








Inventory of Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Markers (1)(2)
(The Briere Survey)

<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Marker Name/Location (3)</u>	<u>Inscription (4)</u>	<u>Photograph (5)</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Acton	Middlesex	Captain Thomas Wheeler House (Concord Street near Route 2, North Acton)	Captain Thomas Wheeler House Site of first house in Acton, built by Captain Thomas Wheeler in 1668. He was commissioned to keep fifty cattle for the inhabitants and at night protect them in a yard from wild beasts. He was wounded by the Indians in King Philip's War.		Missing
Acton	Middlesex	Faulkner Homestead (Main & High Streets, South Acton)	Faulkner Homestead Site of garrison house built before 1700. Opposite, Ammi Ruhamah Faulkner had his saw and grist mill and woolen mill in 1735.	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Acton	Middlesex	Captain John Heald (Road off Main Street, North Acton)	Captain John Heald Here was the home of Captain John Heald, first selectman of Acton, who on April 19, 1689, marched to Boston with a military company to assist in the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros.	(6)  August 30, 2005	



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Amesbury	Essex	Macy-Colby House (Main Street)	Macy-Colby House Thomas Macy, first town clerk of Amesbury, erected this house prior to 1654. Persecuted for harboring Quakers he sold the house and fled to Nantucket, becoming the first white settler as related in Whittier's poem "The Exiles."	(7)  July 3, 2010	
Andover	Essex	Andover (Route 28, Main Street, Andover-North Reading Line)	Andover Indian region called Cochichawick, settled 1643, named after Andover in Hampshire in 1646. The home of two famous American women, Anne Bradstreet and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Seat of Phillips Andover Academy.		Missing
Andover	Essex	Andover (Route 125- Andover-North Andover line)	(Same as Above.)		Missing
Arlington	Middlesex	Captain Cooke's Mill Lane (Massachusetts Avenue corner Water Street)	Captain Cooke's Mill Lane The road to Captain Cooke's grist mill, built in 1638; the first water mill in this vicinity.	(6)  November 11, 2005	




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Arlington	Middlesex	Jayson Russell House (Jason Street near Massachusetts Avenue)	Jayson Russell House Built by Martha, widow of William Russell, about 1680. Occupied until 1890 by her descendants, of whom Jason Russell lost his life in the conflict of April 19, 1775.	(6)  November 11, 2005	
Ashland	Middlesex	The Bay Path (Route 135 (Union Street) and Frankland Road)	The Bay Path An Indian trail before 1630. Pathway of the Pioneers.		Missing
Bernardston	Franklin	Burke Fort (Route 5)	Burke Fort Six rods easterly stood Burke Fort the first and largest, and also the first building in Fall Town. Built in 1738/39 by John Burke it was six rods square and contained eight houses. Fifty persons took shelter here during the old French and Indian War.	(6)  September 23, 2005	Marker knocked down in 2009, stored with town highway department.
Bernardston	Franklin	Connable Fort (Route 5)	Connable Fort Site of the second fort and building in Fall Town, erected in 1739 by Samuel Connable. Its original timbers are still in the house on a knoll to the northwest.	(8)  June 21, 2009	




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Bernardston	Franklin	Deacon Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort (Road to Huckle Hill)	Deacon Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort Deacon Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort The Lieutenant's son Ebenezer, later deacon of the church and first town treasurer, built a fort ten rods east of here in 1740/41. It was unsuccessfully attacked by Indians in 1746 during King George's War.	(6)  September 23, 2005	
Bernardston	Franklin	Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort (On road to Northfield)	Lieut. Ebenezer Sheldon's Fort Built in 1740 on this site. The first Proprietor's Meeting in Fall Town was held here in 1741. The Lieutenant's son Eliakim was shot by Indians in 1747 while working west of the fort walls.	(6)  September 23, 2005	
Beverly	Essex	Coming of the Arbella (Route 127- Corner Loring Avenue)	Coming of the Arbella This walk of half a mile leads to a beach off which the "Arbella" anchored on June 12, 1630. Her passengers landed near by, for the first time in two months, and gathered wild strawberries.		Missing
Beverly	Essex	Pride's Crossing (Route 127- near Pride's Crossing Railroad Station)	Pride's Crossing Four acres granted in 1636 to John		Missing



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			Pride, said to have been a nephew of Colonel Thomas Pride the regicide.		
Beverly	Essex	Balch House (Route 1A- Cabot Street corner Balch Street)	Balch House Built in 1638 by John Balch, who came over in 1623 with Captain Robert Gorges. The "old planters" received this land in exchange for their settlement at Salem.	(13)  September 27, 2010	
Beverly	Essex	Planters Path to Their Landing Place (McKay Street)	Planters Path to Their Landing Place The Old Planters, Roger Conant, John Woodbery and John Balch used this path from their homesteads to the cove at the head of Bass River.	(7)  August 12, 2008	
Beverly	Essex	Hale Farm (39 Hale Street)	Hale Farm This house was built in 1694 by the Reverend John Hale, first minister of the First Church in Beverly. A charge of witchcraft made against his wife convinced the minister of the folly and wickedness of the crusade and ended all witch hunting in Beverly.	(7)  April 21, 2008	



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Beverly	Essex	Conant House (634 Cabot Street)	Conant House Roger Conant was a prudent and religious man who led the Old Planters from Gloucester to Salem in 1626, and held them together until the Bay Colony was founded. This house was built on land given by him to his son Exercise Conant in 1666.	(7)  July 1, 2008	
Billerica	Middlesex	John Rogers Homestead (Billerica Avenue)	John Rogers Homestead Near this spot stood the John Rogers homestead, which was destroyed in the Indian massacre of 1695, and the entire family killed.	(7)  May 2, 2008	
Billerica	Middlesex	Danforth Homestead (Route 3- near Billerica Center)	Danforth Homestead Site of homestead of Captain Jonathan Danforth, pioneer of Billerica and famous surveyor. "He rode the circuit, chain'd great towns and farms to good behavior; and by well worked stations he fixed their bounds for many generations. "	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Billerica	Middlesex	Billerica (Concord Road to Billerica -Bedford line)	Billerica		Missing



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			Early name Shawshin, originally a part of Cambridge, set off as a town in 1655. Named after Billerica in Essex.		
Billerica	Middlesex	Billerica (Route 3- at Billerica-Chelmsford line)	(Same as above.)	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Braintree	Norfolk	Braintree (Route 37 at Braintree-Holbrook line)	Braintree This region, settled in 1625, was granted to Boston in 1634 and in 1640 was set off as the town of Braintree.		Missing
Braintree	Norfolk	Braintree (Independence Avenue and Holmes Street, Braintree-Quincy line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Brimfield	Hampden	Steerage Rock (Brimfield Center, Route 131)	Steerage Rock Four miles distant on the summit of East Waddaquodduck Mountain is Steerage Rock, a landmark on the Indian trail which became known as the Bay Path and a guidepost to the pioneer settlers of the Connecticut Valley from Massachusetts Bay in 1636.	(6)  August 30, 2005	

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Brimfield	Hampden	Indian Hill (Brimfield Center, Route 131)	Indian Hill Two miles distant on Indian Hill is the site of an Indian stronghold and storehouse for corn, Quaboag Old Fort, and of the Indian village of Ashquoach.	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Brookfield	Worcester	Brookfield (Route 20 Brookfield-West Brookfield line)	Brookfield Settled in 1660 by men from Ipswich on Indian lands called Quaboag. Attacked by Indians in 1675, one garrison house defended to the last, reoccupied twelve years later.	(6)  September 23, 2005	
Brookfield	Worcester	Brookfield (Route 20 Brookfield-East Brookfield line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Brookline	Norfolk	House of Edward Devotion (Harvard Street)	House of Edward Devotion Built by him in 1680 and occupied until 1685. He served for Muddy River (which became the town of Brookline in 1705) as perambulator, constable, fence viewer and tyth-ing man. House owned in suc-cession by his sons John and Edward until 1744.		Missing
Brookline	Norfolk	Zabdiel Boylston	Zabdiel Boylston		Missing

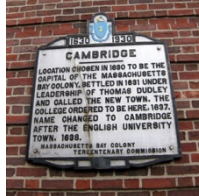
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		(617 Boylston Street)	House built in 1736 by Zabdiel Boylston, the first physician in America to inoculate for smallpox. In 1721 he inoculated his own son and two slaves. Despite popular prejudice the result was decisive and the courage of Dr. Boylston saved untold life and suffering.		
Cambridge	Middlesex	Way to Charlestown (Cambridge Common, Massachusetts Avenue)	Way to Charlestown Washington Street, Somerville, and Kirkland and Brattle Streets, Cambridge, "skirting marshes and river" follow the old Indian trail from Charlestown to Watertown. Along this way in 1636 went the Reverend Thomas Hooker and his congregation on their exodus from Cambridge to Hartford in Connecticut.	(6)  January 16, 2006	
Cambridge	Middlesex	Oldest House in Cambridge (Massachusetts Avenue and Linnacan Street)	Oldest House in Cambridge At number 21 Linnacan Street is the Cooper-Austin house built in 1657, at what was then the northern end of the Cambridge Cow Common, by John Cooper, selectman, town clerk, and	(6)  January 16, 2006	




