TAUNTON
TERCENTENARY
1639 1939

JUNE 4 - 10
OFFICIAL PROGRAM
TAUNTON - MASSACHUSETTS

Price 25¢
1639 Taunton Tercentenary 1939
JUNE 7, 8, 9
P A G E A N T
“LIBERTY AND UNION”
by JOSEPH E. WARNER

NARRATORS

Joseph E. Warner  Eldridge Lloyd
Miss Mary O'Keefe  Rev. Martin Medary
Mrs. Hubert Hayter  Robert Leonard
Miss Eileen Henchey  David Marsden

Scenery Supervisor  Capt. A. Loring Swasey
Drama Group  Miss Irene M. Foley
Rythm Group  Miss Louise F. Crowley
Choral Group  Allston E. Williams, Dr. George Allen
Choral Director  Luther Churchill

MEMBERS OF THE CAST

ACT I

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WILLIAM POLE ...............................................Dr. Charles J. Carey
REV. WILLIAM HOOKE .......................................Rev. Douglas Swaffield
JANE WHALLEY HOOKE ......................................Miss Anna Hart
SIR WALTER ERLE ............................................C. Warren Rankin, Jr.
LADY JANE POLE ...........................................Mrs. Emily Tooker
MARY POLE HURST ..........................................Mrs. Jennie Bergold
NICHOLAS HURST ............................................William A. Burton
SIR JOHN POLE ..............................................William H. Stevenson
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THOMAS SOUTHCOTT, Esq. ....................................Henry C. Chase
ANN POLE WALROND .........................................Mrs. Lillian Schultz
EDMUND WALROND ..........................................Harry Forbes
PERYAM POLE ..................................................Newton Collins
ELEANOR POLE FLOYER ......................................Mrs. Mabel C. Reilly
ANTHONY FLOYER .............................................Albert Waterman

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Jean and Richard Williams  Miss Irene Alger
Eunice and Robert Williams  Mr. Joseph Walker
Gilman Leonard  Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Horton
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rhodes  Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wordell
Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Davis  Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Whitters
Miss Phyllis Chace  Mr. and Mrs. Luther Anthony, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Borden

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JOHN STRONG ................................................Reynolds Crossman
RICHARD WILLIAMS .........................................Mr. Alfred B. Williams
ELEANOR DEAN ............................................Miss Alice Dean
WIDOW RANDALL ..............................................Miss Lillian D. Cowen
HENRY ANDREWS ..........................................Roy Williams
JOHN GILBERT ................................................Russell Hathaway

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Capt. Palmer C. Williams  Mrs. Fred Campbell
Miss Mary E. Dary  Mr. Clarence Parker
Mr. Dwight Lane  Mrs. M. Elizabeth Parker
TOWNSPEOPLE (Continued)

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harvey
Mr. Edward Burt
Dorothy Spousta
Miss Elizabeth Dunn
Mr. Philip Hall
Miss Una Dary
Mrs. Villa Clapp Dwyer
Mrs. Fred Robinson

Clayton Wilbur
Mrs. Donald Berthold (Alice Wood)
Miss Letitia Lincoln
Miss Ella T. Dary
Miss Mary Standish Perry
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dary
Mr. Talbot Tweedy
Mrs. Marion Grant

CHILDREN

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Winifred Hathaway
Charles H. Lincoln, Jr.
Carolyn G. Hall

Henry Dary, Jr.
Charlotte Dary
Gordon Dwyer
Barbara Hewitt

INDIANS

Clifford Webster, Manuel Dupont, Edward Morin

EPISODE 2—Supervisor Mr. Maxwell Whitters

Those in previous scenes, and

FRANCES DIGHTON WILLIAMS
Miss Mabel J. Williams
REV. NICHOLAS STREET
Mr. Howard Knox
MASTER BISHOP
Mr. Nelson Bishop
MESSENGER
Richard Williams

EPISODE 3, SCENE 1

Supervisors: Mrs. Mary Duarte and Mr. Thomas Rogers

KING PHILIP
Clifford Webster
CORBITANT
John McRae
TUSPAQUIN
Thomas Rogers
TOBIAS
Leslie Colp
WAMPAPAUM
Robert Tweedy
MATTUSHAMAMA
Everett Smith
AWASHUNKS
Donald Tweedy
ANAWAN
Warren Harradon
CANONCHET
Manuel Dupont
QUINNAPIN
Joseph Faria
PETER NUNNIT
John Whitters
JOHN SASSAMON
Edward Morin
WOTONEKANUSKI
Mrs. Eileen Creighton
AMIE
Mrs. Lillian Folcik
WEETAMOE
Lillian Haradon
SQUAW BETTY
Julia Eames

INDIANS

Thomas Rogers
Daniel McGlashing
Lawrence Leonard
Everett Smith
Joseph Faria
John Whitters
Warren Harradon
Howard Deane
Antone Perry
Mrs. Lillian Folcik
Mrs. Eileen Creighton

Miss Betty Lynch
Mrs. Alice Macomber
Mrs. Edna Wilcox
Mrs. Phoebe Dupont
Mrs. Margaret Smith
Mrs. Elsie Woodward
Mary De Thomas
Marie Morin
Alice Sartelle
Mabel Rogers
Jennie Bushie

SCENE 2—Supervisor Mrs. Marion Grant

TOWNSPEOPLE

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Mr. Eben Tisdale
Mrs. Donald Berthold
Carleton Walker
Lillian Cowen
Barbara Dexter

Harold B. Johnston, Jr.
Harriet Brabrook
Lincoln Brabrook
Samuel Wilde
Francis G. Coyle
SCENE 4—Supervisor Mrs. Fred Fuller
COMMANDER OF CAPT. WILLIAM H. BARTLETT POST NO. 3
HENRY N. HOPKINS

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Mrs. Mabel Brimicombe Elizabeth Dugan
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Alice Dowling Mary Travis
Emma Allen Mrs. Frank Larkin
Helen Bettencourt Ella B. Curtis

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MISS LULU PLANT ..................................................Mrs. Howard P. Smith

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Frank Twiss Francis McCaffrey

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Miss Lois King Miss Mary Dunn
Miss Helen Campbell Mrs. Rose Bledon

BOYS’ BICYCLE CLUB
Joseph Hathaway Howard Fitzgerald
Calvin Cash Paul Witham
Harold Dudley Harold Whynot

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BIG WHEEL BICYCLE RIDER ......................................Ralph Owen

BAND
Leader: Thomas Dennen
Robert Farrar William Hewitt
William Hopkins Arthur Furtado
John Schwarz William Perry

FIREMEN .............................................................William H. Wilson and James A. O'Keefe

COACHMAN OF TALLYHOE .........................................Ernest Molden

RIDERS
Mrs. Anna Sweeney Mrs. Tillie Lunney
Miss Julia Cosden Mrs. Annie Mahoney
Miss Helen Chaisty

RIDERS IN EARLY AUTO.......Mrs. Annie Munise and Mrs. Marcellus Lemaire

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Miss Margaret Chaisty Miss Mabel Trucchi
Mrs. Lila Nuttall Miss Anthony Rose
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EPISODE 8—Supervisor Mrs. Edmund Gregg

MONSIGNOR JAMES COYLE .........................................Edwin McCormick

OLD NINTH COMPANY

Joseph Schein Laurence Brackett Gale Wood
Edmund Gregg Abner Cassidy Thomas Nassar
Robert Conaty Francis Galligan Adelard Marotte
Jeremiah T. Foley Carleton Butler Bernard Meinhardt
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Mrs. Francis Linane  Mrs. Herman Leonard  Mrs. Alice Dowling
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EPISODE 9

GOLD STAR MOTHER .................................................. Mrs. Elizabeth Leahy

POSTLUDES

1. THE BIRTHDAY CAKE 2. THE DIadem OF STARS

DANCERS OF NATIONS

ENGLISH

Doris Goldman  Bessie Halekas  Patricia Lianides
Ethel Halekas  Janet Leonard  Phyllis Dwyer
Virginia Coffin  Betty Marsch  Elizabeth Leonard
Genevieve Butler  Priscilla Hodges  Dorothea Williams

IRISH

Patricia McNally  Barbara Gregg  Jeanne Sullivan
Anna Harrison  Dorothea Prairie  Ruth Hanna
Lillian Bannon  Gertrude O'Neill  Anna McNamara
Marguerite Reilly  Beatrice Reilly  Irene Saint

FRENCH

Beatrice Marotte  Lorraine Morin  Lorette Garceau
Evelyn Babeau  Lucille Morin  Ruth Emond
Bernadette deChamplain  Rita C. Piche  Lillian Beaulieu
Mildred Boudreau  Lorraine Courcy  Helen Nadeau

SCOTCH

Dorothy McCarty  Ruth Taylor  Bernice Taylor
Catherine McCabe  Beatrice Amaral  Lucille Viveiros
Marjorie Strange  Virginia Vincent  Theresa Blain
Elizabeth Synan  Dorothy MacVaugh  Jeanette Lee

POLISH

Josephine Miga  Stella Lozinski  Helen Rocharz
Stella Knopinski  Stephanie Dukacz  Catherine Sypek
Waltela Rusiecki  Mary Dukacz  Anna Slovick
Katherine Niedziocha  Mildred Kijak  Adela Baran

PORTUGUESE

Veronica Foster  Geraldine Souza  Mary Camara
Lydia Delgado  Ruth Ankian  Beatrice Amaral
Delphina Correia  Genevieve Pacheco  Zulmira D'Arruda
Carmen Furtado  Mary Fontes  Louise Agrella

ITALIAN

Theresa Arieta  Edera Bella  Ada Alegi
Joan Rusconi  Carla Catenelli  Alba Ferrari
Jennie Rusconi  Rosetta Maschio  Dorothy Gughelmi
Domenica Rusconi  Jennie Mezzera  Lola Valentine

RUSSIAN

Elsie Alegi  Florence Bik  Rebecca Hopkins
Millicent Swaffield  Anna Klebash  Mary Masterson
Lillian Weatherbee  Vera Zoslosky  Lorraine Williams
Jean Williams  Eleanor Carey  Anna Kyttyk

3. THE LEGACY OF THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY

Girl of 1939......................................................... Miss Jane Pepler
Boy of 1939.......................................................... Master Jerry Foley

4. TAUNTON AND LIBERTY AND UNION FOREVER

Goddess of Liberty.................................................. Miss Rachel Morse
and members from the Episodes

5. ONE GOD, ONE COUNTRY, AND ONE FLAG

Entire Cast
CHURCH GREEN IN 1856.

Showing the First Parish Church, the Town Hall (now City Hall) and the Liberty Pole.
TERCENTENARY
of
TAUNTON
MASSACHUSETTS

1639 1939

June 4 - 10

Published by
The Taunton Tercentenary Committee, Inc.
1939
The Taunton Tercentenary Committee
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Pursuant to the Charter and By-Laws, Committees were created with Joseph E. Warner, as General Chairman, and an Executive Committee composed of the Directors.
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS

In July, of the year 1621, two white men, guided by a friendly Indian, paused on a rise of ground above the banks of Taunton River, and looked across the "goodly fields" on either side. Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, on their way from Plymouth to Mt. Hope to pay a friendly visit to Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoag Indians, gazed with interest at the fertile, well-timbered country "both champanie and hilly, like many places in England," which lay deserted now, since the plague of 1612 had ravaged the Indian village of Tetiquet, and reported their discovery to the people of Plymouth. Two years later, Winslow, with John Hampden, crossed the river again, to visit Massasoit, who was dangerously ill, and, according to the Indian custom, wished to receive all his friends before his death. It is pleasant to learn that Winslow's home-made remedies cured the sachem and prolonged his life for many years. When other ships followed the path of the Mayflower, and the early settlements became too crowded, some of the colonists remembered Edward Winslow's report and found their way to Tetiquet.

Among these first settlers, the most familiar name is that of Elizabeth Pole, daughter of Sir William Pole of Devonshire, "a gentlewoman, an ancient maid." With her younger brother, William, she left England at the age of forty-five and settled first at Dorchester, then, desiring more land, drove her cattle to Tetiquet where she purchased land from the Indians, paying them, according to legend, with a pot of beans and a jackknife. Following her lead, others came from Dorchester and the neighboring settlements, and in 1638, forty-six men and women, of whom William Pole was one, bought from Massasoit for two shillings per acre, the plantation known by the Indians as Cohannet, "the land of quick-running waters", consisting of sixty-four square miles, a little to the west of Tetiquet. Elizabeth Pole's name is not on the list of purchasers, but she was held in honor by the authorities, as being the founder of the town, and given lands in the first purchase, especially laid out for her by Captain Myles Standish. Through the seventeen years of her life in Taunton, she seems to
have been a leader in civic affairs, a shareholder in the Taunton Iron Works, and instrumental in the establishment of the first church to which, at her death, she left "for the furtherance of any special service thereof, one cow, whichever the overseers shall like to take for that end."

The little settlement was isolated from both Plymouth and Dorchester by intervening Indian villages, and perhaps for that reason, it early developed a spirit of independence and community life. In 1639, Cohannet was recognized as a town, the first inland town in the Colony, and sent representatives to the General Court at Plymouth. In 1640, the townspeople petitioned to change the name of the town to Taunton "in memory of our dear native country." Since they had come to this wilderness in search of freedom to worship, the first concern of the townspeople was the establishment of a ministry and a meeting-house. Church meetings were held on the banks of the river or in the houses, until 1647, when a log meeting-house was erected. William Hook, a graduate of Oxford, was the first minister, and it is proof of the close bond existing between the people of the colonies and those of the mother country, that his first sermon preached in Taunton, was published in England and was entitled, "New England’s Teares for Old England’s Feares — on a day of Publike Humiliation in behalf of our native Country in time of feared Dangers.” The laws for the observance of Sunday were very strict. No fast driving or smoking was allowed within two miles of the meeting-house or while going to and from it, and one townsman was summoned to Court for needlessly going to Bridgewater and back on Sunday. We know that the first school was established as early as the church, from the fact that the Reverend Mr. Hook was ordained by Master John Bishop, the schoolmaster, and in 1647, an act was passed, making the support of public schools compulsory and declaring that education should be universal and free.

It was the firm intention of the authorities that the people of Taunton should lead godly, sober and industrious lives. Five selectmen headed the town government, and the first town clerk was elected as early as 1654. For serious infringements of the law, the culprits were ordered to appear before the General Court at Plymouth. The capital crimes were idolatry, witchcraft, blasphemy, murder, man-stealing, false witness and conspiracy, and these crimes were punishable by branding on the forehead, whipping, imprisonment in the pillory or the stocks, and even, for repeated offences, death in the hanging lot owned by the town near the site of the Plain Cemetery. Belief in witchcraft did not flourish
so violently in Taunton as in some of the neighboring settlements, though there were rumors concerning certain families in the north section of the town, who had gained much wealth through entering into a league with the devil. A member of one family was fired upon when she appeared one day in the town in the shape of a strange cat, and it was reported of another that at his death the devil appeared to claim him and leaving, jumped from the window to a rock, leaving imprints which can still be seen. Many of the early trespasses consisted of selling shot or lending guns to the Indians, and in 1651, the whole town was presented before the General Court for not having a sufficient stock of powder and shot. Even such minor matters as costumes and hair-dressing were regulated by the authorities, and it was decreed that “no person whose visible estate, real and personal, shall not exceed the value of two hundred pounds, shall wear any Gold or Silver Lace or Gold and Silver Buttons.”

During the first years, farming was the principal occupation. The land was cleared of the “good timber” reported by Edward Winslow, and the “goodly fields” were easily fertilized with fish from the river. At first the corn was taken to Plymouth or Dorchester for grinding, but in 1652, a grist mill was built on the river between Cohannet and Winthrop Streets, and a few years later, a saw-mill was built near by. This, however, caused trouble. Even before the white men came, the value of the fisheries had been appreciated, for it is reported that “hundreds of Indians would come from Mt. Hope and other places every year in April, with great dancings and shoutings to catch fish at Cohannit.” Now it was found that the dam of the saw-mill hindered the passage of the alewives up the river, and the town authorities fined the owner twenty shillings and directed him to break down the dam, stating succinctly in the town record: “Voted, that the fish should have a convenient passage up and down Mill River.”

As the colonists adjusted themselves to their surroundings, they found materials for the organization of other industries. In 1652, iron ore was discovered on the banks of Two Mile River. A stock company was formed, a dam built across the river on the main road leading to Raynham, and three experienced workmen from Braintree where the manufacture of bar iron had already been started, were invited to join in the enterprise. In 1656, the manufacture of iron was begun, and for many years, bar iron was used in place of money in the community. One of the early managers received as salary, “ten hundred of iron yearly.” We know that the iron industry was considered important, because the
bloomers employed at the forge were freed from military training so that they might not be interrupted in their work. In 1666, another forge was built, called “Whittington Forge.” At this time Taunton was also the centre of the tar industry which reached such a height that the court was obliged to regulate the sale, preventing the indiscriminate sale of tar to people outside the colony.

Meanwhile, the settlement was growing rapidly. As early as 1642 Taunton petitioned the General Court for more land and was given Assonet Neck. Four years later, land near Nemasket Pond was added, and in 1665 the lands between Tetiquet and Taunton were joined with the town. The North Purchase in 1668 and the south purchase in 1672 added many acres to the township. The town records of 1675 show that there were ninety-six heads of families living in Taunton and by 1685 there were eighty scholars on the list of Taunton schools, “some of whom had entered Latin.” In this same year, Plymouth Colony was divided into the three colonies of Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable, and much to the disappointment of the Taunton people, Bristol was made the shire town of Bristol County, chiefly because it bore the same name.

Surrounded as it was by unreliable, if not definitely hostile Indians, Taunton early developed a military spirit. In 1639, Captain William Pole commanded a military company of fifty-four members, and was ordered to exercise the inhabitants in the use of arms. Every man in the community was ready at the sound of alarm, to report at the meeting-house and a specified number of men was required to bring arms to all public meetings, and to church on Sunday. In 1661, Massasoit died, and the latent fear in the hearts of the colonists sprang into active terror, for, while Massasoit had been friendly, his son Philip, now reigning sachem of the Wampanoags, had no love for the English. Military committees were formed from different towns to confer in the event of an Indian uprising, and lists were kept of all men between sixteen and sixty, able to bear arms. Several treaties were made with Philip, but the neighboring Indian bands grew more and more unruly. A block-house was erected for the protection of the women and children, and in 1671 the Massachusetts Bay Colony was asked for help and Philip was summoned to a meeting in the Taunton meeting-house. On one side of the meeting-house sat three commissioners from Plymouth Colony, three from Massachusetts Bay. On the opposite side sat Philip, surrounded by his warriors. Accused by the commissioners of collecting firearms, he sullenly surrendered them and signed a pledge of friendship. But he continued to plot against the English, and in 1675 John
Sassamon, an interpreter, told the Plymouth government that Philip was preparing for war. A few days later, Sassamon was found dead in Assawampsett Pond, and for his murder, three Indians were executed at Plymouth. Philip retaliated with open warfare, firing first on the people of Swansea, later, attacking Taunton. When the news of the impending attack reached the Cape towns, they sent messengers to the people of Taunton, urging them to leave the town and seek safety on the Cape; but the townspeople refused to flee, and when Philip arrived he found the town so well fortified that he withdrew after burning two houses. Through the years 1675 and 1676, Taunton was a centre of military activity, as the military quotas of the surrounding towns were organized there on their way to Plymouth. Finally the forces of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut united in defence and overwhelmed the Indian forces. In all, Taunton lost fifteen men.

With the beginning of the eighteenth century, Taunton settled down to a period of industrial expansion. The manufacture of iron continued, with the building of the Chartley Iron Works in the North Purchase, King's Furnace at East Taunton, the Hopewell Iron Works on Mill River, and the Baylies Iron works in the west part of the town where the anchor for the frigate Constitution was made and carried to tide-water, in Dighton by ten yoke of oxen. In the middle of the century, brick-making was begun, and the bricks were sent to market down the river. Commerce flourished upon the river and “sloops of ten to twenty tons were plying with cargoes of iron, brick and other articles to and from Providence, New York and Newport.” As early as 1661, a drawbridge had been built over Neck of Land to accommodate the passage of boats up and down the river and in 1699, Thomas Coram, a master ship-builder of Boston, became interested in the possibilities of shipping on the Taunton River and came here to build a shipyard in the South Purchase. In 1760 a lottery was held, to raise money for removing the rocks and shoals from the river, the better to accommodate the increased shipping, and in 1789, Dighton was made a port of entry, with a collector of the port and a Custom House.

