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THE JOINERS AND JOINERY
OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
1630-1730

by

Robert F. Trent

A thesis submitted to the faculty of the University of Delaware in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Early American Culture

June, 1975
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Dean of the School of Graduate Studies
PREFACE

During the 1950s and 1960s, scholarship of seventeenth-century American furniture history turned away from general criticism and towards in-depth studies of limited geographical areas; the area units studied were governmental ones, counties, because the probate records, court records, and deed books, the basic sources of information, are so organized. The purposes of these studies were four-fold: first, to document as many woodworking craftsmen as possible; second, to find as many documented furniture examples as possible; third, to attribute, where possible, documented furniture to documented craftsmen; fourth, to base all criticism on such "hard" information.


Since Mr. Forman's work covered Essex and Suffolk Counties in Massachusetts, Middlesex County was the appropriate area to investigate next, being the only remaining county in the Greater Boston area not studied. Middlesex County possessed in the seventeenth century a great port (Charlestown), a major governmental and educational center (Cambridge), and a vast frontier region reaching fifty miles into the wilderness, and thus could be expected to yield a rich diversity of documentary information. The county records, housed at the County Courthouse Complex in the Lechmere section of Cambridge, survive fairly complete and in reasonably good condition. Finally, at least three well-documented pieces of furniture survive: the "Gregory Stone" court cupboard and the

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"Hunt family" chest with two drawers at the Concord Antiquarian Society, and the "Sudbury" communion table at the Wadsworth Atheneum.

Primary documents investigated were the Probate Records (1648-1770), the Quarterly Courts Records (1649-1686), the records of the Court of Common Pleas (1686-1730), and the records of the Court of General Sessions (1686-1689, 1692-1730). The Probate Records consist of fifty-six folio volumes of wills, inventories, and guardianship judgements, and of the original papers from which the entries in the volumes were copied. The first fifteen volumes of the Probate are exact copies of the manuscript originals made in 1851; the remaining forty-one volumes are the manuscript originals. Apparently the original first fifteen volumes were discarded after the copies were made. The papers for each individual are housed inside manila folders kept in file dockets, and are referred to as the "First Series." There appears to have been some restoration work done on the documents, perhaps during the 1930s. The Quarterly Court Records are contained in three folio volumes and in folders. The three volumes comprise Volumes I, III, and IV of the court minutes; Volume II has been missing since at least 1850, since no copy of it was made at that time. Fortunately, the contents of Volume II can be largely reconstructed from the corresponding folder materials. The folders contain manuscript depositions, summons's, and other material relating to cases; they are in fair condition, though currently kept haphazardly in manila folders. The Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions replaced the Quarterly Courts in 1686 as part of a
comprehensive administrative reform of legal procedures by Sir Edmond Andros. Common Pleas was to handle criminal cases, and General Sessions, civil suits. This distinction was lost on the Puritan magistracy, who preferred the large discretionary powers they enjoyed under the old system; at the Glorious Revolution in 1689, the General Sessions were discontinued, and the Common Pleas continued after the fashion of the Quarterly Courts, handling both civil and criminal cases. When the new royal charter of 1692 arrived, the General Sessions were reinstated. The original manuscript volumes for the Common Pleas and General Sessions survive in good order and are quite legible.

Due to the limitations of time, the Deed books were not investigated; they may yet yield important new information.

Secondary sources investigated include a general history of the county, town histories, genealogies, and various printed records of towns and churches. The general history is Samuel Adams Drake, History of Middlesex County (Boston: Estes and Lauriat, Publishers, 1880), 2 vols. Some fifty town histories were consulted, and any relevant genealogical publications, notably The New England Historic-Genealogical Register. Three works representing a hybrid of town history and genealogical work were indispensible, namely Thomas Bellows Wyman, The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown . . . 1629-1818 (Boston: David Clapp and Son, 1879), 2 vols., Henry Bond, Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts (Boston: New England

This work was conceived of primarily as a reference tool not as an interpretive work; the information regarding craftsmen and surviving furniture has more meaning in relation to the other works cited above than it does in its own right. Accordingly major emphasis in terms of research time was placed on discovering craftsmen and in locating documented and related pieces of furniture; little time was allocated to analysis of inventories for the history of furniture forms or usage. Some general comments will be made in the Introduction on differences in craft practice between city and country, the place of the craftsmen in society, and the significance of local schools of joinery; these topics are, however, covered adequately in Patricia Kane's and Benno Forman's works cited above. Also, only those furniture examples related to examples in the Winterthur collection are included in the Catalogue; others will be included in the author's paper, "The Joiners and Joinery of Middlesex County, Massachusetts 1630-1730," to be published in the 1974 Winterthur Conference Report.

Special thanks for aid in completing this project is due to the following: Mr. Lawrence Henry, former Director of the Concord Antiquarian Society, for his genuine interest, and for his invaluable
assistance in giving the author the liberty of the Society's collections; to Mr. Paul Sostek, Assistant Clerk of Courts for Middlesex County, for his help in locating the ancient records and his guidance in their examination; to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Babcock of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, for their unbounded generosity in extending the author food, shelter, and companionship during the summer and fall of 1973.

Finally, an especial thanks is due to Benno Forman, my advisor on this project, for the inspiration to undertake the research, his never-failing willingness to devote time and information, his example as an expert and indefatigable researcher, and, most importantly of all, for his personal friendship.
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INTRODUCTION

Middlesex County was one of four counties established by the Massachusetts Bay General Court in 1643. It extended from just north of the Boston town lines westward to the site of present-day Worcester, north of that line into present-day New Hampshire, and was bordered on the east by Essex County. This 1600 square miles of land was slowly settled during the course of the seventeenth century.

As originally established, three major towns controlled most of the land in the county. Charlestown, founded in 1629, included large tracts of land to the north, which now comprise the towns of Malden, Everett, Melrose, Woburn, Stoneham, Burlington, Somerville, and parts of Medford, Cambridge, Arlington, and Reading. Watertown, founded in 1630, included what are now the towns of Waltham, Weston, Belmont, and Lincoln; it thus extended almost as far as Concord. Newtown, or Cambridge, founded in 1631, originally controlled lands which now comprise the towns of Newton, Brighton, Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, and Billerica. The creation of these large town tracts was a stop-gap measure by the General Court to place the Colony lands under some sort of political control. Settlement spread rapidly during the 1630s, with the founding of Concord (1636) and Sudbury (1639), and, even after the Great Migration ceased in 1640, settlement of the frontier continued at a rapid pace; new settle-
ments both within and without the bounds of the three original towns were set off by the General Court and were in turn splintered into still smaller towns. This pattern of de-centralization was often the result not only of normal population growth, but also of land speculation, disputes between generations of settlers, doctrinal disputes within the churches, and the establishment of defense districts in times of Indian attack.

Large-scale migration to the frontier had a number of effects on the early settlements. Charlestown, a major port with vigorous mercantile and crafts activity, ceased to rely on frontier lands for a capital base; with the separation of Woburn in 1642 and Malden in 1649, the port, on its narrow peninsula across from Boston, looked to the sea, and exploited the frontier solely as a source of raw materials, like wood products and cattle for export. Cambridge, a wealthy town at first, fell behind the other towns economically after 1640, but retained prestige as the county seat and the site of Harvard College. Watertown and Concord suffered near depopulation as a result of emigration to frontier areas; Watertown dwindled from a major town to a scattering of farming villages within twenty years of its founding, and Concord did not recover from its first period of emigration until the 1690s.¹

By the 1660s, a dichotomy gradually emerged between large, wealthy, crowded, commercially-oriented ports like Charlestown, and small, land-poor, sparsely-populated, agriculturally-oriented settlements on the frontier. Merchants dominated the great ports; as early as the 1640s, they began to gain control of produce, cattle, clapboards, barrel staves,
boards, and ship-building timber in the hands of farmer-producers by extending them credit on purchases of hardware and cloth from England. The outlands were afflicted by a chronic shortage of hard currency, which always accumulated in merchant's strongboxes; farmers were thus forced to make payments in kind at low rates of exchange. Settlement of new lands entailed critical initial investments of labor, time, and money in clearing land and building roads, bridges, and meetinghouses. The ever-present danger of Indian attack on the frontier was a source of anxiety matched for intensity in the ports perhaps only by the fear of fire. Twice during the seventeenth century, in King Philip's War of 1675 and 1676 and in King William's War of 1689 to 1698, the outlying settlements were overrun. During King Philip's War, the Middlesex towns of Lancaster, Groton, Marlborough, and Sudbury were totally destroyed, and the towns of Framingham, Sherborn, and Chelmsford suffered heavy losses; in two years, half a century's progress was undone. Inhabitants of the ports, in constant communication with Europe, kept abreast of new intellectual and stylistic developments, while village society tended to turn in on itself, absorbed in squabbles over the seating of meetinghouses or the number of cows to be stinted in the Commons. Standards of education on the frontier quickly fell, as children joined in the back-breaking labor. All these factors contributed, ultimately, to a culture-lag, in both the style and the substance of all back-country ways.²

In rural towns, small scale and retention of outmoded styles in furniture production was an integral part of this culture-lag. Boston,
between 1630 and 1730, supported 128 joiners and cabinetmakers, and 25 turners;³ Charlestown, during the same period, had 55 joiners and cabinetmakers, and 21 turners. In contrast to these large concentrations of woodworkers, all the remaining towns of Middlesex County had only 72 joiners and cabinetmakers and 40 turners in the period. A inverse ratio existed between the number of joiners working in a town between 1630 and 1730 and the distance between the town and the urban centers. Towns near Charlestown and Boston, like Malden, Woburn, and Reading, each had six or seven joiners during the period. Towns farther into the wilderness, like Chelmsford, Groton, and Sudbury, had three or four joiners each. The smallest and most remote towns, such as Marlborough, Stow, and Lancaster, had no joiner at all, or at most two. There are a number of explanations for this phenomenon. First, the towns farthest out were in most cases the last to be settled, and therefore might not have been secure enough to support a joiner before 1670 or 1680. Secondly, a small community of farmers, who had little surplus to invest in furnishing their homes, could only support one furniture-making craftsman at a time. Thirdly, every farmer was to some extent a woodworker; many had large sets of tools used in cutting and dressing timber in specific forms, either for domestic use in the ports or for export out of New England. Some idea of the scale of the wood trade is given by the 1676 inventory of Richard Jackson, a wealthy merchant of Charlestown, who had: "In the Warehouse -- Boards abt 18000 [feet] & abt 54000 [feet of] Barrell and Hogshead staves with heads at 107 L."⁴ Settlers very likely
used their tools to turn out rough chests, tables, and stools of their own. Finally, a tradition of the master builder existed in rural England. Though often referred to as "carpenter" or "bricklayer," master builders were capable of undertaking all aspects of woodworking, be it brickwork, house framing, paneling boarded or joined, or furniture. That the tradition of the master builder was brought to New England can be seen in two examples, Thomas Eames of Dedham and Framingham and Job Lane of Malden and Billerica. Thomas Eames was called "bricklayer" in many court records, but in a petition to the General Court of 1676 mentions the loss by fire of five pounds worth of "carpenters and Joyners tools." Job Lane was a sought-after workman who built a number of bridges, houses for notables like Mr. Thomas Robeson of Scituate and Mr. Fitz-John Winthrop of New London, and a meetinghouse in Malden with a wainscot pulpit and deacons' bench. Craftsmen like these two, with comprehensive skills, probably made the bulk of the furniture used in the frontier towns, and would be known to us as only carpenters were they not otherwise documented.

