OF NEW ENGLAND:

PROOF #1: To reiterate, our MOST RESPECTED HISTORIANS, Abbot, 1829, Bailey, 1880, and Fues, 1959, all inform us that we have NO ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST 20 to 25 YEARS OF OUR HISTORY.

But they KNEW there were two earlier settlements, because they HAD documentation specifically referring to our 1629 Settlement and our 1634 Settlement, but they chose not to investigate them. For reasons difficult to understand all of our later historians chose to follow Abbot in saying that our 1646 Settlement was our First.

In Abbot's preface to his *History Of Andover From Its First Settlement To 1829*, published 1829, he says: "The town records for the first twenty or twenty five years are very defective. We are left entirely in the dark concerning transactions interesting and gratifying to curiosity, if an account of them could be found."

He is confused, and entirely in the dark, as to what to say about our first settlement. On page 47 he seems to be blaming the Indians for the loss of our earliest records but he gives us no documentation for such a charge:

"When the first permanent settlement was made has not been precisely ascertained. Some early

transactions could not be ascertained through defect of records occasioned by deprivations of the Indians. Few occurrences were noted by the early settlers, and traditions are few."

But on page 11 he is clearly saying that the third settlement of 1646 was our "First" Settlement and our "Incorporation": " It is difficult to ascertain the time of the first settlement, or even when the purchase was made of the Indians. The land was purchased of Cutshamache.... This purchase was incorporated by the name of Andover"

His difficulty relates to the statement in the 1646 document that Cutshamache had already received his coat (he received it 2 years earlier), but he is still referring to the 1646 event as our "First" event.

All of the above seems to mean that Abbot WAS TOTALLY IN THE DARK and didn't know ANYTHING AT ALL about "the first 20 to 25 years" of our history. But THAT didn't stop him from identifying the 1646 settlement as our "First" Settlement and "Incorporation" -- AND from the day he wrote THAT mistaken statement on page 11 of his history book he CONFUSED and MISLED EVERYBODY.

From then on EVERYBODY took the Rev. Abbot's MISTAKEN OPINION as Gospel. From that day on NOBODY ever DOUBTED that the 1646 Settlement was our First Settlement and our First Incorporation. And as a result, the authorities on our history have had us CELEBRATING something that tried to ELIMINATE us and NEVER HAPPENED -- NOT celebrating it because it DIDN'T happen -- but celebrating it believing that it DID HAPPEN, which, thank God, it DIDN'T, or we wouldn't BE HERE, in Andover today.

I could quote many sentences from our later historians that simply paraphrase Abbot's COMPLETELY MISTAKEN OPINION on page 11 of his history book -- NEVER questioning it, NEVER even reading the 1646 document upon which Abbot based his MISTAKEN OPINION. But shortly I will have someone read it to you, and we will analyze it with a diagram, and we will immediately see that it has an entirely different meaning from the one our first historian gave it -- but which all our other historians repeated after Abbot like parrots -- and the rest of us followed them like sheep -- and we all hid our heads from the TRUTH about it in the sand like ostriches are supposed to do.

I also have diagrams showing our original 1629 land-grant and our present land area, showing the changed boundary lines, but showing that the amount of our land is the same, in spite of the 1646 attempt to reduce it to 1/8th of its present size.

I could quote many sentences from our later historians that simply paraphrase Abbot's COMPLETELY MISTAKEN OPINION (on page 11 of his 1829 book) -- NEVER questioning it, NEVER reading the brief 1646 document upon which Abbot based his COMPLETELY MISTAKEN OPINION -- which Abbot himself (a Harvard graduate) OBVIOUSLY never read with ANY comprehension -- BUT which Abbot (a Harvard graduate) was the ONLY one of our historians to print in full...

WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE "MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT IN OUR HISTORY" -- THE "INCORPORATION " DOCUMENT OF OUR "FIRST" SETTLEMENT!!

...but ALL THE REST of our Most Respected Historians CUT OUT KEY PASSAGES from this 1646 document (which they allege to be the "Most Important Document In Our History", and threw them into the Waste Basket of History) -- and SIMPLY REPEATED Abbot's COMPLETELY MISTAKEN OPINION like PARROTS -- and the rest of us followed them like SHEEP -- and hid our heads from the TRUTH about this 1646 document like OSTRICHES...

WHY WOULD OUR HISTORIANS CUT OUT KEY PASSAGES FROM THIS BRIEF "MOST IMPORTANT DOCUMENT IN OUR HISTORY" -- THAT THEY ALLEGE TO BE THE "INCORPORATION OF OUR FIRST SETTLEMENT"!?

...PROBABLY BECAUSE they DIDN'T BELIEVE IT WAS -- and PROBABLY because they didn't want to spend 7 YEARS investigating the evidence to find the TRUTH -- BUT "History" IS the investigation of the evidence to find the TRUTH.

THAT'S WHY WE HAVE CALLED THIS "AN HISTORICAL CRIME" AND A "COLOSSAL SCANDAL

But shortly I will have someone read the 1646 document to you, and we will analyze it with a diagram, and we will immediately see that it has an entirely different meaning from the one our historians gave it.

I also have diagrams showing our original 1629 land-grant and our present land area, showing the changed boundary lines, but showing that the amount of our land is the same, in spite of the 1646 attempt to reduce it to 1/8th of its present size.

PROOF #2: It will probably be better to proceed chronologically, as far as possible, with our first recorded historical event: Christopher Levett's 1623-24 trip up the Merrimack River to the site of Andover.

You negative people out there -- probably half of you according to Newton's 3rd law of equal/opposites -- will say these are not absolute proofs -- I have admitted that -- but "absolute" means ABSOLUTELY PERFECT, and remember that we are dealing with events that happened about 350 years ago -- this one 370 years ago -- that seem to have been deliberately disguised even then -- that our historians say we can NEVER know about -- and they NEVER TRIED; Bailey, 1880, pp. 1 and 2 negatively says: "...in groping back for something tangible of the olden times, relics of ancient Andover, we find scarcely a trace or thread of continuity, by which we can clasp hand with the men and women of the former generations...who themselves are almost as shadowy and unreal to us their descendants as though they had never walked the roads we walk..." And Fuess, 1959, p. 15, also repeats Abbot's negative, 1829, remarks, saying: "The exact day and place where the first residence was made between the borders of the two Andovers will never be determined. We shall never learn who first cleared the land and planted a crop and built a shelter."

I believe we WILL eventually find out PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING (from additional documents that probably will be found here, now that people know we're looking for them, and especially from documents that will be found in England, very likely at the places indicated below) about our first 1629 settlement called "Pemtuckett", about 25 1/2 river-miles up the Merrimack in present North Andover in the then "Plantation of Merrimac" (now that people know the original names of our first settlement) -- and, I think this 1623-24 trip up the Merrimack River by Christopher Levett was probably a SCOUTING TRIP to find the best location for their PURPOSE.