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			deacon of the church.		
Cambridge	Middlesex	Early Buildings (Massachusetts Avenue and Dunster Street)	Early Buildings Two blocks south stood the house built in 1631 by Governor Thomas Dudley and later occupied by Herbert Pelham, first treasurer of Harvard College. At the corner of Dunster and Mount Auburn Streets stood the first meetinghouse, where Thomas Hooker and Thomas Shepard preached.		Missing
Cambridge	Middlesex	First Settlement (Mt. Auburn Street)	First Settlement Site of first settlement of Watertown in 1630. Here at the first meetinghouse the Reverend George Phillips protested against taxation without representation in 1632, which resulted in the people par-ticipating in the law-making power.		Missing
Cambridge	Middlesex	Sir Richard's Landing (Mt. Auburn Street and Gerry's Landing)	Sir Richard's Landing Here at the river's edge the settlers of Watertown led by Sir Richard Saltonstall landed in June 1630. Later this spot became known as Gerry's Landing, for Elbridge Gerry, signer of		Missing

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			the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Massachusetts who lived in "Elm-wood" nearby.		
Cambridge	Middlesex	Cambridge (Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Bridge)	Cambridge Location chosen in 1630 to be the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Settled in 1631 under leadership of Thomas Dudley and called the New Town. The College ordered to be here, 1637. Name changed to Cambridge after the English University Town, 1638.		Missing
Cambridge	Middlesex	Cambridge (Mt. Auburn Street at Cambridge-Watertown line)	(Same as above.)	(7)  November 1, 2009	
Canton	Norfolk	Ponkapoag Plantation (Washington Street)	Ponkapoag Plantation The north line of Ponkapoag Plantation second of the Apostle Eliot's Praying Indian towns, set apart by the Dorchester Proprietors in 1657.		Missing



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Canton	Norfolk	Roger Sherman (Route 138 and Washington Street)	Roger Sherman In this town Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut, and framer of the Federal Constitution, passed his childhood and youth in a house on Pleasant Street, and there was taught by his father the shoe maker's trade.		Missing
Chelmsford	Middlesex	Chelmsford (Junction of Route 4 and Route 110)	Chelmsford Settled in 1653 by people from Concord and Woburn. Named after Chelmsford in Essex.	(6)  September 14, 2005	
Chelmsford	Middlesex	Chelmsford (Route 3, Princeton Boulevard and Middlesex Street)	(Same as above.)	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Chelsea	Suffolk	Bellingham-Cary Mansion (Broadway and Parker Street)	Bellingham-Cary Mansion Six hundred feet from this point is the mansion built by Governor Richard Bellingham in 1659, rebuilt and enlarged by Samuel Cary in 1791. Here	(6) 	


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			Washington stationed the last outpost of the left wing of the Continental Army besieging Boston.	January 16, 2006	
Chelsea	Suffolk	Thomas Pratt House (Washington Avenue and Revere Beach Blvd.)	Thomas Pratt House One hundred twenty-four rods east is the Thomas Pratt House erected in 1652. The land on which it stands was once owned by Governor Sir Henry Vane, exponent of toleration and free speech in England, and subject of a sonnet by John Milton.		Missing
Chelsea	Suffolk	Chelsea (Broadway opposite U.S. Naval Hospital)	Chelsea The Indian region called Winnisimmet. Samuel Maverick erected a trading house and palisade about 1625. Settled by the Puritans 1630.		Missing
Chelsea	Suffolk	Chelsea (Broadway at Chelsea-Revere line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Concord	Middlesex	Musketaquid-Concord (Route 2 at Concord-Lincoln line)	Musketaquid-Concord "It is ordered, that there shalbe a plantacion att Musketequid, . . . & the name of the place is changed, &		Missing




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			hereafter to be called Concord. " Order of the General Court Sep-tember 12, 1635. This plantation was the first inland settlement in New England.		
Concord	Middlesex	The First Settlement- 1635 (Route 2 near Meriam's Corner)	The First Settlement— 1635 Westward to the meetinghouse along the sunny slope of this ridge the settlers of Concord built their first dwellings.		Missing
Concord	Middlesex	The Milldam (Routes 2 and 126, Monument Square)	The Milldam This short stretch of street still known as the Milldam was the site of an Indian fishing weir and was laid out along the dam built soon after the settlement of the town in 1635.	(11)  April 17, 2009	
Concord	Middlesex	Jethro's Tree (Routes 2 and 126, Monument Square)	Jethro's Tree Near this spot stood the ancient oak known as Jethro's Tree beneath which Major Simon Willard and his associates bought from the Indians the "6 myles of land square" ordered by the General Court for the plantation of Concord September 12, 1635.	(7)  February 28, 2010	

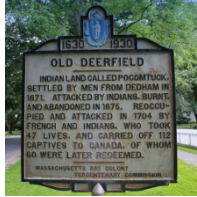


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Danvers	Essex	Endecott Pear Tree (Water and Endicott Streets)	Endecott Pear Tree One-eighth of a mile distant, on a part of the 300 acres granted to Governor John Endecott, is the Pear Tree planted by the Governor in 1632. This tree still bears fruit.		Missing
Danvers	Essex	The Church in Salem Village (Centre and Hobart Streets)	The Church in Salem Village To this church, rent by the witchcraft frenzy, came in 1697 the Reverend Joseph Green, aged twenty-two. He induced the mis-chief makers to confess, reconciled the factions, established the first public school, and became noted for his skill at hunting game and his generous hospitality.	(7)  June 15, 2008	
Danvers	Essex	Home of George Jacobs (Water Street)	Home of George Jacobs Convicted of witchcraft in 1692, George Jacobs was hanged at Salem and buried on this farm, where he had lived for thirty-five years. It is still in possession of the Jacobs family.		Missing
Dedham	Norfolk	Fairbanks House (Eastern Avenue and East Street)	Fairbanks House	(7)	




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			Oldest house in Dedham, a part of it built about 1636. Homestead of Jonathan Fairbanks, who, with his sons John, George, and Jonathan, Junior, signed the Dedham Covenant September 10, 1636. Ancestral home of the late Vice- President Fairbanks.	 August 26, 2008	
Dedham	Norfolk	Dedham (Route 1 at Dedham-Westwood line)	Dedham Settled in 1636 by people from Watertown and Roxbury. In early years the town extended to the Rhode Island line.	(6)  February 2, 2006	
Dedham	Norfolk	Dedham (Route 137 at Dedham-Westwood line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Deerfield	Franklin	Old Deerfield (Route 5 near northern entrance to Old Deerfield)	Old Deerfield Indian land called Pocomtuck, settled by men from Dedham in 1671. Attacked by Indians, burnt, and abandoned in 1675. Re-occupied and attacked in 1704 by French and Indians, who took 47 lives, and carried off 112 cap-tives to Canada, of whom 60 were later redeemed.	(6)  September 23, 2005	Missing Laminated wood replacement.
Deerfield	Franklin	Old Deerfield	(Same as above.)	(8)	Moved to Old


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		(Route 5 near southern entrance to Old Deerfield)		 August 18, 2009	Deerfield in front of Dwight House.
Dorchester	Suffolk	Bird-Sawyer Homestead (Humphreys Street)	Bird-Sawyer Homestead Homestead occupied since 1637 by Thomas Bird and his descendants, soldiers and public servants. It served as American Army head-quarters during the fortifying of Dorchester Heights in March, 1776.		Missing
Dunstable	Middlesex	Dunstable (Route 113, Dunstable-Pepperell line)	Dunstable Settled before 1673, a town in 1680, divided by the New Hampshire-Massachusetts boundary, the northern part becoming Nashua, New Hampshire in 1741.	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Dunstable	Middlesex	Dunstable (Route 113, Dunstable-Tyngsborough line)	(Same as above.)	(6)  October 4, 2005	



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Essex	Essex	Shipyard of 1668 (Route 121, Main Street and Route 22)	Shipyard of 1668 In 1668 the town granted the adjacent acre of land "to the inhabitants of Ipswich for a yard to build vessels and to employ work-men for that end." The ship-building industry has continued uninterruptedly in Essex since that date.	(7)  October 17, 2010	
Essex	Essex	Free School (Route 121, Northern Avenue)	Free School A free school for Chebacco Parish was opened in an upper room of this house in 1695 by the appointed master, Nathaniel Rust, Junior. The town gave "six acres of pasture land for the benefit of the school and one-quarter acre for Mr. Rust's house."	(6)  April 28, 2006	
Essex	Essex	John Wise House (Route 121, Northern Avenue)	John Wise House Erected in 1701 by John Wise, pastor of the Chebacco Parish of Ipswich, now Essex. Son of a laborer, Harvard graduate, army chaplain, protestant against taxa-tion without representation and against the witchcraft delusion, defender of democracy in the	(7)  May 26, 2008	

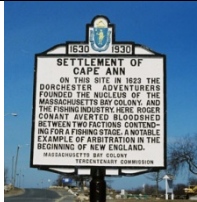


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			church, and a brilliant prose writer.		
Framingham	Middlesex	Thomas Eames (Mt. Wayte Avenue)	Thomas Eames While Thomas Eames sought help from Boston February 1, 1676, the Indians attacked his house which stood near by. His wife and five children were slain and four chil-dren captured.		Missing
Framingham	Middlesex	Pike-Haven Homestead (Grove and Belknap Streets)	Pike-Haven Homestead Built in 1693 by Jeremiah Pike. He and his descendants were town and militia officers, yeomen and makers of spinning wheels, in the colonial period. This house has been occupied by the same family for eight generations.	(6)  January 16, 2006	
Framingham	Middlesex	Framingham (Route 135, Framingham-Natick line)	Framingham In 1660 and 1662 a large part of the present town was granted to Thomas Danforth of Cambridge, Deputy Governor of Massachu-setts, President of the District of Maine and Treasurer of Harvard College. Named after Framing-ham, Suffolk, in 1675.		Missing