Every seventeenth-century woodworker, whether urban or rural, had to seek other options to supplement his income; the economy was one of limited hard currency, low market capacity, and low wages. Most joiners, turners, carpenters, and shipwrights in Middlesex County, by exploiting the avenues of farming, land speculation and rental, ownership of boats, mills, and wharves, innholding, and surveying, enjoyed a fairly decent standard of living. Only about ten among all those investigated were financial failures, and a great many ended life with
estates worth several hundred pounds. Some were spectacular successes, and advanced to the top of provincial society in a single generation. Edward Johnson, joiner of Woburn, though he died only a moderately wealthy man, commanded great prestige during his lifetime, and held the offices of Selectman and Town Clerk of Woburn, Speaker of the House of Deputies, Surveyor-General of the Arms and Ammunition of the Massachusetts militia, and membership on every important judicial and diplomatic committee of the early period. Job Lane, the previously-mentioned master builder, dominated the towns of Malden and Billerica, arranged a marriage between his son and a daughter of the wealthy Whipple family of Ipswich, and combined crafts, mercantile, and real estate activity so successfully that at his death in 1697, his estate was worth two thousand pounds. These successes, however, must not distort the basic realities of the age; from the beginning, the wealthiest, most influential people were the merchants and the clergy.

The first cabinetmaker in Middlesex County was John Damon II, who began working in Charlestown about 1700. As the only documentable cabinetmaker in Charlestown between 1700 and 1710, Damon prospered; his estate, worth more than six hundred pounds, included 418 3/4 ounces of plate. By 1720, four more cabinetmakers had begun to work in Charlestown. Contemporary with this group was a second, somewhat older group of joiners, who continued to work successfully into the 1740s and 1750s. As late as 1770, a versatile craftsman like Abraham Snow of Woburn and Charlestown continued to run a thriving joinery, carpentry, and turning business, manufacturing simple furniture, woodworking tools.
for sale, window sashes, and ship rigging. In country towns, joiners remained the primary furniture producers; in Middlesex County, at least seventeen rural joiners were trained in the eighteenth century; most were capable of putting out joinery, carpentry, and turning, in the master builder tradition. The only rural cabinetmakers found in the Probate Records of Middlesex County before 1770 were Jacob Bancroft of Reading and John Buckman of Lexington, though there were doubtless others, like Ebenezer Hartshorn, in Concord after 1746, who did not die before that date. Clearly the joiner remained a fixture of the city as well as the country long after the seventeenth-century style fell from high-style status. He was, as Benno Forman believes, "... not only the spiritual descendant of the seventeenth-century joiner but his lineal descendant, too." When one examines mid-eighteenth century Middlesex County furniture like Winterthur's Concord high chest made by James Hosmer (1734-1826), it becomes apparent that joiners learned to saw rough dovetails and to approximate the forms and detail of the Queen Anne and Chippendale styles, without ever achieving results that were anything more than awkward vernacular classicism. Joiner's work of the eighteenth century seems to lack the flair, the panache, given only by the cabinetmaker's informed hand and eye. Works by joiners also tend to display a wealth of odd ornament, which diverts one's attention from what the ornament was intended to mask: the workmanship of second-hand design, and, often, of second-rate competence.

Local schools of joinery had their origins in the 1630s, when the
first craftsmen arrived. One man, or a group of men, came to dominate the woodworking trades in each town, because craftsmen tended to remain in one town for their entire lives if they were successful, and left if they were not. Those who were successful trained their own sons or took on apprentices from local families. By the time a second and third generation of craftsmen were trained, uniform style and craft techniques would emerge among them. In major towns like Charlestown, or in a town with centralized patronage like Cambridge, the local schools were probably much more uniform in practice than in country towns, because the greater mobility of the population on the frontier tended to disrupt the development of apprenticeship ties.20

In summary, craftsmen worked in markedly higher concentrations in Charlestown than elsewhere in Middlesex County, and were more closely related by family and apprenticeship links; this probably resulted in a fairly uniform school of furniture production. Craftsmen in both city and country were generally forced to seek additional income outside their crafts, because of the limitations of the economy. The cabinetmade styles of furniture were introduced in Charlestown about 1700, but do not appear to have driven joiners out of the furniture-making business until well into the late eighteenth century. In country districts, the joiner remained the principal furniture producer, and often worked as housewright and turner as well. The following chapters, which document the lives of the craftsmen, provide the data upon which these assertions are made.
FOOTNOTES


2Drake, History of Middlesex County, pp. 80-88.

3Benno M. Forman, Boston Furniture Craftsmen 1630-1730 (unpub. ms., 1969). See the chronological listing of furniture craftsmen.


8Virtually every joiner outside Charlestown and Cambridge was a farmer as well; for examples of joiners involved in land speculation, ownership of boats, wharves, and mills, innholding, and surveying, see the following biographies in the body of the thesis: Steven Fosdick, No. 2; Richard Miller, No. 22; Edward Emery, No. 201; Joseph Whittemore II, No. 24; Zechariah Hicks II, No. 85; Edward Johnson I, No. 1; William Rider, No. 128.


Hazen, Billerica, p. 99; Corey, Malden, p. 204; Job Lane Papers, Coll. Charles Stearns, Billerica, Massachusetts.


10The four cabinetmakers were Joseph Whittemore II (1688/9-1741), Thomas Welch III (1695/6-1755), Ebenezer Hartshorn (1689-1781), and Timothy Goodwin II (married 1708-1742).

11The four joiners were Theophilus Ivory (1670-1747), Benjamin Goddard (1688-1748), Richard Miller (1684-1757), and Nathaniel Frothingham III (1698-1749).


13See the body of the thesis for the following rural joiners; only those men with inventories of tools were included: John Esterbrook, No. 103; Nathaniel Gott, No. 105; Thomas Fox, No. 107; Joseph Barnes, No. 108 John Chaffin, No. 111; Israel Conant, No. 112; Josiah Bennett, No. 122; Abijah Stone, No. 135; William Brown, No. 136; Benjamin Floyd, No. 144; Amos Reed, No. 158; Jonathan Snow, No. 159; Abraham Snow, No. 161; Nathaniel Cowdry, No. 172; Jacob Bancroft, No. 175; Abraham Patch, No. 197; Timothy Whitney, No. 200; Olevier Wright, No. 205.


16James Hosmer (1736-1821) lived at Concord; those pieces of furniture which can be attributed to him with any certainty are extremely clumsy, joiner-made examples in the Queen Anne style.

CHAPTER ONE

The Charlestown School

Charlestown was founded in 1629 by a group of men from Salem headed by Thomas Graves, a master builder and surveyor, and three brothers named Sprague. With the arrival of John Winthrop's fleet in 1630, Charlestown became for a short time the capital, and quickly grew into a major port. William Wood described it in 1634: "This town, for all things, may be well paralleled with her neighbor Boston; being in the same fashion with her bare neck, and constrained to borrow conveniences from the main, and to provide for themselves farms in the country for their better subsistence. Here may ride forty ships at a time." Edward Johnson, writing eighteen years later, boasted of how the town had grown: "It proves a very good harbor for ships, which hath caused many Sea-men and Merchants to sit down there. It hath a large Market-place near the water side built round with houses, comly and faire. The Whole Towne consists in its extent of about 150. dwelling Houses." John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, told an English correspondent in 1650 that "who ever is to send anything to any Towne in New England, the best way is to send it to Boston or Charlstowne for they are haven Townes for all New England." About the time of the Restoration, Samuel Maverick wrote: "It hath some considerable Merchants in it and many useful handicraftsmen."
By 1680, Charlestown was second in population only to Boston, having 241 ratable males and 200 families. Woodworking craftsmen flourished in the town; their services were needed in building wharves, ships, and warehouses, and for cooperage and furniture-making. In 1680, Charlestown had the second-largest number of resident joiners in Massachusetts; Boston led with 29, Charlestown was second with 6, and Salem third with 5. Although Charlestown could not rival Boston as a crafts center, it dominated Middlesex County crafts. Between 1630 and 1730, Charlestown supported 55 joiners and cabinetmakers, 21 turners and blockmakers, 63 carpenters, and 80 shipwrights. This large concentration of craftsmen lived and worked in the compact, teeming waterfront area directly across the Charles River from Boston. The shipbuilding industry gave joiners and turners in Charlestown options not available outside the great ports; joiners paneled the cabins of ships, and turners fashioned the balusters used on ship rails and doubled as blockmakers, making the great wooden pulleys and other tackle used in ship rigging.

Intermarriage in the mercantile and clerical classes of Puritan society was a common means of consolidating power; not surprisingly, Charlestown woodworkers intermarried consistently as well. Craftsmen married their masters' daughters or sisters, or another craftsman's widow, and a craft often remained a family occupation for four or five generations. Intermarriage and the formation of craft dynasties turned the world of crafts in Charlestown into family affairs; by 1720, virtually every woodworker in the town was related in some way to every
other woodworker.

The first generation of craftsmen in Charlestown came from the diverse towns of Boston, Cambridge, Lynn, and Dorchester. The first joiner born and apprenticed in the town was probably Nathaniel Wilson (1661-1733); thus a distinctive school of joinery could not have developed in Charlestown before 1700, when the dynasties of craft families began to emerge. There was a clear school of turnery in Charlestown from the start, dominated by the Larkin family.

The principal crafts families were the Frothingham, Hurd, Blount, Adams, Dowse, Phipps, Webb-Cleveland, Capen, and Fosdick families of joiners and the Larkin family of turners. The exact relationship between any one man and the others of his dynasty are given in the biographies, to which the numbers below refer.

The family groups consist of the following:

Frothingham - Joseph Frost (No. 5); Nathaniel Frothingham II (No. 17); Thomas Frothingham I (No. 18); John Damon II (No. 20); Joseph Whittemore II (No. 24); Ebenezer Rand, joiner, Boston; Thomas Call (No. 25); Charles Wager (No. 26); Nathaniel Frothingham III (No. 30); Jonathan Edmunds (No. 37); Thomas Wood (No. 39); Benjamin Frothingham I (No. 42); Joseph Whittemore III (No. 45); Thomas Frothingham II (No. 46); John Carter (No. 52); Thomas Rand (No. 53); Edward Edes, joiner, Boston; John Whittemore II (No. 63); Stephen Ford (No. 65).
Hurd - Jacob Hurd I (No. 6); Nathaniel Wilson (No. 16); Jacob Hurd II (No. 19); Thomas Welch (No. 29).

Blount - Samuel Blount, joiner, Boston; Timothy Goodwin II (No. 47); John Goodwin (No. 48); Timothy Goodwin III (No. 51).

Adams - Samuel Adams I, mastmaker, Charlestown; Anderson Adams, mastmaker, Charlestown; Samuel Adams II (No. 28).

Dowse - Laurence Dowse, carpenter, Charlestown; Joseph Dowse, carpenter, Charlestown; Jonathan Dowse, shipwright, Charlestown; Jonathan Dowse (No. 31).

Phipps - Solomon Phipps, carpenter, Charlestown; Joseph Phipps, carpenter, Charlestown; Solomon Phipps (No. 34).

Webb-Cleveland - Moses Cleveland, joiner, Woburn; Aaron Cleveland I, carpenter, Charlestown; Aaron Cleveland II, carpenter, Charlestown; Samuel Cleveland (No. 36); Thomas Webb, joiner, Boston.

Capen - James Capen I (No. 9); James Capen II (No. 21); James Capen III (No. 40).

Fosdick - Stephen Fosdick (No. 2); Samuel Fosdick, carpenter, Charlestown; John Fosdick, caulker, Charlestown; Stephen Fosdick, caulker, Charlestown.

Larkin - Edward Larkin (No. 58); John Larkin (No. 59); Edward Larkin (No. 64); John Larkin (No. 67); Edward Larkin II (No. 69); Samuel Larkin (No. 71).
The high degree of dynastic development among the craftsmen in Charlestown undoubtedly influenced patronage and the control of land and wood supplies; the family groups perhaps functioned as informal guilds.