The new industries brought about changes in the town’s boundaries. Most of the factories were on the outskirts and the groups of workers who settled nearby, found it inconvenient to live so far from the place of public worship. In 1711 the North Purchase was incorporated as the town of Norton, and a year later the South Purchase became the town of Dighton. Twenty years later, Raynham and Berkley became separate towns. Taunton
was not eager to part with these sections of her township, but recognized their difficulties and let them go with the admonition that within two years each town was to procure “a learned orthodox minister of good connection” and erect a meethouse. Changes were taking place also in the county boundaries. In 1740, Bristol was given to Rhode Island and in 1746 Taunton realized her ambition to become the shire town, and built a Court House. From this time, the Court House was used for public meetings, as the meeting-house was no longer large enough.

In 1726 a new meeting-house had been built and most of the townspeople worshipped in the meeting-house as they had in the early days of the settlement, but as the town increased in population and grew in security, independence of thought developed. In 1740, St. Thomas Episcopal Church with a congregation of thirty families was built in Oakland, on land left in trust for King’s Chapel by Thomas Coram, the ship-builder, to be used “if ever hereafter the inhabitants of the town of Taunton should be more civilized then they are now, and should incline to have a Church of England built among them.” Shortly after this, a few Baptists settled in the town, and in 1767 the North Taunton church was built. In 1791, a dispute over the selection of a minister arose among the members of the meeting-house congregation, recently incorporated under the name of the First Congregational Society of Taunton, and a large number of the congregation withdrew, leaving only three men and one woman. The rebels worshipped at first in a barn, later in a meeting-house built in the west part of the town and the society continued to flourish in both the old and the new meeting-houses. As it was required by statute that schools be placed near meeting-houses, the founders of Bristol Academy bought land across the street from the first meeting-house and there, in 1794, erected “a permanent foundation for the instruction of the rising generation in useful, polite and humane literature and accomplishments.” Here the first Masonic organization in Massachusetts, King David Lodge, A. F. and A. M. held its first meeting in 1798.

For several years before the Revolution, Taunton was the military centre of the vicinity. She furnished her quota of men for Queen Anne’s War and King George’s War and was conspicuous for her service in the French and Indian Wars. In September, 1774, a County Convention was held in Taunton, at which patriotic resolutions were drawn up to “defend the rights of the colonies and oppose any unconstitutional measures which may be adopted by Parliament or the British ministry.” In October a flag was
raised on the liberty pole on Taunton Green bearing the inscription “Liberty and Union—Union and Liberty.” At General Gage’s order, a body of three hundred Taunton Tories tried to stop the uprising of the Friends of Liberty, but the Tories were driven out of town, and a Boston newspaper commented, “It is more dangerous to be a Tory at Taunton than in Boston itself.” News of the battle of Lexington was received on the evening of April 19, and a company from Taunton arrived at Roxbury on the morning of April 20, ready for duty. Another company was organized the same year, and details of men forwarded as called for throughout the period of the war. The whole country depended on Taunton for the manufacture of gunpowder, and no other town had the distinction of furnishing two members of Washington’s staff—Hodijah Baylies and David Cobb—and a signer of the Declaration of Independence—Robert Treat Paine.

The aftermath of the Revolution, like that of all wars, brought the financial burden of high prices, depreciated currency, heavy taxation and public and private indebtedness. There were uprisings of discontent and the courts which carried suits for the collection of debts were bitterly attacked. Warned of impending trouble, General Cobb, serving as judge for the October, 1787, session of the Supreme Court took possession of the Court House on the evening before the court opened, with a band of militia and one cannon, known as Old Toby. In the morning a mob of men under the leadership of Daniel Shays, a former captain in the Revolutionary army, formed on the edge of the Green opposite the Court House, to find themselves confronted by the line of militia, one of whom held a flaming torch ready for instant lighting of the cannon. Within a short time, the mob dispersed and court convened.

By the middle of the nineteenth century, Taunton was a thriving community with a population of over 15,000. The making of iron ware and brick continued, and new industries were introduced. In 1806, the first mill for making cotton yarn was built on Weir Street and within a few years several companies were formed for making and printing cotton cloth. In 1823, several mills combined to form the Taunton Manufacturing Company whose business was “rolling copper and iron, and manufacturing cotton and wool,” and which included the first Calico Print Works in the country. The manufacture of stoves and stove-linings was begun, the coal business developed and factories were established for the making of copper and silver. A little later came the manufacture of locomotives and machinery, and of the many
other commodities whose production has made Taunton famous as an industrial city.

As the town grew, new civic institutions were established. Three banks were opened before 1833, the first as early as 1812. The first newspaper also was started in 1812,—the "Saturday Miscellany," published by a group of women. This was a short lived effort, but in 1821 came the "Old Colony Reporter," which lived for many years, and was later known as "The Republican." In 1848, the "Taunton Daily Gazette" was first printed. In 1808 a line of stages ran from Boston to New Bedford and Newport three times a week, with headquarters at the Weatherby Tavern on the north side of the Green. In 1850, the Taunton Hotel was opened. In 1837, the Union Fire Engine Company was formed, composed of most of the leading citizens. Each member was required to have a leather bucket hanging in his front entry, and to run with it to all fires. After ten years, the Company purchased a fire-engine. Early in the century, a jail was built, but apparently not a very strong one, as there are many records of escaped prisoners. A post-office was built, also, and Nicholas Tillinghast was installed as the first postmaster. For many years, the concerts and oratorios of the Beethoven and Mozart Societies gave musical life to Taunton, and in 1825 the Taunton Social Library was organized, which, though not a public library, held an important place in the community. The Taunton Female Charitable Association, the first charitable organization, began its work in 1816, and was incorporated in 1829. In 1853, the Old Colony Historical Society was formed "for the purpose of preserving and perpetuating the history of the Old Colony in Massachusetts."

In 1821, the congregation of the first meeting-house divided again. The Reverend Luther Hamilton preached the doctrine of Unitarianism, and part of the congregation, unable to accept the new faith, left the church and formed the Trinitarian Association now known as the Broadway Congregational Church. Other Congregational churches sprang up in different parts of the city, a second Baptist Church was built on Winthrop Street, and in 1830, the first Methodist Church was opened at the Weir. Before the end of the century, Taunton had three other Methodist Churches, and churches of the Universalist, Presbyterian and Christian Science faiths. In 1823 the Taunton Print Works employed the first group of Catholic people in the town, and a priest came from Providence to hold Masses for about eighty people. In 1830 the Reverend John Curry became Taunton's first permanent Catholic Priest, and a year later, St. Mary's Church was erected.
Only two events checked Taunton's steady growth during the nineteenth century—the Wars of 1812 and of 1861. For the War of 1812, Taunton furnished three companies which were sent to New Bedford to perform coast guard duty. Commercial relations everywhere were unsettled, and Taunton felt the effects of the war in the decline of industrial operations, so the rejoicing was great when peace was declared in 1815. The meeting-house bell was rung, Old Toby was dug out of his bed of snow, mounted on the Green and fired, and the townspeople gathered in their sleighs to form a procession headed by a sleigh containing the Taunton Band, which drove around the Green, and to Dighton and back. That night there was a huge bonfire on the Green, and a few days later, a grand ball in Academy Hall.

During the four years of the Civil War, Taunton sent more than one-tenth of her population to fight for the Union. The Taunton Light Guard, Company G., was the first to go. Summoned early in the morning of April 16, 1861, it was on the march before noon and, with the Massachusetts Fourth Regiment was sent to Fortress Monroe, the first northern company to set foot on rebel soil. Other Taunton Companies were formed, and Taunton soldiers fought in many of the great battles of the war. One hundred and forty-one Taunton men were lost.

The years following the war were years of growth and prosperity. Taunton found the old town government inadequate, voted to adopt a city charter and on June 6, 1864 became the thirteenth city in the Commonwealth. A year later, the Social Library of 1825 joined with other scattered libraries to form the first Public Library, free to all inhabitants. The school system was reorganized and a Superintendent of Schools elected. The Water Works was established and the Street Railway Company ran horse-cars through the city on ten miles of tracks until 1892, when it was granted the right to operate by electricity. The Morton Hospital was opened, a Park Commission was elected and a Board of Trade formed “for the mutual benefit and the general business welfare of the city.” From the beginning of the nineteenth century, groups of European people had been coming to America to share her ideals and find a means of livelihood in her various industrial occupations. Many such groups settled in Taunton—groups of English and Irish people who found work in the textile mills, groups from the northwestern part of Europe, and finally, during the last years of the century, many from southern and eastern Europe and from Asia, until Taunton could claim inhabitants from practically every country in the world.
In 1898, the Spanish War interrupted briefly the years of prosperity. Battery F. from Taunton was ordered to Fort Warren, where it served for six months. The World War, in 1917, is still a vivid memory to many of the citizens of Taunton. War was declared in April and on July 28, the Ninth Company, numbering one hundred and twelve men, left for Fort Heath. Other men went later, as they were needed, and many were sent overseas. Forty-one men never returned to Taunton. Meanwhile, at home, the people of Taunton worked untiringly for the relief and support of the soldiers, and gave time and strength and money without stint to the great enterprises of the war. In the influenza epidemic of 1918, the united devotion of the community reached a peak of heroism.

The last few years have been difficult ones for Taunton, as for the rest of the world. Many of the industries built up during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have closed their doors, and the whole city has felt their loss. But in the course of her three hundred years, Taunton has faced difficulties many times and found them only temporary. The long list of fraternal and charitable organizations bears witness to the loyalty and friendliness of the community. The descendants of the first settlers still walk on Taunton Green and the old names are repeated in many different families. Those who settled here in more recent years have become a vital part of the life of Taunton. On her three hundredth birthday, Taunton can look back at her past with pride, and forward to her future with hope and confidence.

Ruth Crossman

THE HISTORY OF THE BAR

The history of the Bar in Taunton may be said to date from about the year 1746, when Taunton became the shire town of Bristol County, all court records being brought here where sessions of the Courts were thereafter held. Previous to that time much confusion and uncertainty exists. The early settlers were principally concerned in securing a place where they could live in peace and security. For many years anyone could act as an attorney; no examination or oath was required; and the attorney was the sole judge of his qualifications and was responsible to no one except to his client.

Bristol County was established in 1685. In 1691 the shire system was established, and Bristol (now Bristol, R. I.) became
the Shire Town of Bristol County. There, sessions of the Courts were held. No court sessions were then held in Taunton. In fact, a petition was presented to the Legislature asking that sessions of the Court be held here, but without success. In 1746, to end a boundary line dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, part of Massachusetts, including Bristol, was set off to Rhode Island, and Taunton was then made the Shire Town.

Our first lawyer or barrister, trained and educated for the profession, was Samuel White, who located here shortly before 1746. He was a graduate of Harvard, King's Attorney of the Court of Sessions, and attained great prominence in his profession. He was a member of the House of Representatives, over which he presided at the time of the Stamp Act; and, as speaker, signed the circular calling together the first Congress which assembled in New York in 1765. During the latter part of Mr. White's life Robert Treat Paine and Daniel Leonard were also practicing here. Robert Treat Paine also achieved great prominence as an attorney and patriot. As prosecuting officer he conducted the trial of Capt. Preston and others for the Boston Massacre, was a member of the Congress which adopted the Declaration of Independence, of which immortal document he was a signer, and later served as the First Attorney General of Massachusetts under the Constitution and as Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Upon the death of Samuel White, Daniel Leonard, who was a Tory, became King's Attorney, removed to Boston, later to England and served as Chief Justice of Bermuda, dying in London.

In a brief sketch, it is impossible to speak of all the lawyers practicing here from Revolutionary times to the present. Taunton, however, has been the residence of many who have achieved great eminence at the Bar and distinction as members of the Judiciary, mention being made of the following.

Samuel Fales, Justice and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Bristol County, of which court David Cobb of Shay's Rebellion fame was also a justice.

Seth Padelford, Judge of the Probate Court.

Marcus Morton, Governor and Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, of which Court his son, Marcus Morton, was the honored Chief Justice, and Marcus Morton, the Governor's grandson, but recently deceased, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Nathaniel Morton, brilliant advocate.

John M. Williams, Justice and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the Commonwealth, established in 1821, of which Court, H. G. O. Colby was also a Justice.
Pliny Merrick and Samuel S. Wilde, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.
Theophilus Parsons, Dane Professor of the Law School of Harvard University.
Francis Baylies, historian, Member of Congress and Foreign Minister.
David L. Barnes, Justice of the United States District Court of Rhode Island.
Anselm Bassett, long in practice and for many years Register of Probate.
Chester I. Reed, Justice of the Supreme Court and also Attorney General, which latter office was afterwards so ably filled by Joseph E. Warner, present General Chairman of the Tercentenary Committee.
Lloyd E. White, Justice of the Superior Court.
Henry Williams, Member of Congress.
S. R. Townsend, the last Judge of the Old Police Court.
William H. Fox, Judge of the Municipal Court of Taunton from its establishment in 1864 until it was abolished in 1874, and the First District Court of Bristol established, of which Court Judge Fox was appointed Judge, which office he held until his death in 1913.
Professor John Ordronaux, author and eminent lecturer on law.
John E. Sanford, many years Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners.
James Brown, colorful attorney.
John H. Galligan, the kindly Register of Probate.
Edward J. Conaty, later a priest of the Roman Catholic Church.
In memory of the older members of the present Bar, of those passed away, mention may be made of Henry J. Fuller, Charles A. Reed, Sylvanus M. Thomas, G. Edgar Williams, L. N. Francis, Harry S. Williams, Fred V. Fuller, Robert C. Brown, Abbott W. Leonard, Frederick V. Brown, Harry W. Galligan, F. J. H. Maxwell, and the more recently deceased Frederick S. Hall, Silas D. Reed, Albert Fuller, Frank P. Lincoln, Howard L. Phillips, and William E. Kelly.

Chas. G. Washburn.

**Practicing in Taunton today are the following Attorneys:**

**Aristides Andrade**  
2 Cedar St.

**Frederick E. Austin**  
District Court Bldg.

**Clarence E. Bassett**  
308 Bay Street

**William A. Bellamy**  
Crocker Bldg.

**Abraham Berkover**  
4 Cohannet St.
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<td>Francis D. Mone</td>
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<td>Talbot T. Tweedy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph E. Warner</td>
<td>52 Church Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles G. Washburn</td>
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<tr>
<td>John E. Welch</td>
<td>18 Broadway</td>
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</table>
THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN TAUNTON

The clergy were the principal instruments in keeping alive the spirit of enterprise in the wilds of America. They did not confine themselves to their ecclesiastical functions—they were the most trusted physicians and most trusted lawyers in the communities of their churches.

There is no record of any physician in Taunton in the first half century of her history. Plymouth had a physician of sufficient skill to be sent for from Salem in 1629-1630. He also came to Taunton when called,—the Reverend Samuel Fuller, Deacon of the Leyden Church. He died in 1633. The Rev. Samuel Danforth, the fourth minister in Taunton is represented as combining and performing the functions of the two "learned professions."

Walter Dean who came here from England and took up farmlands on the West side of the Great-river, land now known as Dean Street, gave Taunton her first skilled resident physician. Ezra, the second oldest son of the large family of Walter Dean, was born in England in 1680 and settled here to practice medicine. He died in 1737. Of Doctor Ezra Dean was written what might be said of most of our Taunton practitioners. "He was a man of great worth whose physical, intellectual and moral powers were remarkably adapted to his sphere of action."

Major Thomas Leonard who died in 1713 practiced here at the same time. He had also a "medicine shop". Some of their physics could not be obtained here in town and were sent from outside to the doctors or to Major Leonard as agent for distribution. Sea captains and others had special cures for special diseases which were also distributed in this way.

A daughter of the same Walter Dean married Doctor Job Godfrey who died in 1913 at the age of one hundred years. He was succeeded by his son, Jones, who practiced until 1831. He lived near Neck-of-Land Bridge.

Honorable David Cobb and Honorable William Baylies were doctors of medicine in their earlier days but later devoted themselves rather to public life. Doctor Cobb became Lieutenant Governor of the State and Honorable William Baylies became a Judge.
Of this time also were Doctor Micah Pratt, who died in 1758; Doctor Samuel Caswell, who died in 1755; and Doctor William McKinstrey, a scotchman and a Tory member. The latter built the house on High Street, now the rectory of the St. Thomas Church. Doctor Ephrian Otis practiced in Situate as well as in Taunton. He died in 1815; and Doctor Philip Witherell practiced in East Taunton.

As we follow the physicians through the years, we find they had a deep interest in the affairs of the city and took an active part in its welfare. An important requisite of the preparation for the practice of medicine even of those fortunate enough to have a college background, was to study with a man already in practice. So we find these men "reading" in Middleboro, New Bedford or elsewhere.

In the late years of 1700 and early 1800 occur names of Doctors whose families are well known in Taunton today; Allen, Swift, Leonard, Davis, Parsons, King, Gordon, and White. These men were not pioneers in discoveries; but, as each new treatment proved valuable, it was adopted by them.

On May 24, 1851 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the erection of a hospital for the insane. In their early deliberations a board of commissioners decided to locate the hospital in Taunton, and the purchase of a tract of land was made possible by voluntary contributions of the citizens of the city. The buildings, with accommodations for two hundred and fifty patients, were completed in the early part of 1854, and in April of that year, the first patients were admitted. This marked the beginning of a line of endeavor which has endured for eighty-five years. In October 1853 Doctor S. C. Choat was appointed superintendent. He resigned in 1870, and was succeeded by Doctor Godding; then followed Doctors Brown, Goss, Green, and Chambers. These men have each done excellent work in their specialities. The facilities of the hospital which is now known as the Taunton State Hospital have been increased from time to time to accommodate the demands of the community, and at the present time approximately seventeen hundred patients are in residence. All of the modern methods of treatment are available to those who seek admission, and clinics are held in the larger cities of Southeastern Massachusetts at regular intervals for the purpose of giving advice to those not requiring hospital treatment.

Doctor Alfred Baylies began practice in 1811 and filled a large space in the medical profession for many years. His house on Spring Street is still in use. There were then three schools of
medicine represented among the doctors, the Independents, the Homeopaths, and the Eclectics, but to us the names stand for physicians and valuable citizens.

Names now more familiar are Doctor Henry Babcock Hubbard who was succeeded by his son, Doctor Charles Thatcher Hubbard. Doctors Allen, Andrews, Barrows, Bassett, and Brown; Doctors Chase, A. S. Deane, Desnoyers, Eaton, Galligan, Harris, Howe, and Golden. Doctor J. W. Hayward who was succeeded by his son, Walter. Doctor S. P. Hubbard whose son, Frank Allen, succeeded him, and is now followed by his son, Doctor Edward Reed Hubbard. Doctor Joseph Murphy, born in 1818 in Ireland, had an unusually fine medical training. He practiced five years in Manchester, England, and came to Taunton in 1844 to become one of its most valued citizens. Three sons followed their father's profession but only one settled in Taunton. Doctor Joseph B. Murphy and his wife Doctor Emily F. acquired a large practice. Their son Doctor Joseph L. carries on the profession in its best tradition.

In active practice during long periods of time were Doctors Abbott, Atwood, Paige, Philips, Presbrey, Ramson, James, Robinson, Steadman, Stout, Swan, Tripp, Walker, Wilmarth, and Wood. These men were devoted to the best interests of the city. Some were in the Civil War and won honor. Doctor Silas Presbrey was at one time the president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, an office of highest honor among the physicians of the State.

Early in 1880 the need of a hospital in the city was felt, and after much informal publicity and discussion, at the request of the president of the Bristol North District of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Doctor P. W. Hervins in a paper read before the society, presented the matter formally to the public. Doctor Presbrey started the movement to finance it. He was its first president, and throughout his life worked hard for its welfare and growth. The building, a gift of Mrs. Susan T. Kimball of Boston was the homestead of her father, Governor Marcus Morton. It was opened as a hospital in 1888 and named Morton Hospital. The staff of officers and physicians, earnest and faithful, has necessarily changed during the years. Doctor Arthur Crandell, one of the later members of staff was the founder and director of the Well Baby Clinic.

The physicians of Taunton have never failed its citizens in time of need. Accidents, disasters and epidemics have found them ready to help, and to them we give honor.