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Framingham	Middlesex	Framingham (Route 126, Hollis Street Framingham-Ashland line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Georgetown	Essex	Goodrich Massacre (North Street off Route 97)	Goodrich Massacre Ten rods east stood the house of Benjamin Goodrich who, with his wife and two children, was slain by the Indians on October 23, 1692.	(6)  December 24, 2008	
Gloucester	Essex	Samuel de Champlain (Eastern Port Road and Rocky Neck Avenue)	Samuel de Champlain In September, 1606, Samuel de Champlain landed at Rocky Neck in what is now Gloucester Harbor, to caulk his shallop, and made an accurate chart of the harbor which he called Le Beauport.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Gloucester	Essex	First House (Stage Fort Park)	First House Site of first house, erected in 1623, taken down and rebuilt in Salem in 1628 as the "great house" of Governor Endecott.		Missing
Gloucester	Essex	Settlement of Cape Ann (Route 127 at the entrance to Stage Fort Park)	Settlement of Cape Ann On this site in 1623 the Dorchester	(6)	




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			Adventurers founded the nucleus of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and fishing industry. Here Roger Conant averted bloodshed between two factions contending for a fishing stage, a notable ex- ample of arbitration in the beginning of New England.	 November 18, 2008	
Gloucester	Essex	Planters Neck (River Road, Annisquam)	Planters Neck Here in 1630-31 a company from Plymouth, under Abraham Robinson, established a fishing station and built curing stages. For nearly two centuries and a half Annisquam was a fishing and ship-building center.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Grafton	Worcester	Hassanamesit (Route 140, Grafton Common)	Hassanamesit John Eliot established here in 1651 a village of Christian Indians called Hassanamesit — “at a place of small stones.” It was the home of James the Printer who helped Eliot to print the Indian Bible.	(6)  January 16, 2006	
Grafton	Worcester	Thomas Hooker Trail (Route 122 and Pullard Road)	Thomas Hooker Trail Crossing the highway at this point is the	(6)	



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			Indian trail followed by the Reverend Thomas Hooker in 1636 when, with his invalid wife borne on a litter, he led a company of Massachusetts settlers to found Hartford, Connecticut.	 January 16, 2006	
Grafton	Worcester	Indian Reservation (Brigham Hill Road off Route 122)	Indian Reservation These four and one-half acres have never belonged to the white man, having been set aside in 1728 as an Indian Reservation by the forty proprietors who purchased the Pray-ing Indian town of Hassanamesit.	(6)  January 16, 2006	
Greenfield	Franklin	Eunice Williams (Meadows Road)	Eunice Williams Eunice Williams, wife of the Reverend John Williams "the redeemed captive," was killed at this place on March 1, 1704, during the Deerfield massacre.	(6)  September 25, 2005	
Groton	Middlesex	Groton (Route 119 in front of High School)	Groton Settled as a frontier town in 1655 in the Indian region called Petapa-wag. When attacked by Indians of King Philip in 1676 all houses but four were burned, and the town was temporarily		Missing



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<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Marker Name/Location (3)</u>	<u>Inscription (4)</u>	<u>Photograph (5)</u>	<u>Comment</u>
			abandoned. Again attacked in 1689, 1704 and 1723.		
Groton	Middlesex	Parker House (Route 119 and Hollis Street)	Parker House Near by stood a garrison house, residence of Captain James Parker, Commander of the town forces in King Philip's War. Here Captain Parker parleyed with the Indian Chief John Monoco regarding his threat to burn Groton and Boston, March 13, 1676.	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Hadley	Hampshire	Hadley (Route 109 at Hadley-Amherst Line)	Hadley Indian land called Norwottock. Settled in 1650 by families from Hartford. The Regicides Generals Goffe and Whalley were concealed for fifteen years in the Pastor's house.	(6)  September 14, 2005	
Hadley	Hampshire	Hadley (Route 109 at Hadley-Northampton line)	(Same as above.)	(6)  September 14, 2005	


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Hamilton	Essex	The Covered Wagon (Route 1A and Farms Road)	The Covered Wagon On December 3, 1787, the first covered wagon to leave Massa-chusetts for the West set forth from this spot arriving the next Spring in the Northwest Territory and founding Marietta, Ohio.	(7)  April 19, 2008	
Hatfield	Hampshire	Hatfield (Road From Route 5 to Hatfield Center)	Hatfield Before 1670 part of Hadley. Thrice attacked by Indians during King Philip's War.	(6)  September 14, 2005	
Hatfield	Hampshire	Hatfield (Route 5 at Hatfield-Whately Line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Haverhill	Essex	Rowley Village (Route 125 and Salem Street)	Rowley Village Rowley Village on the Merrimack, named Bradford in 1672, was settled about 1650 by residents of Rowley. The first burying ground and site of the first meetinghouse are about one mile to the right on Salem Street.		Missing




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Haverhill	Essex	Pentucket-Haverhill (24-26 Mill Street)	Pentucket-Haverhill On this spot the Indians signed a deed granting Pentucket, now Haverhill, to the white settlers for three pounds ten shillings. The original deed dated November 15, 1642, is now in possession of the Haverhill Historical Society.	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Haverhill	Essex	John Ward House (Water Street)	John Ward House This house built about 1645 by the settlers for their first minister, John Ward, was the first framed house in Haverhill.	(6)  October 4, 2005	Missing Replica stored in town office.
Haverhill	Essex	Haverhill (Route 110 Haverhill-Merrimac line)	Haverhill Indian region called Pentucket, settled 1641 by men from Ipswich and Newbury under leadership of the Puritan clergyman John Ward of Haverhill, England.		Missing
Haverhill	Essex	Haverhill (Route 125 at Haverhill-North Andover line)	(Same as above.)		Missing




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Hingham	Plymouth	Old Ship Church (Main and Elm Streets)	Old Ship Church	(10)  September 30, 2009	
Hingham	Plymouth	Lincoln House (North Street)	Lincoln House This dwelling was once a garrison house 1638-1640. Nine generations of the Perez Lincoln family, who settled in Hingham 1633-1635, have lived under its roof.		Missing
Hingham	Plymouth	Samuel Lincoln House (Lincoln and North Streets)	Samuel Lincoln House Samuel Lincoln, ancestor of President Abraham Lincoln, and one of the eight early settlers of Hingham bearing that name, purchased this land in 1649. Seven generations of Lincoln descendants lived here.		Missing
Hingham	Plymouth	Hingham (Route 18 Hingham-Norwell line)	Hingham Early name Barecove, settled 1634 under leadership of the Puritan		Missing

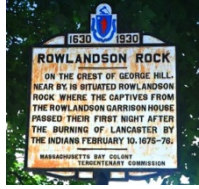

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			clergyman Peter Hobart of Hingham, England. Name changed to Hingham 1635.		
Hingham	Plymouth	Hingham (Route 3A and Road to Hingham Center)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Hopkinton	Middlesex	The Bay Path (Route 135 in front of Town Hall)	The Bay Path An Indian trail before 1630. Pathway of the Pioneers.	(6) 	
Hull	Plymouth	Hull (Atlantic Avenue)	Hull Indian region called Natascot, a fishing station as early as 1622 settled by the Puritans 1630. Name changed to Hull 1644.	(6) 	
Hull	Plymouth	Hull (Main Street and Highland Avenue)	(Same as above.)	(6) 	




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Ipswich	Essex	Agawam-Ipswich (Route 1A and Ward Street)	Agawam-Ipswich Among the founders and early residents of Ipswich — 1630— were John Winthrop, Junior, scientist and industrial pioneer; Nathaniel Ward, lawmaker and wit; Richard Bellingham and Richard Saltonstall, magistrates who defended popular rights; Simon Bradstreet and his wife Anne, who wrote poetry of enduring beauty.	(7)  May 16, 2008	
Ipswich	Essex	Pillow Lace (High Street)	Pillow Lace From the date of its settlement by John Winthrop and twelve associates, 1630, Agawam (Ipswich) was the seat of pillow lace making. By 1790 the annual production was 41,979 yards. This craft continued until the introduction of lace machinery.	(7)  May 27, 2008	
Ipswich	Essex	Revolution of 1689 (North Main Street near Route 1A)	Revolution of 1689 Here on August 23, 1687, the citizens of Ipswich, led by the Reverend John Wise, denounced the levy of taxes by the arbitrary government of Sir	(7)  October 25, 2009	


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			Edmund Andros, and from their protest sprang the American Revolution of 1689.		
Lancaster	Worcester	Rowlandson Rock (Main Street near Narrow Lane)	Rowlandson Rock On the crest of George Hill, near by, is situated Rowlandson Rock where the captives from the Rowlandson Garrison House passed their first night after the burning of Lancaster by the Indians February 10, 1675-76.	(12)  July 25, 2010	
Lancaster	Worcester	Lancaster (Route 117 at Lancaster-Bolton line)	Lancaster The Plantation of Nasheway embracing this and several adjoining towns was granted to a group of "Undertakers" in search of iron deposits, in 1644. John Prescott the first settler made a success of frontier farming under great difficulties.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Lancaster	Worcester	Lancaster (Sterling Road at Lancaster-Sterling line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Lexington	Middlesex	Lexington Battle Green (Route 2, Marrett Road and Massachusetts	Lexington Battle Green The birthplace of American liberty.		Missing