The first cabinetmaker in Charlestown, and in all of Middlesex County, was John Damon II (No. 20), who began working about 1700; his inventory of 1714 contained glue, wood, and tools used for making the veneered, board-construction carcasses of the William & Mary style. Four other cabinetmakers began production in Charlestown during the first two decades of the eighteenth century; contemporary with these men were four somewhat older joiners who continued to work successfully into the 1740s and 1750s. As late as 1770, a versatile craftsman like Abraham Snow of Woburn and Charlestown ran a thriving joinery, carpentry, and turning business, manufacturing simple furniture, wood-working tools for sale, window sashes, and ship rigging and pumps. While it is doubtful if the cabinetmakers and joiners were competing for the same clientele, the joiner remained a fixture of Charlestown crafts until the early nineteenth century.

On June 17, 1775, the British fleet anchored on the Charles River and British batteries on Copp's Hill in Boston bombarded the American breastworks on Breed's Hill in Charlestown in preparation for the Battle of Bunker Hill; the town center was set on fire and entirely consumed. As a result, no account books, indentures, or seventeenth-century style furniture survives from the second most important furniture-making center of early New England.
Joiners -

No. 1 Edward Johnson I was born 16 or 17 September 1598 in Hernehill Parish, Canterbury, Kent, England. He was a member of John Winthrop's fleet but returned to England about 1631. He arrived back in Massachusetts Bay in 1637 with his wife, five sons, two daughters, and two servants. In the records of the port of Sandwich he is called "of Canterbury, joyner." J. Franklin Jameson, editor of Johnson's 1651 book, The Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England, claims that Johnson was referred to as a joiner in the records of Canterbury as well. Upon his return to New England Johnson settled at Charlestown and remained there until 1640 when he led in the founding of Woburn. The remainder of his biography is given under that town's biographies. 7

No. 2 Stephen Fosdick was made an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1635, and was admitted to the church 6 second month 1638. On 3 eighth month 1654 he sued Mr. Thomas Willoughby for detaining wages, goods, and tools. In a 1640 entry in Thomas Lechford's Notebook, Fosdick was defended against a charge of over-valueing a house; one deposition stated "that he was an honest man and a member of the Church and one that helped build the same house & one whome he might well put this matter unto." Fosdick died in 1664; his inventory, entered in court 21 July 1664, contained a wharf, timber and plank, half
interest in a great boat, and tools which suggest that he was doing carpentry, joinery, and turning. He also owned land at Malden with tools for cutting down and dressing timber [See Appendix One].

No. 3 Thomas French was an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1639. Thomas Bellows Wyman, in his Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, calls him a joiner. James Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, says French removed to Guilford about 1650. An entry in the New England Historical Genealogical Register, XLVII (1893), p. 357, states that French was in Guilford by 14 August 1645 and alive there in 1673.9

No. 4 Ballard French is listed in the Charlestown Selectmen's book under 1658 as a joiner; no other reference to him exists in the records.10

No. 5 Joseph Frost was born in Cambridge on 13 eleventh month 1639/40, son of Ruling Elder Edmund Frost. He and his brother Samuel (No. 81) were both joiners, and probably trained with John Taylor (No. 80), Joiner and Butler of Harvard College. He married Hannah Miller on 22 May 1666 and was admitted to the Charlestown church in 1670. Hannah was the daughter of Rev. John Miller of Groton; her sister Mary married John Whittemore, a wheelwright of Charlestown. Joseph Frost died 22 December 1692. His inventory was worth L 191:18:06 and contained four pounds worth of tools in
his shop. The shop, house, and barn were sold to Joseph Whittemore, sea captain, grandson of Joseph Frost's brother-in-law, son of a turner, and father of a joiner.11

No. 6 Jacob Hurd I was born in Boston about 1644, son of a tailor. He was probably apprenticed in Boston. In 1675, he married Anna Wilson, daughter of Benjamin of Charlestown, at which time he removed there. He was chosen constable in 1684 and served on juries from 1687 to 1693. In his will of 1694, Hurd called himself "joyner"; he died 7 September 1694. His son Jacob II (No. 19) was a joiner.12

No. 7 Isaac Fowle was born in Charlestown in 1648, son of George Fowle, a recent immigrant from Concord. He married on 30 November 1671 Beriah, daughter of Henry Bright of Watertown. Fowle was admitted to the Charlestown church 14 May 1676. He served on juries many times and was a lieutenant in the militia. In 1677 his daughter drowned in Joshua Edmond's well. He was viewer and culler of boards for Charlestown in 1687/8 and 1688/9. Fowle called himself "Joiner" in his will of 1718 and died 15 October that same year.13

No. 8 Phineas Pratt came to New England in June, 1622, as one of Thomas Weston's group, and settled at Wessaguscus, or Weymouth. In the winter of 1622/3 he learned of a plot by Indians to attack the Wessaguscus and Plymouth settlements and fled to Plymouth,
arriving there 24 March 1623. Pratt was married in 1630 at Plymouth to Mary Priest, step-daughter of Cuthbert Cuthbertson. In 1648 he purchased a house at Charlestown and removed there. His 1662 petition to the General Court resulted in a three-hundred-acre grant in Dunstable. A second petition for relief of 1668 was rejected by the General Court, but relief was provided by Charlestown. In his will of 8 January 1677 Pratt called himself "Joyner;" he died 19 April 1680. His inventory of 21 May the same year was worth only thirty-two pounds; it is doubtful if Pratt had been working for many years, since he was ninety years old at the time of his death.

No. 9 James Capen I was born in Dorchester in 1657. He was the son of John Capen, one of the original Old Dorchester settlers. James Capen probably moved to Charlestown in 1682 when he married Hannah, daughter of John Lawrence, mariner. In 1686, he and others were sued by John Marshall, carpenter, for taking timber off his wood-lot. James Capen is listed in the Account Book of Joseph Bulkley on 29 January 1699/1700, in connection with joiner's work in fitting out the sloop Swallow. In 1714, Capen was living in a new house on Joiners Street near the town wharf. In a 1708 court case Capen was referred to as "ship-joiner." He was constable of Charlestown in 1688. In his will of 1 January 1717, Capen called himself "Joyner." His son James Capen II (No. 21) was a ship joiner.
No. 10 William Willis, "Joyner", was made an inhabitant of Charlestown on 19 sixth month 1663. A single other reference exists to a William Willis, who served on a jury in 1710.16

No. 11 John Waite was born in Boston 9 February 1660, son of a tailor. He probably apprenticed in Boston and removed to Charlestown in 1687, when he married Ruth, daughter of Joshua Edmands. Waite died insolvent on 29 January 1704/5; his inventory of 3 July lists twenty shillings worth of "Joyners Tools."17

No. 12 John Simpson was born in Watertown 1 September 1638, and was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown 17 twelfth month 1661. He must have apprenticed elsewhere, perhaps in Boston. In 1665 he married Abigail Smith, and was admitted to the Charlestown church on 22 February 1684/5. He died of fever 13 February 1694/5; his inventory totaled L 214:06:06 and included "tools, lumber, and a hide" worth L 5:03:00.18

No. 13 Benjamin Goddard was born in Watertown 17 August 1668, son of William. He apprenticed in Cambridge with either John Taylor (No. 80) or John Palfrey (No. 84), and married Palfrey's daughter Martha 30 May 1689. He removed to Charlestown about 1712. In his will of 7 February 1738/9 Goddard called himself "Joiner," he died 24 October 1748. Two of his sons, Benjamin II and Thomas, were housewrights.19

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No. 14 Theophilus Ivory was born in Lynn 1 November 1670. His mother Mary was the daughter of Jenkyn Davis and sister of John Davis, both joiners. His father Thomas Ivory was the step-son of William Croft, another joiner. Ivory probably apprenticed with John Davis. He was in Charlestown by 1696 when his wife Katherine owned the covenant; Ivory's house at that time was located on Joiners Street. He served on many juries; the records of the Court of General Sessions for 8 December 1719 mention "Theophilus Ivory his acct of worke Disbursements for a Court House in Charlestown amounting to L 16:14:00." On 10 January 1720/1, the Sessions records mention "Steph. Halls bill for Drawing & gilding ye Kings Armes, Gilding the frame finding Cloth etc and to Mr. Ivory for making the frame etc amounting to four pounds." Ivory's inventory of 9 March 1747 was worth L 353:05:11 and was prized by Thomas Welch (No. 29), Caleb Lamson, a stonemason, and Edward Larkin (No. 70); it contained "1 oval Table Frame & leaf not finished 2-15-00" and various joiner's tools (See Appendix One).20

No. 15 John Hills died in Charlestown in 1690; his inventory of 24 October was worth L 68:03:10 and included "Turning Tooles 10s; Carpenters and Joinery Tooles 4-08-00." One of the prizers was John Waite (No. 11).21

No. 16 Nathaniel Wilson was born in Charlestown about 1661. His sister Anna married Jacob Hurd I (No. 6) in 1675; Wilson probably

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apprenticed with his brother-in-law. In 1683 he married Thankful Beaumont. Wilson served on two juries, and in 1719/20 was fined five pounds for refusing the office of constable. He died 10 December 1733. Wilson was in all likelihood the first joiner born and trained in Charlestown.²²

No. 17 Nathaniel Frothingsham II was born in Charlestown 2 July 1671. It is doubtful if his father was a craftsman; there are no tools in his inventory of 1688. Nathaniel Frothingsham II's uncles Peter Frothingsham (1636-1697) and Samuel Frothingsham (1646-1683) were carpenters. Both of his brothers were also craftsmen; Thomas Frothingsham I (No. 18) was a joiner and shipwright, and Joseph Frothingsham (1677-alive 1707) was a joiner and cooper in Boston. Nathaniel Frothingsham II married in 1694 Hannah, daughter of Thomas Rand, a cordwainer. He served three times on juries, and, in 1730, he sued James Mattocks, a joiner of Boston, for a debt. In his will of 16 January 1725, Frothingsham called himself "housewright;" he died 31 July 1730. His sons Nathaniel III (No. 30) and Benjamin (No. 42) were both joiners.²³

No. 18 Thomas Frothingsham I was born in Charlestown 2 December 1675, son of Nathaniel Frothingsham I. His brothers Nathaniel II (No. 17) and Joseph were joiners, as were his nephews Nathaniel III (No. 30) and Benjamin I (No. 42). Thomas Frothingsham I married Esther Call, daughter of John; she was sister of John Call, house-
wright, and aunt of Thomas Call II (No. 25). Frothingham was involved in two cases in the Court of Common Pleas on 8 October 1723. In the first, he called himself "joiner" when suing a farmer of Weston for a debt. In the second, he called himself "Ship Rite" when suing Jonathan Polly of Medford for timber, plank, and trunnels. Frothingham died 30 August 1724; the total value of his estate was £653:16:06.24

No. 19 Jacob Hurd II was born in Charlestown 21 September 1676, son of Jacob I (No. 6). He married about 1698 Elizabeth Tuffs of Medford. Hurd served on juries between 1704 and 1714. In 1709 he was made guardian of Anthony Bentley, who died soon after. On 7 December 1713, Hurd was made guardian of Thomas Welch III, who became a joiner (No. 28). In 1729, the Court of General Sessions paid Hurd twelve shillings for a coffin for "a person taken up at Charles-town ferry." On 10 December 1728, Hurd sued Stephen Paine, joiner of Boston, for a debt for work. Hurd died 23 September 1749.25