The following quotations are from *A VOYAGE TO NEW ENGLAND, Begun in 1623, and Ended in 1624, by Christopher LEVETT, a member of the Council of New England, Published in London, 1628.* These quotations strongly suggest that Levett sailed up the Merrimack as far as his skiff could take him -- about 26 river-miles to the GREAT CASCADE in the Merrimack called "Cochichewick" (now mostly innundated by the back-up of the Essex Dam), and there he met Passaconaway, the Sachem of the largest group of Massachusetts Indians, whose people lived along the north side of the Merrimack, and, I think that Levett probably strongly recommended that THIS was the BEST PLACE for their purpose -- which was to establish an Indian Trading Station and a village modeled on the ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL Dutch Trading Station over 140 miles up the Hudson and its village called "Beverwyck", at the site of present Albany.

Levett's ship landed at the "Isles of Shoals", sailed up the Piscataqua River at future Portsmouth then southward and up another great river which could only be the Merrimack; he earlier mentions (p. 20) going up a great river where there was a: "great fall of water", where he visited the: "sagamore or king", then later (p. 170) he seems to be enlarging upon this: "...and after some compliments they told me I must be their cousin, and that Captain Gorges was so, (which you may imagine I was not a little proud of, to be adopted cousin to so many great kings at one instant, but did willingly accept of it.", then he says (p. 173), probably out of sequence because he is clearly disguising his actions: "On a certain day there came two savages to his place, who were under the command of Samersset or CONWAY, I know not whether." ...he is obviously disguising the location of this place as he says, page 178: "...yet was I never in MESACHUSETT, which is counted the paradise of New England, nor at Cape Ann, but I fear there hath been too fair a gloss set on Cape Ann.... Neither was I at New Plymouth, but I fear that place is not so good as many others, for if it were, in my conceit, they would content themselves with it and not seek any other, having ten times so much ground as would serve ten times so many people as they now have amongst them."

As we know, the Plymouth people tried to establish a fur-trading business in the Medford area (as almost all the Plymouth Indians died in the Great Plague shortly before the arrival of the Pilgrims), and the Pilgrims had set up a fishing business on Cape Ann before Levett's arrival -- and we believe he was trying to beat them to THE MOST LUCRATIVE OF ALL BUSINESSES -- THE BILLION-DOLLAR-BEAVER-BUSINESS -- which was established at original Andover in 1629, established, we think, on the basis of Levett's report to the Council for New England.

Concerning the beaver, William Wood, the leader and founder of our 1629 settlement said in his *New England's Prospect*, 1634, in which he seems to echo some of Levett's words, that he could write a volume about the beaver trade (1977 ed. p. 47): "...the beaver, concerning whom, if I should at large discourse according to knowledge or information, I might make a volume." And for THAT PURPOSE I believe our 1629 settlement was established where it was -- along the Merrimack between the mouths of the little Cochichewick and the Shawsheen Rivers near the foot of the Great Cascade of Cochichewick in the Merrimack -- FOR PROFIT -- PRIMARILY in the BEAVER-TRADE -- with Passaconaway's LARGEST GROUP OF MASSACHUSETTS INDIANS, who seem to have experienced the least number of deaths from the Great Plague, which seems to have begun in the Plymouth area.

And in one more quotation concerning the ENORMOUSLY PROFITABLE BEAVER TRADE, I will only quote John Winthrop, quoted here from a secondary source, an article on wampum by Stephen Davis in *The Boston Globe Magazine*, Feb. 17, 1990, page 35: "By 1632 Massachusetts Bay's Gov. Winthrop noted that Dutch traders were shipping abroad 10,000 precious beaver furs annually from the Great Lake (Erie)."

Whether it was Lake Erie or Ontario, we can be sure that the English knew every detail about the fabulous profits the Dutch were making in the beaver-trade, and we believe that 1629 Andover was inspired by the prospect of similar profits.

As this slide-lecture is supposed to itemize and explain our PROOFS of the existence and location of our first, 1629, settlement, we cannot get into the CHARTER WAR -- but we SHOULD MENTION it as it will be referred to shortly -- between the Charter of the Council for New England under which 1629 Andover was founded, vs. Gov. Winthrop's Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company -- which resulted in an attempt by Winthrop to take over the Andover settlement, which resulted in his being removed from the Governorship in 1634 and a DEMOCRACY established in place of Winthrop's autocracy -- which seems to have been THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT established in this country (the Plymouth government was a plutocracy) -- we have discussed this and Winthrop's attempts at REVENGE against Andover at length in Part II of our book (to come out later) -- but we should mention that both of these companies, as described concisely by Salem's excellent historian, James Duncan Phillips, were TRADING COMPANIES "ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT."

PROOF #2: Who these English were who founded original 1629 Andover is important to our above proof, as

they were Lincolnshire people with close associations with the Council for New England which sent Christopher Levett on his scouting mission (as we believe it was) to Massachusetts in 1624 ("1623-1624" meant, in old style dating, that his mission could have occurred sometime between on-or-after Jan. 1, 1624 and on-or-after March 25, 1624).

Where they were from could be very important to our obtaining further documentation concerning our first, 1629, settlement -- possibly reports concerning each step in the founding of original Andover (possibly even a volume by William Wood concerning his years in the beaver-trade in our first settlement which he called "Pemtuckett").

I will quote from Eben Moody Boynton's very valuable research into this first settlement. He was one of only two people who knew that Wood and Company established the settlement of "Pemtuckett" up the Merrimack River", the other was John Currier, but Boynton, 1897, preceded Currier, 1909, and Boynton came much closer to the real location of this First Settlement in the interior of New England.

Both of them got the idea from William Wood's 1634 map, to be discussed next, or possibly Currier got the idea from Boynton, but, interestingly, both of them placed Pemtuckett where they lived; Currier placing it along the Merrimack about 2 miles or so from its mouth at Newburyport and Boynton placing it along the Merrimack at Newbury where he lived -- but tentatively Boynton advanced it somewhat further up the Merrimack to the Newbury/Groveland border, which also bordered Wood and Company's original 1629 land-grant of the "Plantation of Merrimac", before it was mover upriver to its present location -- but Boynton was referring to the Indian Trading Station of "Pemtuckett" which was at the other end of this 1629 land-grant and he fell almost 14 miles short of "Pemtuckett's" true location, but NOT BAD AT ALL. But neither Boynton nor Currier offered the slightest proof for their choice of "Pemtuckett's" location -- possibly being emotionally persuaded to place it in their home towns, and/or being unable to figure out Wood's mileage-scale on his map.

This quotation is from Boynton's Dec. 22, 1897 Introduction to his 1898 edition of William Wood's (book containing his map), New Englands Prospect, first published in 1634, in which Boynton, who claims to be a descendant of Wood, says that additional information "will soon be accessible", and although he doesn't describe the information, he gives us this invaluable information as to his sources; after saying, incorrectly in my opinion, that Wood did the initial survey of the site (I believe it was Levett, or even someone who advised Levett), Boynton identifies the individuals, very correctly in my opinion, who initiated the project, first saying that Wood: "...was evidently commissioned to report a full answer as to the capacities and character of the territory he was to explore for the information of the Puritans in England, who embraced among their sympathizers, men like Lords Say and Brooke, Sir Matthew Boynton and Baron Moody of Gardsden. The Sewells, Dummer, Saltonstalls, Dudleys, and the colonial governors, Endecott, Vane and Winthrop, the Earl of Lincoln and many others, were earnest sympathizers with the Puritans. The parties to whom Wood evidently reported were Sir William Armyne, to whom he dedicates his book, Sir Matthew Boynton, Brooke and others, and in letters existing it is believed and known that important additional history will soon be available."