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		Avenue)			
Lexington	Middlesex	Lexington Battle Green (Waltham Street and Marrett Road)	(Same as above.)	(6)  November 11, 2005	Letters ground off.
Lexington	Middlesex	Lexington Battle Green (Route 4 and Route 2)	Lexington Battle Green Historic route to Concord.	(6)  November 11, 2005	Moved to corner of Waltham Street and Marrett Road
Littleton	Middlesex	Praying Indian Town (Route 2 at Littleton-Ayer line)	Praying Indian Town A stone post on the near-by hillside is the northwest corner of Nashobah, one of the Praying Indian towns established by John Eliot, in 1654.		Missing
Lowell	Middlesex	Meetinghouse Hill (Summer and Haver Streets)	Meetinghouse Hill Site of chapel erected in 1653 for John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. Here he preached to the Wamesit and Pennacook Indians, converting many and establishing a village of Christian	(6)  October 4, 2005	




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			Indians called Wamesit.		
Lowell	Middlesex	Merrimack Canal (School Street at Pawtucket Bridge)	Merrimack Canal Site of canal around Pawtucket Falls, built by "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River," 1793-96 for the floating of logs down the Merrimack River to Newburyport shipyards. In 1822 Merrimack Canal was tapped from it, furnishing power to the Lowell cotton mills.		Missing
Lowell	Middlesex	Wannalancet (Pawtucket Boulevard at Vesper Country Club)	Wannalancet On Wickasee Island (now Tyng's Island) in the Merrimac dwelt Wannalancet, last sachem of the Pennacook Confederacy, and like his father Passaconaway, a faithful friend to the English.		Missing
Lynn	Essex	Lynn (Washington Square)	Lynn The Indian region called Saugus, settled 1629 by people from the Puritan colony at Salem, named for Lynn Regis in England, 1637. First place in North	(6)  December 4, 2008	


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			America to make boots and shoes for export.		
Lynn	Essex	Lynn (Breed Square)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Lynn	Essex	Lynn (Broadway)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Lynn	Essex	Lynn Public Market (Lynn Common on Route 129)	Lynn Public Market Opened as early as 1633 by order of the General Court.		Missing
Lynn	Essex	Saugus Bridge (Boston Street)	Saugus Bridge The town of Lynn built a bridge over Saugus River at this site on the old Boston road, the General Court allowing £50 for its construction, 1639.		Missing
Malden	Middlesex	Old Indian Trail (Route 1 near Broadway)	Old Indian Trail The milestone near this tablet marks the Old Indian Trail over which by tradition William, Richard and Ralph Sprague journeyed on their way from Salem (Naumkeag) to Charlestown (Mishawam)in 1629. They were the		Missing


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			first white men known to have passed through this region.		
Marblehead	Essex	Fort Sewall (Front Street)	Fort Sewall Built in 1742 for defence against French cruisers. U.S.S. "Constitution" sought shelter under the fort's guns when chased by H.M.S. "Tenedos " and " Endymion “ April 3, 1814. Named after Samuel Sewall of Marblehead, Chief Justice of Massachusetts in 1814.	(7)  June 1, 2008	
Marblehead	Essex	Agnes Surriage Well (Orne Street)	Agnes Surriage Well Belonging to the Fountain Inn, where Sir Harry Frankland, collector of the Port of Boston, while supervising the erection of Fort Sewall, met Agnes Surriage in 1742. Agnes, a poor fisherman's daughter, later became Lady Frankland and returned with her husband to England.	(13)  September 27, 2010	
Marblehead	Essex	Old Burial Hill (Orne Street and Pond Lane)	Old Burial Hill Established in 1638, one of the oldest graveyards in New England. Site of	(13) 	

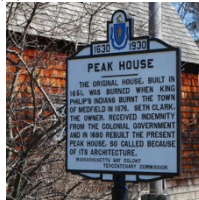
Inventory of Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Markers (1)(2)
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<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Marker Name/Location (3)</u>	<u>Inscription (4)</u>	<u>Photograph (5)</u>	<u>Comment</u>
			first meetinghouse. Six hundred Revolutionary heroes and several early pastors were interred at the top of the hill.	September 27, 2010	
Marblehead	Essex	Indian Village (Ocean Street)	Indian Village One of the largest Indian villages in Essex County stood on this tract, which was owned by Winepoykin, son of Nanepashemet, Sachem of the Nipmuc Indians.		Missing
Marlborough	Middlesex	Williams Tavern (Route 20, West Main Street and Williams Street)	Williams Tavern The first tavern was erected on this site by Lieutenant Abraham Williams in 1665. Destroyed by Indians in 1676, it was promptly rebuilt and managed by the Williams family until 1829. Here the early circuit courts convened, stage coaches changed horses, and historic personages tarried.	(14)  April 25, 2010	
Marlborough	Middlesex	Marlborough (Route 20 at Marlborough-Northborough line)	Marlborough Settled by Sudbury people in 1655 and first called Whipsufferage. A fur trading center in early days, an		Missing

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			important industrial town during the last century.		
Marlborough	Middlesex	Marlborough (Route 20 Marlborough-Sudbury line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Marshfield	Plymouth	Old Marshfield Training Field (Route 3A at Training Field)	Old Marshfield Training Field The Old Marshfield Training Field and Meetinghouse of the First Parish where Daniel Webster attended church. Home of Daniel Webster. Home of Governor Edward Winslow. Historic Winslow House is open to visitors in the summer months.	(7)  June 29, 2009	
Marshfield	Plymouth	Marshfield (Webster Street)	Marshfield Residence of Daniel Webster. Winslow Cemetery and Webster Tomb. Site of Meetinghouse of the First Church.		Missing
Marshfield	Plymouth	Marshfield (Route 3, Pembroke at Road to Marshfield)	Marshfield Home of Edward Winslow 1636- 1646 Governor of Plymouth Colony. The historic Winslow House is open to visitors in the summer months. Home of Daniel Webster 1831- 1852.		Missing

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Marshfield	Plymouth	Marshfield (Route 3A, Duxbury at Road to Marshfield)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Marshfield	Plymouth	Marshfield (Route 3A, near Spring Street)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Medfield	Norfolk	Peak House (Route 137, Main Street and Pound Street)	Peak House The original house, built in 1651, was burned when King Philip's Indians burnt the town of Medfield in 1676. Seth Clark, the owner, received indemnity from the colonial government and in 1680 rebuilt the present Peak house, so called because of its architecture.	(7)  April 2, 2008	
Medford	Middlesex	Royall House (Main and Royall Streets)	Royall House Mansion built by Isaac Royall who came here from Antigua with his slaves in 1737. His son Isaac Royall, a loyalist, founded at Harvard the oldest law professorship in the United States. Headquarters of General John Stark during the siege of Boston.		Missing




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Medford	Middlesex	Old Ford — Mystic River (Mystic Valley Parkway near Main Street)	Old Ford — Mystic River Site of old ford over the Mystic River used until the building of the bridge at Medford Center by Governor Matthew Cradock in 1637.		Missing
Medford	Middlesex	Rock Hill (Mystic Valley Parkway near Winthrop Street)	Rock Hill Site of lodge and lookout of Nanepashemit. Sachem of the Nipmuc Indians. Mystic, his stockaded village, was about half a mile to the westward near High and Grove Streets, West Medford. He was killed in 1619 and succeeded by his widow, the Squaw Sachem.		Missing
Medford	Middlesex	Medford (High Street near Mystic Valley Parkway)	Medford Settled 1630 by employees of Matthew Cradock, Merchant of London, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Company. He remained in England but contributed largely to the expense of the Puritan migration.		Missing
Medford	Middlesex	Medford (Fellsway near Revere Beach Parkway)	(Same as above.)		Missing


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Melrose	Middlesex	Ensign Thomas Lynde House (86 Main Street)	Ensign Thomas Lynde House Erected in 1670 by Ensign Thomas Lynde the first settler in Melrose, son of Deacon Lynde who came to Charlestown in 1634. This house was occupied by his direct descendants until 1881.		Missing
Mendon	Worcester	First Meetinghouse (Route 126 and Main Streets)	First Meetinghouse Here stood Mendon's first meetinghouse, built in 1668 and destroyed by Indians in 1676. Joseph Emerson, the minister, was an ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson.		Missing
Mendon	Worcester	Mendon (Route 126 at Mendon-Uxbridge line)	Mendon The plantation of Qunshapage settled in 1663. Named Mendon in 1667. Burned and abandoned during King Philip's War, resettled about 1677.		Missing
Mendon	Worcester	Mendon (Route 126 at Mendon- Hopedale line)	(Same as above.)	(6)	


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				 January 16, 2006	
Middleborough	Plymouth	The Wading Place (Route 101, East Main Street at Montello Street)	The Wading Place Site of the ford or wading place where the Indian trail from Plymouth to "Middleberry" (Middleborough) crossed the Nemasket River. When the town was established, 1669, its southern boundary was described as extending "Six mile from the wading place."	(6)  February 2, 2006	
Middleborough	Plymouth	Old Fort (Route 101, North Main Street at High School)	Old Fort Fifty rods east is the site of the Old Fort built about 1670 as a place of defense and refuge in time of need. During King Philip's War an Indian making insulting gestures on Indian Rock across the Nemasket River was shot from the fort.	(6)  February 2, 2006	
Milton	Norfolk	Indian Trail (Adams Street and Churchills Lane)	Indian Trail Churchill's Lane. When the Indians	(6)	




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			sold their land near the mouth of the Neponset River they removed to the territory south of the Blue Hills, which they called Ponkapoag, sweet water.	 February 2, 2006	
Milton	Norfolk	Bridge and Grist Mill (Adam's Street and Baker's Court)	Bridge and Grist Mill The Neponset River was first bridged at this point, and a grist mill erected in 1634 by Israel Stoughton, a deputy of Dorchester who was censured by Governor Winthrop for defending popular rights.		Missing
Milton	Norfolk	Country Highway (Adams Street)	Country Highway The "country heighweye" provided for by the General Court in 1639 to connect the Plymouth and Bay Colonies. This portion was laid out in 1654 on the line of an old Indian trail.		Missing
Milton	Norfolk	First Powder Mill (Adams and Eliot Streets)	First Powder Mill Near this site stood the "mill for making of powder ... at Unkety or Dorchester Mill" where gunpowder was manufactured for carrying on King Philip's War in		Missing