No. 20 John Damon II was born in Charlestown 14 June 1679. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, carpenter of Reading, on 29 September 1703. Damon probably apprenticed with a cabinet-maker in Boston between 1692 and 1700. He was the only cabinet-maker in Charlestown between 1700 and 1710, and prospered; his inventory of 27 June 1714 was worth £626:17:05, and contained 418 3/4 ounces of plate. Damon's shop inventory contained
joiner's tools, maple, black walnut, poplar, walnut roots, sixty-three pounds of glue, and a large copper kettle, indicating that he was making veneered, board-construction case furniture. [See Appendix One]. Two of the prizers of his estate were craftsmen: Jacob Hurd II (No. 19) was a joiner, and Samuel Frothingham, Damon's father-in-law, was a carpenter.26

No. 21 James Capen II was born 11 seventh month 1683, son of James I (No. 9). He married Elizabeth Call on 21 March 1705/6. He referred to himself as "joiner" in a guardianship paper of 1739, and as "Ship joiner" in his will of 4 August 1748. Capen died 29 November 1750.27

No. 22 Richard Miller was born in Charlestown on 13 October 1684, son of James. He was married in 1707. In 1719 he sued Richard Rice, turner of Groton, for a debt of four pounds eight shillings. The list of his land transactions shows Miller to have been active in real estate speculation. In a court case of 1729 he called himself "housewright." Miller's inventory of 7 April 1757 was worth £3,162:06:00 Old Tenor and contained a complete set of joiner's tools, three workbenches, and timber being worked [See Appendix One].28

No. 23 John Clark, "Joyner," is listed as having been admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown on 6 December 1680. He was perhaps the cabinetmaker of that name admitted an inhabitant of Boston on 31 October 1681.29
No. 24 Joseph Whittemore II was born in Charlestown 22 February 1688/9, son of Joseph I, a sea captain. His uncle John Whittemore II (No. 63) was a turner and his grandfather John Whittemore I was a wheelwright. His sister Susanna married Nathaniel Frothingham III (No. 30), and his son Joseph Whittemore III (No. 45) was a joiner. Joseph Whittemore II was for much of his working career both a joiner and an innholder, as he held a tavern license continually between 1712 and 1727. He died 20 February 1740/1; his inventory of 7 May 1741 included a complete set of joiner's tools, a bench, turning tools, and "One Desk with Brasses L 10:00:00 to 2 Ditto not finished L 16:00:00." The presence of forty pounds of glue and lead weights suggests that he was making veneered furniture [See Appendix One]. The total value of his estate was L 201:00:01.  

No. 25 Thomas Call II was born in Charlestown 18 May 1689, the son of Thomas I, a wealthy merchant. His uncle John Call II was a carpenter and his cousin John Call III was a shipwright. Call married Sarah, a sister of Ebenezer Rand, joiner of Boston; he and Ebenezer Rand probably apprenticed with the same Boston joiner. When Call's father died in 1739, he likely ceased working at his craft; in his will of 1772 he referred to himself as "Gentleman," though his inventory called him "joiner." The total of his estate was L 696:08:06; there were no tools among his effects.
No. 26 Charles Wager, "joiner," married Sarah Edes at Charlestown on 30 October 1713; Sarah was a daughter of John Edes, a shipwright, and sister of Edward Edes, joiner of Boston. Wager's brother-in-law, John Edes II, married Hannah, daughter of John Call of Boston, and was thus related to Hannah's craftsman brother, nephew, and second cousin. Wager perhaps apprenticed with Edward Edes in Boston, and removed there soon after his marriage.32

No. 27 John Phillips was born in Charlestown 14 July 1694, son of Timothy Phillips, a victualler. He married first Francis Garland in Boston in 1717, and second Alice Phillips, his second cousin, in Charlestown in 1727. Phillips died in 1755, and called himself "gentleman" in his will.33

No. 28 Samuel Adams II was born in Charlestown 21 October 1695, son of Samuel I, mastmaker. He married 25 November 1718 Ruth Waite of Ipswich. Adams' brother Anderson was a mastmaker. By the time of his death in 1749, Adams had become a painter; his inventory of 19 February 1749/50 contained large amounts of pigment, oils, and utensils. The total value of his estate was L 232:07:07.34

No. 29 Thomas Welch III was born in Charlestown 21 October 1695, son and grandson of stonecutters. His father died suddenly in 1701, and his mother married Joseph Lamson, another stonecutter. Welch's step-father placed him as apprentice with Jacob Hurd II (No. 19) in 1713. The next year, a dispute arose between Joseph Lamson
and Jacob Hurd II over the handling of Welch's legacy from his father. Upon reaching his majority in 1717, Welch married Hurd's daughter Elizabeth. He served on two juries in 1724 and 1727/8; in 1757, while serving as administrator of Jerethmil Pierce's estate, he did various repairs on a house and shop. Welch's inventory of December, 1755, included various saws, "Joyner Tools," black walnut and mahogany lumber, a lathe, and a "new Desk not Finish." An entry for lead weights among the tools suggests that Welch was making veneered furniture [See Appendix One]. One of the prizers of the estate was Thomas Call II (No. 25).35

No. 30 Nathaniel Frothingham III was born in Charlestown 7 December 1698, son of Nathaniel II (No. 17). His uncle Joseph, of Boston, cousin Thomas Frothingham (No. 46), and brother Benjamin Frothingham (No. 42) were all joiners. Nathaniel Frothingham III married in 1721 Susanna, sister of Joseph Whittemore II (No. 24). At his death in 1749, Frothingham owned joiner's tools and a joiner's shop; the total value of his estate was £1,466:01:00 [See Appendix One]. Richard Miller (No. 21) was one of the prizers.36

No. 31 Roger Conant II was born in Beverly 6 December 1701, son of Roger and great-grandson of the founder of Salem. His childhood, and perhaps his apprenticeship, were spent in Marblehead. He moved to Charlestown in 1727 when he married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Harris. Conant died 22 November 1731. His brother Isreal
(No. 112) lived at Concord.  

No. 32 **Jonathan Dowse** was born in Charlestown 21 February 1704/5, son of Eleazor. His uncle Jonathan was a shipwright; his other uncle Joseph and grandfather Laurance were carpenters. Dowse married in 1726 Elizabeth Upham, and was alive in 1767.  

No. 33 **Timothy Swan** married Mehetable Austin 1 November 1715 at Charlestown. He moved soon after to Medford where he died in 1746. He was called "of Charlestown, joiner" in 1721 when he was sued by Jonathan Ramsden (No. 55) for three pounds worth of labor.  

No. 34 **Solomon Phipps** was born in Charlestown 31 March 1700, son of Joseph and grandson of Solomon, both carpenters. He married Elizabeth Hill in 1725. In 1730 he sued Peter Stilling of Boston, for a debt. Phipps probably left Charlestown in 1734, the last year he appears on the tax lists.  

No. 35 **Edward Mirick** was born in Charlestown 4 July 1700, son of Benjamin. In 1724 he married Mary Sweetser. Mirick called himself "cabinetmaker" in his will of 1762; he died that year. In another probate document of 1765 he was called "merchant."  

No. 36 **Samuel Cleveland** was born in 1704 in Charlestown, son of Aaron Cleveland II, carpenter. His grandfather Aaron I was also a carpenter, and his great-grandfather Moses (No. 155) was a joiner. His master was perhaps Thomas Webb, joiner of Boston, whom Cleve-
land sued in 1725/6 for sixteen-and-one-half days of labor worth six pounds. Cleveland married Hannah Belcher at Boston in 1732, and removed there soon after.42

No. 37 Jonathan Edmunds II was born in Charlestown 27 March 1705; his father had married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, carpenter of Reading, and was thus a brother-in-law of John Damon (No. 20). Edmund's second cousins John and Walter Edmunds were shipwrights. He married in 1732 Sarah Malleson. In his will of 1745 Edmunds called himself "Joyner." He died 28 May 1760.43

No. 38 John Stevens was born in Charlestown 11 March 1707/8, son of Joseph. His father was from Bristol and his mother from Andover. He married in 1731 Elizabeth Ingalls at Andover. Stevens died between 1748 and 1756.44

No. 39 Thomas Wood was born in Charlestown 11 March 1707/8, son of Joseph. He married 30 July 1733 Abigail Rand, a niece of Ebenezer Rand, joiner of Boston. Wood removed in 1764 to Rutland where he was alive in 1792.45

No. 40 James Capen III was born in Charlestown 4 February 1709/10, son of James II (No. 21). He married 25 November 1731 Sarah Pinson. Capen died in 1762; his inventory of 28 April 1767 referred to him as "shipjoiner" and listed a small set of joiner's tools [See Appendix One].46
No. 41 Eleazor Wyer was born 6 September 1709 in Charlestown, son of Robert. His father had married a niece of Isaac Fowle (No. 7). Wyer married Abigail Shepard 16 September 1732, and died in 1747.47

No. 42 Benjamin Frothingham I was born 6 April 1708, son of Nathaniel Frothingham II (No. 17). His brother Nathaniel III (No. 30) was a joiner. He married in 1733 Mary Edmands at Boston and removed there. His shop burned in the Great Fire of 20 March 1760, and he returned to Charlestown soon after. Frothingham's inventory of 15 October 1765 was worth L 743:03:11 Old Tenor; he was referred to in it as "Mr." Among his effects were joiner's tools, mahogany, walnut, cedar, a glue pot, three benches, and a shop [See Appendix One]. Frothingham's son Benjamin II and grandson Benjamin III were cabinetmakers.48

No. 43 Samuel Woodbury was born in Beverly and was working in Charlestown in 1727 when he sold land in Beverly.49

No. 44 John Miller was born in Charlestown 29 May 1712, son of James. His uncle was Richard Miller (No. 22). John Miller married Mary Kettell in 1740/1, and died before 1769.50

No. 45 Joseph Whittemore III was born in Charlestown 10 October 1713, son of Joseph II (No. 24). In the administration of his father's estate in 1741, Whittemore called himself "joiner;" in his will of 1762 he called himself "Retailer." He died 16 April 1762.51
No. 46 Thomas Frothingham II was born in Charlestown 17 April 1713, son Thomas I (No. 18). His uncles Nathaniel Frothingham II (No. 17) and Joseph Frothingham were joiners, as were his cousins Nathaniel Frothingham III (No. 30) and Benjamin Frothingham I (No. 42). Frothingham married 21 April 1737 Abigail, daughter of James Miller; he was thus a brother-in-law of James Miller III, a joiner. Frothingham died 25 December 1775 at Woburn. 52

No. 47 Timothy Goodwin II was admitted to Charlestown church in 1717; he was most likely a son of Timothy I, mason of Marblehead. He probably trained with a Boston joiner, Samuel Blount; Goodwin married Abigail, Blount's daughter, in Boston in 1708. In 1728 Goodwin sued jointly with Samuel Blount a Samuel Fosdick, blacksmith of Charlestown. Goodwin is called "joiner" in his will of 23 May 1741. His inventory of 1 May 1742, in which he is called "Mr.," was worth L 755:16:00, and included lumber, saws, planes, other tools, a shop, and a "Desk Frame" [See Appendix One]. Two of the prizers were Thomas Welch III (No. 29) and Edward Larkin (No. 70). Goodwin's sons John (No. 50) and Timothy III (No. 51) were joiners. 53

No. 48 Thomas Johnston was baptised in Charlestown 19 June 1715, son of John. He was a cabinetmaker and japanner in Boston after 1739. 54
No. 49 Ebenezer Hartshorn was admitted to the Charlestown church in 1717. He was born in Windham, Connecticut, about 1689; he apprenticed either in Charlestown or in Boston. He remained in Charlestown until 1743; in a settlement of his wife's first husband's estate in 1739, he was referred to as "joiner." Hartshorn moved to Boston in 1743 and to Concord in 1746, where he died 29 January 1781.55