Elizabeth A. Hubbard
Physicians practising in Taunton today are the following:

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<th>Address</th>
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<tr>
<td>Charles A. Atwood</td>
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<td>William H. Bennet, Jr.</td>
<td>139 High Street</td>
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<td>Myer Bloom</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ralph M. Chambers</td>
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<td>Joseph V. Chatigny</td>
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<td>C. B. Kingsbury</td>
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<td>Andrew J. Leddy</td>
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<td>S. L. Poplack</td>
<td>56 Prospect Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>William H. Swift</td>
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DENTISTRY IN TAUNTON

American dentists have always been, and still are, famous throughout the world. However, very little is known of the early practise of dentistry in Taunton. In the earliest times, ministers practised both medicine and dentistry, and later the care of the teeth was assumed by physicians.

Remembered by very early inhabitants was the name of Dr. F. Gourand, the physician-dentist. The following advertisement appeared in the “Independent Gazette” under the date of August 26, 1836:

“Dr. F. Gourand, M. D. and surgeon dentist has the
honor to give notice to the citizens of Taunton, and vicinity that he will be in Taunton at his old stand (Cohannet Bank) about the second of September, with great speed, and will be happy to give his attendance to those who will be in need of his skill in the art he professes for the preservation of their teeth."

This is the first indication we have of dentistry as a specialized profession.

Among the names of early dentists who practised in Taunton or neighboring towns appear the following: Dr. James Utley, Dr. A. G. Smith, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Daniel S. Dickerman and his brother, Dr. J. Q. Dickerman, Dr. Onias Paige, Dr. Elisha T. Wilson, Dr. J. C. Codman and Dr. A. F. Angell. Dr. Smith practised in Raynham, later moving to Providence where his son founded the Smith-Holden Dental Supply Company which is still in existence. Dr. Onias Paige had an office in the old City Hall. He and his brother, Nomus, a physician were known as “Jawbone and Sawbone.”

The name of Dr. Daniel S. Dickerman is outstanding, for he was the founder and first president of the Boston Dental College, incorporated in 1863. Dr. Daniel Dickerman and his younger brother Dr. J. Q. Dickerman practised in Taunton from 1843 on, for forty years. Dr. William T. Dickerman and Dr. Charles Dickerman, sons of Dr. J. Q. Dickerman followed the same profession as did later Dr. Frank Dickerman, son of Dr. Daniel Dickerman, Dr. Ralph Dickerman who is the son of Dr. Charles Dickerman is the third generation of dentists in this family who have made dental history in Taunton.

About the time of Dr. Frank Dickerman, other names of dentists remembered by Tauntonians are those of Dr. Mathew Mitchell, Dr. Byron Strout, a professor at Tufts Dental College for many years, Dr. Charles Hammett and Dr. Edwin Clark.

Mention cannot be made of all who have followed to the present time; and it is a far cry from the early days, about ninety years ago, when dental instruments were unbelievably crude and gold plates were hammered from twenty dollar gold pieces, to the present day of skilled workmanship and the increasing trend toward preventive dentistry. In 1887, legislation was passed, making it imperative that all dentists should be duly registered under law to practise in this State; and, since then, the length of time required in which to prepare for the profession has been greatly increased, and the requirements necessary have become increasingly rigid.
As in the other professions, Taunton has contributed her share of leaders, and may be justly proud of her dental history.

Allan R. Tetlow

Practicing in Taunton today are the following Dentists:

- **Henry A. Alves, Jr.** 23 Summer St.
- **Martin H. Boylen** 440 Bay St.
- **Charles J. Carey** 28 Broadway
- **Edward F. Coyle** 26 Taunton Green
- **R. W. Dickerman** 16 Fayette Place
- **Edward A. Doherty** 5 Main St.
- **Thomas E. Dunn** 40 Main St.
- **E. F. Flynn** 20 Taylor Bldg.
- **Frederick J. Lucey** 46 Main St.
- **Leonard C. Mainz** 420 Bay St.
- **A. E. Mann** 37 Broadway
- **E. J. McKeon** 35 Broadway
- **J. F. McKeon** 124 Weir St.
- **Henry E. Messier** Governor St.
- **Fred L. Nickerson** 37 Broadway
- **Clarence S. O'Keefe** 3 Taunton Green
- **Malcolm C. Robbins** Crocker Bldg.
- **John Smith** 4 Taunton Green
- **Allen R. Tetlow** 8 Main St.
- **William A. Trahan** 56 Taunton Green
- **Harry C. Wood** 2 ½ Main St.

**Pharmaceutical Products**

The Alkalol Company, established in Taunton in 1896, produces the two medicinal preparations ALKALOL and IRRIGOL. The formulae were evolved by James P. Whitters; and under his management from 1896 until his death in 1937, the company grew to national prominence. The factory at 141 Washington Street is equipped with a laboratory and up-to-date pharmaceutical manufacturing machinery. The present officers are Florence A. M. Whitters, president; Merle T. Barker, treasurer and general manager; Florence R. Clare, clerk; James P. Whitters, Jr., chemist.

**HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN TAUNTON**

According to all authorities, newspapers in Taunton can look back to their real ancestor as the "Old Colony Reporter," first
published April 4th, 1821. Another paper, “The Saturday Mis-
cellany” seems to have preceded it but its life was of brief duration.

The Reporter was published on a hand press in a building on
Weir St., then known as “Jockey Lane” with Jacob Chapin, a
young lawyer as its editor and Allen Danforth as its printer. At
first a four page sheet, nineteen by twenty-four inches, with five
narrow columns to a page, it was enlarged in 1822 and its name
changed to “Columbian Reporter and Old Colony Journal”. Mr.
Danforth retired in 1823 and went to Plymouth where he started
the “Old Colony Memorial.” George Danforth, a brother of Allen,
took up the Taunton weekly up to 1825, when Samuel W. Morti-
mer was the printer, until 1826. In the office were two young
apprentices, Christopher A. Hack and Edmund Anthony.

In 1829 Mr. Hack retired and Mr. Anthony continued with
Mr. Chapin. After January 1832, Mr. Anthony started publish-
ing the “Independent Gazette” with Henry Williams as his editor.
Mr. Hack returned to the Reporter and continued with it until
October, 1832, then Mr. Chapin took it again for a few weeks,
when he sold to Franklin Dunbar who started the “Old Colony
Whig.”

June 10th, 1848, there was a weekly “The Bristol County Demo-
crat” and out of its office on that day was born the “Taunton Daily
Gazette” with Edmund Anthony and Amos Kilton as its publishers.
Changes in names and ownerships of the weeklies continued with
Capt. John W. D. Hall acquiring the “Taunton Whig” and chang-
ing its name to “The American Whig” and then to the “American
Republican.”

There had been several tiny weeklies of mushroom growth and
life in this time, principally printed to serve some pet idea of a
single person like “The Dew Drop” and “The Cabinet”. July
3rd, 1858, Ezra Davol began publishing the “Bristol County
Telegram”, a Republican newspaper, and in 1861 bought the
interest of Capt. Hall in the “American Republican”; Joseph Wilbar
and Rev. Ebenezer Dawes acting with Mr. Davol. The paper
was known as the “Bristol County Republican” and for twenty-
three years was a leading Taunton weekly. Abijah M. Ide came
into the picture in 1862 with Capt. Hall with the “Gazette and
Democrat” later called the Daily and Weekly Gazette”, the weekly
later becoming the “Household Gazette”.

Mr. Ide retired in 1867 and the paper was in sole charge of Capt.
Hall, until 1872, when he sold to William Reed, of Erie Pa., and
Milton Reed, his brother, “a young lawyer who has come to Taun-
ton from Newburyport, Mass. to study law in the office of Bennett
& Fuller." The firm was known as "Reed Bros." Milton Reed soon sold out his interest to his brother. In the meantime, in 1886, Davol, Wilbar and Dawes sold the "Bristol County Republican" to Alexander O. Milne of Fall River who, in turn sold in 1889 to William F. Greenough who, in December of the same year, sold to William Reed.

When the Reeds first acquired the Gazette it was published on the second floor of the Templar Hall building over where the Seeley Co. store is now. Later it was transferred to the building on Weir St., now known as the Transfer Restaurant building, and in 1894 to its present location, Mr. Reed purchasing the building at the corner of Cohannet St. and Post Office Square then known as the Westminster Hotel. In 1899 the business was incorporated as the William Reed & Sons Co. William Reed died in 1913 and the business has since been carried on under the corporate name by his heirs. Shortly after coming to this location the "Household Gazette" and the "Bristol County Republican" were combined. Later the combination paper, which carried the "Bristol County Republican" name was suspended, and the "Review of the Week" now published each Friday in the "Daily Gazette" is what remains of the weekly issues.

Fire wreaked its damage on the "Old Colony Whig" in 1838, at that time issued by Samuel O. Dunbar and Hiram Martin, and also "The Daily Whig" published by Israel Amesbury and Seth Bradford. In that same year the "Weekly Gazette" was made a tri-weekly as the "Bristol County Democrat" under Edmund Anthony and supported Marcus Morton of Taunton for governor. Mr. Anthony left Taunton in 1849 for Springfield where he established the "Springfield Union" and thence to New Bedford where he founded the "New Bedford Standard". These two papers are still in existence.

Abijah M. Ide bought Mr. Anthony's Taunton newspaper property and sustained the candidacy of General Caleb Cushing for governor with a paper under the name of the "True Democrat". Other papers which had a brief existence in the early days were the "Free Press" in 1823, Charles C. Greene, publisher; the "Commonwealth Advocate" a Masonic paper of 1827, (publishers James Thurber and George Danforth) later called the "Advocate"; and in 1834, under Maj. George Leonard, the "Sun". There was the "Star of Bethlehem", edited by Lorenzo T. Johnson in 1825 and the "Aurora" in 1829 by H. A. Lowell, Esq.; also "The Firefly", Thomas Prince, Editor.

Moses P. Perley, who came to Taunton as a merchant from
Newburyport, started the "Taunton Evening News" in 1889 with Simon Swig as his advertising man. This was sold to Thomas B. Eaton, of Waltham and, later, to Enos D. Williams and Dudley A. Holman. In 1893 Dr. Michael C. Golden started the "Taunton Evening Herald" and in 1901 this was consolidated with the "Taunton Evening News." Some years after, the combination paper was discontinued. It was several years before another newspaper was started in Taunton. James Driscoll, formerly connected with the Fall River "Globe", started the "Taunton Daily Globe" in 1916 in the building formerly occupied by the "Herald-News", (now the Goldstein-Antine-Wells building). This paper ran for about a year. It suspended, and Mr. Driscoll tried again with the "Taunton Evening Press" in 1918 but this suspended in 1919. Since that time, the "Taunton Daily Gazette", started in 1848, has been alone in the local field.

There have been several political weeklies started in the past thirty years, none of these being published for any length of time. The principal one was "The Taunton Spy", published from time to time by Simon Swig when Mr. Swig was active in the local political field.

William H. Reed

The Taunton Daily Gazette:—Established June 10th, 1848 by two young men, Edmund Anthony and Amos Kilton, it passed through the hands of varied ownership until 1872 when it was bought from Capt. John Williams Dean Hall by William Reed, of Erie, Pa. and his brother Milton Reed. Since that time it has remained in the Reed family and is today published by the William Reed & Sons Co., Rev. George H. Reed, of Winchester, president, William H. Reed, treasurer, clerk and general manager, with Mrs. Katherine Reed Davol and Mrs. Sophia Reed Briggs.

Originally a small four page daily, it has grown to find use for a thirty-two page press and complete modern equipment. It was one of the first of the dailies in this part of New England to adopt the use of typesetting machinery, and to serve Taunton and its immediate suburbs of motor car as well as carrier delivery. It covers Taunton events by a corps of local reporters and the suburbs by correspondents in every adjoining town.

The Gazette is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the New England Daily Newspaper Association, and the Associated Press. It has the complete news and picture service of the Newspaper Enterprise Association and of the Acme News Pictures, besides columnists who are competent to accurately picture the events behind the news.
With it, local news comes first, and in presenting such news, it makes every effort to do so as a wholesome, interesting and instructive family newspaper should, without prejudice or bias and in full conformity with the best American traditions of freedom of the Press.

**BANKING IN TAUNTON**

The first Bank in Taunton was incorporated in 1812, and was known as The Taunton Bank. Its site was on the "North side of the road leading from Taunton Green to the Meeting House." Main Street had no name at that time. In 1865 it was reorganized into the Taunton National Bank; and the persons connected with the bank were prominent in business affairs of the town.

The Cohannet Bank was incorporated in 1829; but it got into financial difficulties during the panic of 1837-42 and was obliged to close.

The Bristol County Bank was incorporated in 1832. In 1865 it became the Bristol County National Bank. The following men served as its presidents: William A. Crocker, Nathan Stetson, Theodore Dean, Hezekiah W. Church, and Seth L. Cushman. In 1917 this Bank was liquidated, and the Taunton National moved into its building.

The Machinists National Bank received its charter in 1847, and became a national bank in 1865.

The Bristol County Trust Company was the outgrowth of the old Taunton and Bristol County Banks. It was organized in 1917.

In addition to the Commercial Banks which have a combined deposit of more than four million dollars, Taunton has two mutual Savings Banks, the Bristol County Savings Bank, incorporated in 1846, which deposits of more than ten million, and the Taunton Savings Bank organized in 1869 with deposits of over eight million. There are three co-operative banks,—the Taunton, the Weir and the Mechanics; also, The Taunton Morris Plan Bank.

Taunton has been fortunate for many years, in its banking facilities, and owes a debt of gratitude to the many citizens who as officers and directors of these institutions have played an important part in the growth and prosperity of our city.

*Reuben W. Chase*
Bristol County Savings Bank, 35 Broadway, Taunton, Mass., was originally incorporated in 1827 as the Provident Institution for Savings in the town of Taunton and its vicinity for a term of twenty years.

INCORPORATORS

John West
Charles Richmond
James W. Otis
D. J. W. Cobb
Samuel Crocker
John M. Williams
James L. Hodges
Daniel Brewer
William Reed
Nathaniel Wheeler
James Sproat
William A. F. Sproat
Jacob Chapin
Thomas C. Brown

Thomas Wetherbee
Thomas K. Yates
Theophilus Parsons
John S. Russell
James Ellis
Luther Hamilton
George Leonard, 2nd
James W. Crossman
William M. Crossman
Jonathan P. Sears
Charles Babbitt
David C. Hodges
Charles R. Vickery

Incorporated as Bristol County Savings Bank, March 2, 1846.

PRESENT OFFICERS

President, Charles W. Davol
Vice President, Merle T. Barker
Treasurer, Chester E. Walker
Asst. Treas., Henry S. Hastings

TRUSTEES

Humphrey Barker
Merle T. Barker
R. Frank Brooks, Jr.
Charles W. Davol
Frank B. Fox
Willis K. Hodgman, Jr.
J. Howard O’Keefe

William R. Park
Bion L. Pierce
William R. Reed
George W. Seeley
Allan M. Walker
Chester E. Walker
Robert C. Witherell

Deposits: $10,448,000. Surplus and Undivided Earnings, $1,226,000
The Machinists' National Bank, Founded May 31, 1847.
Joseph K. Milliken, Chairman of the Board; William O. Kingman, President; Francis P. Clarke, Cashier.

PRESIDENTS

William Mason 1847-1857  William C. Davenport 1889-1925
Marcus Morton 1857-1864  Joseph K. Milliken 1925-1928
Charles R. Vickery 1864-1883  William C. Kingman 1928-
Edward B. King 1883-1889

CASHIERS

Edward R. Anthony 1847-1849  William C. Davenport 1883-1899
Charles R. Vickery 1849-1864  John H. Dalglrish 1899-1917
Benjamin Church 1864-1883  William O. Kingman 1917-1928
Vickery 1864-1876  Francis P. Clarke 1928-
Edward King 1878-1883

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. W. Church 1847-1847  Samuel L. Crocker 1877-1883
Jesse Hartshorn 1847-1848  Albert Alden 1877-1890
George B. Hood 1847-1848  Lemuel L. White 1877-1883
C. T. James 1847-1847  Nathan Wilmarth 1877-1896
Cyrus Lothrop, 2d 1847-1848  Zacheus Sherman 1880-1897
Willard Lovering 1847-1856  William H. Bent 1884-1921
William Mason 1847-1857  Edward King 1884-1889
Nathaniel Morton 1847-1855  Edward B. Maltby 1884-1900
Isaac Pierce 1847-1848  Thomas J. Lothrop 1887-1897
Horatio Pratt 1847-1856  Abel W. Parker 1889-1901
Simeon Presbrey 1847-1851  William C. Davenport 1890-1892
Samuel C. West 1847-1847  A. Gilbert Williams 1891-1895
Horatio Gilbert 1847-1847  Henry F. Bassett 1893-1897
Albert Barrows 1847-1851  George W. Colby 1898-1919
Anson J. Barker 1848-1879  Henry J. Fuller 1902-1903
Artemus Briggs 1850-1876  Joseph K. Milliken 1912-
Horace Lewis 1850-1876  Walter T. Soper 1920-1931
Marcus Morton 1857-1863  Marcus A. Rhodes 1921-
Thomas R. Drake 1857-1873  Merle T. Barker 1926-
Nathan Rand 1857-1863  Everett B. Davenport 1927-1934
Edmund H. Bennett 1858-1897  William O. Kingman 1928-
George B. Atwood 1859-1874  James P. Whitters 1928-1937
James P. Ellis 1859-1874  Malcolm Leach 1929-
Charles R. Vickery 1864-1883  Harold Hoeber 1931-1935
Charles L. Lovering 1864-1866  Howard L. White 1931-
Samuel Colby 1867-1876  Richard Wastcoat 1938-
The Taunton Savings Bank is celebrating its Seventieth Birthday July 3rd 1939. On the opening day of the Bank, July 3, 1869, there were thirty-two deposits, totalling $5805.00. This amount constituted the total capital of the Bank at the end of the first day's business, as the Bank had no capital stock nor stockholders.

This Bank is conducted solely for the benefit of its depositors; and all earnings, after the payment of taxes and expenses, are paid to the depositors in the form of dividends, or are set aside for their protection, the main objective being to safely invest the funds entrusted to its care.


The total deposits on Dec. 11, 1869 were $95,185.65. On Dec. 27, 1913, the Bank, which had been located on the second floor of the old Taunton Bank Building, City Square,—moved into its new building on Court Street, which had been built for its sole occupancy. At this date the total deposits of the Bank are $3,739,815.39, and the total assets, $4,122,436.55.

In 1910, the Bank began to accept deposits in the school savings bank system; and Christmas, Vacation and Tax Clubs are conducted.

The total deposits on May 3, 1939, were $8,779,670, and the total assets amounted to $10,009,875.

The present officers are Frank L. Tinkham, President; Marcus A. Rhodes, Vice President; Gordon A. Miller, Clerk of Corporation; Reuben W. Chase, Treasurer; Clayton L. Reynolds, Assistant Treasurer. The Trustees are, Mark Anthony, Frederick E. Austin, Walter H. Barker, Francis J. Bassett, Walter R. Baylies, Joseph E. Bostock, Harrison W. George, R. Loring Hayward, William Hughes, Robert M. Leach, Edwin R. McCormick, Walter A. Merrill, Clarence S. Parker, Arthur E. Poole, Walter G. Powers, William E. Pratt, William H. Reed, P. Byron Reid, Marcus A. Rhodes, Eugene J. Sullivan, Edwin A. Tetlow, Frank L. Tinkham, George L. White, Howard L. White.
Bristol County Trust Company, Taunton, Massachusetts

Past and Present Officers of this Institution

Chairman of the Board

Nathan Newbury .................................. 1932-1936
Joseph L. Anthony ................................. 1937-

Presidents

Samuel Fales ...................................... 1812-1818
Jonathan Ingell .................................. 1819-1826
John West ......................................... 1826-1827
Samuel Crocker .................................. 1828-1837
James M. Williams ............................... 1837-1838
Samuel B. King ................................... 1838-1840
Ellis Hall ......................................... 1840-1846
Stephen Rhodes, Jr ............................... 1846-1851
Lovett Morse ...................................... 1851-1869
Charles J. H. Bassett ............................ 1869-1891
George A. Washburn .............................. 1891-1890
Henry M. Lovering ............................... 1900-1916
Albert H. Tetlow ................................. 1916-1922
Nathan Newbury .................................. 1923-1932
John P. Dyer ...................................... 1932-1939
Roger L. Currant .................................. 1939

Cashiers or Treasurers

James L. Hodges .................................. 1812-1828
Samuel B. King ................................... 1828-1838
Charles J. H. Bassett ............................ 1838-1869
George W. Andros ................................. 1869-1907
Charles L. Godfrey ................................ 1907-1921
Allston E. Williams .............................. 1921-
The Weir Co-Operative Bank, Incorporated in 1884.
Officers and Directors: President, A. Milton French; Vice-President, Howard H. Presbrey; Treasurer, Kenneth E. Leonard; Attorney, Frederick E. Austin.