That's UNIQUE, for Boynton to be aware of Wood and Company's

settlement up the Merrimack (I suspect that Currier probably got the idea from Boynton) AND to have taken steps, as Boynton did, to acquire further information about it -- but unfortunately he gave us no further details in his Introduction, nor did Currier.

My best suggestion for further research would be Lincoln Castle, now housing the Archives of Lincolnshire, but in the days we are concerned with here it was the residence of the Earl and Countess of Lincoln who were foremost in promoting our 1629 settlement, with the assistance of Armyne who was a Member of Parliament from Lincolnshire, Thomas Dudley who was the steward of Lincoln Castle, his son-in-law Simon Bradstreet, and the Earl's and Countess's sons-in-law John Humphrey and Isaac Johnson (the wealthiest member of the group), both of whom were members of the Council for New England -- and William Wood who was born near the Castle, in 1608, apparently of a canal-boating family and apparently a well-educated man, as his book indicates, of only 20 years of age when he was chosen to lead the 1629 expedition up the Merrimack to settle original Andover, and to write his 1634 book about it and draw his map, the first map showing the interior of New England -- and other Lincolnshire men and their families were involved in our first settlement and the settlement of Lynn, settled at the same time as Andover, including William Coddington, William Dixey, and Edmund and Francis Ingalls.

Alonzo Lewis in his History of Lynn, 1844, expressed much admiration for William Wood, for his 1634 book New Englands Prospect, his founding of Lynn in 1629 immediately upon his landing at Salem in late June 1626 (he was not aware of his simultaneous founding of Andover), and his founding of Sandwich in 1637, and he, Lewis, did some research in London and found documentation that Wood was accompanied by a John Wood on his first voyage here and on his return voyage here by an Elizabeth Wood, and on page 62 he totals Wood's company of Lincolnshire people, as, at the time of the 1629 Lynn and Andover settlements, at: "...probably comprising twenty persons."

Boynton's and Currier's recognition of our original settlement of 1629 is further proof of its existence.

PROOF # 3: William Wood's 3 maps and the 3 editions of his book are further proof.

His 1634 map, the first map showing the interior of New England, completed at least as of August 15, 1633 when he took it to London along with the manuscript of his book for publication, shows our first settlement of "Pemtuckett" on the south side of the Merrimack River -- as an OFFICIALLY established settlement, with the same symbol (the zodiacal symbol for Sunday, a circle with a cross on top and a dot in the middle) that he uses to identify such other established settlements as Cambridge, Salem, Ipswich, etc. -- which officially required that it have at least 6 houses and a Church/Town House.

In the text of his book, *New Englands Prospect*, 1634, -- in the 1977 edition edited by Alden T. Vaughan, University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst) Wood locates our first, 1629, settlement as "Merrimac Plantation"; after listing the few established towns in Massachusetts as of mid-August 1633, from south to north, Wood comes to the town second-furthest north, "Agawam" now Ipswich, page 64:

"Agawam is nine miles to the north from Salem.... is the best place but one, in my judgement, which is Merrimac, lying eight miles beyond it, where is a river twenty leagues navigable."

HERE he has located it twice for us (besides telling us it's the best place in all of Massachusetts in which to settle): telling us it's 8 miles overland from the Ipswich boundary (here is probably where Currier went wrong, in assuming that Wood meant 8 miles up the coast and up the Merrimack River from Ipswich), and telling us it's on the Merrimack River (which was 20 miles navigable, with portages) -- and 8 miles overland from the Ipswich would bring us just about exactly to the original boundary line of Wood's 1629 land-grant of "Merrimac".

Here my slide showing a pretty-accurate-approximation of the original boundaries of the 1629 land-grant of "Merrimac Plantation" should be shown -- which conforms with Boynton's tentative suggestion that Wood's Indian Trading Station was located on the present Newbury/Groveland line -- which I tentative thought of, before coming across Boynton, as a real possibility for the location of "Pemtuckett" as shown on Wood's map -- and my slide showing present-day boundaries of "Merrimac Plantation" -- which conforms just about exactly in size with the original land-grant, although its location has been moved upriver about 11 miles or so -- but the location of "Pemtuckett" has remained in the same place.

My primitive-approximate method of locating "Pemtuckett" can be seen on the slide showing Wood's map: using Plum Island as an approximately accurate 9-mile measuring device, which Island I knew Wood must have been very familiar with, and as a good cartographer would have rendered accurately -- until I discovered that his longitudinal device at the side and bottom of his map is divided into English 10-mile units which are the same as today's U.S. 10-mile units -- which forced me to retreat from the Newbury/Groveland line upriver and accurately locate "Pemtuckett" as within the approx. 5/8-mile stretch along the Merrimack between the little Cochichewick and Shawsheen Rivers.

That Wood's Map and Book were reprinted in 3 editions, those of 1634, 1635, and 1639, informs us that they were highly respected. Upon receipt of copies of the first edition, the General Court, as an entry in the "Colony Records" under the date "Sept. 3, 1634" gave Wood, and some others, a vote of: "tres of thankfulness", as one of the "benefactors" of the Colony":

"...it is agreed that there shall be tres of thankfulness signed by the Court & sent to the Countesse of Warwicke, Mr. Paynter, Mr. Wood, and others, that have been benefactors to this plantation."

Wood's 3 Maps -- new woodcuts had to be made for each Edition, to replace the worn-down ones, and each Map has significant changes -- all 3 retain "Pemtuckett" as an Official town in exactly the same place (where

it remains today, such as it is) -- and the Texts of the 3 Editions remain unchanged in their references to "Merrimac" -- I hoped that Wood might have enlarged upon his description of "Merrimac" -- I consulted the 3 Editions of Wood's *New Englands Prospect* in the Houghton Library at Harvard, but found he hadn't enlarged upon his all too brief description of our First Settlement.

The Houghton Library has First Editions of the 1634 and 1635 volumes, but its copy of the 1639 volume is an edition of about 1760 -- and new editions are still coming off the presses, the latest we know of being the 1977 Edition published by the University of Massachusetts Press at Amherst -- which indicates the respect historians continue to have for William Wood.

PROOF #4: Gov. Winthrop ACKNOWLEDGES the existence of our 1629 Settlement of "Pentuckett", also known as "Pentuckett or Cochichewick by Shawsheen", AND acknowledges that it was formerly OFFICIALLY RE-INCORPORATED by the General Court -- in his *Journal*, also known as his *History of New England, 1630-1649...*

This is BIG NEWS, it's THE FIRST OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OUR 1629 SETTLEMENT!