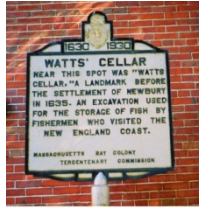

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			1675. After serving in several colonial wars it blew up in 1744.		
Natick	Middlesex	Indian Meetinghouse (Route 16, Pleasant Street, South Natick)	Indian Meetinghouse On this site John Eliot helped his Indian converts to build their first meetinghouse in 1651, with a "prophet's chamber" where he lodged on his fortnightly visits to preach to them in their language. His disciple Daniel Takawambait succeeded to the pastoral office in 1698.	(6)  January 16, 2006	
Natick	Middlesex	Natick (Route 16 at the Natick –Wellesley line)	Natick 'A place of God's providing.' Established 1651 by the Apostle Eliot as a village for the Christian Indians from Nonantum, and governed by them and their descendants for almost a century.		Missing
Natick	Middlesex	Natick (Route 135 at the Natick-Wellesley line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
New Braintree	Worcester	Wheeler's Surprise	Wheeler's Surprise	(6)	




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		(Route 67 at Road to North Brookfield)	One mile to the southwest, off the North Brookfield road, Edward Hutchinson's company seeking a parley with the Nipmucs was ambushed by Indians August 2, 1675, and more than half were slain. Captain Hutchinson died from his wounds. Captain Thomas Wheeler was wounded but escaped.	 August 30, 2005	
Newbury	Essex	Landing Place of First Settlers (Route 1A and Cottage Road)	Landing Place of First Settlers Landing place on River Parker of the men and women who settled in Newbury between 1635 and 1650.	(9)  April 4, 2009	
Newbury	Essex	Newbury (Route 1A at Newbury-Rowley line)	Newbury Indian region called Quascacunquen, settled 1635 under leadership of the Puritan clergyman Thomas Parker.		Missing
Newbury	Essex	Newbury (Route 1 at Newbury-Newburyport line)	(Same as above.)	(7)  August 16, 2008	



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Newburyport	Essex	Watts' Cellar (Merrimac Street and Market Square)	Watts' Cellar Near this spot was "Watts' Cellar," a landmark before the settlement of Newbury in 1635. An excavation, used for the storage of fish by fishermen who visited the New England coast.	(6)  October 17, 2005	
Newburyport	Essex	Goody Morse House (Walter Street and Market Square)	Goody Morse House Near this spot lived Goody Morse, condemned for witchcraft in 1679, but reprieved by Governor Bradstreet. She was allowed to return to her home, "provided she goe not above sixteen rods from her owne house and land at any time except to the meetinghouse. "		Missing
Newburyport	Essex	Dalton House (State Street)	Dalton House Built in 1746 by Michael Dalton, later the residence of his son, Tristram Dalton, one of the first two United States Senators from Massachusetts. Here were entertained George Washington and other distinguished men.	(6)  October 17, 2005	




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Newburyport	Essex	Approach to Carr's Ferry (Jefferson and High Streets)	Approach to Carr's Ferry First ferry across the Merrimack River from Newbury to Salisbury, established about 1639, and the only route from Boston to the eastern frontier. In 1641 George Carr was appointed ferryman with rights which continued in his family for generations.	(7)  June 7, 2008	
Newburyport	Essex	Edward Rawson (High Street)	Edward Rawson On this site dwelt Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Bay Colony for thirty-six years, Deputy to the General Court for twelve years, elected Clerk of the House of Deputies in 1645. He died in Boston 1693.	(7)  June 3, 2008	
Newton	Middlesex	Site of Early Meetinghouse (Cotton and Centre Streets)	Site of Early Meetinghouse The original meetinghouse of the First Church in Newton was built in this burying ground in 1660. The first pastor was John Eliot, Jr., son of the Apostle to the Indians.	(6)  January 16, 2006	
Northampton	Hampshire	Northampton (Route 109 at Northampton-Williamsburg line)	Northampton	(6)	Missing Replica wood




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			Indian land called Nonotuck, bought in 1653,the home of Jonathan Edwards, Joseph Hawley and Timothy Dwight. Seat of Smith College.	 September 23, 2005	marker.
Northampton	Hampshire	Northampton (Route 5 at Northampton-Easthampton line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
North Andover	Essex	Simon and Anne Bradstreet (Route 125 and Academy Road)	Simon and Anne Bradstreet Simon Bradstreet and his wife Anne, aged 18, came over in the "Arbella," and built this house in 1667. Simon served the Colony for nigh sixty years as Assistant and Governor. Anne wrote poetry of enduring beauty while bringing up her eight children.		Missing
Northborough	Worcester	Mary Goodnow's Grave (Route 20 near Northborough-Marlborough line)	Mary Goodnow s Grave Mary Goodnow who lived here with her parents was lame and unable to run to the garrison house for safety when the Indians attacked Northborough on August 18, 1707. A short path leads through the woods to her grave near the place where she fell.	(6)  October 17, 2005	Missing Replica of original sign.




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<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Marker Name/Location (3)</u>	<u>Inscription (4)</u>	<u>Photograph (5)</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Northfield	Franklin	Captain Richard Beers (Route 83)	Captain Richard Beers Grave of Captain Richard Beers, killed by Indians on September 4, 1675. His monument is on the mountain-side above.	(6)  October 4, 2005	Now designated Route 63.
Northfield	Franklin	First Settlement (Route 10)	First Settlement Here, enclosed by a stockade, the first settlement was made in 1673. Nine rods to the westward a fort was built in 1685 and eight rods southeast stood the Indians' Council Rock.	(6)  September 23, 2005	
Northfield	Franklin	Nathaniel Dickinson House (Route 10)	Nathaniel Dickinson House Nathaniel Dickinson lived here nineteen years in a fortified house but was scalped and killed by the Indians on April 15, 1747, at Pachaug Hill.		Missing
Northfield	Franklin	King Philips's Hill (Route 10)	King Philip's Hill Philip, second son and successor of Massasoit, Sachem of the Wampanoag, camped on this hill during the winter of 1675-6. The stump of a large look-out tree together with defence trenches are	(8)  August 18, 2009	Marker is on Old Bernardston Road, on the left when traveling east out of

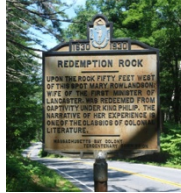


Inventory of Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Markers (1)(2)
(The Briere Survey)

<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Marker Name/Location (3)</u>	<u>Inscription (4)</u>	<u>Photograph (5)</u>	<u>Comment</u>
			to be seen on top.		Bernardston.
Northfield	Franklin	Indian Council Fires (Route 63)	Indian Council Fires Two hundred and fifty yards eastward are the sites of three large Indian council fires. The Beers Massacre of September 4, 1675, took place in a gorge one-quarter mile to the northeast.	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Oxford	Worcester	Huguenot Settlement (Route 12 and Huguenot Road)	Huguenot Settlement Up this road on Mayo's Hill, are the remains of a bastioned fort built by Huguenots driven from France by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Their prosperous settlement was interrupted by Indian attacks in 1696, and finally abandoned in 1704.	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Oxford	Worcester	The Johnson Massacre (Route 12)	The Johnson Massacre John Johnson and three children were killed by Indians in his house on this spot August 25, 1696. His wife was saved by her brother.	(6)  September 14, 2005	
Oxford	Worcester	Old Maanexit Ford	Old Maanexit Ford From this ford branched trails to	(6)	


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(The Briere Survey)

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		(Country Road from Webster to Oxford)	Woodstock, Brookfield and Sturbridge. This way ran the Post Route established in 1672 "to goe monthly" from New York to Boston. Here, June 5, 1676, Major Talcott's Connecticut troops passed to join the final campaign against King Philip.	 August 30, 2005	
Oxford	Worcester	Clara Barton s Birthplace (Route 12)	Clara Barton s Birthplace One mile westward Clara Barton, "The Angel of the Battlefield," was born in 1821. A volunteer nurse in the Civil War, she served the International Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian War, founded the American Red Cross and served as its President for 23 years.	(6)  September 14, 2005	
Peabody	Essex	Downing Farm (Peabody Square)	Downing Farm One and one-quarter miles westward is Downing Farm where lived John Proctor who was granted a license by the selectmen of Salem in 1666 "to entertain travelers." He was condemned and executed during the witchcraft frenzy of 1692.	(6)  December 12, 2008	Marker stored in town public works office.
Princeton	Worcester	Redemption Rock	Redemption Rock	(12)	


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		(Route 64, near East Princeton)	Upon the rock 50 feet west of this spot Mary Rowlandson, wife of the first minister of Lancaster, was redeemed from captivity under King Philip. The narrative of her experience is one of the classics of colonial literature.	 June 4, 2010	
Quincy	Norfolk	William Hutchinson's Grant (Beak Street)	William Hutchinson s Grant In William Hutchinson's house near this spot his wife Anne tarried on her way to Rhode Island, exiled from Massachusetts by the General Court in April, 1638.	(6)  December 16, 2008	
Quincy	Norfolk	Moswetuset Hummock (Quincy Shore Reservation and Squantum Street)	Moswetuset Hummock Moswetuset Hummock was the seat of Chickatawbut, Sagamore of the Massachusetts Indians; adjoining were their planting grounds. "Massachusetts" means "at the Great (Blue) Hills. " With Chickatawbut Governor Winthrop made a treaty which was never broken.	(6)  December 16, 2008	
Quincy	Norfolk	Merrymount (Pilgrim Boulevard)	Merrymount		Missing