Directors

John M. Fitzgerald  Walter G. Powers
A. Milton French      Howard H. Presbrey
Allan P. Hoard        J. Arthur Quigley
George A. Horton      William F. Rayment
Kenneth E. Leonard    Edwin A. Tetlow
Joseph H. Martin      John G. Williams
Clarence S. Parker    H. Stanley Wood
Lyman W. Phillips

Taunton Co-Operative Savings Fund and Loan Association, Chartered March 6, 1880. On March 27, 1883, by General Courts of Massachusetts the name was changed to TAUNTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK under which name we have continued to date,—fifty-nine years of service to Taunton and vicinity.

Our business is confined to providing a safe depository for the accumulation of the savings of our members, and to the encouragement of home ownership by loaning money for the purchase and repair and remodelling of homes.

Total assets in 1889 at the time of the 250th Anniversary, $285,198.26 which now, in 1939, at the time of the 300th Anniversary have grown to $1,977,516.16.

The Mechanics’ Co-operative Bank, originally called The Mechanics’ Co-operative Saving Fund and Loan Association, is the oldest institution of its kind in Taunton. It was incorporated September 14, 1877 and has always maintained its original location in Whittenton at the north end of the city.

On January 3, 1881 Edward S. Hersey was elected Secretary and served as such for nearly thirty-two years until ill health forced his retirement. He was succeeded in 1912 by Arthur R. Knox who served as Secretary and later as Treasurer until his death in 1937. In 1886 George F. Williams, Esq. was elected as attorney, and he has served continuously for over fifty-three years. To these three men credit must be paid for untiring efforts in behalf of this institution.
Although growing steadily during the past sixty-two years, The Mechanics' Co-operative Bank still adheres to the original purpose of its founders, which is to accumulate the savings of its members in fixed periodical installments and to lend such funds so accumulated to its members who now number several thousands.

The Morris Plan Company, 9 Winthrop Street. Our first president, at the time of incorporation in 1917, was William C. Davenport, and our first and present treasurer, Harrison W. George. Under the guidance of Mr. Davenport, we became firmly established; and, since that time we have made more than 17,000 individual loans, totalling more than $5,000,000. In February of this year our affiliation with The Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island not only increased our capital stock from $45,000 to $100,000, but made possible a broadening of our service to a point where it may be truly called the complete "Financial Service for the Individual." May We Be Of Service To You?

OFFICERS
George W. Seeley, President
R. Frank Brooks, Jr. Vice President
Howard E. Gladding, Vice President
Harrison W. George, Treasurer and Clerk
Arthur L. Mulligan, Ass't. Treasurer and Ass't. Clerk

DIRECTORS
R. Frank Brooks, Jr.
Henry B. Cross
Harrison W. George
Charles H. Merriman
Horace M. Peck
George W. Seeley
William P. Sheffield

ILLUMINATION

Since the dawn of creation, human ingenuity, spurred by its needs, has been occupied with the problem of man-made light. The early dwellers made slow progress with it, too; for, while the first centuries of civilization showed a tremendous advance in certain of the sciences and handicrafts, it is within the last six or eight generations, only, that artificial lighting has been improved and perfected.

Our Pilgrim forbears at first read by the flickering gleam of their hearth-fires or pitch-pine torches. Of the latter, one of their number wrote. "Out of the pines is gotten the candle-wood,---but I cannot recommend it because it droppeth a pitchy kind of substance where it stands." Nevertheless, it is said that Eliot,
the apostle to the Indians, translated the Bible into Indian tongues by the smoky glimmer of one of those same torches.

Every Colonial housewife, of necessity, learned the arts of candlemaking from various fats, tallow, and bayberries, and she was expert in fashioning the humbler rush-lights from the pith of cat-o’nine-tails.

A few of the so-called “Betty” lamps had voyaged with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. These were crude affairs with floating wicks which were later copied in tin and pewter. The burning-oil was furnished by the schools of small fish off-shore before whaling proved a major industry. Then Sperm-oil came into use, though the light it produced was feeble and “of an evil smell.”

The open-wick lamps soon became absurdly inadequate for the growing community needs, but it was not until 1783 that a distinct advance was made in lamp mechanism, when the Argand burner was invented.

Various burning fluids, too, came and went before the advent of kerosene which was thought to be ideal. “Astral” lamps for the burning of whale oil, with their gorgeous prisms and decorative sconces were followed by an infinite variety of models for the use of kerosene.

While changes were taking place in interior lighting, innovations had long been apparent along the highways. It is difficult for us to believe in these days of “The Great White Ways” that two hundred years ago the setting sun left most of the New England towns in utter darkness. Now and then, some public spirited citizen made a pool of light at his gate by placing a torch or “lanthorn” nearby. Larger communities like Boston had placed “fire-baskets” at street corners as early as 1690. About ten years later, almost every town had its night watchmen who made hourly rounds with their lanterns.

Little is known of Taunton’s early ventures in street lighting, as many early records were destroyed by fire. We are sure, however, that in the Civil War times, and earlier, the figure of the lamp-lighter came with the twilight, carrying his short ladder from post to post and kindling the feeble flames along his way. Later, concessions were granted to private individuals who lighted a limited number of streets with kerosene or naptha burners. Emery Fiel and John J. Nichols were among those engaged in such projects.

With the founding of the Taunton Gas Light Co. in 1853, gas was used immediately for lighting both the streets and homes.
In fact, lighting the streets was an important part of this company’s business for more than fifty years.

In 1882, a group of business men formed the Taunton Electric Lighting Co. and in 1885, Taunton became civic-minded and seven arc-lights appeared at important corners. In 1897, the city of Taunton bought this generating plant and changed the name to the Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant.

In retrospect, Taunton citizens have reason to be proud of the early development of its lighting system, and of the vision of the men who made it possible. Let us not forget, however, those simple folk of an earlier period, who by the gleam of their rush lights laid the foundations of our community on a basis of integrity and high ideals. May we, in the glare of a highly mechanized era, be worthy of our noble heritage.  

Alice Sproat Emery

Electric Lighting in Taunton

The City of Taunton first had electricity in September, 1882 when a group of local business men formed a corporation with a capital of $15,000., bought a wooden building on Mechanics Lane and installed generating equipment for the production of electricity for the operation of arc lights in stores. The directors of the first Taunton Electric Lighting Company were Mr. Daniel L. Mitchell, Marcus Dary, N. H. Skinner, A. Gilbert Williams, George Colby, Charles Rhodes, Dr. Nomus Paige, Marcus Rhodes and Col. Peter H. Corr. Mr. John E. Chace and Mr. Richard Furze were associated with the above men in the operation of the plant.

The first street lights were installed for the City in 1885, at which time seven lights were installed in important locations. Fire and flood were experienced in the late 1880’s, but these did not deter the pioneers in the infant electric business.

In June 1897 the City of Taunton purchased the Taunton Electric Lighting Company for the sum of $125,000 and the name was changed to Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant. In 1902 a new generating station was erected on West Water Street at its present location. The men who served as managers on a term basis from 1897 to 1919 were:—Dr. Nomus Paige, Abner Coleman, Dr. Michael C. Golden, Leland D. Wood, Burton T. Mowry, David Berthiaume and Warren Lewis.

In 1919 the Plant was placed under the management of a Commission. Mr. George F. Seibel was appointed manager of the Plant. Since 1920 the financial and physical condition of the Plant has improved in a very material way. These improvements
have reflected in more efficient facilities for generation, transmission and distribution, which extended the service to all of Taunton and also Raynham and Berkley. Rate reductions have made the service, which was a luxury to be enjoyed by a few in its beginning, an every day necessity on the part of every householder, commercial establishment and industrial enterprise. Mr. Seibel passed away in 1932. Chester F. Buckley, Assistant Manager, was promoted to fill the vacancy as manager. The facilities of the Plant have been further improved by the installation of high pressure generating equipment, the construction of an underground district steam system and the erection of a fine commercial building on Weir Street. The building, which previously housed the first generating station in Taunton, now serves as the headquarters of the service department.

From its small beginning in 1882, when twenty-two customers were served with one, two or three arc lights, electric service in Taunton has grown to the point where 11,540 customers in Taunton, Raynham and Berkley were being served at the beginning of the Tercentenary Year. The annual volume of business in 1938 approximated $700,000.

The following public spirited men have served as members of the Electric Light Commission:—Mr. Joseph L. Anthony, John E. Welch, Albert R. White, Francis P. Callahan, James P. Whitters, Charles Cain, Jr., Richard Wastcoat, Edward M. S. Chandler, Willard A. Ormsbee, John F. Mulhern, Stephen F. Collins, Howard M. Poole and Walter H. Barker.

Bostock-Inman Electric Co. started in business October 15, 1917, specializing in house and factory wiring. All types of wiring installations as well as service and maintenance are capably handled by experienced workmen. Also, a full line of major appliances are merchandised at their showroom at 72 Main Street.

TRANSPORTATION

The year following the arrival of the "Mayflower" Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins, the first white men to visit the land of Cohannet, now Taunton, came afoot. With the growth of the settlement from 1637 the patient ox waxed strong, for the town, then free from feverish rush, had use for the strength of the slow, prodding ox as well as the speed of the faithful horse. But the horse also increased in numbers and so it came to pass that at
intervals along the main street, horse blocks with steps were installed.

Transportation of the heavier products of factory, farm, and forest was by ox cart, this mode prevailing to a considerable extent up to and even after the time of the Civil War. The Bassetts and Lincolns of North Taunton, as well as other farmers living along the old road from Taunton to Boston, then known as the "King's Highway", trucked goods to and from both places. The carts drawn by four or more oxen could make the round trip in three or more days. Freight rates varied from four to five dollars a ton.

On many a morn before the Revolution, a yellow coach rumbled over the old Bay Road, conveying its owner, the opulent Loyalist Daniel Leonard, and Paine the patriot, to the sessions of the General Court. Over a century ago Taunton became the center for lines of stage coaches operated to all points of the compass by Jesse Smith. "Uncle" Jesse was the stage coach king of the Old Colony, if not of the entire territory south of Boston. What picture of an ancient village street would be complete without a chaise before the store or cottage door? The chaise has gone, yet man is still a slave to a conveyor which has undergone but slight change—the wheelbarrow.

By 1820, twelve vessels, all sloops save one, and none as large as fifty tons, were owned at the Weir. As many more were frequent visitors. It may be of interest to note statistics of the commerce of Taunton in 1834. At that time the annual importations were 5,830 tons of hard coal; 2,650 chaldrons of Virginia and other soft coal; 7,500 tons of bar, pig, and old iron; 690 tons of ore; 3,400 bars of copper; 300 tons of lead; 200 tons of zinc; 200 tons of drugs and dyestuffs; 12,000 bushels of salt; 122,000 bushels of grain; 13,550 barrels of flour; 1,000 hogsheads of molasses; 2,700,000 feet of lumber; besides two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of groceries. The annual exports were 9,000,000 bricks; 200,000 bales of goods; 450 tons of copper; 280 tons of lead; 200 tons of zinc; 17,500 dozens of shovels, 3,600 tons of nails; 300 tons of anchors and castings; 500 tons of iron hoops; and 750 tons of iron wire. About twenty schooners and sloops were engaged in the coasting business from Taunton to the principal towns in Rhode Island, and to New Bedford, Nantucket, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, and Richmond Va. During all these years Taunton not only employed but also built stage coaches, chaises, and carriages of all descriptions, as well as boats to sail the sea. In July 1836, "A new and beautiful schooner of 140 tons
‘burthen’ named the General Cobb was launched from the yard of Mr. French at the ‘Ware’ village."

Then came the iron horse. Heralded as the harbinger of a new era, it so proved to be. On the Wednesday preceding the twentieth of July, 1836, a locomotive drawing two cars bearing a distinguished company arrived at the new local depot. The train which had left Boston about nine in the morning was met just before eleven by many leading citizens. On the return trip the eleven miles to the junction with the Boston and Providence Railroad at Mansfield was covered in less than half an hour, over what was described as one of the best constructed roads in the country. The event was further commemorated by an exhibition of fire works in the evening. The novelty of a ride on the new railroad was so appealing that on three days a week for many weeks, excursions to Mansfield and return immediately, were run at fifty cents per ticket. In 1840 the Taunton-New Bedford Railroad, built at a cost of $400,000, began to operate. Other lines to Fall River and Boston by way of Easton followed.

Transportation was now in evolution. Shipbuilding did not cease. The name of Taunton on the shelving stern of ships was familiar in all Atlantic ports. The zenith was reached in 1889. That year, while we celebrated the 250th anniversary of the founding of our town, the city of Bath was building for us four great vessels; the Tecumseh, John Pauli, Marguerite, and Massasoit, all of which exceeded a displacement of 1,500 gross tons, each.

Levi Adshead operated a line of busses from Whittenton to the Weir from 1865 to 1871. On September 18, of the latter year the first horse car was run. Again in September 1893, the first electric car appeared and the last one was run to Whittenton by Mr. James H. Murphy in 1934. Mr. Murphy, who started driving horse cars in 1886, recalls the time when seventy-two horses were required to operate the local cars. The electric cars soon tapped every town on our borders except Berkley.

At present more than twenty-five large busses, numerous taxicabs, and over two hundred trucks of transportation companies serve the public requirements.

George A. Bosworth

The McCarthy Freight System was founded in 1876 by the late John J. McCarthy as a stage coach line, operating between North Easton and Brockton. It was a forerunner of the modern bus systems.
Before the advent of the motor truck, Mr. McCarthy had stables in Brockton and North Easton where he maintained a livery and drayage business. At the time of the purchase of this company's first truck in 1915, the prominence of the horse in transportation had already commenced to decline. More trucks were subsequently added, and the radius in which the McCarthy Company transported merchandise was extended to include Boston, Taunton, Providence, Fall River and New Bedford.

The year 1924 brought the purchase of the Clemens Teaming Company of Taunton and the removal of the company offices to Taunton, where it is at present conducting its business along with the general maintenance shops of the System. Ever increasing demand for truck transportation caused the extension of the company into Connecticut and New York where terminals are operated in all principal cities. The Byrolly Transportation Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, whose lines paralleled McCarthy's, was acquired in 1938, and the combined company is now one of the largest carriers in the North East, operating a fleet of over 300 truck and trailer units and maintaining 15 modern terminals.

Mr. George E. Bertucio is President, Charles F. McCarthy is Treasurer, and John J. McCarthy is General Manager and Chairman of the Board.

City Cab Co. 14 Taunton Green

Robertson Motor Car Co. In 1880, John W. Robertson came to Taunton and immediately started work with Barnaby & Witherell, Contractors and Builders, serving apprenticeship and later becoming construction foreman. In 1892 he started into the bicycle business on Washington Bridge, later moving to larger quarters on Cohannet Street and again to the Crocker Building.

On December 15, 1902, while attending the Bicycle Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, he purchased two Cadillac Cars, his initial step into the Automobile Business. He then moved into the building just off Broadway through the Arch which has just been razed. On March 7, 1907, The Robertson Motor Car Co. was incorporated with Mr. Robertson as President and General Manager. In 1908, the Company moved again to what was at that time Davis Stable, School Street. In 1920 the old stable was razed and a new modern three story cement structure was erected extending from School Street to Trescott St. the present site of this Company.
Albert E. Smith, 60 Fremont St. One of Taunton's citizens who has taken active part in the business growth and industrial expansion of Taunton is Albert E. Smith, distributor of Hudson Motor Cars for this city and surrounding towns.

"Al" Smith, as he is better known to all Taunton, has been building good will for himself and his organization in Taunton for the last twenty years. During those years, "Al" has been associated in the selling and servicing of Hudson cars.

While this year marks the 300th Anniversary of the City, it is also a glorious milestone in the history of the Hudson Motor Car Company,— this being Hudson's Thirtieth Anniversary year. Hudson has been making fine cars for 30 years, and "Al" Smith has been talking and selling Hudson for almost a quarter of a century.

McKenney's Garage 2 Jefferson Ave.

Howard L. White Co. Automobiles & Trucks "Packard-Oldsmobile" 15 Weir Street

E. R. Jones. "Chrysler-Plymouth." 6 Pleasant Street
In business for ten years, and completely equipped for Service.

FUELS—COAL, GAS, OIL.

The Staples Coal Company. The firm of Staples & Phillips, predecessors to the Staples Coal Company which conducts this city's oldest fuel business, was founded in 1851. Starting in a small way, with a small fleet of sailing vessels for the transportation of coal from loading piers in New York to Somerset and Weir Village, the business gradually developed until it became necessary to purchase additional schooners and barges to meet the demand for coal throughout New England. The business was successful from the start; and one of the company's first ventures was the building of a vessel called the "William Mason", named after one of Taunton's most enterprising and wealthy citizens.

Sylvanus N. Staples, the founder of the business, took into partnership with him, William H. Phillips, doing business under the firm style of Staples & Phillips for a period of years, after which the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Staples continued, later forming the Staples Coal Company in 1888. He became the first president of this company; and, under his wise and liberal policies, the business continued to grow and prosper. At the time of Mr.
Staple's death in 1893, the company owned and operated 10 tugs, 32 barges and 13 lighters and scows. During that year this fleet transported 150,000 tons of coal. Later, the transportation department was materially changed. Many of the older ships had been sold or lost at sea, and many new barges were built. Kelly, Spear & Company of Bath, Maine, were the builders of 51 seagoing barges for the Staples Coal Company. With this increase of tonnage, the company was able to handle a steadily increasing demand for both Anthracite and Bituminous coals within the territory which it served; and, for the calendar year of 1929, it transported in its vessels a total of 1,085,000 tons.

Following this period in the company's history, all schooners and barges were replaced with three new steamers of 7000 ton capacity each. These steamers are equipped to burn pulverized coal, and are able to make the trip from Hampton Roads to Fall River in fifty hours. Arriving at these terminals, the vessels are quickly discharged with the most modern machinery and are soon on their way for another loading.

Prior to introducing motor trucks, Staples Coal Company owned 400 horses, shipments came from Western States each year, of one carload or approximately 28 horses. Today the company owns no horses, but operates 125 motor trucks.

Though now in its 88th year, the Staples Coal Company is a modern fuel company in every respect. As in the days when the company changed from sail to steam, and again, from horse-drawn carts to motor vehicles, so in more recent times the firm has adapted its merchandising policy to modern conditions, and now offers its customers a great variety of solid fuels and fuel oils and a selection of equipment for enjoying the convenience of fully automatic heat with either coal or oil.

**Church Coal Company, 1864—1939.**

When two young lads of sixteen years
Began to peddle coal
In just a cart and wheelbarrow
They had in mind a goal.
So Thomas LeBaron and Joseph Hawes
In eighteen sixty-four
Commenced a hard, successful fight
With "Church Coal" on the door.

Thus it was that, seventy-five years ago, these two boys, Joseph Hawes Church and Thomas LeBaron Church by buying small
quantities of coal and delivering it in a wheelbarrow established the present Church Coal Company on the original site at 494 Weir Street.

Through conscientious endeavor, they were able to purchase a wagon as the first sign of a coming prosperity. From the wagon to the tip-cart, they extended their territory until finally they were the proud possessors of three vessels,—the "Glenwood", "Josy R. Burt", and "Charles W. Church" with interests in several smaller vessels which loaded and transported their coal direct from the mines.

In 1911, Joseph Hawes Church died, and his share fell to his son, Charles W. Church, who in 1918 purchased the remaining share and became the sole proprietor. Following the progressive example of his elders, he established the Church Coal Company of Middleboro, in 1920, which has since developed into a successful and growing branch. At his death in 1929, the reins of management were capably taken over by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Church, who, in order to serve her patrons in a speedy and satisfying manner disposed of the horse-drawn vehicles. Through the past ten years she has maintained the progressive reputation of the Church Coal Company by insisting on prompt and courteous service and has modernized the business by putting in oil which today has a storing capacity of 50,000 gallons. The oil business has branched out to such an extent that the company now sells various makes of oil burners, both gun-type and rotary, and install and service heaters of all kinds.