...it is to be found in the 1908 edition of Winthrop's *Journal/History*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y., edited by James Kendall Hosmer, LL. D., in Vol. II under the old style date "1640, Mo. 8" (Oct. 1640); I will quote it all as it is important to our alleged 1646

"Incorporation": "At this court Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, pastor of the church of Rowley, being not kindly dealt with, nor justly, as he alleged, concerning the limits of their town, moved for further enlargement for taking in a neck of land upon Merrimack near Cochitawit, for which end they desired their line might run square from Ipswich line. This line was granted, and he said it would satisfy, but within an hour after it was discovered that he was mistaken, and that such a line would not reach the neck, whereupon he came again and confessed his mistake, and still demanded the neck. The court was very doubtful what to do on it, having formerly granted a plantation at Cochitawit, and did not yield to his request."

This was a BATTLE in the Charter War between the Winthrop faction (under the banner of the ILLEGAL Mass. Bay Co. Charter) and the Andover faction (under the banner of the LEGAL Charter of the Council for New England); Winthrop's last sentence of the above quote echoes the OUTRAGED CRY of the Original Andoverians that THE "NECK" BELONGS TO THEM; THAT IT HAD BEEN GRANTED TO THEM IN 1629 BY GOV. ENDECOTT BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF WINTHROP AND RE-GRANTED BY THE 1634-35 GENERAL COURT. We will enlarge the vital last sentence: "The court was very doubtful what to do on it, having formerly granted a plantation at Cochitawit, and did not yield to his request."

BUT somehow the Winthrop Faction in the General Court got this land-grant to Rowley APPROVED and written into LAW. This invaluable Neck legally granted to original Andover comprised probably 7/8ths of the original 1629 land-grant (forcing the 1646 settlers to move inland to establish the 3rd settlement of Andover -- which our historians have led us to believe was the 1st, etc.) -- even as Winthrop was informing us in his *Journal/History* that the Court DIDN'T grant Rowley the Neck, the Clerk of the General Court was recording that it DID; in the *Colony Records*, Vol. I, Edition edited by Shurtleff, 1853, page 305: "Forasmuch as there appears a mistake in the former order for enlargement of the grant made to Rowley, upon their propounding a line wch will not reach that wch was intended, it is now ordered, that the neck of land upon Merrimack, neare Cochitawick, shalbee aded to Roweley, & that their line shall run from the outermost part of the neck to Ipswich Ryver, by the end of their 8 miles line, to bee run from their meeting house, paralell wth Ipswich line, pvided that all former grants upon the side of Ipswich Ryver shall bee excepted out of this grant."

Gov. Winthrop had simply OVERRULED the General Court's decision not to grant the Neck to Rowley -- and it even granted Rowley an additional 1- x 8-mile strip of Andover land. "the outermost part of the neck" which gave Rowley a large part of Lake Cochichewick -- but this strip was later retrieved by the 1646 General Court.

That was UNIQUE for Winthrop -- to let it slip that the General Court had "formerly" RE-INCORPORATED our 1646 Settlement -- but he slipped it in surreptitiously at the end -- as he wanted the 1629 Plantation of Merrimac and its first settlement to be banished from EXISTENCE, including its names "Pentuckett or Cochichewick". (This hitherto unknown drama in our early history is discussed at considerable length in my forthcoming book, in Part II, re. Winthrop's attempt to take over "Pemtuckett, etc." in Sept. 1633 -- immediately after William Wood's departure for London to get his book and map published -- but Winthrop got STOPPED, DEMOTED, and HUMILIATED, and upon his return to the Governorship he SOUGHT REVENGE against original 1629 Andover -- as in the above Rowley take-over of 7/8ths of it in 1640 which WAS SUCCESSFUL and forced a major revision of Andover's Original borders as will be seen.

(I will include the Essex Institute author's reference to a Committee of the 1634-35 General Court to verify our boundaries, and include my FINAL RESEARCH into this, after the next PROOF.)

PROOF #5: Let's discuss the Winthrops' MAP of "1634" (the second map showing the interior of New England, after Wood's). It was found in 1884 in the Map Dept. of the British Museum in London by Henry F. Waters who was searching for a map of the Carolina coast and he had a "heliotype" copy of it made and sent to the Boston Public Library. The Winthrops, John Winthrop Sr. and John Winthrop, Jr., had sent it to Robert Ryece in 1636, an "antiquary" and friend of the Winthrop family.

I will first point out the **ENORMOUSLY ENLARGED** size of the Andover area on this MAP, made by both the Winthrops -- the excellent drawings of the buildings and the sensitive rendering of the 10 hills topped with rows of trees bordering the Winthrops' estate, called "Ten Hills", down the Mystic River (illegally expropriated from John Oldham by Gov. Winthrop immediately upon his arrival here on June 12, 1630) are by John Winthrop, Jr. -- excellent original drawings by both father and son are in the Mass. Historical Society's collections) -- notice that the area of original 1629 Andover is unmistakably indicated in the sensitive drawings of the little Cochichewick and Shawsheen Rivers (between which our 1st, 1629, settlement, first called "Pemtuckett", was located -- in the approx. 5/8ths of a mile between those two rivers); notice Lawrence's Spicket River, located diagonally across from the Shawsheen; and further downriver on the southward side of the Merrimack notice Johnson's Creek, which was the original eastward boundary line of 1629 Andover (it's now the boundary line of Haverhill/Groveland), and notice Haverhill's Little River across the Merrimack from it -- and **THERE** the Winthrops placed the eastward boundary of original 1629 Andover -- **HARDLY OVER A MILE** above the mouth of the Merrimack -- when they knew very well it was far up the Merrimack (about 25-26 river-miles up).

I'm suggesting that the Winthrops' ENORMOUS EXAGGERATION of 1629 Andover ALMOST TO THE EXCLUSION OF EVERYTHING ELSE indicates their OBSESSION with it and their desire to TAKE IT OVER -- which they attempted to do in 1632 and 1633 if not earlier, with HUMILIATING results for Gov. Winthrop in 1634.

Our documentation for Gov. Winthrop's attempted TAKE OVER of original Andover begins with Deputy Gov. Dudley's angry denunciation of Winthrop in the General Court on a number of points, most relevantly his 3rd point, quoted here from Winthrop's Journal/History, under the date "April 3, 1632"; Dudley demanding to know of Winthrop: "3d. By what authority he had licensed Edward Johnson to sit down at Merrimack. -- Governour answered, that he had licensed him to go forth on trading, (as he had divers others,) as belonging to his place."

And this entry from the Records of the Court of Assistants of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630-41, under the date "Sept. 3, 1633": "There is liberty graunted to Mr. John Winthrop, Jr. & and assignes to set up a trucking house up Merry mak Ryver."

Also notice that the Winthrops drew their MAP to the scale of "Italian miles" -- as if to disguise their ambition.

And notice how they have carefully drawn the Great Cascade of "Cochichewick" in the Merrimack River (not in the little Cochichewick River), labeling it "a fall", and

extending it as far down as the Shawsheen.
And finally notice how the Winthrops avoided indicating any settlement (by the drawing of houses and mills, etc. there), between the little Cochichewick and the Shawsheen Rivers (as they did with all the other settlements) where we KNOW our first, 1629, settlement of "Pemtuckett" (meaning: "Place of Noisy Water") **EXISTED before the Winthrops arrived here, -- as if they WISHED our first 1629 settlement HAD NEVER EXISTED.**

I checked out the original "heliotype" in the Rare Book Room of the Boston Public Library to see if the writing-like lines in the crease directly above the location of "Pemtuckett" could be that word or one of its many variations -- but they turned out to be natural conditions created in the creases, or folds, in the paper, over the centuries -- in that fold and in other folds in the map.