No. 50 John Goodwin was born about 1717, son of Timothy II (No. 47). He married Abigail Webb, perhaps a relation of Thomas Webb, joiner of Boston, and died before 1752, when Abigail remarried. Goodwin's inventory of 26 February 1753 included "a parcel of Iron tools" worth ten pounds; an addition to his inventory of 1756 was a "desk sold in West Indies" worth three pounds.56

No. 51 Timothy Goodwin III was born 9 October 1714, son of Timothy II (No. 347) and brother of John (No. 50). He married 25 October 1744 Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Phillips. Her second cousin was John Phillips (No. 27). Goodwin married second Anne Hill on 7 July 1747; she was an aunt of his first wife, and first cousin of John Phillips (No. 27). Goodwin's inventory of 22 May 1771 was worth a total of L 103:12:07, and included 156 sashes, 24 chair backs, and twenty-six pounds worth of "Joyners Tools." It referred to Goodwin as "Mr." [See Appendix One]. One of the
prizers was Benjamin Frothingham II, a joiner.57

No. 52 John Carter II was born 25 September 1719, son of John I, a shipwright. He married 30 September 1741 Mehitable Rand, second cousin of Ebenezer Rand, joiner of Boston. Carter was alive in 1772; his son John III was a carpenter.58

No. 53 Thomas Rand was baptised in Boston 2 April 1721, son of Ebenezer Rand, joiner. He was thus a nephew of Thomas Call II (No. 25), a cousin of Thomas Wood (No. 39), and a third cousin of John Carter II (No. 52). He married in Charlestown Anne Devens in 1746/7, though he had lived in the town since 1739; he died in 1786.59

No. 54 Robert Calley III was born in Charlestown 4 June 1726, son of Robert II. He was a cabinetmaker and schoolmaster in Medford, and died between 1766 and 1771.60

No. 55 Jonathan Ramsden or Ramsdell married Anne Fosdick 4 May 1721; her father was Jonathan Fosdick, a shipwright. On 13 June 1721 Ramsden sued Timothy Swan (No. 33) for three pounds worth of labor. He was alive in 1729.61

No. 56 Silas Ivory married Hannah Morgan 26 September 1734, in Charlestown. He worked in Charlestown until 1737, when he removed to the North End of Boston.62
Turners -

No. 57 Edward Carrington was admitted to the Charlestown church in 1633, and was made freeman 25 May 1636. He was granted land in Mystic Side, later Malden, in 1637. When Malden was incorporated in 1649, Carrington was made an inhabitant and helped found the Malden church. The remainder of his biography is given under Malden.63

No. 58 Edward Larkin was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown in 1638 and was admitted to the church 23 seventh month 1639. In a deed dated 29 September 1647, Larkin called himself "turner." His inventory of 14 eleventh month 1651 was the earliest turner's inventory of Middlesex County and referred to him as "Wheelmaker." Among his effects were "working tooles," "Pump Tooles," "92 sive bottoms," and "flaggs and Lumber."64

No. 59 John Larkin was born in Charlestown 10 first month 1640, son of Edward I (No. 58). He married 9 November 1664 Joanna Hale. Larkin served on a jury in 1676 and made his will 7 February 1677; he stipulated: "I will my sd Eldest son Edward all my working toole provided he be a turner, if not to my son Jno if he be a Turner." Lawrence Hammond, a merchant, recorded in his diary for 17 February 1677 "Jno Larkin after 13 weeks illness of ye small pox etc dyed." Larkin's inventory of 17 first month 1678 contained sives, bowls, wheels, trenchers, taps and faucets,
and the frame of a stool; it also contained 320 chair frames made up. The total value of the inventory was L 424:08:00 [See Appendix One].

No. 60 **Henry Harris** was an apprentice of Thomas Edsall, turner of Boston. He evidently left Edsall's shop in 1672 before his apprenticeship was completed, for Edsall sued Harris for eight weeks work. Harris supposedly had removed to Charlestown, but no record of his having lived there remains besides the court record.

No. 61 **Nathaniel Adams** was born in Boston. He was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown 11th month 1679, and was called "blockmaker." Adams maintained an innholder's license between 1693 and 1696/7. In 1699 he sued Ruth, widow of John Row, shipwright, for a five pound debt for making a drain to her house, but dropped his suit when the widow was sued for a hundred pounds by other parties for her dead husband's non-completion of various contracts. That same year Adams sued Edward Johnson III, shipwright, for eighteen pounds worth of work on a ship. In 1708, Adams and Isaac Fowle (No. 7) jointly sued Samuel More, clothier of Boston, for a sixty pound debt. Adams died in 1710; his inventory was worth L 156:03:00 and contained tools worth seven pounds and hogshead pumps.

No. 62 **John Hirick II** was born in Charlestown about 1655, son of a cooper. He was working by 25 May 1676 when his shop was
mentioned in the settlement of the estate of Richard Russell, a merchant. In 1678 Mirick was fined for striking an Indian. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Trowbridge I, in 1682. Mirick's inventory of 11 July 1706 was worth L 348:15:07 and contained "Tools in the Shop" worth four pounds six shillings; Mirick was living in Newton at the time of his death. One of the prizers was John Ward II (No. 90).

No. 63 John Whittemore II was born in Charlestown about 1662, son of a wheelwright. He was an uncle of Joseph Whittemore II (No. 24) and of Joseph's sister Susanna who married Nathaniel Frothingham III (No. 30). In 1684 he married Elizabeth Anabel; he married second Sarah Hall. On 19 October 1686 Whittemore was a surety for Thomas Fosket along with Thomas Welch II, stonecutter, and Joseph Whittemore, his sea captain brother. He was tithing man for Medford in 1692/3 and probably moved there. Whittemore died in Cambridge 11 April 1702; his widow married Joseph Frost II.

No. 64 Edward Larkin I was born in Charlestown 22 February 1668/9, son of John Larkin (No. 59) and grandson of Edward Larkin (No. 58). He married Mary Walker 1 November 1688. In three separate probates of his father's estate, Larkin referred to himself as "turner." He was alive in 1739.

No. 65 Stephen Ford was born in Charlestown 28 sixth month 1677, son of William, a fisherman. In three court cases of 1709, 1727/8,
1728/9, he was referred to as "blockmaker." He was taxed until 1737, when his name disappears from the records.\(^{71}\)

**No. 66 Elias Townsend** was born in Boston 2 March 1678, son of Samuel I. He was a blockmaker, and married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Frothingham I, carpenter of Reading. He was thus a brother-in-law of John Damon II (No. 20) and uncle of Jonathan Edmunds II (No. 37), in addition to the many other Frothingham family ties. Townsend was alive in 1710.\(^{72}\)

**No. 67 John Stone** was born in Charlestown 12 December 1668, son of Elias. He was a blockmaker, and removed to Charlestown, South Carolina, before 1732.\(^{73}\)

**No. 68 John Larkin** was born in Charlestown 5 September 1690, son of Edward Larkin (No. 64). He married Mary Hallowell in 1716, and died 10 December 1721. His inventory of 7 May 1721/22, worth £81:02:10, referred to him as "turner" and contained working tools worth three pounds seventeen shillings.\(^{74}\)

**No. 69 David Townsend** was born in Charlestown 6 April 1693, son of Andrew of the Lynn line; he is no relation of Elias Townsend (No. 66). He married Mabel Shippie 1 July 1714. Townsend was a blockmaker, and died 26 November 1753.\(^{75}\)

**No. 70 Edward Larkin II** was born in Charlestown, son of Edward Larkin I (No. 64), 9 September 1696. He married first Lydia Hill 17 July
1718, and second Hepzibah Bellows 26 March 1727. He was constable of Charlestown in 1729. In a court case of 1730 he was referred to a "chair-maker;" Larkin called himself "chair-maker" in his will of 12 December 1751, and died 25 December. His inventory of 27 March 1752 proves that he made maple, flag-bottomed turned chairs with six slats [See Appendix One]. Two of his sons, Thomas and John, were chairmakers, and lived until the 1790s.76

No. 71 Joseph Mirick II was born 25 November 1701, son of Joseph. He is no relation to John Mirick II (No. 62) or Edward Mirick (No. 35). He married 22 August 1728 Rebecca Taylor, and died 24 June 1764. He was called "blockmaker" in his inventory of 15 October 1765, which was worth L 522:13:00; the inventory included turning tools, pump-making tools, blocks, and materials for ship-rigging [See Appendix One].77

No. 72 Samuel Larkin was born in Charlestown 22 October 1701, son of Edward Larkin (No. 64) and brother of Edward Larkin II (No. 70). He married in 1723/4 Mary Hicks, daughter of Zechariah Hicks II, joiner of Cambridge (No. 85); he married second Hannah Harris in 1751. Larkin called himself "Chairmaker" in his will; his inventory of 3 July 1758 was worth L 188:15:10 and contained "Sundry Chairmakers Tools" [See Appendix One].78

No. 73 Patrick Brown was cited for fornication before marriage with his
wife Ruth Bathrick on 8 March 1725/6. At the same sitting of the Court of General Sessions he was called "blockmaker" and warned out of Charlestown as being of Boston. He died in Charlestown before 1733.79

No. 74 William Lamson was born in Charlestown 17 January 1730/1, son of Nathaniel I. He was called "chairmaker" in tax lists and was alive in 1789.80

No. 75 James Mirick, "chairmaker," was made guardian of William Warren on 17 January 1731. He does not appear to have been any relation to the Mirick family of Charlestown.81

No. 76 James Perry was working as a chairmaker in Charlestown in 1736. Stephen Paine II (No. 154) was working for him in 1738; Paine was a son of a Boston joiner. Perry married Lydia Tuffts in 1742. His 1771 inventory, taken 24 September, included "A Quantity of Chair Makers Timber Part Wrought, Flags, Gages, Patterns."82
FOOTNOTES


3See the biographies of James Capen I (No. 9), Thomas Frothingham I (No. 18), James Capen II (No. 21), James Capen III (No. 40), Nathaniel Adams (No. 61), Joseph Mirick (No. 71).


8Wyman, I. 354; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, I, 61; Middlesex County Probate, II, 236-239; Thomas Lechford, Notebook (Cambridge: John Wilson & Company, 1885), p. 414.

10 Wyman, I, 376.

11 Wyman, I, 377, and II, 673, 1023-1024; Middlesex County Probate, VIII, 60-61.

12 Wyman, I, 531, and II, 1038; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, IV, 140; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, I, 45, 67, 119, 141, 167; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, I, 33; Middlesex County Probate, VIII, 672.

13 Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, II, 192; Wyman, II, 370; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, IV, 113; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, I, 119, 141, 170, and II, 187, 102, 103, 116; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, I, 12, 30, 48, and IA, 125; Middlesex County Probate, XV, 217-218; Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 2nd Series VII (1891), 145-172.

14 Wyman, II, 771; Middlesex County Probate, V, 413.

15 Wyman, I, 175, and II, 606; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, I, 35; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 126; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, IV, 102; Middlesex County Probate, XV, 40; Joseph Bulkley, Account Book, Massachusetts Historical Society, p. 104.

16 Wyman, II, 1035; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 162.

17 Wyman, I, 325, and II, 989; Middlesex County Probate, XII, 58.

18 Wyman, II, 867; Middlesex County Probate, VIII, 647.


20 Wyman, I, 545; Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, II, 526; Benno M. Forman, "The Seventeenth Century Case Furniture of Essex County, Massachusetts, and its Makers" (unpub. M.A. thesis, University of Delaware, 1968); Middlesex Court of Common Pleas, II, 81; Middlesex Court of General Sessions, IA, 77, 95, 136, 320, 370, 391; Middlesex County Probate, XXV, 356.