During the past year, Mrs. Church has welcomed into the business another Joseph Hawes Church, her only son, who will follow in his grand-father's footsteps and place his time and attention at the disposal of the public.

So now in nineteen thirty-nine
With Taunton celebrating,
Church Coal enjoys its own birthday
With plans to keep its rating.

Royal Coal Company, Established in 1918 by Peter and Steve Royal.

Pratt Coal Company, (1923), is one of Taunton's younger fuel distributors. Absolute control of its coal from mine to consumer is accomplished through its parent company, The Pittston Company (mining); Erie, C & O, M. O. P., Nickel Plate, etc., (railroads); U. S. Distributing Corp., (trucking) and Metropolitan
Coal Company of Boston (retail fuel.) Shipments of anthracite (originating in Pittston, Pennsylvania), reach the Taunton terminus of an all-rail yard on Railroad Avenue, off Dean Street.

At the Copeland Hardware Company (15 Broadway), the former location of Taunton’s well known merchant and benefactor, the late Franklin D. Williams, an uptown office is maintained by the Pratt Coal Company.

**Edward Francis Jones**—After years of extensive preparation and experience, Edward Francis Jones founded the firm of Edward F. Jones, Incorporated, one of the largest and most widely-known contracting, fuel, and trucking agencies in Bristol County. Since its organization he has headed this concern as president and treasurer; and the success it enjoys can be attributed to his careful management and direction.

This concern, which markets coal, does heavy trucking, road building and construction work, owns a fleet of fifteen heavy service trucks and much modern road building machinery. It is a large employer of labor; and, throughout the depression period, it maintained a staff of twenty-five men. Mr. Jones has built a large brick garage on County Street, where he houses his machinery and trucks and maintains a finely appointed office.

**W. H. Riley & Son**, incorporated, of North Attleboro and Attleboro, dealers in fuel oil, wood, coal and coke, on March 26, 1937, announced their appointment as distributors for the Cities Service Oil Company, covering the territory from the Rhode Island line to Franklin, North Easton, Bridgewater, Middleboro, Taunton and surrounding towns. This concern, of which G. Sheldon Williams of Taunton is manager, was started seventy-five years ago by W. H. Riley of North Attleboro, who later took his son, Elmer L. Riley, into the business, naming it W. H. Riley & Son. At the present time Elmer G. and Marcus C. Ralston of North Attleboro, great grandsons of the founder, are the owners.

Included in the franchise for the distribution of Cities Service products in Taunton are the office, bulk station, four modern service stations, and equipment. With the purchase of additional trucks and other modern equipment, fuel oil and gasolene customers of this concern are assured of prompt, courteous, and efficient service, which has always been, and still is, a byword of W. H. Riley & Son during its many years of successful existence.
The Taunton Gas Light Company. Incorporated in 1853 by seventy-five Taunton men, this company has remained a locally owned and managed corporation over years when everything else connected with its business has changed. Principally interested in the formation of the company were,—W. W. Fairbanks (its first president), Samuel L. Crocker, Phillip E. Hill, William Mason, Lovett Morse, Harrison Tweed, George B. Warren and Hiram B. Witherell.

The original service of house lighting and street lighting has gradually given way to other more important services in the field of cooking and heating.

The district supplied originally was only a rather small section of Taunton itself. Today, the Company furnishes gas through its own mains and mains of three other companies to nearly 100,000 people in Taunton and in Berkley, Foxboro, Franklin, Lakeville, Mansfield, Medfield, Medway, North Dighton, Norton, Raynham, South Dighton, Walpole and Wrentham. The three other companies that are supplied from Taunton are the Attleboro Gas Light Company, the North Attleboro Gas Company and the Middleboro Gas and Electric Department (municipally owned in Middleboro).

Our history is not only of change, but of a steady growth in which stockholders, employees and the people of Taunton may take justifiable pride. At the end of eighty-five years of uninterrupted service, gas has become pre-eminent in supplying automatic and accurately controlled heat for many industrial uses, for hotels and restaurants and in particular for the four important household services,—cooking and refrigeration, water heating and house heating.

Taunton people, with their guests, and all former Taunton residents, are cordially invited to see the most modern gas fired appliances in a most modern setting,—the Taunton Gas Light Company's office building on Taunton Green.

Southern Massachusetts Oil Corporation was incorporated in February 1929 under the laws of Massachusetts for the purpose of selling petroleum products. It was given exclusive sale of Colonial Esso products for Taunton, Middleboro, and Mansfield.

In 1936 this company took over the entire Cape Cod territory; and, with the Bulk plant in Hyannis, serves the townships from South Middleboro to Eastham. In addition to the sale of petroleum products, it is the exclusive New England distributor for
Hayward Oil Burners, and distributors of Gilbert and Barker Oil Burning equipment for Bristol and Plymouth counties.

The largest division of their business is the delivery of fuel oils for the home. In addition to its exclusive Esso territory mentioned, it maintains Boston offices at 885 Boylston Street, and has a large number of fuel oil customers in the greater Boston area.

The Nason Oil Co. The Taunton Tercentenary Celebration finds the Nason Oil Company entering its fifteenth year in business in Taunton. This company, a 100% Taunton concern, owned and operated locally, was established in May 1925. It deals in petroleum products exclusively. Through its policy of honest merchandising of quality products, plus prompt and courteous service, it has won and enjoys the confidence of the public.

Looking back over the past fourteen years, one realizes that the Nason Oil Company has kept in step with the times. It has a modern bulk plant located at the corner of Dana and Danforth streets, and a central office at 46 Taunton Green. Its trucks, equipped with the latest metering and safety devices, are seen daily plying back and forth over the streets of Taunton busily engaged in conducting its business.

Domestic Fuel Co. started business twelve years ago, at its present location as a gasolene service station under the guidance of the late Joseph C. Pedro. In 1931, Domestic Fuel Co. entered the fuel oil business, and now serves hundreds of users in Taunton, Dighton, Raynham and Berkley. Again, in 1937, the Domestic Fuel Co. expanded and entered the heating and air conditioning field, featuring the World famous Williams Oil-O-Matic oil burning units. This year, in celebrating Taunton’s Tercentenary, Domestic Fuel Co. keeps abreast of the times and adds a new department featuring the General Electric Hot-point line of electric refrigerators and household appliances of all kinds. Under the management of Arthur J. Pedro, son of the founder, patrons are assured of the dependable service upon which this business was founded. You are cordially invited to avail yourself of the various services Domestic Fuel Co. is now offering to the people of Taunton and vicinity.

PRINTING

C. A. Hack & Son was established in 1844 by Christopher Amory Hack, born in Taunton, December 19, 1806. He became
an apprentice in 1825 in the printing office of Allen Danforth who published the "Columbian Reporter" and the "Old Colony Journal." In 1829, in company with Edmund Anthony, he became publisher of that newspaper, but soon removed to Bridgewater where he was engaged as editor and publisher of a newspaper. In 1832, as a member of the firm of Hack & Bradbury, he resumed the publication of the "Columbian Reporter" in Taunton. In 1844, he issued the "Beacon of Liberty," and in 1846, in company with William King and John Howard, he conducted the publication of the "Old Colony Republican," which was discontinued in 1848. From that time, Mr. Hack pursued the occupation of a commercial and artistic printer; and, in association with his son Henry Seaver Hack, under the firm name of C. A. Hack & Son, he became well known throughout the State for the excellent typographic art of his establishment. The same high standard is maintained today.

Christopher A. Hack died September 3, 1896, and Henry S. Hack continued the business together with his son, Harold W. Hack. In January 1907, Francis P. Callahan who had entered the employ of the company in 1895 as an apprentice, was made manager. On February 3, 1913, the concern was incorporated, and Mr. Callahan who held substantial ownership became treasurer and general manager. Henry S. Hack died April 22, 1913, and his son Harold W. Hack died February, 1933 in New Jersey where he had removed in 1907. In November 1919 the complete control of the business was acquired by Francis P. Callahan who is now president, treasurer and sole owner of the corporation.

The present plant is one of the largest and best equipped in southeastern Massachusetts, and it produces the highest grade of work in black and colors for books, catalogs, circulars, labels and general printing.

**Over 80 Years of Good Relations.** When Ezra Davol started in business in July 1858 and founded The Davol Printing House, it was his purpose to do only good printing and to sell it at a fair price. We have tried unceasingly to adhere to this policy laid down by the founder.

Above the making of money, we place the esteem of our customer friends and our service to them. In attaining these ends, we have had many years of hard work, found much happiness, made many friendships, and enjoyed sufficient prosperity.

The reward for good work, courteous treatment, and honest dealing is permanence of patronage and the good will of the public. We are proud of the fact that scores of customers have been with
us since the earliest days of our business. Such good relations cannot endure for so many years unless they are based on confidence, early established and steadily strengthened by fair methods. We think the best fruit of the tree planted here so long ago is the good opinion and loyal friendship of the community, and we hope it may be said of us that all who use our product are our friends.

**The Davol Printing House**
Charles W. Davol The Local Printer

One of the oldest Job Printing establishments in the country owned and continuously operated in the same family.

**Drummond Printing Co.**
Printers and Stationers

56 Cohannet Street

**INSURANCE IN TAUNTON**

J. R. Tallman & Co., Inc., takes pride in joining with the citizens of Taunton in the celebration of this year.

For 100 years this Agency has served Taunton and surrounding communities as Insurance Agents and Counsellors. Founded in 1839 by Sydney Williams; continued by his son S. A. Williams. In 1888 J. R. Tallman was taken into the firm.

Incorporated in 1930,—Arnold R. White, Pres., J. Stuart White, Treasurer.


**Randall Dean & Co., Inc.** Complete Insurance Service.

1847-1849 Philip E. Hall
1849-1863 C. A. Hack
1863-1870 Jeremiah Kelley
1870-1873 Kelley & Hinckley
1873-1874 J. W. Hinckley
1874-1880 Jackson & Hinckley
1908-1919 Randall Dean d/b/a E. T. Jackson & Co.
1919-1928 Randall Dean d/b/a Randall Dean & Co.

81 YEARS OF INSURANCE SERVICE

W. J. Davison, Jr. 22 Harrison Street
Leonard I. Feingold 13 Weir Street
G. Williams & Co. 8 Court Street
Florence W. Scanlon 3 Scaddings Street
James E. Miles. "Miles Ahead in Service."
MacAdam Insurance Agency 18 Broadway
Henry F. Bailey Agency 46 Taunton Green
Frank Donahue. "The Insurance Man."
Hector Demers 14 Danforth Street

THE INDUSTRIES OF TAUNTON

The men who led in the development of Taunton had a wide vision, and many enterprises were started which soon developed into prosperous industries. So, we find a great diversification of industry in Taunton,—companies engaged in the manufacture of a multitude of useful products which have been in great demand,—nails and tacks, locomotives, printing presses, machinery, stoves, silverware, cotton goods and special products. The beginning and growth of these industries has made Taunton widely known as a manufacturing city.

THE IRON INDUSTRY

Nearly three centuries ago, in the year 1652, the Leonards, iron masters from England, settled in Taunton and set up an anchor forge. This enterprise, we believe, was the birth of the iron industry in America. From those ancient days to the present time, Taunton has sent forth to the world, iron products that have gained an enviable reputation for superior workmanship and dependability.
Foundries and Stove Manufacturing

Taunton is famous for its stove industry; and the reason for it is interesting. In the newer parts of America, we find mushroom growths in industry. Factories are built over-night, and the town follows the factory. But, in New England, we have something of the traditions characterizing old England, and when we see a city noted for some particular industry in New England, we usually also discover that that city has been noted for that industry many years.

More than a century ago, the old brick fire-place with its Dutch oven was outmoded by the invention of the kitchen stove; and, it was natural that Taunton citizens, with their "iron" heritage, should capitalize on this popular and revolutionary idea. Soon, through the enterprise of these citizens, Taunton became a world-famous center of the stove industry. Skilled craftsmanship was handed down from father to son for several generations, with each succeeding generation carefully guarding the reputation for quality products established in the early days of the industry.

Old-timers closely associated with Taunton's stove industry of a half-century ago, passed on to us the following interesting information: The first casting related to stoves was made in the year 1825 by Nathaniel Wheeler whose little foundry was located in the North Dighton section. About 1830 Crocker and Richmond established, what was at that time, one of America's largest and most flourishing stove foundries. They made "the James stove" which was the first successful type of cook stove produced in America. Soon after the establishment of the Crocker and Richmond foundry, others sprang into existence; and, among those prominently identified with the industry in bygone days were John Cobb, Washburn and Terry, the Hathaways, Laban Eddy, L. M. Leonard, John H. Eddy, Samson Perkins, J. F. Montgomery, Coddings, C. F. Baker, Geo. E. Wilbur, Wm. E. Walker, O. G. Thomas, Fred P. Leonard, Charles White, Richard E. Warner, L. B. West, and George Walker.

Byron C. Spencer

Operating at this time in the city of Taunton are the following four well-known stove manufacturing companies:

The Oscar G. Thomas Company is the oldest stove foundry in operation in Taunton. Founded in the year 1848 by Eddy and Perkins, it came under the sole ownership of Sampson Perkins in 1867. In the year 1873 Oscar G. Thomas, a young Taunton
business man, acquired the concern from his grandfather, Sampson Perkins. Shortly afterward, Mr. Thomas purchased the nearby Union Foundry which he merged with his original concern.

"Herald" was adopted for the trade name, and thousands of ranges and heating stoves bearing this name are being used throughout this country and in foreign lands. The concern was incorporated in 1911; and in 1922 the plant was greatly enlarged by the purchase of the Bridgeport Crucible Company's buildings. In the year 1929, a new line of ranges was added through the purchase of the business and patterns of the North Dighton Stove Company, manufacturers of the famous "Oakland" ranges and heaters.

In the development of such an industry, the personnel plays an important part. The craft of moulding and assembling range castings has been handed down from father to son; and, like the president and general manager, Howard W. Thomas, son of the founder, most of the workmen are sons of former employees.

The records of this concern show the industry's development, step by step, from the low built cook stove with oven doors on both sides to the streamlined models, finished inside and out in gleaming, colorful enamel and equipped with many modern accessories.

The Glenwood Range Company. Established in 1879, was founded by Charles F. Baker, Wm. E. Walker, and George E. Wilbur who purchased a piece of farm land with an old house and barn to establish a tiny factory that was destined to enjoy a rapid growth and become internationally known. Being excellent mechanics and skilled wood workers, they set to work with their own hands and quickly remodeled the buildings into a stove foundry of sufficient capacity to produce about four ranges a day. A high standard of quality was set for their product which has been rigidly maintained down through the years to the present day.

Sixty years of progress now finds the Glenwood Range Company one of the nation's largest and most prosperous stove manufacturers whose product is distributed throughout the land and to foreign countries—an enviable record built on the solid foundation of "a satisfied user is Glenwood's best advertisement."

The present owners and operators of the Glenwood Range Company are Joseph L. Anthony, president, Robert M. Leach, treasurer, Wilbur E. Forbes, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, Walker Leach, assistant treasurer, Malcolm Leach, vice-president in charge of sales.
The White-Warner Company. Loyal to the industry which gave Taunton its reputation since 1652, the White-Warner Company has produced cooking and heating ranges for home, hotel and boat of the finest workmanship to be found anywhere.

In 1886, the White, Walker Company began the manufacture of the "Household". When the plant was destroyed by fire in 1903, it acquired the Taunton Iron Works, which, since 1854 had manufactured the "Quaker". Again destroyed by fire in 1912, its factory was rebuilt through the efforts of its treasurer, the Hon. Richard E. Warner.

Today with rapid change in styling, the streamline "Household" and "Quaker" ranges present the latest perfection in design and devices.

"Premier on Sea and on Land"

Leonard & Baker Stove Company. In 1907, Eugene L. Baker and Louis L. Lincoln formed a business to make patterns and pattern letters on Hill Street where Brady's Mattress Shop now stands. In June, 1908, Mr. Baker and Mr. Lincoln, together with Chester N. Leonard, incorporated the present Leonard & Baker Stove Company.

They moved from the Hill Street address to a barn at the foot of Cushman Street, where they proceeded to manufacture "Fairmount" stoves, furnaces and various other heating equipment. From this small barn, the business has grown so rapidly, that, at the present time, the factory occupies a number of acres.

In 1920, the Somerset Stove Foundry was purchased, together with the trade name "Barstow." Since that time, they have manufactured ranges under the three names,—"Fairmount", "Glendale" and "Barstow".

In the thirty-one years of existence, the enviable progress that has been made is a just tribute to the present owners. Of the original incorporators, Eugene L. Baker and Louis L. Lincoln remain the active heads of the business.

SILVER WARE AND JEWELRY

Isaac Babbitt, with William W. Crossman as a partner, produced in 1824 the first Britannia ware to be made in the United States; and in 1828 the Britannia Manufacturing Company was incorporated. Two young men, Henry S. Reed and Charles E. Barton, who were apprentices in that Britannia plant when it
suspended operations in 1830, were not satisfied to see such an industry cease. So, by continuing the processes they had learned, Taunton has become known throughout the world as a center for Silverware.

**Reed and Barton, — Founded in 1824.** The great silverware manufacturing concern carrying the name Reed and Barton arose from humble beginnings in the City of Taunton. Picture four men in a comparatively small room without modern equipment, heating or lighting facilities and you have a bird’s eye view of the plant which in those days carried the name Leonard, Reed and Barton. What these men lacked in the comforts and facilities of today’s extensive Reed and Barton plant they possessed in an intimate knowledge of their craft. Inspired by a determination to supply American requirements for fine table wares with American-made products that would at least equal and perhaps surpass European importations, they designed and produced merchandise which soon brought local distinction and gradually national preference.

As time went on more men were employed. Buildings began to arise on the banks of the river that cuts through that section of Taunton now known as Britanniaville. Before his death Henry G. Reed, who had helped to found his little business 75 years before, could walk through a plant covering approximately fourteen acres with hundreds of thousands of square feet of floor space and employing close to 600 men. Among these employees he could count the finest designers—men steeped in the traditions of art and constantly giving of their talents to make Reed and Barton creations the finest obtainable. In his plant he could see craftsmen who had no superiors in the industry and but few peers. On the shelves of the finest jewelry stores not only in the United States but elsewhere he could find liberal stocks of his silverware. In exhibitions at World’s Fairs invariably the medal of honor came to the products made by Reed and Barton. When the Maharajah of Barwoni, India, called upon all the prominent silversmiths of the world to present to him at Paris designs for his palace silverware it was Reed and Barton who were given the outstanding order.

Throughout its 115 years the standards of quality established by the founders have been maintained without interruption. Whole families for four generations have spent their working lives in the service of Reed and Barton. Great grandfathers have taught their sons and grandsons, and from pensioned retirement
have lived to see their descendents take over their places at bench or lathe. Like the family generations of old who built the great cathedrals of Europe, these men pass on from father to son their knowledge and their ingenuity.

As one proceeds down Britanniaville hill to the great Reed and Barton Plant of today, first to appear is the modern administration building. Here are housed the executives and office staffs. Here too are up-to-date conference rooms, dining rooms and every facility for conducting a substantial and progressive business. But perhaps the outstanding features of this building are its two beautiful show rooms; one filled with hundreds of magnificent sterling silver creations, the other with equally handsome plated pieces. In these rooms can be seen nearly every conceivable article in silverware which the well-bred hostess could desire. Here come buyers from all parts of America to select merchandise to be offered through the finest stores to the most discriminating clientele in the world.

The Poole Silver Company was formed in 1892 by George Poole and Edward Roche, beginning in a small shop in May of that year. The business grew rapidly and in 1894 a larger shop was built.

Previous to 1895 the concern was known as Poole, Roche & Company, but in 1895 it was incorporated as The Poole Silver Company.

The company manufactures a high grade silver tableware, plated both upon nickel silver, or hard metal base, and white metal, or britannia base, comprising such utility articles as tea and coffee sets, meat platters, vegetable dishes, water pitchers, serving trays, etc., together with a line of trophy cups and pewter.

With the revival of pewter during the last twelve years, the company has entered into that type of production quite extensively, and already is very well known in this line throughout the country.

The present president of the Company is Arthur E. Poole, the Mayor of the City.