PROOF #6: The NAMES for the first 1629 settlement REVEAL ITS LOCATION.

William Wood, who founded it, spelled it with an "m": "Pemtuckett", on all three of his maps -- and he located it accurately on all three (as we realized when it dawned on us, in the middle of a night, that his longitudinal device at the right side and bottom of his maps was calibrated in units of 10 ENGLISH MILES, which enabled us to verify our earlier estimate using Wood's length of Plum Island as a 9-mile unit, as almost exactly in the middle of that approx. 5/8-mile space between the little Cochichewick and the Shawsheen.

Let us consult Sarah Loring Bailey's invaluable book on this, her: *Historical Sketches of Andover* (to give it its brief title), Published by Houghton, Mifflin And Company, Boston, 1880, as it was she who discovered the invaluable 1639-41 LETTERS that give "Pemtuckett's" complete nomenclature as of that time, and, on pages 2 to 7 she presents passages from them with her comments -- she seems to have accepted the 1639 letter, dated Dec. 22, 1639, as the FIRST historical (documentable) event in our history -- and she accepted Abbot's, 1829, opinion that this had to refer to the 1646 SETTLEMENT (which was our 3rd settlement -- but she ALMOST concluded, in mid-page 7, that it APPEARED "it would also appear to refer to...an accomplished 'village'", but she immediately dismissed that TRUTH from her mind and accepted the UNTRUTH that it referred to the proposed

3rd, 1646, 2-miles-inland village (in which she was born).

This Dec. 22, 1639 letter was from Nathaniel Ward to Gov. Winthrop informing him of the interest of his Ipswich group to settle in the: "plantation att Quichichacke or Penticutt", which Bailey mistakenly identifies, in a footnote on page 4, as "Haverhill".

On Dec. 26, 1639, 4 days later, Dr. Gyles Fyrmin of Ipswich sent a follow-up letter to Gov. Winthrop saying that he, in Bailey's phrasing: "'thinks well of Pentucket' or of 'Quichichwick by Shawshin.'".

Mr. Ward wrote ("soon after" says Bailey) to Gov. Winthrop again: "...to continue our suite concerning the plantation, I have lately mencioned to you....", that is, the settlement along the Merrimack, not the 2-mile inland settlement.

And in the final letter, from John Woodbridge to Gov. Winthrop, dated "Mar. 22, 1640-41" (which would be April 1, 1641 new style), Rev. Woodbridge sadly complains of the plan to take away the Neck from "Quichichwick" and give it to Rowley, thus making their settlement in the plantation along the Merrimack impossible because of the loss of the meadow land essential for their livestock contained in the Neck -- thereby forcing them to move 2 miles inland for their settlement -- which they did and which became our 3rd, 1646, settlement.

Winthrop refers to this 3rd, 1646, inland settlement as a NEW Cochichewick, but he chokes on the name of the place that brought his so much grief in 1634, and in this item in his Journal/History, under the date "May 3, 1643", he is attempting to get rid of 2 of the names of that place he tried to take over to his regret: "About this time two plantations began to be settled upon Merrimack River; Pentucket, called Haverhill, and C _____, called Andover."

PROOF #7: Concerning the importance of the NAME, and the correct location of the PLACE called "Cochichewick".

This investigation into the name and location of "Cochichewick" is important because there are skeptics who naturally but **INCORRECTLY** assume that the little Cochichewick "River", sometimes called "Cochichewick Brook", was The Place of the Great Cascade (which is what "Cochichewick" means), and they **INCORRECTLY** assume that our 1st (1629) settlement which was the first to be called "Cochichewick Village", was the 1646 settlement that their ancestors built close to the "little Cochichewick" (as I prefer to call it) where it has its source at the southward end of great "Lake Cochichewick", and begins its 90-foot-plus descent of 2 2/3 linear-miles to the mighty Merrimack.

As seems evident from the very large accumulation of evidence (expanded upon in my book but only outlined here) that Gov. Winthrop's first identification (cited above) of the new, 1646, 2-mile-inland settlement as "Cochichewick" was an attempt to remove the names from the original 1629 settlement of Cochichewick along the Merrimack (whose 3-part name, as noted above, was "Pentuckett or Cochichewick by Shawsheen"), as well as his first identification of Haverhill as "Pentuckett" was an attempt to remove that part of its name 10 miles down the Merrimack to Haverhill; both being attempts to remove all memory of the 1629 settlement (because he had tried to appropriate it and was BITTERLY HUMILIATED by its founders -- for attempting to exercise his DIVINE RIGHT to it) -- and his 1646 Proposal (to be discussed shortly in this context) was an attempt to remove it physically because of the BITTER HUMILIATION (outlined above but explained in detail in my book) that those people had inflicted upon him.

I accept Sarah Loring Bailey's definition of "Cochichewick", in footnote "3" on page 2 of her 1880 history book, not because it's the only definition of the word I've seen, but because it SOUNDS RIGHT and because she CITES HER SOURCE very impressively, and it's an impressive source, she says: "*Cochichawicke* (the most common and seemingly authorized ancient spelling) means the place of the Great Cascade. (See N. H. Hist. Coll., vol. viii., p. 451.)".

I also prefer her definition of "Merrimack" (to the many others I've seen), as she gives it (without identifying her source) in footnote "1" on page 2: "*Merrimack* is an Indian name, said to mean "the place of swift water.".

My argument here is: HERE IS PROOF that the 1629 village along the Merrimack which was called "Pentucket or Cochichewick by Shawsheen" was where its names INDICATE it was -- between the mouths of the little Cochichewick and the Shawsheen Rivers -- along the Merrimack -- just below the Great Cascade of Cochichewick in the Merrimack, which Cascade was inundated by the Essex Dam built in the 1840s, and practically all its lower rocks (which on the Winthrops' map of 1634 seem to extend almost to the mouth of the little Cochichewick) were dynamited out in the 1840s to allow boat and barge access to the mills.

What I'm arguing here is that: the little Cochichewick River was named for the Great Cascade immediately above it in the Merrimack River, rather than for Lake Cochichewick which was called "Great Pond" until at least 1850, as is seen in the official 1850 map of Andover.

"Pemtucket" was probably the name for the place given by the Indians to William Wood, who founded our first settlement there in 1629, the meaning of which word is provided by the Preeminent Authority on the Algonquian language, the Rev. John Eliot, in his A Brief Narrative Of The Progress Of The Gospel Among The New England Indians, 1670: "Panatucket is the upper part of Merimak-Falls; so called because of the noise which the Waters make."

This is another verification of the Great Cascade of Cochichewick's being in the Merrimack at Andover/Lawrence -- because the Rev. Eliot also preached to Cutshamache's and Passaconaway's Indians here, by the Cochichewick falls, on the Lawrence side of the Merrimack where Passaconaway's Indians lived as well as at the "Pawtucket" Falls at Lowell -- which word, "Pawtucket", according to The Editors, Inc. of Lowell, means: "place by the falls."