21 Middlesex County Probate, VII, 194.

22 Wyman, I, 530, and II, 1039; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, IA, 122, 143, 372.
23Wyman, I, 383, 381, 393, 386–391, and II, 783; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 172, and III, 270A; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, IA, 174, 274; Middlesex County Probate, VII, 352, and XIX, 110.

24Wyman, I, 391; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 21B, 24A; Middlesex County Probate, Docket 8697.

25Wyman, I, 531; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 53, 134, 202, and III, 199A; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, IA, 238, 240, and II, 191; Middlesex County Probate, XIIA, 10, and XIV, 41.

26Wyman, I, 273; Middlesex County Probate, XIV, 155.

27Wyman, I, 175; Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 346, and XXVI, 210.

28Wyman, II, 672; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 282; Middlesex County Probate, XLVIII, 186.

29Wyman, I, 217; Benno M. Forman, "Boston Furniture Craftsmen 1630–1730" (unpub. ms., 1969), No. 118.


31Wyman, I, 169–170, and II, 796–797; Middlesex County Probate, Docket 3894.

32Wyman, 319, 167, 986; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, IA, 310.

33Wyman, I, 745–748.

34Wyman, I, 5; Middlesex County Probate, XXXI, 305.

35Wyman, 531, 1006; Middlesex Court of Common Pleas, II, 52B, 154A; Middlesex County Probate, XIV, 41, 65, and XXXIII, 293, and XXXIX, 427.

36Wyman, 385, 1025; Middlesex County Probate, XXXII, 31.

37Frederick Odell Conant, A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family (Portland: Harris & Williams, 1887), 191; Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, I, 441.

39 Wyman, II, 918.

40 Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 352.

41 Wyman, I, 676; Middlesex County Probate, XXIII, 437-438, and XLIX, 208.

42 Wyman, I, 220; Middlesex Court of Common Pleas, III, 85A.

43 Wyman, I, 325; Middlesex County Probate, XXVII, 336.

44 Wyman, II, 899.

45 Wyman, II, 1046.

46 Wyman, I, 175; Middlesex County Probate, XL, 387.

47 Wyman, II, 1055.

48 Wyman, I, 390; Middlesex County Probate; XXXVII, 184.

49 Wyman, II, 1049.

50 Wyman, II, 671.

51 Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 503, and XXIII, 131.

52 Wyman, I, 392, and II, 1021-1026.

53 Wyman, I, 417; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 164B; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 88, and XXII, 433.

54 Wyman, I, 556.

55 Wyman, I, 478; Richard Randall, Jr., and Martha McElman, "Ebenezer Hartshorne, cabinetmaker," in Antiques, LXXXVII (1965), pp. 78-79; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 341.

56 Wyman, I, 416; Middlesex County Probate, XXXII, 44.

57 Wyman, I, 417, and II, 744-745; Middlesex County Probate, XLVIII, 417.

58 Wyman, I, 190.

59 Wyman, II, 798.
60 Wyman, I, 172.

61 Wyman, II, 782; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 352.

62 Wyman, I, 545.


64 Wyman, II, 599; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, folio 32; Middlesex County Probate, XXVIII, 28.

65 Wyman, I, 599; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, folio 82, Middlesex County Probate, V, 344-346; *Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings*, 2nd Series VII (1891), 169.


67 Wyman, I, 9; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, IA, 25, 36, 60; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 2, 12, 138; Middlesex County Probate, XIIA, 357.

68 Middlesex County Probate, V, 461, and XII, 178; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, III, 231; Wyman, II, 676.

69 Wyman, II, 1021-1023; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, I, 6, and IA, 12.

70 Wyman, II, 600; Middlesex County Probate, IX, 335, and X, 30-36, and XVI, 536-537.

71 Wyman, I, 352; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 132, and III, 159B, 190B.

72 Wyman, II, 949.

73 Wyman, II, 908.

74 Wyman, II, 600-601; Middlesex County Probate, XVI, 537.

75 Wyman, II, 949.

76 Wyman, II, 600; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, II, 198; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 281A; Middlesex County Probate, XXVI, 138.

77 Wyman, II, 677; Middlesex County Probate, XLVI, 102.

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78 Wyman, II, 601; Middlesex County Probate, Docket 13622.
79 Wyman, I, 139; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, II, 72-74.
80 Wyman, I, 595.
81 Middlesex County Probate, XX, 135.
82 Wyman, II, 739; Middlesex County Probate, LII, 449.
CHAPTER TWO

Cambridge: The Taylor School

Cambridge, the second most important town of Middlesex County, was laid out in 1631 on an ambitious scale; a contemporary author observed: "This place was first intended for a city; but upon more serious considerations, it was not thought so fit, being too far from the sea, being the greatest inconvenience it hath. This is one of the neatest and best compacted towns in New England, having many fair structures, with many handsome contrived streets. The inhabitants, most of them, are very rich." Until the early 1640s, the total Cambridge tax assessment was second only to Boston's; Harvard College was built there about 1638, and in 1643, Cambridge was made the county seat. The town failed to continue growing, however; in 1645, Charlestown's total tax assessment was greater by a third. In 1680, Cambridge still had only 169 ratable males and 121 families, far fewer than Charlestown. Were it not for the presence of Harvard College, Cambridge would have become simply another quiet village on the outskirts of Boston; as it was, the college became a source of patronage for local artisans.

Three joiners enjoyed the enviable security of being named "College Joyner" between 1638 and 1730: John Taylor, John Palfrey, and
Zechariah Hicks II. John Taylor is of major importance as the founder of the Cambridge school. His five, perhaps six apprentices and their apprentices carried his style of joinery to Charlestown, Billerica, Natick, Malden, Sherborn, and Norwich, Connecticut. Of those trained by Taylor or his apprentices, most seem to have had some family connection to the college. Undoubtedly, Harvard lent prestige to its College Joyner, and he probably made most of the important furniture in the town.

Since Taylor had no turning tools in his inventory, John Gove, the leading turner of Cambridge, probably made the turned ornament on Taylor's furniture.

Seven court cupboards and a number of examples of other forms can be attributed to the Taylor school on the basis of one documented example, the Gregory Stone court cupboard at the Concord Antiquarian Society; these examples are discussed in the Catalogue.

Joiners -

No. 77 William Savill, "of Cambridge, joyner," dictated a petition to Thomas Lechford, attorney of Boston, in 1641; the petition concerned a payment in cattle made to Savill by Nathaniel Eaton for twenty-five pounds worth of work, probably on Harvard College's new building. Savill complained that the cattle were over-valued and that he could not pay his workmen and retain a fair wage for himself. Savill died in Braintree in 1669, and possessed at that time an estate worth L 798:17:00; among his effects were "joyner's
stuff & Cedar boults." Savill bequeathed his tools and real estate to his son William; his son John was also a joiner.³

No. 78 John Russell was in Cambridge in 1636, and was made town clerk in 1645 and constable in 1648. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1649, and died in Hadley in 1680.⁴

No. 79 John Weld was mentioned in the Harvard College accounts in November, 1645, for "Joiners work" and "More Board 93f;" this was in connection with fitting scholar's chambers in the college building built about 1638 to 1640. Also mentioned in the account were "A form & table" worth eleven shillings. Weld is perhaps the John Weld described by James Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary as having been born in England in 1623 and having died in Roxbury on 20 September 1691.⁵

No. 80 John Taylor was in Cambridge by 1638, and was made freeman in 1651. He, like John Weld, is mentioned in the college accounts in 1638 for "4 dayes work" on a scholar's study. His son Joseph, born of Taylor's wife Katherine, was baptised in the college church in 1669. Taylor was, according to his gravestone, the College Butler and Joiner from 1638 until 1677, when a new Butler was chosen. Taylor was dead by 6 September 1683, when his inventory was taken; it listed £2:10:00 worth of "Joyners Tools" and fifty-eight pounds in money kept in "a great cupboard." The total value of the estate was £238:03:05. On 7 April 1685,
Taylor's will was entered in court by Mary Prentice, daughter of John Gove (No. 88), and by Taylor's widow, Katherine.6

No. 81 Samuel Frost was born in Cambridge in February, 1638, son of Ruling Elder Edmund Frost. He trained most likely with John Taylor (No. 80), and married first Mary Cole on 12 October 1663 and second Elizabeth Miller. Elizabeth was the sister of Hannah Miller, who married Frost's brother Joseph (No. 5). Frost removed to Billerica about 1674; in 1679 he built a gallery in the meetinghouse there. His inventory of 15 January 1717 lists "Joyners tools" and "Lumber."7

No. 82 Jonathan Paddlefoot married Mary Blanford in Cambridge 5 October 1652, and died in 1661. His inventory of 26 September 1661 lists a complete set of joiner's tools and was worth L 93:16:05 [See Appendix One]. Paddlefoot's widow married Thomas Eames (No. 125), and removed with him to Sudbury and Framingham. The Quarterly Court records for 6 October 1674 record the decision of Paddlefoot's children to choose Edward Wright their guardian.8

No. 83 Joseph Russell resided in Menotomy (Arlington); he married Mary Belcher in Ipswich 23 June 1662. Russell died in 1694; his inventory of 17 December 1694 lists tools which suggest he was a joiner [See Appendix One].9

No. 84 John Palfrey married Rebecca, daughter of William Boardman, the
College Cook, on 4 August 1664. Rebecca's younger Brother William II (No. 142) probably trained with Palfrey; Palfrey himself probably trained with John Taylor (No. 80). On 1 October 1672 Palfrey served as a juror on the Quarterly Courts. Three entries in the college accounts show that Palfrey took over the office of College Joyner from John Taylor (No. 80) when Taylor became too feeble to continue in it. The first is of 25 August 1679, when Palfrey was credited L 1:16:00 "for 1 doz. Stooles for Colledge Library." Two entries for 5 March 1682/3 and 5 December 1683 state that Palfrey was officially appointed "ye Colledge-Joyner." Palfrey made his will 18 February 1689; the will was probated 17 December 1689 and entered in court by Palfrey's two half-brothers, Thomas and Stephen Willowes. In the will, Palfrey requested that his son be raised a joiner. His inventory of 11 March 1688/9 lists "Joyners Tools" and "Timber for Joyner worke;" the total value of the estate was L 172:05:00. One of the prizers was John Gove (No. 88). Palfrey's daughter Rebecca married Joseph Hicks, carpenter and brother of Palfrey's successor as College Joiner, Zechariah Hicks II (No. 85). Another daughter, Martha, married Benjamin Goddard (No. 13), who probably apprenticed with Palfrey.¹⁰

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¹⁰ No. 85 Zechariah Hicks II was born in Cambridge 27 September 1651, son of Zechariah I, a carpenter. Hicks married first Ruth Greene 18 November 1685, and second, Widow Seeth Andrew, 26 June 1704.
Hicks probably trained both with his father and with John Palfrey (No. 84). In 1685, he was censured for "frequenting the company of the scholars at Harvard." On 19 August 1690, Hicks was made College Joyner, and his father was made College Carpenter. In 1693, he is credited along with his father, brother, and an apprentice in the college accounts for work done. After his father's death in 1702, Hicks took on many of the public building contracts in Cambridge. In 1701 and 1703 he worked on the Cambridge prison, and in 1721 he worked on the Cambridge Court House and barn. Between 1707 and 1717 Hicks maintained a tavern to supplement his income. He died 27 January 1752.\footnote{11}