The Taunton Pearl Works, Inc., 96 Ingell Street, is the only manufacturing jewelry plant in the City of Taunton. It had its beginning in this city in the year 1894, when it was organized by Albert A. Ormsbee, for the purpose of manufacturing pearl back collar buttons and other jewelry novelties of which pearl was a part.

The business was located on Porter Street, where it grew steadily
until lack of space necessitated moving, at this time locating on Vernon Street, into what was formerly a shoe factory. Additions were built on to this plant from time to time, until it too became insufficient to care for the progressive increase in demand for pearl jewelry. In 1931 the Taunton Pearl Works bought the land and buildings at 96 Ingell Street, formerly owned and occupied by the Winthrop Cotton Yarn Company. The building was completely renovated, much new equipment added and a straight line system of production worked out, to make the Taunton Pearl Works one of the best equipped and progressive concerns in the Jewelry Industry.

The business was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine in 1907 and changed to conform to the laws of Massachusetts in the year 1924. Its founder and proprietor, Mr. A. A. Ormsbee, retired from active participation in the business in 1916, at which time it was taken over by his son, Willard A. Ormsbee, its present proprietor and Treasurer. Mr. A. A. Ormsbee died February 25, 1931, at his winter home in Florida.

The basic materials used are metals of all kinds and pearl shell. This shell is known as West Australian Mother of Pearl shell. It is an oyster which grows to very large proportions; some of the old ones measure as much as 25 to 30 inches in circumference. It is in the flesh of this oyster that the finest gem pearls are found, hence, the title Mother of Pearl. The oyster is fished off the coast of Australia and shipped from the City of Broome.

The product of the Taunton Pearl Works consists of all articles of men's and women's jewelry made in all pearl, all metal and metal, pearl trimmed. Its product is constantly changing to conform to seasonable style trends which necessitates the maintenance of an elaborate creative department. Its distribution is mainly through the leading variety and chain stores embracing the entire United States, Canada, Cuba and Hawaii.

The Taunton Pearl Works normally employs about 300 people, and over a period of many years has proven a creditable asset to the city of Taunton, both with respect to payroll and taxes.

TEXTILES

The textile industries of Taunton are of a wide and varied nature. Samuel Crocker was a pioneer in the manufacturing of cotton goods in Taunton. He established a calico print works here, before there was a mill operating in Lowell. Other important textile mills soon came into existance in and around Taunton.
The first mill, called the Green Mill, was started in 1906 on Weir Street; the second Cotton Mill at Whittenton, and a third, the Dean Mill at Barehole, soon followed.

Whittenton Manufacturing Company, Inc., the oldest industry in continuous operation in the City, was founded in 1823, for the purpose of manufacturing Cotton Textile Fabrics; in which line of business it has continued to the present date. It has had intimate association with the earliest industrial development of the Colony. Prior to its establishment on the site it occupies, there has been located, dating from the first settlement of the town, Grist Mills, Iron Forges, Nail and Saw Mills, etc., all of which contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the City and surrounding country.

It has developed and produced many lines of fancy colored cotton dress goods, cotton voiles, mercerized fabrics in both woven and piece dyed colors, ginghams ranging all the way from the cheaper grades used for house dresses and domestic purposes to the production of the finest known qualities made from combed yarns and equal in quality to the widely known imported Anderson Ginghams, napped fabrics of every description for household and utility purpose as well as a complete line of bath and beach robe flannels in plain colors and colored jacquard designs for the garment manufacturing trade.

Cotton blankets of jacquard design and coloring have been a major product for many years; and later, cotton and rayon have been used in the production of this type of blanket. At the present time the manufacture of bath robe flannels and cotton blankets constitute the principal products.

Curtain Making

This interesting industry, the styling and making of curtains with which women decorate their windows, was first brought to Taunton when H. H. Shumway and his sons operated the Francis Manufacturing Company in Raynham, from 1899 to 1905. Not until 1916 were curtains again manufactured in Taunton. In that year Morse & Sprinkle, Inc. built their factory on Maple Street. From this new start Taunton became one of the leading curtain making centers, with six factories producing more curtains than any other city in the country, with the exception of Metropolitan New York. Today, while not as many individual factories
are operating, Taunton is headquarters for one of the largest curtain makers in the country.

Robertson Factories, Inc., was organized to open a chain of factories for giving better service to the various sections of the country. In 1925 the first mid-west curtain factory was opened in Detroit. Ten months later, a second one was in operation in St. Paul. Now, nine factories from Coast to Coast, with a capacity of 25,000 pairs a day, are making Vogue Curtains in Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; St. Paul, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; and Taunton, Mass.

Styles vary in the different sections. The Los Angeles factory made extra wide Priscilla curtains with extremely deep, full ruffles for a moving picture studio, a style that became popular throughout the country. San Francisco made many of the styles decorating the model homes in the San Francisco World's Fair. Houses in Henry Ford's New England Village in Dearborn, are decorated with curtains from the Detroit factory.

Did you happen to see the display of Taunton-made Vogue curtains on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City this Spring? This display featured the newest improvements, including Dightonized Dots that retain their fluffiness and are pre-shrunk; Rayon Casements, vat dyed in fast colors; Organdies, permanent finished in fast colors; Impregnole, the water and stain repellent finish. You'll see Taunton-made curtains in the Model homes in the New York World's Fair.

So Taunton's leadership in curtain making continues. Every week, nearly half a million yards of Eastern woven fabrics are styled and sewn into the popular Vogue Curtains.

Manufacturing and Special Businesses

The Paragon Gear Works was started in 1883, and was known as the Evans Stamping & Plating Company. The principal business was confined to the nickel plating of stove trimmings for the numerous stove foundries in business at that time. Later this concern manufactured steel stove trimmings which it furnished to these same foundries. Various other sundry lines were added from time to time.

In 1907 a marine reverse gear was designed, tested, and put into production. This unit is for use with marine motors in boats, and is exactly the same as an automobile transmission, consisting
of clutch for the forward drive, a neutral position, and a high speed reverse drive. These units were sold to the various marine engine manufacturers throughout the United States.

In 1913 the various other departments of this concern were disposed of, and its efforts were confined entirely to the development of this marine transmission. At this time the name was changed to Paragon Gear Works. The business grew, and from 1913 to 1920, this concern supplied the United States Navy Department its entire demand for reverse gears for the motors that were built at its Norfolk yard. Also, practically all of the marine motor manufacturers have obtained all or partial amounts of their requirements from this concern.

The development of the high speed marine engine of today has naturally required development on the part of the manufacturers of reverse gears; and this concern has kept pace with that progress. Today, it is furnishing the entire transmission equipment for many of the largest marine engine manufacturers in the United States as well as the requirements of many foreign engine manufacturers. Its product today will be found on marine motors in all parts of the world.

A recent notable development has been the manufacture of what is known in the trade as reduction gears, which allow the motor to run at its economical speed while the propeller is driven at a lower number of revolutions per minute than the motor. In this development, this concern leads the field for reduction gears for use with small gasoline marine motors.

**Etna Company.** This Company was started in 1896 by the late Alfred L. Lincoln and Herbert C. Wood of this City, and began the manufacture of twist drills and small tools, on Purchase Street. The firm was incorporated in 1899 under the name of Lincoln & Wood Company and commenced business in a building at the rear of High Street. In 1903, the Company was sold to New York interests, and the name of the Company changed to the Etna Company. The business was later acquired by New Bedford interests and was run by them as the Etna Company until 1924. It was then purchased by Chester H. Godfrey and the late William F. Congdon. In December of 1929, the business was again sold to the present owners, and the factory moved to 175 Broadway.

This Company manufactures a complete line of high speed and carbon drills varying in size from those smaller than a fine needle to the larger size ranging from two to four inches in diameter and weighing from seven to forty pounds each. These drills are used
in watch and jewelry works, in machine shops and in the construction of buildings, bridges, railways and the vessels of the United States Navy. Owing to the high grade of this product, the drills are in demand throughout the entire United States and in many foreign countries.

Of the many iron and steel manufacturing concerns located in Taunton, the Etna Company is one of the remaining representatives of this primary industry of Taunton. The present officers are Albert F. Woodward, President; William J. Davison, Treasurer; and William L. Winch, Secretary.

**Hodgman Mfg. Co.** makers of automatic sprinkler devices for fire protection, was started by the late Hon. Willis K. Hodgman, formerly agent and treasurer of the Huber-Hodgman Printing Press Co., which flourished from 1881 to 1913.

Mr. Hodgman began experimenting with an automatic sprinkler of his invention in 1916. During the period of the World War (1917-1918) he did not work very actively on this, but nevertheless, made progress. In 1919 he was joined by his son, Willis K. Hodgman Jr., who, had been in the army, part of the present shop was built, development work completed and production started in 1920.

Other sprinkler specialties have been developed and added to the original item; and the business, while a small one, is sound, and its products are in use throughout the United States and in other countries.

**The New England Brass Company** was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1916, for the manufacture of Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silvers in sheets and rolls. During 1917 and until the armistice was signed in 1918, the entire product was cupro nickel and cartridge brass for the use of the Allies. Since 1918 the product has been sold throughout New England’s manufacturing plants to be used for jewelry, hardware, radio work, electrical work and various metal stamping purposes.

The first officers of the Company were William M. Lovering, President; Frederick H. Gooch, Treasurer, and Henry F. Nickerson, Secretary. The present officers of the company are William A. Rayment, President, and Albert R. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer.

**Morton Laundry Company.** The Morton Laundry, established in 1882, was originally located in an old wooden building on Summer Street near the railroad bridge. It was started by two
brothers, the late Thomas J. and Herbert A. Morton; and, for some time thereafter, continued in operation at the above location under the management of these two young men, then in their twenties.

This small and very crude laundry, operated with hand wash tubs, gradually developed a business sufficient to require a larger building; and the Morton Brothers decided to move their equipment to a building in the central part of the city, now Post Office Square. For many years the business continued as the only laundry in Southeastern Massachusetts; and, although too young an industry to attract the confidence of the housewife, the business continued to prosper by doing laundry work for hotels for many miles around. However, the Morton Brothers soon realized that new laundries would become established to threaten their business, and they decided on a policy of cultivating a home trade.

During the early part of the century, the entire laundry was destroyed by fire; but, with characteristic determination and industry, the brothers immediately engaged a local contractor to erect the present three story building on Post Office Square. This laundry plant was equipped with modern laundry machinery, and early became one of the show places in this vicinity. New methods and economies of production made it possible to offer the housewife laundry service at a charge which she could afford to pay; and this fact, together with the laundry's ability to do a better job, had much to do with the rapid advance in family laundry service not only in this laundry but in others.

In July 1918, after 36 years of service to the public, the Morton Brothers sold out their interests and retired from business. At the time, the company was incorporated and continued as a Taunton institution owned and controlled by Taunton Citizens. Its splendid reputation for quality and service is still maintained by the present officers of the company, Herbert F. Bliss, President, William J. Davison, Treasurer, and Oscar R. Blackwell, Secretary.

David B. Dean & Co. 85 Cohannet Street
Radio Parts and Sound Equipment.

Forrest C. Walker. Radio Service. 5 Adams Street
In business since 1924.
MAIN STREET AND CITY SQUARE

In the old days, at the eastern end of Main St., the Liberty Pole stood (where the Robert Treat Paine monument now stands). The ancient watering trough and the public scales were situated there also. The Liberty Pole was larger than the present flag pole on Taunton Green. Around the Liberty Pole was a band stand, painted red, white and blue. The National Band used this band stand, while their rival, the Lyceum Band, had their band stand in the centre of Taunton Green. In the old days they gave concerts once or twice a week.

Main Street used to be lined with a number of large, beautiful elm trees; there was a row of them lining the walk up to the portals of City Hall, before the present front was added to the building; a very large elm stood in front of the N. H. Skinner building, another in front of the present Wilbur building, and the street had a considerable number of beautiful elms besides one or two horse-chestnut trees in front of the Thomas Dry Goods Store. These trees have now been cut down, and all that remains are the few ancient elms on Taunton Green, set out about 1800. These elm trees were watered and tended by Charles R. Atwood when he was a small boy.

As we walk up Main Street from the east-end going west, where the old Winthrop Club stands, (now occupied by the Odd Fellows) formerly stood a large white house, close to the sidewalk, called the "Ingell House". The Dickerman Block was built by N. H. Skinner, subsequently bought by H. A. Dickerman. Next to it came a low, wooden, yellow building, where the block with Bosstock and Inman's Electrical Store is now situated. This yellow wooden building was originally the store of Robert Dean, one of the descendants of the original settlers of Taunton. His residence was on the site of the N. H. Skinner Block and the Dean residence was later moved to Cedar St. The wooden store became the property of Mr. Joseph Dean, the son of Rob't Dean and it was finally sold to the Manheims', and they had the present brick block built.

On Main St. where the Wilbur Building now stands was a wooden block, occupied by F. T. Skinner, a tailor, who lived over his store, and a 99 Cent Store, owned and managed by Walter Congdon. This store was a forerunner of the present "5 and 10" cent stores.

On the western side of Trescott St. was a low wooden building, a tin shop occupied by I. B. Briggs. When the day's work was
done, this shop was a great gathering place for well known men of
the town, where the business and political affairs of the city were
discussed as well as a little gossip.

Moving along to where the Taylor Block now stands, was torn
down one of the most picturesque buildings of old Taunton, called
“Knotty Walk”, a long, low, rambling building, with a wooden
awning supported on cedar posts from which the stubs of the cut
off branches protruded. The first store on “Knotty Walk” was
the cobbler shop of Townsend Brothers; then came Seaver’s period¬
cical store; White’s meat market was located there for a good many
years; Pierce’s Harness Shop was also situated there for many
years, afterwards moving to Weir Street. Then came a little restaur¬
ant where oysters were served, presided over by Russell Paull
(“Chap”), afterwards the first janitor of the Bristol Club. We now
come to a small wooden building occupied for a number of years by
Doane’s Fish Market.

A little farther on, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street
in Jones’ block, was our first theatre, “Jones’ Atheneum”, which
was destroyed by fire in the year 1873. The block was rebuilt,
but not the theatre. In this block were several shops, one of
which was Patrick Callahan’s Shoe Store. Old “Music Hall”, on
Cohannet St. was built in the year 1869, and was the home of all
kinds of entertainment for many years. This theatre was also
burned, February 7, 1937.

We now cross over from “Knotty Walk” to where the Taunton
Green Building now stands, where formerly our City Hotel stood.
Then we move along to the Court House and the former homes of
the Cobbs’ and the Richmonds’. The lot on which the Post Office
now stands formerly belonged to the Crockers’. We cross City
Square, and about where the office of the Taunton Gas Light Co.
is located was the site of Taunton’s jail in the olden days. At
the head of Weir St., (then called Jockey Lane) where Carlow’s
store is now located, was the old Weatherby Tavern. From there
in the ancient days the stage coaches left for Boston, Providence,
New Bedford and Newport. On the opposite side of Weir Street,
a little way beyond Liggett’s store, in colonial times stood the
“Caldwell Tavern;” and it is said that Robert Treat Paine lived
there at one time.

As we move farther down Main Street we come to the store of
E. A. Thomas and Co. This was the site of the home of Elizabeth
Pole, the founder of our city. Where the Leonard Block now
stands was the site of the Post Office in the early days of the last
century.
The great fire of 80 years ago, November 27, 1859 destroyed a great many of the old stores on Main Street.

The following stores and banks which were doing business when the 250th Anniversary was celebrated are still here to help celebrate our Tercentenary. Machinists’ National Bank, Bristol County Trust Co. (formerly the Bristol County National Bank) the Bristol County Savings Bank, the Taunton Savings Bank, Hanson’s Drug Store, H. A. Dickerman & Son, D. H. Mason and Son, A. J. Barker and Co., Pierce Hardware Co., H. L. Davis Co., Dean Bros. and Leonard’s Inc.

You may walk in ten or fifteen minutes from Taunton Green and find yourself in the woods on Taunton great river. A step, as it were, from the heart of the city into the country. In what other city can you do that? In no other city in New England, nor perhaps in the United States, can a resident enjoy the pleasures of both urban and rural life.

Harry C. Atwood

At the Center of the City we now see the following:

The A. J. Barker Company was founded by Anson J. Barker in 1849. Burned out in the great fire of 1859, the store was temporarily located in a small building next to what is now the E. A. Thomas Company. It returned to its present location as soon as the new Union Block was built. Anson J. Barker died in 1904.

The business was incorporated in 1906 with Orville A. Barker, son of the founder, at its head. When he passed away in 1912, the business was carried on by his two sons, Ralph E. and Merle T. Barker, until February 1936. It was then sold to three employees and reorganized with William H. Quinlan as president, Hazel F. Mader as treasurer, and Clayton Lincoln as clerk. The business has modernized several of its departments, and retains its reputation for integrity built up over a period of many years.

D. H. Mason & Son, Established 1851. Eighty-eight years continuous services to the people of Taunton by two generations of one family is a unique record. Daniel H. Mason founded the shoe business in 1851, which his son, Frank Palmer Mason carries on to-day at 27 Main Street.

In 1844 Daniel Mason entered the employ of Benjamin Spinney, a custom shoe-maker, where he served an apprenticeship of three years. After seven years he purchased his store at 19 West Water Street, remaining there until 1863, when he purchased the
second establishment of Mr. Spinney at 41 Main Street. In 1895 the store was moved to its present location at 27 Main Street. Daniel H. Mason, personally conducted the business until his death in 1909, when his son, the present owner, who had been associated with his father since 1900, took it over. Another son Charles M. Mason was in the business with his father for a time.

The store is recognized for its quality footwear for men, women, and children, and a fitting service which is unexcelled. Walk-Over shoes have been sold by the store for half a century. The business policy of the founder, adopted in 1851 and continued all through the years, still remains its one standard,—To serve you honestly. To sell honest merchandise at an honest price. To make satisfied Customers, and those Customers, Friends; And so to keep them.

Pierce Hardware Co. In 1879, Bion C. Pierce started his career in the hardware business when ox carts formed a fringe around Taunton Green. Cobble stones still paved a few streets over which rattled vehicles of all descriptions. Above the din of commerce could be heard the stentorian voice of William King, auctioneer, pronouncing the magic word, “sold”, just as he lifted from his perspiring brow a silk hat much the worse for wear.

In the Hardware Store, horse and ox shoes, copper, pill-box tacks, (the latter so small that 2000 of them weighed only an ounce), were regular items of merchandise.

The business of the Pierce Hardware Co., first operated as a partnership, was incorporated in 1893. It is distinguished as the first mercantile company incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. The Pierce Hardware Employee’s Association was founded nearly 33 years ago. Of the eleven original members, Bion C. Pierce, L. Leforest Smith, E. D. Greenlaw, and J. D. Wood are still active in this association now grown to nearly fifty members.

In April 1937, the Pierce Hardware Co., widely known as one of New England’s leading hardware stores, celebrated its 50th anniversary. Spreading like the banyan tree, this great store now extends from 15 Main through to 22 Weir Street, and occupies also the second and third floors of adjacent stores. Its extensive stock comprises hardware from tacks to tractors.

The Seeley Company site was a Tavern back in the Revolutionary times. In 1862, McElroy & Cushman owned a men’s clothing store which they held for about thirty years. In 1892, after the fire, C. E. Longley and G. N. Talbot bought out
McElroy and Cushman and opened-up under the name of The Standard Clothing Co. Three years later, the present Mr. George W. Seeley came to Taunton to take charge of the office. In 1905, C. E. Longley died and Mr. G. N. Talbot bought-out his interests, and opened-up as The Talbot Co., adding one more store to the chain which later became 47 stores. G. W. Seeley became the manager of the store. At this time the block was owned by the Mason Machine Company, who sold it to Mr. G. N. Talbot on Aug. 17, 1916.

Dec. 30, 1921 the firm became incorporated and Mr. Seeley was taken-in as Treasurer and Clerk, and the store became known as The Talbot Seeley Co.

Jan. 10, 1922 Mr. Seeley bought the building from G. N. Talbot. Feb. 24, 1934 the Talbot Seeley Company liquidated, and the present corporation was formed with Mr. G. W. Seeley as President and Treasurer, Mr. Joseph T. McDonald, Vice President, and Miss Catherine G. McNamara as Assistant Treasurer and Clerk.

The L. E. Higgins & Co., one of the oldest stores in Taunton, was established about 1880, and has been in continuous operation nearly sixty years. It was operated under the sole ownership of L. E. Higgins until 1922 as a popular priced clothing, furnishings and shoe store.