The little Cochichewick could NEVER POSSIBLY have been THE GREAT CASCADE OF COCHICHEWICK as many assert it was -- that mistake survives only in the specious argument that its source was Lake Cochichewick,

which it did not become until much later; according to their argument the little Cochichewick should be called "Great Pond River" -- their motivation seems to be only a WISH that their 2-mile inland 1646 settlement of "C _____, called Andover" was the original 1629 Cochichewick along the Merrimack.

I checked out the little Cochichewick on Monday, April 5, 1992 when the water was higher than usual from the melted snow of a snowier-than-usual Winter, walking down and back up both sides of it. In spite of its higher water level, the little Cochichewick glided smoothly along -- except where its waters appeared not to be moving at all -- down its 90-some foot 2- to 3-mile passage down to the Merrimack -- with nothing remotely suggesting a fall of water -- the only fall of water, as a long-lived life-long North Andover resident told me, is down near its exit into the Merrimack where it falls over the mill dam where Simon Bradstreet's mill was located -- according to Fuess, 1959, pages 22-23: "In 1644, apparently, the elder Bradstreet built a mill on Cochichawicke stream near its conjunction with the Merrimack, but all traces of it long ago disappeared."

Before concluding this PROOF with the Lawrence historians' descriptions of the Great Cascade in the Merrimack -- upon re-reading the quote from Gov. Winthrop on page 11 of this publication in which his final sentence OVERWHELMED me (to the point where I couldn't find my car, parked somewhere outside the Lowell Public Library, for what seemed like an hour), I overlooked these few words in the first sentence: "...a neck of land upon Merrimack near Cochitawit....".

HERE Gov. Winthrop HANDS US the LOCATION of our first 1629 settlement -- often called the "Village of Cochichewick" -- ON A SILVER PLATTER -- as the Neck is a neck-like projection of the land along the southward side of the Merrimack DIRECTLY CONNECTED to our first Village of Cochichewick!!

This will be discussed further in our 10th and last PROOF, relating to Gov. Winthrop's "1646 Proposal", as that Proposal further identifies the location of our first, 1629, settlement along the Merrimack River.

The Lawrence "Immigrant City" Historical Society and the North Andover Textile Museum Library provided excellent books, but could not provide engineers' drawings or early photos of the Great Cascade of Cochichewick in the Merrimack.

John R. Rollins, in History Of Essex County, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, J. W. Lewis & Co., 1888, page 866, describes the Great Cascade as a SERIES OF FALLS, with those below Bodwell's Falls, the site of the Essex Dam, to have their rocks removed by dynamiting to allow for river transportation: "...in connection with the said dam, to remove obstructions in said river by falls and rapids, from Hunt's Falls to the mouth of the Shawsheen river....".

Peter M. Molloy, in Nineteenth-Century Hydropower: Design And Construction Of Lawrence Dam, 1845-1848, Winterthur Portfolio, Vol. 15, No. 4, Winter 1980, describes Bodwell's Falls as NOT the most spectacular in the series, pp. 318-319: "Bodwell's Falls possessed major disadvantages: the river fell only about five feet and did so in a series of rapids.", but, on p. 33 he says: "Despite its shallow drop, Bodwell's Falls was an excellent site for an overflow weir. It had two very important advantages: a river bottom of extremely hard bedrock covered by a thin layer of gravel and loose rocks, and high rocky banks on each side of the river."

J. F. C. Hayes, in History Of The City Of Lawrence, Published by E. D. Green, Lawrence, Mass., 1868, says, p. 9: "The fall below Lawrence, in two or three rapids, amounts to about eight feet."

J. W. Meader, in The Merrimack River, Its Sources And Tributaries, Boston: B. B. Russell, 1869, describes the sometimes violent nature of Merrimack River water, p. 285: "The current of the Merrimack is so rapid and strong.... Its annual, often semi-annual, rise of twenty or more feet, the snags and driftwood brought down by these resistless floods, the constant fretting of the banks, the washing in of vast deposits....".

Robert Tewkesbury, in Standard History Of Essex County, Massachusetts, Boston, C. F. Jewett & Co., 1878, describes the Great Cascade at Andover/Lawrence in one of its more spectacular phases; this is the picture I first got of it from Fuess, 1959, who uses this same quotation; from p. 212 in Tewkesbury: "The fall, at the present dam, was a tumbling rapid, broken by projecting ledges, with a descent of four to five feet in the third of a mile westward from Pacific Mills outlet, the rocks worn in pot-holes by stones whirled in eddies.". And, Tewkesbury tells us something about the Indians in the area of our first, 1629, settlement, the first White settlement in the interior of New England, established right here primarily for trade with these Indians, p.211: "Pumpassonaway, alias 'Old Will', had a 'planting ground' in the old Haverhill township, 'near Spicket river,' perhaps the very site of Lawrence, or along the eastern limit.... Further up river, in Andover, just below the steamer-landing at Laurel Grove, was an extensive Indian burial-ground, whether a battle-field, a burial site in the days of the pestilence (when ninety percent of the savages died and Merrimac valley became a vast charnel-house), or a usual place of burial, is unknown. Opposite the mouth of the Shawsheen River, near the gas-works, have been found evidences that it was a place of resort for dusky fishers and arrow-makers."

The archaeologist Ripley P. Bullen found that Cutshamache's Indians lived around the mouth of the little Cochichewick River, where as we will see, regarding Gov. Winthrop's 1646 Proposal, they trapped alewives and were allowed to help themselves to a reasonable amount of corn and fruit from the gardens of the White settlers there. Bullen, in Excavations In Eastern Massachusetts, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1949, p. 72: "Other large sites existed below the falls of the Merrimack, about two miles to the east of Shattuck's, and at the outlet of Lake Cochichewick. The former is now under the factory buildings of the American Woolen Company, and the latter covered by water."

PROOF #8: And re. "Merrimac" Plantation, in which our 1629 Village of "Cochichewick" was located, we will give a brief one-page PROOF of its existence -- by listing a few contemporaries who mentioned it and no doubt saw it, and a few later observers.