No. 86 Edmund Gookin was born in Cambridge 31 March 1688, son of Daniel Gookin II, a fellow of the college, and grandson of Major-General Daniel Gookin, the Indian Commissioner. He probably apprenticed with Zechariah Hicks II (No. 85). Gookin was at Sherborn by 1719 when he was called "joiner" in the administration of an estate. In 1721 he held an innholder's license. Gookin sold his land in Sherborn to his brother in 1722 and removed to Norwich, Connecticut. He was working at his trade there, as he is listed in the account book of Isaac Huntington, a Norwich resident, for "Cr by a chest." Gookin died in Norwich between 1739 and 1747.\footnote{12}

Turners -

No. 87 John Ward I was born in England in 1626, son of William, an early
settler of Sudbury. In 1650 he married Hannah, daughter of Edward Jackson I of Cambridge, and removed to Cambridge by 1654. He was made freeman of Newton in 1685 and was the representative for Newton in 1689. He died in Newton 2 July 1708.13

No. 88 John Gove married Mary, daughter of William Aspinwall, 6 October 1658. He served on numerous juries and was the drummer of Cambridge. His daughter Mary entered John Taylor's (No. 80) will in court 7 April 1685 with Katherine, Taylor's widow. Gove died 24 November 1704; his inventory of 5 December 1704 included £ 3:04:08 worth of "Turners Tools," and "2 Dozn 7 Sive bottoms." The total value of the estate was £ 72:07:03.14

No. 89 Samuel Buck was born in Menotemy (Arlington) 6 February 1643. He married Rachel Leven 16 March 1670, and died 21 September 1690. His inventory of 28 October 1690 included "Turning Tooles."15

No. 90 John Ward II was born in Cambridge Village (Newton) 8 March 1658, son of John I (No. 87). He married Mary Spring 30 November 1681 and died 5 June 1727. His inventory of 23 August 1727 was worth £ 428:12:10 and included £ 9:15:08 worth of "Shop Tools" and "Shop Timber wrought and unwrought."16

No. 91 John Manning was born in Cambridge 30 August 1666. He married Sarah Spaulding of Chelmsford and died 3 February 1719. In his inventory of 20 December 1720 are turning tools and a shop [See
Appendix One]; the estate was worth £69:10:00 and Zechariah Hicks II (No. 85) was one of the prizers. Manning's son John was a carpenter and his son Edward was a turner.\textsuperscript{17}

No. 92 Edward Manning was baptised in Cambridge 27 March 1698, son of John I (No. 91). He married Mary Perry of Watertown and died insolvent 6 June 1774; his inventory included a set of turning tools and flags [see Appendix One].\textsuperscript{18}
FOOTNOTES

1Alexander Young, ed., Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay (Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1846), p. 402.


6Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, IV, 261; The Colonial Society of Massachusetts Collections, XV(1925), 11, 50, 65; Middlesex County Probate, VI, 308; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, IV, 161.


8Gozzaldi, 555; Middlesex County Probate, I, 297; Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, III, 328; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, III, 104.

9Gozzaldi, 650; Middlesex County Probate, VIII, 577.

10Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, III, 339; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, III, 39; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, I, 12; Middlesex County Probate, VII, 53; The Colonial Society of Massachusetts Collections, XV(1925), lxxxvii, 75, 254.


13 Gozzaldi, 766.

14 Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary*, II, 288; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, III, 135, 157, 323, and IV, 161; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, I, 60, 146, and II, 164; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, I, 19, 25, 39, and IA, 68; Middlesex County Probate, VI, 488.

15 Gozzaldi, 93; Middlesex County Probate, VII, 220.

16 Gozzaldi, 766; Middlesex County Probate, XVIII, 326.

17 Gozzaldi, 474; Middlesex County Probate, XVI, 181.

18 Gozzaldi, 472; Middlesex County Probate, Docket 14577.
CHAPTER THREE

West of Charlestown

Watertown was one of the first towns established in 1630. The town originally included territories to the west which were later to become the towns of Waltham (1738), Weston (1713), Belmont (1859), and Lincoln (1754). In 1635 an act of the General Court gave Watertown and Roxbury freemen liberty to settle anywhere within the Massachusetts Bay patent. Watertowners left soon after in large numbers to found and populate many towns, including Dedham, Concord, Sudbury, Lancaster, Martha's Vineyard, and Wethersfield and Stamford in Connecticut. Because so much of the population left Watertown for the frontier, the town swiftly became a depopulated backwater, and, eventually, a group of decentralized farming villages. Lack of a market and the presence of a large concentration of craftsmen in nearby Charlestown produced a near total eclipse of crafts in Watertown. No joiner lived and worked in the Watertown area before the 1730s, and only four turners worked there at sporadic intervals during the period.¹

Newton was a section of Cambridge near Watertown, known variously as "Nonantum," "Cambridge Village," or "New Cambridge." It was settled by 1639, but was not set off as a separate town until 1691. Various joiners lived there for short periods of time during the 1600s, but none
permanently until 1733. The Ward family of turners was in Newton during the seventeenth century, and one other turner moved there in 1725 from Charlestown.  

Watertown Area Joiners -

No. 93 Abraham Beverly died in Newton 12 June 1745, aged thirty-three years; in his inventory was a complete set of joiner's tools [See Appendix One]. The total value of his estate was L 309:17:09 Old Tenor.  

No. 94 Jonas Priest married Anne Lowden in 1736; in the probate of his father-in-law in 1739 he is referred to as "of Waltham, joyner."  

Watertown Area Turners -

No. 95 John Eddy was born in 1595 in Crainbrook, County Kent, England; he arrived at Plymouth 29 October 1630. He was in Watertown before 1631/2 and was admitted freeman 3 September 1634. Eddy died 12 October 1684; in his inventory were two pounds worth of "working tools in ye Shop." The total value of his estate was L 54:17:00.  

No. 96 Nathaniel Whitney II was born in Watertown 5 March 1675/6. In 1729/30, he was called "of Weston, chairmaker" in a court case; he died soon after on 23 September 1730.  

No. 97 Isaac Child was born in Watertown 6 March 1699/1700, son of Joseph,
a carpenter; he married 2 July 1729 Eunice Pierce. In a court case of 1727 he was called "turner." Child died 7 February 1789 in Waltham. 7

No. 98 Samuel Mirick was born in Charlestown 26 January 1703/4, son of Joseph; he trained with a member of his family there. He died in Newton in 1749; in his inventory of 14 July 1749 were a lathe, turning tools, "tools to make hollow ware," flags, slitwork, and oak boards [See Appendix One]. The total value of his estate was L 4,398:06:00 Old Tenor. 8

No. 99 Ebenezer Hobbs came to Weston with his father Josiah about 1731/2. He married Eunice Garfield 12 December 1734. In his will of 9 October 1762 he called himself "Turner." 9

Concord was founded in 1636 by a group of wealthy land speculators, who were attracted by the open grasslands along the Musketaquid, or Concord, River. Soon after the settlement was established, it became obvious that the land was of poor quality and often flooded. Edward Johnson told of the settler's response: "This Towne was more populated once than now it is. Some faint-hearted Souldiers among them fearing the Land would prove barren, sold their possessions for little and removed to a new Plantation." The "Plantation" was the town of Groton, though settlers from Concord also were active at Sudbury and Lancaster. Because so many left Concord, it like Watertown remained a depressed, depopulated town until the 1690s; in 1680 it still had only
120 ratable males and about 100 families. Though 8 joiners, 1 turner, and 16 carpenters resided in the Concord area before 1730, there was no joiner there until 1695, no turner until 1692, and only 5 carpenters before 1690.

Other towns in the immediate vicinity of Concord were originally part of either Concord or Cambridge. Towns formed in whole or in part from the Concord grant were Acton (1735) and Lincoln (1754). Towns formed largely from the Cambridge grant were Bedford (1729), Carlisle (1780), and Lexington (1713). Political boundaries do not appear to have influenced the spread of craft practice in the area; no joiner or turner from Cambridge moved to this area, and the local joiners seem to have been natives, though they might have apprenticed elsewhere.10

Concord Area Joiners -

No. 100 John Bacon was born in Billerica 14 July 1672. He married first Elizabeth Giles of Beverly 3 June 1694; he probably apprenticed in Salem. He married second Elizabeth Hancock of Lexington and died in Bedford 12 January 1754. Bacon was in Bedford from about 1695 on. His inventory of 1 September 1760 contained twenty-four shillings worth of "Joyners tools," paints, glazier's tools, and cordwainer's tools.11

No. 101 Samuel Buttrick II was born in Concord 31 February 1680/1. He removed to Charlestown to apprentice; on his return he married Mary Parker at Concord 3 February 1731/2. In his will of 11 July
1740, Buttrick stipulated that: "I give to my Brother Jonathan Buttrick all my Joyner tools of Every Sort." Samuel died 26 November 1749; in his inventory was "a large Parcel of old Joyners tools" worth thirty pounds.12

No. 102 Joseph Daney married Mary Goble in Concord 17 February 1682/3. He died 11 February 1699; in his inventory were "A few Joyners Tooles" worth eight shillings. He might not have been a craftsman. Daney's estate was worth L 91:17:00.13

No. 103 John Esterbrook was born in Lexington 28 July 1694, son and grandson of ministers. He married 27 October 1720 Prudence Harrington and died 19 June 1742. In his inventory of 21 October 1742 were a bench, a lathe, and joiner's tools; the total value of his estate was L 799:08:06 [See Appendix One].14

No. 104 Ebenezer Dakin was born in Concord 23 October 1696. In 1726/7 he sued Moses Rice, cordwainer of Worcester, and was called "of Concord, Joyner."15

No. 105 Nathaniel Gott served on a jury 8 October 1723. His inventory, taken at Concord 18 July 1727, included carpenter's, turner's, and joiner's tools; the total value of his estate was L 630:10:07. Gott was most likely a member of the Gott family of Ipswich, but he does not appear in any genealogy of that family.16

No. 106 Samuel Chandler, "housewright of Concord," sued Samuel Dudley of
Littleton for a debt in 1721. In his inventory of December 1754 were L 1:01:04 worth of "Joyners Tools;" he was referred to as "gentleman." 17

No. 107 Thomas Fox was born in Concord 8 June 1706. In January of 1746, he was called "Housewright, of Concord," in a guardianship case. Fox died 3 July 1759; in his inventory of 24 September were turner's and joiner's tools [See Appendix One]. The total value of his estate was L 220:04:11. 18

No. 108 Joseph Barnes married Sarah Melvin of Concord 18 March 1735/6. His inventory of 30 October 1759 contained a complete set of joiner's tools and a "Joyners Shop;" the total value of his estate was L 48:12:00 [See Appendix One]. 19

No. 109 David Stimpson died in Acton 25 September 1746, aged thirty; in his inventory of 14 January 1746/7 was "1 set of Joyners Tools" valued at L 16:15:06. 20

No. 110 John Buckman died in Lexington 17 February 1768, aged fifty-one. He married Mary Fiske in Lexington in 1739. Buckman's inventory of 25 January 1769 proves him to have been one of the few rural cabinetmakers. It contained a "Joyners Shop," tools, "Cherity," maple, pine, and a "Chest of Draws," "three tee Table Leaves," "five maple pieces Sawd out for Draws," and "four Mehogeny Servers for tea Tables" [See Appendix One]. 21

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No. 111 John Chaffin was born in Acton in 1717; he married an Eleanor 8 January 1751 in Acton. His inventory of 24 April 1771 included joiner's tools, a lathe, a "tool for Mortising Cart Wheels," "round chair Backs," and "6 rough Table Leaves;" the total value of his estate was £322:07:04 1/2 [See Appendix One].

No. 112 Isreal Conant was born in Beverly 4 April 1707, son of Roger Conant I and great-grandson of the founder of Salem. His brother Roger II (No. 31) was a joiner in Charlestown. Conant came to Concord from Marblehead about 1730 and married Martha, daughter of Ebenezer Lamson, a stonemason of Concord. His inventory of 23 February 1753 indicates that Conant was probably only doing odd jobs by the time of his death.