The Goodnow-Morse-Brooks Co. opened its store in 1914 at 20 Main St., a specialty shop in men’s and women’s clothing. In 1922, L. E. Higgins, because of failing health, sold out his business to Goodnow-Morse-Brooks Co. The location at 43 Main St., beside the Higgins’ Store was acquired by Goodnow-Morse-Brooks Co.; and, since that time, both stores have been operated by the latter company.

Dean Bro’s. Inc., 47 Taunton Green. This location has been Taunton’s Leading Shoe Store for over 100 years.

The store was originally owned by N. S. Hoard, afterwards operated by Robert Washburn, and later by D. S. Elliott. Frank O. Dean bought the store in 1888, and for 51 years has retailed the better grades of footwear under the firm name of Dean Bro’s. Inc.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co. The side street at our Corner has in turn been known as Central, Fayette, and School. On this site overlooking the scene of the famous “Liberty and Union” flag
raising in 1774, stood a gambrel roof structure housing a business then known as the Green Store. Charles Richmond, an early industrial captain of Taunton, acquired the property in 1823 and erected a picturesque three-story brick block. In this store the Crocker brothers, William A. and Samuel L., catered to the requirements of an extensive territory. The business was later conducted by Henry Washburn who was followed by White, Child & Co.

In their day molasses came in hogsheads, dried codfish in bundles, and sugar, scooped from barrels, was taken away in paper cornucopias.

While Ulysses Simpson Grant was both General and President, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa opened their first Taunton store at Broadway and Leonard Street. In 1885, when the Taunton Trust Company replaced the old School Street block by the existing Fayette Building, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa became the first tenants, later acquiring the property. The company has maintained its position to the present day as Taunton’s leading grocers.

To this spot the choicest viands of the occident and orient, as well as the superior produce of this, the second largest market garden district in Massachusetts, never end their ceaseless flow. Famous brands of the S. S. Pierce Co., the present owners, are here in great profusion. A fleet of modern trucks covering the entire adjacent territory, including the city of Fall River, are at your service.

Leonard’s Inc., was established fifty-two years ago in 1887 by Philo Fremont Leonard as the only store in Taunton dealing in ice cream, fancy cakes and candy. What a source of satisfaction it would have been to him to have known that his only son and four daughters would continue his work, and that a third generation would be equally proud and anxious to maintain and honor the Leonard name in business.

Actually, the Leonard name has had its place in the candy and ice cream business for sixty-two years. For Philo Leonard was in partnership with his father-in-law in 1877, the firm being known as Wilmarth and Leonard. They were located first where Homer’s Jewelry store stands, and later across the street at the corner now occupied by the “Metropolitan”. When this firm was dissolved in 1887, Mr. Leonard started in business for himself in a small store at 4 Main Street (“near Beers”), increasing of business demanded a larger store. In 1895 he moved across the street to the present
location where a lasting and far-reaching reputation was established for high grade ice cream, candy and bakery products.

After Philo Leonard's death in 1908, his only son, Fremont Wilmarth, at the age of twenty-four, conducted the business with the help of his four sisters, Ethel, Alma, Hazel, and Rosamond. In 1922, a new venture—the restaurant—was started with the same standard of quality maintained. Now, Leonard's is equally popular for dinners as well as ice cream, candy, and bakery.

In May, 1928, the estate was incorporated. Ethel Leonard Brown was elected president, Fremont Leonard, treasurer, and Rosamond Leonard clerk.

In 1935 another generation was brought into the store,—Philo Leonard’s grandchildren. New Officers were chosen—Fremont Leonard president, Gilman Leonard treasurer, Gladys Leonard clerk. How time has changed the little business started in 1887! It is the hope of the family that succeeding generations of Leonard’s will continue to progress and to serve the people of Taunton.

**Carlow’s Corner Pharmacy, Inc.**, Arthur E. Powers, Reg. Ph. Mgr. Located at 55-57 Taunton Green, the building housing the pharmacy was originally known as Wetherbee’s Tavern, the owner being Dr. Atwood’s great grandfather. The name changed to Cohannet building, and then to Seeley building. Mr. Harry Carlow’s years of long association at this corner has caused the location to be popularly known as “Carlow’s Corner.”

**New York Lace Store**—Founded in 1907. In 1906, Pincus Zwetchkenbaum, of New York City, left the hustle and bustle of the noisy metropolis for the peace and quiet of old New England. Coming to Whittenton, he established a lace and embroidery store at Whittenton four corners where the increasing demand for his merchandise soon necessitated a larger and more conveniently located establishment.

A year passed, and in 1907 there was founded in the city of Taunton, at the site of the old Taunton Inn building, the original New York Lace Store. At this location Mr. Zwetchkenbaum added to his stock of laces and embroideries, ladies’ coats, dresses and furs. Again the space becoming inadequate, and the following year witnessed the removal of the business to the then newly built, “Wilbur Building”. The new location proved ideal for the expansion that was to follow. As the years rolled by, walls were
broken through almost yearly to make room for new lines of merchandise and growing popularity.

During the year 1925, The New York Lace Store opened a second store with a space of 2300 square feet, in the city of Pawtucket. A repetition of the phenomenal growth of the original Taunton store followed. Today it occupies 16,000 feet of floor space and employs 120 people. Already plans are in progress to double the present space within the year.

In 1932 Mr. Zwetchkenbaum purchased the Dana Building and moved his store to its present location.

A complete infant's department was added in 1937 with the idea in mind that a life-long customer is made in the cradle. This department has proved one of the store's most valuable assets.

In the year 1938, in step with progress the entire store was renovated, making it one of Taunton's most beautiful apparel shops.

Today the founder of the New York Lace Store often expresses his good fortune in having located in the beautiful city of Taunton; and on the occasion of the 300th Anniversary of its founding, pledges himself to a continuance of the high standards of merchandising and service which have earned the friendship and patronage of thousands throughout the State. These standards are established; their continuation will add to the excellent reputation now enjoyed by the New York Lace Store, at 89-91-93 Main Street. From Laces to a Fashion Center.

The Bostock Furniture Company, 10-12 Trescott Street, was established in 1917. The store was built by J. E. Bostock and was the original store of the present Trescott Street business district. It was established as the J. E. Bostock Furniture Company. In October of 1919 it was incorporated under its present name by Joseph E. Bostock, Oscar G. Thomas and William J. Davison. It has grown from its original floor space of 2600 square feet to a store with display floors of 21,000 square feet. The original number of employees was four; there are now seventeen employed in the business. The members of the corporation now directly active in the business are Joseph E. Bostock, Francis J. Robinson and Wilfred Al Hathaway. Trescott Street was the original "White Way" of Taunton's present business street lighting plan which was installed through the efforts of the merchants of that street.
Taunton's Sears-Roebuck Co. was opened in the Fall of 1931; and, being a branch of a nation-wide institution, shares in its large scale research plans. Quietly working behind the scenes at “Sears” is the largest Merchandise Control Laboratory in the world. Here are skilled engineers, chemists, and technicians whose sole job is to see that highest standards of Quality are met and maintained. Thousands upon thousands of items are tested, checked and compared each year. Only those that can prove their worth are ever carried in a Sears Store. “Because we watch Quality and Value so closely, we are able to back every article we sell with the most sincere Guarantee ever written,” and that is “To Satisfy You Perfectly.”

Durand’s. Owned and Operated by Claire F. Brennan. A tightening of reins and jamming of brakes once brought four mottled gray horses drawing the yellow, Boston express coach to a stop on the very spot where you can now enjoy Durand’s delightful candies and ice creams.

We are located at Taunton Green, Number 19. Across the way once stood the Bristol County House to which the weary traveler repaired for refreshment. On the site now occupied by Durand’s store of dignified design and charm, a century past stood the office and coach houses of Jesse Smith, who in his day operated the most extensive line of stage coaches south of Boston. Now again, it is the place for stranger and friend to pause for either refreshment or thirst, perchance recalling the early travelers who stopped here first.

We feature Fresh Candies, Delicious Ice Cream, Sodas and Sundaes, at the Lowest Prices Consistent With the Highest Quality.

“The Smartest Shop in Town”

Carroll Cut Rate Perfumer, Locally Owned 16 Taunton Green.

A. C. Lewis Co., Inc., Wallpaper, Paints and Varnishes 6 Trescott St.

Sullivan’s Office Supply Co. 19 Weir St.

Clearweave Hosiery, Inc. 20 Main St.

Homer’s, Jewelers 13 Main St.

Downyflake Doughnut Shop & Luncheonette 41 Main St.

J. C. Penney Co., Inc. 49 Main St.
Martin's Cut Rate 5 & 10 63 Main St.
H. L. Davis Co., Inc. 16 Trescott St.
Waldron Hardware Co. 44 Weir St.
Nelson News Dealer 9 Broadway
E. A. Thomas Co. 77 Main St.
Dana Furniture Co. 85 Main St.
Goldstein & Antine, Inc. 107 Main St.
Pober's 48 Main St.
Taunton Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co., Inc. 12 Main St.
Beers Jewelry Store 6 Main St.
Sylvia's Millinery 4 Main St.
Metropolitan Store 36-38 Main St.
Morton's Shoe Stores 44 Main St.
Puritan Clothing Store 54 Main St.
W. P. Hinton Men's and Boys' Shop 62 Main St.
Gordon Drapery Shop 62 Main St.
The Sweater Shop 2 Main St.
Taunton Bakery 7 Main St.
Mulhern's Pharmacy, John F. Mulhern, Prop., 1904-1939 5 Broadway
Lawrence J. Laughlin, Meats 21 Broadway
V. B. Olson, Florist 26 Broadway
Hanson & Co. Inc., Prescription Druggists since 1870, 27 Broadway
Loft Inc., Quality Candies 10 Main St.
Taunton Public Market, Inc., "Where Taunton Buys Its Food" 69-71 Main St.
W. T. Grant Co., Department Store 21 Main St.
S. S. Kresge Co., Five and ten cent store 24 Main St.
Sawyers Market 22 Main St.
THE BUSINESS WOMEN OF TAUNTON

Just as Taunton's men throughout her three hundred years were always the first to register support in their Country's needs, so the women of our fair city founded by a woman were also among the first to contribute to the business life of the Country.

Elizabeth Pole was actually the first business woman in Taunton, in that she made the trade with the Indians for the land, and was a member of the Corporation of Purchasers and of the Dorchester Company. Thus, she set the stage for the progress women have made in business down through the centuries in Taunton.

Widow Randall's name appears among the 46 purchasers of the City in 1639; and the first nurse in the country to enlist in the Spanish American War in 1898 was Taunton's Lulu Plant.

Women folk of the early settlers carried on the business of managing the homes for the men, wove the cloth and made the clothes for their families, baked and cooked the foods and tended the sick. Thus, our women of Taunton have always been in business, but they have not been recorded as such until the nineteenth century.
For many years, dressmaking and millinery were the only occupations outside the home which attracted women. Sarah Thayer Hall, Rachel Morse’s grandmother, is said to have made a small fortune in such a business on the site of the present Morse home on Pleasant Street.

In such a brief survey as this, it will be impossible to do more than mention the “first” woman to be remembered in each kind of business.

The career-woman of today is not as new a creature as people are led to believe, and there is no agitation today because she is married. Mrs. James Sproat, the mother of twelve, found time to write prose and poetry widely read at the time: and she wrote and had published a series of lectures, valuable for their moral teachings.

Taunton’s first newspaper was edited and published by a “coterie of ladies” in August 1813. It was called the “Saturday Miscellany”, and was sold for fifty cents a quarter.

Women began to be more numerous in the business world by 1850. Three nurses were registered that year,—Frindly Dean, Peggy Leonard and Mary Stall. Five women were managing boarding houses,—Sarah Colburn, Ellen McGowan, Harriet Porter, Polly Wilbur and Betsey Danforth. In that year, Sarah Barney was listed as a band-box maker, and Mrs. L. M. Perkins ran a bonnet warehouse, while Theodora Brown and Deborah Reed were tailoresses. In 1857, Mrs. J. F. Mason conducted a Dry Goods Store on Main Street, and Harriet Gould, a Ladies’ Boot Shop. All the hairdressers in those days were men: and the first woman hairdresser to appear some years later was Margaret A. Scott.

In 1849, women began to appear in the teaching profession. In the 1870’s Variety Stores became popular, and Mrs. William Johnston opened the first one at Whittenton. In 1876, we find the first woman proprietor of a hotel, Mrs. Maria F. Francis of the Eagle Exchange Hotel. In 1870, Miss E. E. Atherton was assistant librarian at the Public Library. In 1873, Miss Mary E. Hathaway was the author of children’s books, and Miss Mary Caswell was made Secretary to the President of Wellesley College.

An Employment Bureau was established in 1885 by Mrs. W. W. Davis on Main Street; and in 1887, the first woman-owned florist shop was opened by the Misses A. & M. A. Husband, while Mrs. C. W. Webster, the well known Creole hairdresser, was making the ladies’ coiffures beautiful throughout the “gay nineties”. The first woman-photographer was Mrs. Mary A. Cross, in 1889, whose place of business was at the corner of Broadway and Dartmouth.
Street. Later, she made tintypes, reaping a living out of that feature so typical of our mothers' days. At that time, Mrs. Fanny Golliff opened a restaurant on High Street, Mrs. M. J. Wilmarth opened a fruit store, and Mrs. Annie W. Burgess opened a Fancy-work Pattern Shop. Elocution was taught by Alice M. Williams. In 1890 there blossomed forth the first woman-editor of a magazine in Taunton, Florence A. Ellery, editor of the "Welcome Magazine."

The first representative of the rising generation of professional women was Dr. Emily F. Murphy, the first woman-surgeon and gynecologist in Taunton. Descended from Thomas Lincoln, the miller, of the first settlers, and married to Dr. Joseph B. Murphy who hailed directly from the original settler, Richard Williams, she was graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, and raised a family of two children. Taking her Degree in Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Boston in 1892, and becoming a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1895, she began a career of service for the citizens of Taunton which lasted forty-two years.

In 1876, the McNamara sisters opened their millinery shop which was famous for many years; Mrs. C. M. Woodward was a dealer in provisions; Mrs. W. R. Davol ran an "Eating House" on High Street; Mrs. Annie J. Hyland ran a Grocery Store at Washington Street. In 1890, Mary J. Dwinells ran a Sewing Machine and Fancy Goods Store, and Marian K. Dean was listed as the first artist.

For twenty years, beginning in 1891, Mrs. L. W. Williams was the only Chiropodist in Taunton. She passed on her profession to her daughter, Mrs. Lila B. Atkins in 1904. In 1899, Mrs. Amelia F. Southgate became the Preceptress of Bristol Academy, and in 1900, Mrs. E. W. Crowell was manufacturing corsets on Union Street.

From 1900 on, women seemed to be displaced in the small business shops by men, and those women who did work outside the home sought the classified groups. More and more women were considered capable of teaching and more and more took up nursing until today these professions are filled to capacity, as is also that of bookkeeper and stenographer.

The first woman lawyer in Taunton was Mrs. Florence A. Tracy, who, like Doctor Emily Murphy, had raised a family before she began the study of law with her husband. She has the distinction of having two daughters following in her footsteps as attorneys-at-law. Miss Mae Perkins has not only managed a
brass foundry, but has invented certain types of brass fixtures.

In 1922, Esther Kingman was elected County Treasurer for Bristol County. She was not only the first woman in Taunton to be elected a County Treasurer, but also the first woman in the State of Massachusetts to be so honored. Miss Maydelle Murphy is our first woman-librarian. In 1937, Miss Irene Foley was made Dean of Girls at the High School, the first Taunton woman to hold such a position.

Irene Foley

Clubs and Associations

The Business and Professional Women's Club was organized in Taunton in 1930 as a unit of the International Federation. The local club, starting with a charter membership of 65, has become one of the most active groups in the City for advancing the interests of all working women and for service to the community. Its motto is "Better Business Women for a Better Business World."

A club for all business and professional women. Officers, 1938-1939—President, Miss Esther Kingman; First Vice President, Miss Anna Donovan; Second Vice President, Miss Alice M. Doherty; Recording Secretary, Miss Helen Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Alice C. Winslow; Treasurer, Miss S. Hautie O. Piper; Auditor, Miss M. Agnes Murray.

The Taunton Teachers' Association was founded in 1932. The objectives of the Association are:

(A) To promote the educational interests of our city for the purpose of assisting the individual child to function on the highest level of efficiency as a member of a democratic society.

(B) To elevate the profession of teaching by means of Public, Professional, and Personal Service:

(a) By Public Service to assist other educational and social agencies that are seeking to promote the general welfare to initiate and support movements for better educational legislation, and to keep the public informed of the purposes, conditions, needs and progress of the schools.

(b) By Professional Service to promote among the profession the highest ideals of service, to develop in the teachers of Taunton a sense of personal responsibility for raising the professional standards of teaching, and to stimulate professional training and growth by means of educational meetings and cooperation with other educational organizations.
By Personal Service to study the personal and professional problems of the teachers and to promote movements looking toward improved professional, social, and economic status consistent with the best public policy.

The Taunton Teachers' Association is affiliated with the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation and the National Education Association. The following have served as presidents of the Association: Mary Carr, Katherine McKenna, Fred U. Ward, Charles J. McManus.

The Taunton Garden Club. The first meeting of this organization was held March 8, 1934 at the Oakland Engine House with 36 prospective members present. At the present time there are 100 members. The club now meets at Historical Hall on the first Wednesday of each month.

During the year we have one large spring flower show supplemented with a smaller fall show and a Christmas exhibit. We have one or two pilgrimages a year and an active horticultural and civic committee. This year our sixth annual flower show is in keeping with the Tercentenary spirit with a reproduction of the famous "Knotty Walk", old English gardens and Colonial arrangements.

TAUNTON'S MUSIC HISTORY

Taunton is justified in feeling proud of its music history. We can point with pride to so many musical achievements of the highest type that we place our fair city in the front rank of New England communities. In fact only Boston and Worcester surpassed us in music activities up to the year 1900. The years 1830 to 1900 comprise the golden age of music in Taunton. Probably the reason for our prestige in music was due to four energetic individuals, William B. Crandall, Alvin B. Winch, Leander Soule, and Jacob Orth, the "Big Four" in the life of Taunton's music. When anything worthwhile in music was presented from 1830 to 1900, whether by local talent or by artists from Boston and New York, one could rest assured that, with few exceptions, one of these gentlemen was behind the venture. They were tireless workers, and did all in their power to give Taunton the finest music obtainable. In fact, the music history of Taunton for seventy years was built around the lives of these four men.

One of the earliest references to music to be found in Taunton was in 1794. The first Congregational Society had just built a
new church; and it was voted to purchase two bass viols at a cost of seven pounds four shillings. These were the first musical instruments used in a church in Taunton, and they created a great deal of interest. In fact, some of the parishioners thought it sacrilegious to have any kind of musical instrument inside the church. These instruments were made by Zephaniah Hodges who had the reputation of producing the finest bass viols in America. Mr. Hodges in conjunction with Nathan Fisher built the first two pipe organs installed in Taunton. The first was for the Trinitarian Congregational Church on Broadway in 1830, and the other was placed in the St. Thomas Church shortly afterwards.

The first choral organization in Taunton was the Beethoven Society, founded in 1821; and, although it had a few inactive years, it continued until 1890. Practically all the known oratories were given during its lifetime. Up to the time of his death in 1872, Mr. Crandell was the man who held the organization together. He also formed an orchestra that was always used in conjunction with the chorus at the concerts of the Society.

In 1879, the Beethoven Society combined with the choral societies of the surrounding cities and towns and formed the Southeastern Massachusetts Musical Association. This organization under the direction of the renowned Carl Zerrahn brought to Taunton the finest artists in America, both vocalists and instrumentalists, and gave the most finished and artistic concerts ever held in this city. These music festivals continued until November 1893, when, through lack of interest, they were discontinued.

Mention should be made of the fine presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan Operas from 1879 to 1896 at the old Music Hall. Taunton was very fortunate in having in its midst at that time a group of fine singers who were equally proficient as actors. Under the able direction of Mr. A. B. Winch, "Pinafore" was presented for the first time in 1879; and, before the public had had its fill, this opera, alone, was given nineteen times to crowded houses. For real genuine enthusiasm, and devotion to a group of entertainers, nothing like it has ever been seen in Taunton.