Young William Wood, born 1608, its leader and founder and cartographer, who probably invented the name, was the first to mention it, in his *New Englands Plantation*, first published in 1634; in the 1977 Edition, Edited by Alden T. Vaughan, University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, on page 64, after listing the few established towns as of mid-August 1633, from south to north, he came to the town second furthest north, Ipswich, then called: **"Agawam is nine miles to the north of Salem...is the best place but one, in my judgment, which is Merrimac, lying eight miles beyond it, where is a river twenty leagues navigable."**

Deputy Gov. Thomas Dudley, who knew Wood at Lincoln Castle, and probably named the street in Cambridge, Mass. where he lived "Wood St." after him, is the second we have found who mentioned "Merrimac"; on April 3, 1632, when he demanded of Gov. Winthrop, who had begun his ill-fated attempt to take over Merrimac plantation; found in the *Life and Letters of John Winthrop*, By Robert C. Winthrop, 1864 (copy available at the Phillips Academy library): **"By what authority had he licensed Edward Johnson to sit down at Merrimack."**

John B. Cogswell, in his *Bradford, Massachusetts, From Its First Settlement To 1888*, Published in 1888, in reference to the town of Rowley (now the Bradford section of Haverhill) being established, illegally but permanently, in 1639 by Gov. Winthrop's faction in the General Court on land belonging to Merrimac Plantation, notes that Rowley was first settled in 1639 around its beautiful old village green which was called **"Rowley Village"** in **"Merrimacke Lands."**

Gov. Winthrop makes a couple of references to "Merrimac", in reference to the above take-over of Merrimac's land by Rowley, in an October 1640 reference, found in the 1908 Edition of his *Journal/History*, Edited by James Kendall Hosmer, Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y., Vol II: **"...Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, pastor of the church of Rowley...moved for further enlargement for taking in a neck of land upon Merrimack near Cochitawit..."**, by which he could have meant the Plantation or the River, but we know he knew Rowley was taking in 7/8ths of the land of Merrimac Plantation. And in an earlier reference to this, in the above 1908 Edition, on page 274, Gov. Winthrop wrote, under the date June 5, 1638: **"There came over this summer twenty ships, and at least three thousand persons, so as they were forced to look out for new plantations. One was begun at Merrimack, and another four or five miles above Concord, and another at Winicowett."**

And Abiel Abbot in his *History Of Andover From Its First Settlement To 1829*, Published in 1828, in references to towns or plantations rather than rivers; "Newtown" meaning Cambridge at that time and "Agawam" meaning Ipswich, says this in Chapter II, pages 10 and 11: **"...those of Newtown complained of straightness for want of land, and desired leave of the Court to look out either for enlargement or removal; whereupon they sent men to Agawam and Merrimack."**

PROOF #9: An even briefer PROOF, but no less important than our other lucky discoveries regarding the hitherto unknown 1629 Settlement of original Andover, is the deed of Simon Bradstreet's purchase of the original site of this 1629 Settlement.

I first came across it in the library of the North Andover Historical Society in a volume titled *Early Land Grant Records Mostly Prior To 1700*, under the deceiving date "1678/9". It was probably one of the damaged early documents that Bradstreet attempted to reconstruct, for which he was paid a fee of 11 acres of land (documented in Part II of my book).

I printed it on page 53 of my 66-page book of documentations of both the 1st and 2nd settlements of Andover which I passed out at my slide-lecture at the North Andover Historical Society on April 3, 1991. Since then a member of that Society, who was not present then, suggested that I check the deeds at Salem for further proof of the existence of the 1629 settlement by finding the names of abutters to it, which this important document does -- the abutter on its eastward side, as revealed here, being Bradstreet himself -- and that member agreed, in writing, that I'd PROVED the existence of the 1629 settlement -- and more recently another member of that Society gave me another copy of this very important document:

"Granted to Henry Ingalls purchased of him by Mr. Bradstreet, twenty acres of w [unreadable] corner of Mr. Bradstreet's 40 acres, and from thence in a straight line to and b [unreadable] river [unreadable] which is the other corner bound of the said 40 acres and so by the river side to [unreadable]; from thence by the fence side till it come against a great white oak marked by the swamp side and from thence [unreadable] line to the marked walnut where we first began to measure. Afterwards [space left for information not inserted] was granted Mr. Bradstreet to run in a straight line from the aforesaid wh [unreadable] rod from the fence to the easterly corner of his 40 acres that adjoins to Sgt. [unreadable]. Forty acres upon Boston Hill in satisfaction of his first division of Shawsheen [unreadable] out the town side a [space left for information not inserted], where the grist mill was first builded."

The land described here is unmistakably the land along the Merrimack River between the little Cochichewick and the Shawsheen Rivers where our first, 1629, settlement of "Pentuckett or Cochichewick by Shawsheen" was located.

The original purchase of this land by Mr. Bradstreet from Henry Ingalls could have occurred in 1634 or 1635 after the General Court, of which Bradstreet was a member, called for the re-establishment of the 1629 land-grant (see our next and final PROOF), in fact, at that time the General Court (according to Gov. Winthrop's above statement and that of the Essex Institute's anonymous historian) Re-Incorporated our 1629 land-grant, in 1634 or 1635, and called for a Re-Survey of its boundary lines -- or, it could date from 1641-1642 (as Sarah Loring Bailey suggests on her page 7, in

reference to the successful Rowley take-over of the Neck belonging to our 1629 settlers), which prevented the growth of their settlement and forced it, if it was to have a future, to move inland, at that time, and, at that time, 1641-42 (as Bailey suggests), our 3rd, 1646, settlement probably did get under way.

Nevertheless, the IMPORTANT fact in this deed is that the land belonging to our 1629 settlers is being sold by Sgt. Henry Ingalls, who was the son of Edmund Ingalls and the nephew of Francis Ingalls, who came over from Lincolnshire with William and John Wood and William Dixey, et al., arriving in June 1629, and in late June or early July 1629 founded Lynn and Andover.

I shouldn't repeat the extensive documentation for the involvement of the Ingalls family in our history from its beginning. I presented it at length, in my 66-page book of documentation, on pages 54 to 57, at my slide-lecture at the North Andover Historical Society on April 3, 1991, and gave that Society's Director, Carol Machado, a number of copies for their library -- and she responded in a letter received on April 10, 1991, saying: "It was very obvious that you spent a great deal of time on your presentation, not to mention the scholarly approach within your printed documentation."

I have a number of additional copies of that 66-pp. book of documentation of our first two, hitherto unknown, settlements of 1629 and 1634, that I would like to present to the Andover and Lawrence Historical Societies, and to anyone else, as far as they go, with a serious interest in our history. And I would like to present copies of this much smaller book of documentation, because it concerns only our mutually-shared 1629 settlement, to the Directors of those three Societies, and to others, as far as they go.

PROOF #10: This PROOF was simply to recall the wording in Gov. Winthrop's 1646 Proposal in reference to the Indians there, that: "...ye Indian called Roger & his company may have libty to take alewives in Cochichawick River, for their owne eating; but if they eithr spoyle or steale any corne or othr fruite, to any considrable value of ye inhabitants there, this libty of taking fish shall forever cease...." -- and, as alewives are small herring-like fish that frequent the North Atlantic and only come upriver to spawn, and as they could not possibly go up the little Cochichewick further than the, possibly, 300 yards where the mill dam was, and still is, this reference is to the "inhabitants" of our first, 1629, settlement along the Merrimack near the mouth of the little Cochichewick and to their gardens and orchards "there" -- and "here" we would have a simple FINAL PROOF of the existence of our 1629 settlement.