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			Thomas Morton, a merry Englishman, set up an eighty-foot maypole here in 1627, named the place Ma-re Mount, and dispensed good cheer. The Puritans, scandalized by his revels and endangered by his arms traffic with the Indians, deported him and cut the maypole down.		
Quincy	Norfolk	Quincy (Furnace Brook Parkway and Southern Artery)	Quincy Site of Thomas Morton's "Merrymount," 1625. Set off from Braintree in 1792. Birthplace of two presidents of the United States.		Missing
Quincy	Norfolk	Quincy (Old Colony Parkway)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Reading	Middlesex	The Old Parker Tavern — 1680 (Route 28 and Washington Street)	The Old Parker Tavern — 1680 One-eighth of a mile to "the simple home of an ordinary man, not wealthy, not particularly distinguished, but a type of the Godfearing yeomanry. ... As Ephraim Parker left it; it remains today an unchanged relic in the midst of a changing world."	(6)  December 4, 2008	



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Reading	Middlesex	Reading (Route 28 at Reading-Stoneham line)	Reading Formerly part of Lynn, called Lynn Village, set off as a separate town 1644.		Missing
Reading	Middlesex	Reading (Route 28 at Reading-North Reading line)	(Same as above.)	(6)  December 4, 2008	Marker moved to town common.
Revere	Suffolk	Tidewater Grist Mill (Route 1 A)	Tidewater Grist Mill The Slade Mill near by stands on the site of a grist mill built by Lieutenant Thomas Pratt in 1734, and operated by the rise and fall of tides.		Missing
Revere	Suffolk	Church of Christ — 1710 (Beach Street)	Church of Christ — 1710 Meetinghouse of the Church of Christ in Rumney Marsh, erected in 1710. Thomas Cheever, the first settled minister, died December 27, 1749, aged ninety-one years.		Missing
Revere	Suffolk	Rumney Marsh Burying Ground (Route 1 A and Harris Street)	Rumney Marsh Burying Ground		Missing




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			Two hundred yards north, off Harris Street, is the Rumney Marsh Burying Ground. The oldest stone standing is dated 1694.		
Rockport	Essex	Old First Parish Burying Ground (Beach Street)	Old First Parish Burying Ground Original plot given by the first settler, Richard Tarr, who was buried here in 1732. Here lie most of the early settlers and many of the officers and soldiers of the French and Indian, Revolutionary and 1812 Wars.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Rockport	Essex	First Settler (Main Street)	First Settler Here stood the cabin of Richard Tarr, founder of the Tarr family on Cape Ann. He came to Marblehead in 1680, then settled in Saco, Maine. Driven thence by Indians, he became the first settler of Sandy Bay (Rockport) in 1690.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Rockport	Essex	John Pool (King and Smith Streets)	John Pool Here stood the first framed house in Sandy Bay (Rockport) built in 1700 by the second settler John Pool.	(7)  June 21, 2008	

Inventory of Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Markers (1)(2)
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			He built the first sawmill, bridge and vessel in this settlement, and furnished the lumber used in building Long Wharf, Boston, in 1710.		
Rockport	Essex	Old Stone Fort (Bear Skin Neck)	Old Stone Fort Site of the stone fort erected by public subscription as a protection against British warships during the War of 1812.		Missing
Rockport	Essex	Bear Skin Neck (Dock Square)	Bear Skin Neck Named from a bear caught by the tide and killed in 1700. Commercial and shipbuilding center of Rockport for 150 years. First dock built here 1743, Sandy Bay Pier Company organized 1809. Site of stone fort and Sea Fencibles Barrack during War of 1812.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Rockport	Essex	Samuel de Champlain (South Street)	Samuel de Champlain Due east from here on July 16, 1605, the Sieur de Monts sent Samuel de Champlain ashore to parley with some Indians. They danced for him and traced an outline map of Massachusetts	(6)  April 28, 2006	

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			Bay. These French explorers named this promontory "The Cape of Islands."		
Rockport	Essex	Benjamin Tarr House (South Street)	Benjamin Tarr House Answering a sudden alarm to meet at the house of Lieutenant Benjamin Tarr, grandson of Richard Tarr the first settler, sixty-six men from this village under Captain John Rowe, marched to Charlestown and fought in the Battle of Bunker Hill.	(6)  April 28, 2006	
Rowley	Essex	First Fulling Mill (Route 1 and Glen Road)	First Fulling Mill Ten rods west is the site of the first fulling mill in the English colonies, built about the year 1643 by John Pearson.	(7)  July 10, 2010	
Rowley	Essex	Rowley Burying Ground (Route 1A near Route 133)	Rowley Burying Ground The Burial Ground set apart at the settlement of the Town of Rowley in 1639. Here are buried Ezekiel Rogers, Samuel Phillips, Samuel Shepard, Edward Payson and Jedediah Jewett, the earliest ministers of the town, and	(7)  August 16, 2008	

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			nearly all the original settlers.		
Rowley	Essex	Rowley (Route I at Rowley -Newbury line)	Rowley Settled 1639 under leadership of the Puritan clergyman Ezekiel Rogers of Rowley, England, with a company of cloth workers from the West Riding of Yorkshire.		Missing
Rowley	Essex	Rowley (Route 1 A at Rowley-Ipswich line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Salem	Essex	Witch Jail (Federal Street)	Witch Jail This house contains the frame and timbers of the jail where those accused of witchcraft were imprisoned in 1692.		Missing
Salem	Essex	Witch House (Route 129 and Loring Avenue)	Witch House Take this road to the Old Witch House, 310 Essex Street. It was owned in 1692 by one of the trial judges, Jonathan Corwin, and there some of the witnesses were examined.		Missing
Salem	Essex	Hugh Peter (Washington and Essex Streets)	Hugh Peter On this site lived from 1635 to 1642		Missing



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			Reverend Hugh Peter, minister of the First Church, friend of the fishing industry, patron of shipbuilding and overseer of Harvard College. Later a chaplain and adviser to Oliver Cromwell, he was executed by order of Charles II.		
Salem	Essex	Simon Bradstreet (Essex Street)	Simon Bradstreet On this site Simon Bradstreet, Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistant of Massachusetts Bay for nearly sixty years, dwelt from 1676 to his death in 1697. The house belonged to his second wife, a niece of Governor Winthrop.		Missing
Salem	Essex	Salem (Route 1A)	Salem The Indian region called Naumkeag. First settled by "Old Planters" from Cape Ann under Roger Conant 1626. Seat of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay under Governor John Endecott, 1628. Governor John Winthrop landed here in the Arbella June 12, 1630, bringing the		Missing

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			Massachusetts Bay Charter.		
Salem	Essex	Salem (Route 107)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Salisbury	Essex	Robert Pike Homestead (Route 1 and Elm Street)	Robert Pike Homestead Near by stood the house built in 1639 by Robert Pike, a leader in civil and military affairs who represented Salisbury for thirty-seven years in the General Court.		Missing
Salisbury	Essex	First Meetinghouse (Elm Street and Mudnork Road)	First Meetinghouse Site of the first meetinghouse built on the open green in 1640. The bell, hung in 1642, is said to have been brought from England by order of the Reverend William Worcester, who settled here in 1639.		Missing
Salisbury	Essex	Garrison House and Court House (Elm Street)	Garrison House and Court House Near by, built in 1640, stood the Garrison House and Court House. Christopher Batt, who named this town for Salisbury, England,		Missing

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			whence he came, trained soldiers in this field.		
Salisbury	Essex	Salisbury (Route 1 at Salisbury-Seabrook line)	Salisbury Early name Colechester settled 1638. Name changed to Salisbury 1640 in compliment to its Puritan clergyman William Worcester of Salisbury, England.		Missing
Salisbury	Essex	Salisbury (Route 1 at Salisbury-Newburyport line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Saugus	Essex	Adam Hawkes (Route 1 and Walnut Street)	Adam Hawkes Adam Hawkes, the first white settler in Saugus, built on this site about 1630. President John Adams was his great-grandson.	(7)  May 9, 2008	
Saugus	Essex	Appleton's Pulpit (Appleton Street near Central Street)	Appleton's Pulpit In 1687 Major Appleton of Ipswich made a speech on this rock denouncing the tyranny of the Royal Governor, Sir Edmund Andros. A watch was stationed on the hill to give warning of any approach of the Crown Officers.	(7)  May 9, 2008	



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Saugus	Essex	Stockade (Woods off Fabens Street)	Stockade On this site stood a stockade erected about 1642, enclosing two buildings, one for soldiers and the other for women and children.		Missing
Saugus	Essex	Stockade (Route 129 and Edison Street)	Stockade One-quarter of a mile southwesterly is the site of a stockade erected about 1642, enclosing two buildings, one for soldiers and the other for women and children.		Missing
Saugus	Essex	The Scotch House (Howard Street)	The Scotch House Erected in 1615 or 1651 by The Undertakers of the Iron Works in Lyn (Saugus) to house Scotch prisoners captured by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar and sold into seven years' service in New England as indentured servants.		Missing
Saugus	Essex	Tide-Mill (Lincoln Avenue)	Tide-Mill Benjamin Potter, Jacob Newhall and William Curtis were granted the		Missing