For a city of its size, Taunton has had a wonderful array of bands. Up to the year 1900, there were no less than twenty-two bands. The first for which we have authentic record was known as the Taunton Band. It was formed in 1821 under the leadership of Jotham Colburn, and was in existence for ten years. However, the band that made Taunton the envy of all its neighbors was the Taunton National Military Band. This organization elicited more praise both at home and abroad than any other group of
musicians that Taunton has possessed. In competition with bands from New England and New York it brought home many prizes. It was organized by Leander Soule in the spring of 1864; and, under the direction of some of the finest bandmasters of the day, it continued until the autumn of 1879.

These outstanding features in Taunton's music history and other interesting events and fine organizations helped keep Taunton's prestige in music.

W. Wallace Austin, Jr.
TERCENTENARY ODE

A Town's Best Friend and Neighbor.

We halt on the march of a town's advance, at the selfsame spot, whereto

Came pioneers for a hearth and home, the ties of their old land breaking----

A frugal clan, of courageous hearts, and the will to dare and do

For the one grand prize of all mankind---the place of the free-

man making.

Give thought for a woman who led the way with the group devout and plain,

That delved and builded and set their bounds by the course of the winding river;

Give thought to their patience and steadfast zeal, their poverty, peril and pain,

And the paths they dared, and the hopes they shared, in the presence of God, the Giver.

Give heed to the purpose that raised a flag on the site of our Taunton Green,

When the ruinous rule of a tyrant's sway encountered the free-

man's ire.

March forth, in thought, with your Minute Men, to their triumphs unforeseen,

And a freed land's high attainment to its National desire.

Hold fast to your claims in the patriot names, on the Scroll with the Signer, Paine,

And your Cobbs, and Leonards, the Williams and Deanes, and the Halls of their generations;

Your gallant men of the Civil strife, and the conflict with war-

torn Spain,

And the sacrifices of World War men, in the Battles of the Nations.

Be proud of the worth of industrious hosts, from the age of the pioneers---

The metal-workers, the fishermen, and the plodding ranks of labor---

Their task was never an easeful one, through all our three hun-
dred years---
But the burden-bearer ('tis old as time) is a town's best friend and neighbor.

It's a brand new city we're dwelling in, from the town that the builders knew;

To the one old race, as the years have sped, you have added a score of races;

Yet, name but one tie of fellowship that is modern Taunton's due,

And show us a sign of citizenship that alien fear effaces.

Your Saxon men, with the freeman's pride in King Alfred's heart of oak---

Your Celts, who mention O'Connell's name, with the freeman's zeal abounding---

Your Portuguese---the De Gama clans of the brave, sea-faring folk---

Your Jews, who hold the Mosaic pledge through the centuries resounding---

Your Scandinavian brotherhoods, of the utmost sea-kings born---

Your Teuton Alemanni, of the long, long march empiric---

Your Greeks custodians, of an age Olympian and lyric---

Your French, who join with us all in praise of the freeman, Lafayette---

Your Poles, who utter Pulaski's name with the freeman's exultation---

Your Mediterranean peoples---all your townsmen, blond or jet--- Ingathering of remotest tribes of every land and nation---

Yet townsmen all, on our Taunton Green, and under the Flag we prize---

A folkmete of a score of tongues, now in one speech united---

Give thought to the group of an early time, whose humble enterprise

Their homes, their labors, their zealous lives to God and country plighted.

These, ours and yours, were a sturdy band, that ventured much, and won,

Not in the bonds of idyllic ease, but the freedom of honest labor;

Look East or West, no surer test exists beneath the sun

Than this---the burden-bearer is a town's best friend and neighbor.

Frank Walcott Hutt
Secretary of the Old Colony Historical Society
MAP OF A PORTION OF TAUNTON

1. The "Green"  
2. Grave of Elizabeth Pole  
3. Hopewell Park  
4. City Hall  
5. Court House  
6. Roseland  
7. Historical Hall  
8. Church Green  
9. High School  
10. Memorial Park  

-------- Route of Parade
TERCENTENARY PROGRAM

Headquarters* at 27 Summer Street.

Every day Registration and Information in a Log-Cabin† on the Common, designed from a picture of the Oldest Iron Works in the country. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

10.00 A. M. Ringing of all Church Bells, and Flag Raising Exercises on the Green.
   The firing of the opening gun will be the signal for all the Church bells to start ringing. For the Flag Raising Ceremony, Battery “F”, 101st Field Artillery, Mass. National Guard and representatives of all local patriotic organizations will form a square around the flag pole, following a parade of these organizations from the State Armory.
   Immediately following the raising of the flag, and the playing of the Star Spangled Banner by the Fife and Drum Corps, all citizens attend the usual Church Services and Masses for Worship and Observance of the Tercentenary.

3.00 P. M. Public Religious Exercises at Hopewell Park (if rain—Taunton High School).

3.00 P. M. Opening—Reverend James Dolan, Permanent Pastor, St. Mary’s Church.

3.05 P. M. The Tercentenary Ode—Frank Walcott Hutt.

3.15 P. M. Address by Rabbi Israel Harburg of Lynn.


3.40 P. M. Tercentenary Salutations by Reverend Francis McKeon, Pastor Sacred Heart Church.

4.00 P. M. Moment of Memorial Silence throughout the City.

4.01 P. M. Halleluiah Chorus from The Oratorio “The Messiah” by Handel..............Tercentenary Chorus.

* The use of this building is through the courtesy of the Bristol County Savings Bank, which has also provided accommodations for the pageant rehearsals at Odd Fellows Hall.

† The Erection of this Building was made possible through the generosity of the Taunton Municipal Lighting Plant, the Taunton Park Department, L. Grossman Sons, Pierce Hardware Co., Copeland Hardware Co., Walter H. Barker and Walter Leonard (Rayham).

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4.10 P. M. Historical Oration—Very Rev. Doctor Henry Bradford Washburn, Dean of The Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

4.40 P. M. The Star Spangled Banner.

5.00 P. M. Placing of wreath by the Hon. Charles H. Goodland, Mayor of Taunton, England on Grave of Elizabeth Pool at the Plain Burying Ground on Broadway.

The Church Bells will ring as a Greeting to the Visitors from Taunton, England.

Inscription.

Here rests the remains of
Miss Elizabeth Pool,
of good Family, Friends and Prospects,
All which she left in the Prime of her life,
to enjoy the Religion of her Conscience
in this distant Wilderness;
A great Proprietor in the Township
of Taunton;
A chief Promoter of its Settlement,
and its Incorporation, 1639—1640
about which time she settled near this spot,
of her Virgin State
in Piety, Liberality,
and Sanctity of Manners,
Died, May 21, A.D. 1654, aged LXV,
To whose Memory
this Monument is gratefully erected
by her next of kin,
John Borland, Esquire
A.D. 1771.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

10.00 A. M. Formal Visit of the Mayor of Taunton, England, the Hon. Charles H. Goodland to the Mayor of Taunton, the Hon. Arthur E. Poole and to the City Government at City Hall.
Placing of wreath on Memorial Tablet to our Taunton Soldiers and Sailors by Hon. Charles H. Goodland.

12.00 M Luncheon to the English Guests by Hon. and Mrs. Arthur E. Poole.
2.00 P. M. Public Exercises on the Green ( Entire Court House lawn and street in front of the Court House reserved for school children). Grand Entry of School Children.

3.15 P. M. Tercentenary Song; School Children. Exchange of Mayoral Greetings between Old Taunton and New Taunton. Program by Children of Public and Parochial Schools. Court Scene of King Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria (written especially for the occasion by Miss Una Dary). Music by the Cohannet School Orchestra. Presentation of Gift from School Children of Taunton to School Children of Taunton, England. Singing by Taunton High School Glee Club with music by Taunton High School Band. Flag Drill by pupils of the 7th and 8th Grades of the Public and Parochial Schools, with music by the Monsignor Coyle High School Band. Silent Manuel of Arms by the Taunton High School Cadets. “Star Spangled Banner”, by all Children and music by both Bands.

3.30 P. M. Exchange of Greetings from Chairmen of Boards of Selectmen of Norton, Dighton, Raynham, Berkley, Easton and Mansfield, once part of Taunton.

4.00 P. M. Exercises Re-enacting the Raising of the “Liberty and Union” Flag—October 21, 1774, on Taunton Green.

6.30 P. M. Dinner to Official Guests at Hotel Taunton.

8.00 P. M. Band Concert on the Green.

9.00 P. M. Public Exercises on the Green. (Stand for the Speakers in front of the Court House.) Address by his Excellency Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth, Congressmen Hon. Joseph W. Martin Jr., Hon. Charles L. Gifford, and other distinguished Guests. (In event of rain, the exercises, will be held in Taunton High School Auditorium.)

10.30 P. M. Fireworks at Hopewell Park .
TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

10.00 A. M. Tour of the City by our Guests from Taunton, England, conducted by George A. Bosworth.

10.00 A. M.—5 P. M. Historical Exhibits at Old Colony Historical Society, featuring an arrangement of four typical rooms of the 18th Century, together with memorabilia of Taunton through the past 300 years.

12.00 M. Luncheon. Lions' Club and Business and Professional Women's Club entertaining the English Guests.

2.00 P. M. Sports at Hopewell Park.
50 yd., 60 yd., and 100 yd. Dashes for Boys.
Running High Jump for Boys.
200 yd. and 440 yd. Relays for Boys.
50 yd. and 75 yd. Dashes for Girls.
Special Invitation Four-man Relay Race between Taunton High and Coyle High Schools.

4.30 P. M. Tea by Quota Club to Mayoress Goodland, at Hotel Taunton.

8.00 P. M. Annual Concert of the Taunton Orchestral Club at the High School Auditorium.

9.00 P. M. Tercentenary Ball at "Roseland."
Ruby Newman's Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

10.00 A. M. to 1.00 P. M. Historical Exhibits at Old Colony Historical Society.

10.30 A. M. Placing of bronze Tablet to mark the site of the first school house in Taunton, and Planting of Elm on Church Green by Lydia Cobb Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

1.30 P. M. Clam-bake,—served under cover, at Roger's Pavilion, Tremont Street.
English Guests escorted by the Kiwanis Club.
Speaking by Secretary of State, the Hon. Frederick W. Cook, Attorney General, the Hon. Paul A. Dever, State Treasurer, the Hon. William E. Hurley, and State Auditor, the Hon. Russell A. Wood.
Band Music and Sports,—Tug of War and Soft Ball.
4.30 P. M. Tea to English Guests at Old Colony Historical Hall.
8.30 P. M. Mounted Drill by the "Arabs", National Guard, preceding the Pageant.
8.45 P. M. "Liberty and Union" Pageant of the Spirit of Taunton, at Hopewell Park.
Chorus of 100; Cast of 500; Corps of 100 Dancers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

10.00 A. M.—5.00 P. M. Historical Exhibits at Old Colony Historical Society.
4.30 P. M. Exercises of Planting of the English Oak by Mayor Goodland, Church Green. Knights of King Arthur and Queens of Avalon will take part in the ceremony.
7.00 P. M. Banquet by the Taunton Rotary Club to Mayor and Mayoress Goodland, of Taunton, England and other guests at Hotel Taunton.
8.45 P. M. "Liberty and Union" Pageant of the Spirit of Taunton at Hopewell Park.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

10.00 A. M.—5.00 P. M. Historical Exhibits at Old Colony Historical Society.
3.00 P. M. Exercises of the Taunton Bar Association in Court Room of the First Bristol District Court.
4.15 P. M. Reception to English Guests by Taunton Girl Scouts at Taunton High School Auditorium.
7.30 P. M. Banquet of the British American Club and the Ladies Auxiliary to the English Guests.
8.45 P. M. "Liberty and Union" Pageant of the Spirit of Taunton at Hopewell Park.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

2.00 P. M. Historic Parade of Progress.
Route: Upper Broadway to Main to Spring to Bow to Somerset Ave. to Baylies Memorial Park where the parade will be reviewed by His Excellency Leverett Saltonstall, State Officers, Mayor Poole, Mayor Goodland and other Distinguished persons.
“LIBERTY and UNION”

A Pageant of 300 Historical Years
of the
Spirit of Taunton
in
Three Acts; Prelude; 9 Episodes; 20 Scenes; Postlude
by
Joseph E. Warner

PAGEANT STAFF

Donald H. Martin—Operating Manager.
Jerome H. Cargill Producing Organization, Steinway Hall,
New York City
Staged and Directed by E. J. Stiles, Irwen Burns
Narrator.................................Joseph E. Warner
Director of Tercentenary Chorus, Luther Churchill
Costumes, Lighting and Scenic Effects by the Jerome H. Cargill Org.
Properties under the Direction of Mrs. Donald H. Martin
Organ and Sound by Music Box Inc.

SYNOPSIS

“Gloria”—Mozart’s Twelfth Mass, as sung at 250th Anniversary—Tercentenary Chorus

ACT I—The First Hundred Years
The Genesis of the Spirit.
The Founding of Its Home, and Struggles of Its Pioneers

Prelude. Its Inspiration. Elizabeth.
Elizabeth and her brother William and others are about to depart for Dorchester in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Elizabeth expresses her support of Parliament against the Crown, King Charles. Her stepmother remonstrates with her that her father was knighted by the late King James, that her grandfather was Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, that all the family should be Royalist. She
argues with her to stay at home; that, at her age, she could accomplish little anywhere. Elizabeth expresses determination to establish Liberty in some place in the new world; and, for a memory of old England, to cheer her in after years, she bids her friends join in a farewell May-Day dance.

**Episode 1. Its Semination.** The Chosen Home.

Encampment of the Wampanoags at Tetiquet. Summer 1637.

Elizabeth and others come to Tetiquet from Dorchester. She purchases land of the Indians for a peck of beans and a jackknife. (This purchase was the first in all the territory now comprising Taunton.)

"Home Land dear Home Land" ............... Tercentenary Chorus

**Episode 2. Its Germination.** Cohannet Made a Town.

Before Elizabeth's Home on Main Street. June 4, 1639. A messenger from Gov. Bradford and the General Court of Plymouth Colony brings information that the Court had admitted three Deputies from the Town of Cohannet to sit as representatives and had designated certain town officials to perform certain duties. Elizabeth, in the presence of the original forty-six purchasers and the thirty-five settlers, receives the message, informs the messenger that the orders will be obeyed and notifies him that they will petition to adopt the name of Taunton for Taunton, England, from which had come many who had selected the site and made the First Purchase in 1638. She calls on Rev. Hooke, the first Minister, for a Prayer and on Mr. Street, the first "Teacher", to lead in a hymn.

"Old Hundred" ......................... Tercentenary Chorus

**Episode 3. Its Tribulation.**—King Philip's War.

Scene 1. War Council of Philip at Mt. Hope, R. I., June 23, 1675. King Philip resented the rapid possession of all the Indian land by the settlers and their treatment of him when, after he had been induced to meet them in conference for peace, they had taken all his guns away from him and had forced him to surrender all powder and guns as a guarantee of his promise that he would not fire upon them. He called a Council of War at Mt. Hope. After deliberation, the
Indians decide that their only salvation is to resort to arms. King Philip declares War.

Scene 2. Taunton, July 11, 1676.
The Town is burned and the Settlers are massacred.

"God of Our Fathers" ......................... Tercentenary Chorus

ACT II—The Second Hundred Years
The Birth of The Spirit.
Its Triumph Over Disloyalty, Tyranny and Lawlessness.

Episode 4. Its Realization.
Scene 1. Before the house of Representatives Daniel Leonard, facing Taunton Green, August 21, 1774—Its disloyal driven out.
The Patriots demand that Rep. Leonard resign the office of a Mandamus Councillor to which he has just been appointed by Gov. Gage. His father pleads for him. Leonard argues for his retention of the office. Rep. Robert Treat Paine, recently appointed a delegate to the first Continental Congress to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, expresses his views. Leonard refuses to resign and he and other Tories are driven out.

Scene 2. Taunton Green, October 6, 1774—Its Birth.
A courier from Boston informs the assembled townspeople that the Port of Boston remains closed. For this and the tax on tea and other repressive measures, indignation rages. The townswomen present a Flag, bearing the words "Liberty and Union". The Flag is raised; they fetch Mrs. McKinstry and make her parade around the Liberty Pole.

"Yankee Doodle" ......................... Tercentenary Chorus

Scene 3. Taunton Green, July 1, 1775—Its Defense by Arms.
The townspeople give a send-off to the men of the local militia as they depart to join Gen. Washington who is to assume command at Cambridge, July 3, 1775. The Chairman of the Board of Selectmen bids farewell in the name of the Town.

Robert Treat Paine signs the Declaration of Independence.

On Sept. 12, David Cobb, then one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas and also a General of the Fifth Mass. Militia, had dispersed an armed mob which had tried to prevent his Court from sitting. On the day the Supreme Court is to sit at Taunton, he puts to rout another armed mob under Col. David Valentine of Free-town who was the local leader for Daniel Shays of Pelham, a veteran of Bunker Hill, and the head of factions throughout the Commonwealth suffering from the depression which followed the war. Valentine protests that it is unfair that creditors should sue debtors on loans made to them before the war and impoverish them by satisfaction of judgments.

Scene 6. Taunton Green, April 30, 1789—Its Triumph
The townspeople assemble to celebrate the Inauguration of President Washington at New York which occurred on this day. After an oration, a minuet is danced.

ACT III—The Third Hundred Years
The Ascendance of the Spirit
Her Union is Saved; Her Blessings Increase, and She Becomes a World Champion of Liberty

Episode 5. Its Preservation—The Civil War
On the morning, President Lincoln's call for volunteers was received, the local Co. G responded immediately and became Co. G of the Mass. 4th Reg. Volunteers, and began recruiting. John H. Church was the first volunteer in the Union Army. This Company disembarked at Fortress Monroe, April 20, 1861, and was the first to step foot below Mason and Dixon line.

June 14, 1863, this Company and Company K took part in the second unsuccessful assault on Port Hudson on the Mississippi.

Capt. William H. Bartlett, for whom the local Grand Army Post is named, reads a letter from home.

"Tenting To-Night" Tercentenary Chorus

The Assault. Death of Capt. Bartlett.

Henry N. Hopkins present Commander of the G.A.R. Post No. 3 recites the Gettysburg Address.

Hospital Camp of the 6th Ohio Infantry at Cienfuegos Cuba, Feb. 15, 1899, First Anniversary of the Sinking of the “Maine”.
Lulu M. Plant of Taunton, first woman nurse enrolled in the Navy in the War, attends the wounded and those stricken by Yellow Fever, where she contracts disease from which she later dies.

“Just Break the News to Mother”.............. Tercentenary Chorus

The Gorgeous Days of Fashions and Fancies: of Flush of New Century, before Fury of World War.

Episode 8. Its Sanctification—The World War.
Main Street, 9:00 a.m. July 28, 1917.
The citizens join in parade to escort the local 9th Company C.A.C. of the Mass. National Guards to the station to entrain. This company was the first of 29 groups which left on different dates, the last being October 21, 1918.
The company moves to entrain after the oration by Rt. Rev. Monsignor James Coyle, D.D.,—the final words of instruction are:
“Tis au revoir, and not farewell, dear soldier lads; for, please God, we shall meet again—”

Flanders Fields, November 11, 1918

“If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields.”
POSTLUDE

Joys and Hopes of the Spirit

1. **Its Jubilation**—"Many Happy Returns"
The Birthday Cake.

2. **Its Exaltation**—Taunton's Future—Her Hopes, Her Children.
   Rivalry in dance in revelry of Homage.

3. **Its Perpetuation**—"From Generation Unto Generation"
The Torch of "Liberty and Union" is passed hand to hand,
through representatives of each era, down from Elizabeth Pole to a young boy and girl who, together, carry it back
to Elizabeth Pole and to the Goddess of Liberty.

   *The Tercentenary Hymn* ............. *Tercentenary Chorus*

4. **Its Rededication**—Taunton and "Liberty and Union"
   Forever.

5. **Its Adoration.**

   "*Star Spangled Banner*" ........... *Tercentenary Chorus and Audience*

---

The words of the Tercentenary Hymn are by Rev. M. Wilton E.
Cross and the music by Robert Phillips, Jr.

Members of the Chorus under direction of Pageant Choral Group
Chairman, Allston E. Williams.

Members of the Cast under direction of Pageant Drama Group
Chairman, Miss Irene M. Foley.

Members of the Rythmic Corps under direction of Pageant
Rythmic Group chairman, Miss Louise F. Crowley.
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