However, our FINAL INVESTIGATION into the very interesting and highly relevant statement of the Essex

Institute writer, that: "On the 3rd of September, 1634, the General Court appointed a Committee, consisting of nine members, to set out the bounds of towns.", **which skyrocketed our hopes -- and proved to be VERY INTERESTING and HIGHLY RELEVANT.**

In the North Andover public library, in the *Records Of The Governor And Company Of The Massachusetts Bay In New England*, Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., Boston: From The Press Of William White, 1853, in Vol. I (the Andover public library only has Vol. II), on page 125, under the date 1634, September 3, we find this statement: "It is ordered, that Mr Oldham, Mr Danll Dennison, Ralfe Sprage, Edmond Quinsey, Mr Dumer, Ensigne Stoughton, John Kirman, Peter Palfrey, & Mr John Spenser, or the maior pte of them, shall haue power to sett out the bounds of all townes not yet sett out, or in difference betwixte any towne, pvided that the comittees of those townes where the difference is shall haue noe vote in that pticular, & the comittees are appoynted to return into the nexte Court, in Novembr, what haue done herein."

But in the brief record of the next Court, "holden att Newe Towne", shortly to be re-named Cambridge, on "Novembr 7th, 1634", *Op. cit.*, page 133, only seven items are recorded, none relating to setting out bounds.

But at the next Court of "1634-5, 4 Mar", which in new style would be March 14, 1635, we find this, which we are familiar with, but not in this context, *Op. cit.*, page 141: "It is ordered, that the land about Cochichowicke shalbe reserved for an inland plantacon, & that whosoeuer will goe to inhabit there shall haue three yeares imunity from all taxes, levyes, public charges & services whatsouer (military dissipline onely excepted.) John Winthrop, Rich: Bellingham, & Willm Coddington, Esq, are chosen a comittee to licence any that they thinke meete to inhabite there, and that it shalbe lawful for noe pson to goe thither without their consent, or the maior pte of them."

The setting out of bounds would be expected to be a slow agonizing process, as we know from Bailey's excellent account on pages 2 to 7 of her history book of the agonies endured by the would-be Andover settlers waiting to commence construction of the 1646 settlement.

On *Op. cit.*, page 290, we see this item, under the date "1640, 13 May": "Charlestowne is granted their petition, that is, two miles at their head line, pvided it fall notwthn the bounds of Linn village, & that they build wthin two years." And **immediately below it, under the same date:** "The desires of Mr Ward & Newbury men is comitted to the Governor, Deputy Governor, & Mr. Winthrope, Senior, to consider of Patucket, & Coijchawick, & grant it them, pvided they returne answer wthin three weeks fro the 21th psent, & that they build there before the next Courte." This item would at first seem to refer to our first, 1629, settlement along the Merrimack called "Pentuckett or Cochichewick by Shawsheen", but with the involvement of Mr. Ward and the Newbury men, the "Patucket" applies to their first settlement of Haverhill, and the "Coijchawick" applies to the third settlement of Andover; as we recall Gov. Winthrop's statement in his *Journal/History*, under the date "May 3, 1643: "About this time two plantations began to be settled upon Merrimack River; Pentuckett, called Haverhill, and C _____, called Andover."

This means that **WINTHROP IS BACK IN POWER** -- and is able to punish the would-be new Andover settlers (as described brilliantly by Bailey in her pages 2 - 7) -- for humiliating him for his attempt to take over original 1629 Andover by removing him from office, etc. -- and he is seeking **REVENGE** upon original Andover by not recognizing its existence and by removing its names (to the new 1st settlement of Haverhill and to the new 3rd settlement of Andover) -- and in this item, *Op. cit.*, page 305, under the date "1640, 7 October" we see that he **SUCCEEDED** in taking away the Neck, comprising probably 7/8ths of original 1629 Andover, and giving it to Rowley: "Forasmuch as there appears a mistake in the former order for enlargment of the grant made to Rowley, upon their propounding a line wch will not reach that wch was intended, it is now ordered, that the neck of land upon Merrimack, neare Cochitawick, shalbee aded to Roweley, & that their line shall run from the outermost part of the neck to Ipswich Ryver, by the end of their 8 miles line, to bee run from their meeting house, paralell wth Ipswich line, pvided that all former grants upon Ipswich Ryver shal bee excepted out of this grante." And, on May 16, 1646 Gov. Winthrop presented his 1646 Proposal to **REDUCE** 1629 Andover to 1/8th of its size -- which as we know was defeated by both houses of the General Court on June 1, 1646 on the grounds of its prejudicing another grant; or, in the language of his 1646 Proposal requesting that the Court approve it: "...so as it piudice no other graunt." -- which the Court **REJECTED** it as it **DID** prejudice the 1629 grant -- and yet this **REJECTED EVENT** that was **ILLEGAL** and **NEVER HAPPENED** is what we celebrate **AS THE GREATEST EVENT IN OUR HISTORY** -- as our **INCORPORATION** and **BIRTHDAY** -- and Gov. Winthrop had earlier acknowledged, indirectly, that he **HAD PREJUDICED** the 1629 grant, in these words from his *Journal/History*, under the old style date "1640, Mo. 8" (October 1640), that the General Court had: "...formerly granted a plantation at Cochitawit..." -- but he tried again to reduce original Andover to 1/8th of its original size in his 1646 Proposal -- and was defeated again, as we have seen.

ROWLEY GOT THE NECK -- BUT ORIGINAL ANDOVER GOT BACK ITS ORIGINAL SIZE -- BY BEING MOVED UPRIVER TO ITS PRESENT LINE -- AS WE HAVE SEEN.

Much is missing in this documentation. This is not an **ABSOLUTELY PERFECT** piece of documentation **MADE IN HEAVEN**. I'd like to go back, **OR UP**, and interview William Wood, and Thomas Dudley, and Simon and Anne Bradstreet, and others, and get their versions as to the details. And such detailed documentation probably exists, as discussed above, in England, **NOT HEAVEN**.

I think I have proved the existence and location of 1629 Andover. I think others, who have an interest in the truth in our history, who will read my documentation will agree that I have.

The only person I know of who has read my 66-page book of documentation, informing me that he read it several times, who is a serious historical scholar and a descendant of one of the founders of our

3rd, 1646, settlement, informed me in writing that he agrees that I have proved the existence and location of our 1st, 1629, settlement. I should document that assertion by producing his two letters, but he sent copies of his letters to me to the North Andover Historical Society where they can be seen.

I believe that this 25-page book of documentation, which contains selections from that 66-page book and additional research and documentation, strengthens my proof. I believe that further research into our 1st, 1629, settlement will further strengthen my proofs and enrich our early history with fascinating details, and very probably will provide important new discoveries concerning the people involved in this true historical drama.

Toward this purpose I printed Mr. Boynton's suggestions regarding further research on page 8 of this publication, and my own, and I filed this BEQUEST as of last December 22, 1992, to the Historical Societies of Andover, North Andover, and Lawrence: that my house and property in Andover will be divided equally among them or will go to the two or one among them seriously interested in conducting further research in England into the primary events in our history brought to light in my two small books and in my large book to be published next year. This bequest is filed with the Greater Lawrence Community Foundation (possibly to be re-named The Merrimack Valley Community Foundation) which is part of a long-established national organization whose purpose is to supervise such bequests as this, and whose local office is at 68 Main St., Andover, MA 01810.

Finally, I'd like to repeat my request that you read my documentation and try to persuade our Historical Societies and Town Fathers not to celebrate an event that tried to ELIMINATE us and that NEVER HAPPENED because it was ILLEGAL, but to celebrate the far more important TRUTH about our early history.