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			privilege of conducting a tide mill at the bridge at East Saugus 1721. On this site in 1722 Thomas Cheever and Ebenezer Merriam built a mill for grinding corn.		
Saugus	Essex	Iron Works (Cabot Street)	Iron Works "The Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works," consisting of English gentlemen and colonists, erected a furnace on this site in 1643. Joseph Jenks, their employe, built a forge here in 1647, invented the modern type of scythe, and built Boston's first fire engine.		Missing
Saugus	Essex	Saugus (Route1 at Saugus-Lynnfield line)	Saugus Before 1615 headquarters of Nanepashemet, Chief of the Nipmuc tribes. Here were established in 1643 the first Ironworks in New England, called Hammersmith, organized by John Winthrop, Junior and managed by Richard Leader an ironmaster of Ireland.		Missing
Saugus	Essex	Saugus	(Same as above.)		Missing




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		(Route 1 at Saugus-Melrose line)			
Scituate	Plymouth	Early Boundary Line (Route 3A at Scituate-Cohasset line)	Early Boundary Line Boundary line between Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, originally established in 1640 as the boundary between the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and New Plymouth.	(6) 	
Scituate	Plymouth	Third Cliff (Collier Road)	Third Cliff The first plantations at "Satuit" were laid out by the Men of Kent before 1628 on this cliff, which was then much more extensive.	(12)  August 27, 2010	
Scituate	Plymouth	North River (Route 3A at Scituate-Marshfield line)	North River In more than twenty shipyards on the banks of this river between 1640 and 1872 many famous vessels were built. This bridge marks site of ferry established in 1637 by William Vassall, an early exponent of religious liberty.		Missing




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Scituate	Plymouth	Site of Stockbridge Mansion (Route 3A near Route 123)	Site of Stockbridge Mansion The Stockbridge mansion, built before 1660, stood on this site. It was a garrison house in King Philip's War for protection of the mills, and was successfully defended. The pond and mill were made famous by Woodworth's poem "The Old Oaken Bucket."	(12)  November 3, 2009	
Scituate	Plymouth	Kent Street (Kent Street and Edward Foster Road)	Kent Street Laid out by the Men of Kent in 1633. Six house lots of four acres, extending eight rods along the street, and eighty rods "up into the woods."		Missing
Scituate	Plymouth	Williams-Barker House (Wellesley Road)	Williams-Barker House A portion of the house built by John Williams in 1634 is incorporated in the present house. It was a "garrison" or place of refuge and defense during King Philip's War.	(6) 	
Scituate	Plymouth	Gannett's Corner (Route 3A and Booth Hill Road)	Gannett's Corner	(6)	

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			Settled by Mathew Gannett in 1651.		
Scituate	Plymouth	Satuit Brook (Fourth Street and Edward Foster Road)	Satuit Brook From which the town derived its name. The Indian word, first written Satuit or Seteat, meaning cold brook, was changed in 1640 to Scituate.	(6) 	
Scituate	Plymouth	The Old Oaken Bucket (Old Oaken Bucket Road)	The Old Oaken Bucket Homestead and well made famous by Samuel Woodworth in his poem "The Old Oaken Bucket. " Homestead erected by John Northey in 1675; poet born in Scituate January 13, 1785.	(12)  November 3, 2009	
Sherborn	Middlesex	Sherborn (Junction Routes 15 and 16)	Sherborn Settled in 1652 and called Boggastow, became a town in 1674.		Missing
Sherborn	Middlesex	Sherborn (Route 15 and Main Street)	(Same as above.)		Missing





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Shirley	Middlesex	The Revolutionary Tavern (Route 2 and Barrett Hill)	The Revolutionary Tavern Built before 1747 and kept from 1758 to 1790 by Obadiah Sawtell, "the old landlord." He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress. Here the men gathered at the alarm on April 19, 1775.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Shirley	Middlesex	Old Parsonage (Phoenix Street)	Old Parsonage The house of the first minister of Shirley, Phineas Whitney. Dorothy Quincy and Madam Lydia Hancock visited here; and here also in 1773 came John Hancock to accompany them home. Moved to this site in 1906 it became the Rectory of St. Anthony's Church.	(6)  November 18, 2008	
Somerville	Middlesex	Powder House (Broadway and College Avenue)	Powder House This stone windmill built by John Mallet about 1703 was sold to the Province for a gun powder magazine in 1747. Rifled by General Gage of the Colony's powder on 1 September 1774, it became a	(6)  December 4, 2008	

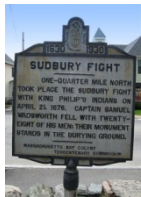

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			magazine of the American Army in 1775-76.		
Somerville	Middlesex	Blessing of the Bay (Mystic Avenue)	Blessing of the Bay Here Governor John Winthrop built a bark of thirty-six tons, named the "Blessing of the Bay," which was launched July 4, 1631. This was probably the first vessel built in Massachusetts.		Missing
Somerville	Middlesex	Governor Winthrop House (Fellsway)	Governor Winthrop House On Governor Winthrop Road is the site of the house on Governor John Winthrop's "Ten Hills Farm." This estate included six hundred acres, and was granted to the Governor by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay.		Missing
Southborough	Worcester	John Matthews' Garrison (Route 115 and Parkerville Road)	John Matthews' Garrison On Gilmore Road near this spot the John Matthews' Garrison was erected prior to 1711. A garrison in colonial New England was a private house designated as a place of refuge and defense in case of Indian attack.		Missing

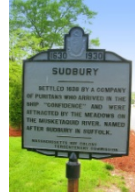

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Stow	Middlesex	Stow (Routes 62 and 117 at Stow-Maynard line)	Stow The plantation called Pompositticut, settled about 1660, became a town and received its present name, 1685.	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Stow	Middlesex	Stow (Route 62 and High Street at Stow-Hudson line)	(Same as above.)	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Sturbridge	Worcester	Tantiusques (Route 124 and Road to Lead Mine Pond Road)	Tantiusques The graphite or black lead deposit near by was valued by the Indians for face paint, and by the white men for pencils and other uses. John Winthrop, Jr., was "granted the hill at Tantousq" in 1644, and began to exploit the mine in 1658.	(6)  December 4, 2008	
Sudbury	Middlesex	Hop Brook Mill (Route 20 and Concord Road)	Hop Brook Mill To the right is the site of Hop Brook Mill, erected in 1659 by virtue of a town grant to Thomas and Peter Noyes, "to build and maintain a mill to grind the corn of the settlers." It is now the property of Henry Ford.	(7)  May 27, 2008	


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Sudbury	Middlesex	Sudbury Fight (Route 20 and Concord Road)	Sudbury Fight One-quarter mile north took place the Sudbury Fight with King Philip's Indians on April 21, 1676. Captain Samuel Wadsworth fell with twenty-eight of his men; their monument stands in the burying ground.	(7)  May 27, 2008	
Sudbury	Middlesex	The Goodenow Garrison House (Route 20, East Sudbury)	The Goodenow Garrison House Portion of the Goodenow Garrison House in which the settlers took refuge from King Philip's Indians during the battle of April 18-21, 1676.	(6)  October 17, 2005	
Sudbury	Middlesex	Haynes Garrison House (Wayland Road and Water Row)	Haynes Garrison House One-eighth of a mile north is the site of the Haynes Garrison House the home of Deacon John Haynes. Here the settlers by their brave defense saved the town when King Philip and his Indian warriors attacked Sudbury in April, 1676.		Missing
Sudbury	Middlesex	Sudbury (Route 20 at Sudbury-Wayland line)	Sudbury Settled 1638 by a company of Puritans	(7)	





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			who arrived in the ship "Confidence" and were attracted by the meadows on the Musketaquid River. Named after Sudbury in Suffolk.	 May 27, 2008	
Sudbury	Middlesex	Sudbury (Route 20 at Sudbury - Framingham line)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Topsfield	Essex	Parson Capen House (Routes 1 and 97)	Parson Capen House One-half mile west of here is the Parson Capen House. Built in 1683 for the minister, and a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the Puritan century. Now the home of the Topsfield Historical Society.		Missing
Tyngsborough	Middlesex	Mansion House (Route 3)	Mansion House This mansion was built in 1675 by Colonel Jonathan Tyng for whom this town was named. It was the northerly outpost to the garrison house which stood a quarter-mile down stream opposite Wicassee Falls and Island where the Pawtucket Indians were	(6)  October 4, 2005	



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(The Briere Survey)

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			settled.		
Waltham	Middlesex	First Cotton Cloth Mill (Moody Street)	First Cotton Cloth Mill Here stands the original factory built by the Boston Manufacturing Company in 1813, the first mill in which all the operations for making cotton cloth were carried on in one place, and by power.		Missing
Watertown	Middlesex	Roger Clap's Landing (Charles River Road and Beachwood Avenue)	Roger Clap's Landing Near this spot Roger Clap and other passengers of the "Mary and John," coming by boat from Nantasket landed their goods "with much labor and toil" in June, 1630. They shortly rejoined their companions at Mattapan who had founded there the town of Dorchester.		Missing
Watertown	Middlesex	Watertown (Watertown Square)	Watertown Settled by Puritans in 1630 under the leadership of Sir Richard Saltonstall and the Rev. George Phillips who stood firmly for religious toleration and the right of the people to a representative government.	(6)  December 4, 2008	


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Watertown	Middlesex	Watertown (Route 20 at Watertown-Waltham line)	(Same as above.)	(6)  December 4, 2008	
Wayland	Middlesex	First Town Center (Old Sudbury Road)	First Town Center Site of first meetinghouse and center of settlement of the Sudbury Plantation, 1638.	(6)  November 11, 2005	
Webster	Worcester	Chaubunagungamaug (Thompson Road near Lake Street)	Chaubunagungamaug Site of Praying Indian town established by John Eliot and Daniel Gookin in 1674 and known as Chaubunagungamaug.	(6)  August 30, 2005	
Wenham	Essex	Wenham (Route 1A at Wenham-Beverly line)	Wenham Settled about 1636, called Enon, "because there was much water there" (St. John iii, 23). Set off from Salem and name changed to Wenham 1643.		Missing
Wenham	Essex	Wenham (Route 1 A near Wenham-Hamilton line)	(Same as above.)	(7) 	



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<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Marker Name/Location (3)</u>	<u>Inscription (4)</u>	<u>Photograph (5)</u>	<u>Comment</u>
				October 24, 2009	
Wenham	Essex	Wenham Lake (Route 1A)	Wenham Lake Early called The Great Pond. Favorite resort of the Indians. Hugh Peter preached on its shores in 1638.	(7)  April 19, 2008	
Westborough	Worcester	The Old Connecticut Path (Ruggles and Mt. Pleasant Streets)	The Old Connecticut Path An Indian trail before 1630 left the road here to go over Fay Mountain.		Missing
West Brookfield	Worcester	Fort Gilbert (North Main Street)	Fort Gilbert Here stood Fort Gilbert, built about 1688 to protect the second settlement of Brookfield from Indian raids.	(6)  December 4, 2005	
Weymouth	Norfolk	Weymouth (Route 3 A)	Weymouth Indian region called Wessagusset. Site of Thomas Weston's Colony, 1623. Attacked by Indians and rescued by Captain Miles Standish. Named after Weymouth in Dorset, from which many of its settlers came in 1635.		Missing
Weymouth	Norfolk	Weymouth	(Same as above.)		Missing


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		(Route 3 at Weymouth-Braintree line)			
Wilbraham	Hampden	The Bay Path (Route 20 and River Knoll)	The Bay Path An Indian trail before 1630 left the road here to go over Steerage Rock Mountain.		Missing
Winchester	Middlesex	The Symmes Farm (Main Street)	The Symmes Farm Farm of about three hundred acres granted to the Reverend Zachariah Symmes, first minister of Charlestown, in 1634. This portion of the farm is still owned by his descendants.	(6)  December 4, 2008	
Winchester	Middlesex	The Squaw Sachem's Reservation (Route 3 at Winchester-Arlington line)	The Squaw Sachem's Reservation The Squaw Sachem of the Nipmucs sold (1639) all her people's land excepting "the ground west of the two great ponds called the Mysticke Ponds, for the Indians to plant and hunt upon, and the weare above the ponds for the Indians to fish at. "		Missing
Winchester	Middlesex	John Harvard's Land (Washington and Forest Streets)	John Harvard's Land In 1638 this tract of about one hundred	(6)	



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			and twenty acres was granted by the town of Charlestown to its Teaching Elder John Harvard. He died the same year, aged thirty-one, leaving half his property to the College which was then named after him.	 December 4, 2008	
Winchester	Middlesex	Site of First House (Route 3 B, Main Street and Converse Place)	Site of First House Built in 1640 by Edward Converse, who led the party sent out by Charlestown to explore "Waterfield." Selectman twenty-four years, deacon nineteen years, arrested in 1662 for speaking disrespectfully of the King's letter.	(6)  December 4, 2008	
Winchester	Middlesex	Increase Nowell's Farm (Route 3 and High Street)	Increase Nowell's Farm Increase Nowell, nephew to a Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, and an original officer of the Massachusetts Bay Company, emigrated with Winthrop, settled in Charlestown and served as Assistant of the Colony until his death in 1655. This farm was granted to him in 1638.		Missing
Winthrop	Suffolk	Deane Winthrop House	Deane Winthrop House	(6)	



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		(Shirley Street)	In 1637 William Peirce, Captain of the ship "Lion" erected this house which was occupied from 1647 to 1703 by Deane Winthrop, younger son of Governor Winthrop.	 December 4, 2008	
Winthrop	Suffolk	Governor Winthrop House (Shirley Street)	Governor Winthrop House Site of house erected by Governor Winthrop about 1634 and occupied for a time previous to 1647 by his son Deane who established on the nearby hill a ship signaling station by hoisting a bush to the top of a pole.		Missing
Woburn	Middlesex	Woburn (Routes 128 and 3B)	Woburn Settled by men from Charlestown under Captain Edward Johnson. Named in 1642 after Woburn, Bedfordshire. Here was born and grew up together Colonel Loammi Baldwin, the Engineer, and Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Philanthropist and Scientist.		Missing
Woburn	Middlesex	Woburn (Route 3 and 128)	(Same as above.)		Missing




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Worcester	Worcester	Worcester (Route 20, Belmont Street and Shrewsbury Street)	Worcester The first settlement of this lonely region called Quinsigamond was attempted in 1673, but abandoned during King Philip's War. A second settlement, attempted in 1684, soon named Worcester, was also temporarily abandoned because of Indian hostility. Permanent occupation was effected in 1713.	(6)  September 23, 2005	
Worcester	Worcester	Worcester (Route 20, Lincoln Square)	(Same as above.)		Missing
Worcester	Worcester	Worcester (Route 20, Main and Stafford Streets)	(Same as above.)	(7)  August 21, 2010	
Worcester	Worcester	First Attempted Settlement (Lincoln Street)	First Attempted Settlement Here Ephraim Curtis white settler built in 1673 and lived until driven off by the Indians.		Missing

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Worcester	Worcester	Second Attempted Settlement (Rice Square)	Second Attempted Settlement One-half mile westward stood the home of Digory Sergeant, one of the second group of pioneers, whose attempted settlement was broken up by the natives. The name Worcester replaced the Indian Quinsigamond, pickerel lake, at the time of this settlement on October 15, 1684.		Missing
Worcester	Worcester	Jonas Rice (Rice Square)	Jonas Rice On the slope of the hill one-half mile west stood the house of Jonas Rice, the first permanent dwelling in Worcester, built in 1713. He served as schoolmaster and his son, Adonijah, was the first white child born in Worcester.	(7)  June 15, 2008	
Worcester	Worcester	Samuel Leonardson (Hamilton and Grafton Streets)	Samuel Leonardson At the end of Hamilton Street is the site of the Leonardson house from which in 1695 Samuel, aged twelve, was taken captive. Two years later he was with his Indian master at the burning of	(7)  August 21, 2010	

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			Haverhill and helped Hannah Dustin to make her escape.		
Worcester	Worcester	Wigwam Hill (Route 20 and Lake Avenue)	Wigwam Hill One mile north on Wigwam Hill was one of the three Indian villages on Worcester ground. The heirs of Sagamore Pennasnet sold their rights to Captains Gookin, Henchman and Prentice on December 6,1677.	(6)  October 4, 2005	
Worcester	Worcester	First Mill (Route 122 A, at Armory)	First Mill A few rods east stood the house and mill of John Wing built in 1684. This was the only house left standing after the breaking of the second settlement of Worcester.	(6)  September 14, 2005	
Worcester	Worcester	Indian Village Pakachoag (Malvern Road and Southbridge Street)	Indian Village Pakachoag One-half mile up Malvern Road is the Indian spring and the site of the Indian village Pakachoag, clear spring, one of the three Indian villages on Worcester ground. John Eliot preached here in 1674.	(7)  May 16, 2010	

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(1) Inventory was compiled from the book *Historical Markers Erected by Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission (1930)*; available from *The Internet Archive* at <http://www.archive.org/details/historicalmarker00mass> .

(2) Inventory is based on the field work of Robert J. Briere of the Sturbridge Historical Society and supplementary photographic evidence obtained from other contributing individuals, as indicated in the image credits. Inventory document prepared by Russell C. Bixby of Bernardston, Massachusetts.

(3) Locations appear as recorded in the 1930 publication in footnote 1, above. No attempt was made to correct inappropriate state route number designations; which may have changed since 1930.

(4) Inscriptions appear as recorded in the 1930 publication referenced in footnote 1, above; maintaining original spelling and grammatical form. Hyphenated words shown in the footnote 1 text have been eliminated, where they do not reflect actual marker content. Examination of actual marker castings indicates that they do contain some hyphenated words, unreflected in the footnote 1 text.

(5) Photograph documentation date appears below image.

(6) Photograph by Robert J. Briere.

(7) Photograph by Elizabeth B. Thomsen from Yahoo Flickr interest group available at <http://www.flickr.com/groups/massmarkers/>.

(8) Photograph by Russell C. Bixby from Historical Markers Data Base (*HMdb*) available at <http://www.hmdb.org/> (<http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100>).

(9) Photograph by Ryan Wolf from Yahoo Flickr interest group available at <http://www.flickr.com/groups/massmarkers/>.

(10) Photograph by Tom Fuchs from Historical Markers Data Base (*HMdb*) available at <http://www.hmdb.org/> (<http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100>).

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(11) Photograph by Bill Coughlin from Historical Markers Data Base (*HMdb*) available at [http://www.hmdb.org/
\(http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100\)](http://www.hmdb.org/http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100).

(12) Photograph by Roger W. Sinnott from Historical Markers Data Base (*HMdb*) available at [http://www.hmdb.org/
\(http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100\)](http://www.hmdb.org/http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100).

(13) Photograph by Michael Herrick from Historical Markers Data Base (*HMdb*) available at [http://www.hmdb.org/
\(http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100\)](http://www.hmdb.org/http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100).

(14) Photograph by Antonio Prats from Historical Markers Data Base (*HMdb*) available at [http://www.hmdb.org/
\(http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100\)](http://www.hmdb.org/http://www.hmdb.org/results.asp?SeriesID=100).