Concord Area Turner -

No. 113 Benjamin Whittemore was born in Charlestown, son of John Whittemore, a wheelwright, on 1 September 1669. He was a brother of John Whittemore (No. 63) and uncle of Joseph Whittemore (No. 24). He married Esther Brooks of Concord in 1692 and probably moved there at that time. He was selectman of Concord from 1707 to 1724, Deputy to the General Court nine times between 1707 and 1724, and a Lieutenant in the militia. In his will of 22 December 1725 he called himself "Turner;" he died 8 September 1734.

Sudbury was incorporated in 1639 by the General Court, and formed
out of lands to the southwest of Watertown and Sudbury. It was the second major settlement deep in the frontier area. Conflicts between first and second generations of settlers resulted in the founding of Marlboro in 1660. The towns of Southboro and Lancaster, later made part of Worcester County, were also settled about 1660. Stow was settled in the late 1660s, but was not incorporated until 1683.25

Sudbury Area Joiners -

No. 114 Robert Houghton was born in Lancaster in 1658. He fled Lancaster with his father in 1676 because of Indian attacks and settled in Charlestown, where he more than likely apprenticed. He was back in Lancaster in 1685 when his wife Esther bore a daughter. Houghton died 7 November 1723, aged sixty-five. In his inventory of 15 January 1724 were L 2:12:04 worth of "Tools for Joinery work;" the total value of his estate was L 85:14:00.26

No. 115 Digory Sargeant signed the Boston Handicraftsmen's Petition of 23 May 1677; his signature is surrounded by those of other joiners. Sargeant was in Sudbury about 1680 to 1685, after which time he removed to Worcester. Sargeant traditionally married a sister of George Parmenter of Sudbury; Parmenter was named executor in Sargeant's will of 1696. There were a few tools mentioned in the will, as well as a sermon book at Widow Mary Mason's house in Boston; Mary Mason was the widow of Ralph Mason, one of the more important joiners of mid-seventeenth-century
Boston. Sargeant and his family were massacred by Indians at Worcester in 1706; his inventory of 31 October 1707 lists a few tools, and was worth only L 23:06:01.27

No. 116 Edward Brown died in Stow in 1711, aged thirty-eight. In his inventory, worth a total of L 245:16:06, were "Joiners tools & husbandry Utensils" valued at L 3:13:06.28

No. 117 Isaac Stanhope was born in Sudbury 27 June 1675. At various times he sued three different parties for debt, refused to work on the highways, and was accused of falsely acting as Sheriff. His inventory of 22 September 1730 included "carpenter & Joyners Tools" and "One Frame of a dwelling house;" the inventory totaled only L 40:18:06.29

No. 118 Samuel Knight, "of Sudbury Joyner," sued Robert Blood of Concord in 1685 for six pounds twelve shillings worth of hides; Knight was called "Housewright" that same year when suing Ebenezer Johnson of Roxbury for a houseframe payment. He was an innholder from 1717 to 1719. Knight died 7 April 1721; in his inventory of 19 May 1721 he was called "Mr." and had "Joyners Tools" among his effects. The estate was worth L 373:07:03.30

No. 119 Boaz Brown was the son of Edward Brown (No. 116). He was thirteen in 1724 when he was made the ward of Jabez Fairbank of Lancaster. Brown was working by 1730 when he was called "of Stow, joyner"
in a court case; he died 26 October 1772.\textsuperscript{31}

No. 120 \textbf{Joseph Muzzy} married Patience Rice in Sudbury 24 March 1721. In a court case of 1729 against James Rice of Worcester, housewright, Muzzy was called "of Sudbury, joyner." Muzzy's inventory of 30 January 1760 included twenty-four shillings worth of "Joyners Tools."\textsuperscript{32}

No. 121 \textbf{David Mixer} was born 22 December 1718 at Marlboro. In October 1740 he was called "of Southboro, joyner" in an estate settlement. Mixer married Hannah Gibbs 22 October 1741.\textsuperscript{33}

No. 122 \textbf{Josiah Bennet} died in Sudbury in 1770. His inventory of 27 February included a small set of "Joyners tools" and "a Thousand White pine Boards." His estate was worth L 259:17:07 [See Appendix One].\textsuperscript{34}

\textbf{Sudbury Area Turners -}

No. 123 \textbf{William Brown} served in juries in 1653 and 1655. In his inventory, taken at Sudbury 7 November 1676 are "Turneing tooles, carpen\textsuperscript{Es} tooles & other small things" valued at L 3:14:06; the estate was worth L 907:07:10.\textsuperscript{35}

No. 124 \textbf{Josiah Whitcomb II} was born in Lancaster 2 July 1682. He was called "of Lancaster, turner" in a court case of June, 1716. Whitcomb died 21 March 1718/9.\textsuperscript{36}
Framingham was the largest settlement in the southwestern sector of the county. It was settled about 1660 and incorporated in 1675. The land from which the town was formed was ceded by Sudbury, Sherborn, and Marlboro. Sherborn was a small settlement, the farthest town south in Middlesex County during the seventeenth century. It was settled as early as 1643 by groups from the South Shore towns, and was incorporated in 1674. Sherborn's territory included lands which later became the towns of Hopkinton (1715) and Holliston (1724). Natick was the center of John Eliot's Praying Indian settlement. After the dissolution of the Indian congregations during King Philip's War (1675-1676), the land lay vacant and was not settled by whites until the 1720s.\(^{37}\)

Framingham Area Joiners -

No. 125 **Thomas Eames** was at Dedham when his first son was born on 16 May 1641; he must have known Thomas Boyden (No. 191) and Joseph Morse, two other joiners in Dedham at that time. By 5 October 1652 he was "of Medford, bricklayer, ae 34" when he gave a court deposition. Eames was still in Medford on 1 May 1660 when he gave another deposition concerning his apprentice, Joseph Mirrible. He married on 17 June 1662 Mary, widow of John Paddlefoot (No. 82), and was of Sudbury by 15 January 1664/5, when his son Samuel was born. Eames was of Framingham in 1670 and built the meetinghouse in Sherborn in 1674/5. An Indian raid of 1 February 1676, which occurred while Eames was away on
militia duty, resulted in the death of his wife, the death or capture of his children, and the burning of his house; in a petition to the General Court, Eames asked for compensation and listed among his losses five pounds worth of carpenter's and joiner's tools. Eames was on a committee to find a minister for the Sherborn church in 1679; he died 25 January 1680. Eames's brother Robert (No. 192) served as steward on the estate of John Evered alias Webb in Dracut.  

No. 126 John Eames was born in Dedham 6 October 1642. He followed his father Thomas Eames (No. 125) on his many removes and was of Sherborn in 1679. In 1687 Eames was on a committee to lay out the highway between Watertown and Newton. By 1704 he was of Framingham when he sued Daniel Sheffield of Charlestown. Eames held a tavern license in 1715. He made out his will in 1727 and called himself "bricklayer." Eames died 14 December 1733.  

No. 127 Joseph Pike II was born in Newbury in 1674. He married Lydia Drury in Framingham 5 December 1722. He was called "of Framingham, joyner," in a court case of 1726. Pike died in 1757.  

No. 128 William Rider II was born in Cambridge 29 July 1675. In his inventory, taken at Natick 10 May 1742, he was called "Capt." and had "Surveyors tools" valued at five pounds and "Joyner tools" valued at three pounds eight shillings.
No. 129 Joseph Nichols was born in Reading in 1702, son and grandson of turners. His inventory was taken at Framingham 6 April 1752 and included "Shop Joyner Tools" and "half a Chair;" the estate was worth L 17,110:11:06 in highly-inflated Old Tenor.42

No. 130 Pelatiah Littlefield was born in Newton 12 October 1703, son of Ebenezer, a carpenter. He died in Holliston in 1754; in his inventory of 11 April 1754 were "Joyner Tools" worth one pound. His estate was worth L 712:12:00 Old Tenor.43

No. 131 Samuel Hill was born in Sherborn 11 August 1710, son of John. He married 30 May 1738 Elisabeth Partridge of Medway, and was administrator of his father's estate 12 June that same year. Hill died in 1761; his inventory of 14 October 1761 included L 1:10:08 worth of "carpenters tools" and L 00:19:11 worth of "joyners tools." The total value of the estate was L 215:19:08.44

No. 132 John Quarles was working in Hopkinton in 1734 when his first recorded children were born. Quarles died in 1739; his inventory of 22 January included "Ginery & Turning Tools" worth three pounds.45

No. 133 Paul Langden, "Joyner, of Hopkinton," sued Jonathan Parker of Marblehead in 1730. The birth of two of Langden's daughters are recorded in the Hopkinton Vital Records in 1730 to 1732.46

No. 134 William Young was mentioned in the administration papers of
Jonathan Foye of Charlestown 8 January 1732. Young's inventory was taken in Hopkinton 2 June 1747 and included "Joiner's tools" in the leanto, listed separately from his carpentry tools.47

No. 135 Abijah Stone married Ann Jones in Hopkinton 20 October 1739. Stone died 6 November 1758, aged forty; in his inventory, dated 20 August 1759, were various joiner's tools and a glue pot [See Appendix One].48

No. 136 William Brown died in Natick in 1768; his inventory of 28 May contained joiner's and turner's tools and a glue pot [See Appendix One]; the inventory was worth L 309:13:04.49

Framingham Area Turners -

No. 137 Jonathan Holbrook was born 21 December 1699, son of John Holbrook, in Sherborn. He married Abigail Breck in 1730, and is mentioned in two court documents of 1727 and 1733. Holbrook died in 1754; his inventory of 24 April included "Carpenters & Turners Tools & Lathe Grinding Stone" worth nineteen pounds.50

No. 138 Ebenezer Darling died in Framingham in 1756; his inventory of 28 June included "some old turning tools all at 20/."51
FOOTNOTES


2Francis Jackson, History of Newton with a Genealogical Register (Boston: Stacy & Richardson, 1854), pp. 1-35; Drake, History of Middlesex County, II, 203-258.

3Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 367.

4Wyman, II, 777; Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 347.

5Bond, Watertown, 203; Middlesex County Probate, VIII, 499-501.

6Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 259B; Bond, Watertown, 645.

7Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, I, 378; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 207A.

8Wyman, II, 677; Middlesex County Probate, XXXI, 124.

9Bond, Watertown, 300; Middlesex County Probate, XXIII, 368.


11Gozzaldi, 26; Middlesex County Probate, XXXV, 157.

12Shattuck, Concord, 366; Vital Records of Concord, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850. (Boston: for the town by T. Todd, printer, 1895), 24, 130, 171; Middlesex County Probate, XXVI, 241, and XXXI, 35.

13Concord Vitals, 171; Middlesex County Probate, X, 159.

14Charles Hudson, History of Lexington (Boston: Wiggin & Lunt, 1868), 191; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 471.

15Concord Vitals, 59; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 121A.

16Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 13A; Middlesex County Probate, XVIII, 95.
Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 376; Middlesex County Probate, XXXIII, 82.

Concord Vitals, 66, 196; Middlesex County Probate, XXIV, 332, and XLIV, 229.

Concord Vitals, 132; Middlesex County Probate, XXX, 238.

Middlesex County Probate, XXIV, 320.

Hudson, Lexington, II, 77; Middlesex County Probate, XL, 317.


Conant, Conant Genealogy, 192; Middlesex County Probate, XXXIII, 31.

Wyman, II, 1022; Shattuck, Concord, 234; Middlesex County Probate, XVII, 344.


Wyman, I, 521; Henry S. Nourse, ed., The birth, marriage, and death register, church records, and epitaphs of Lancaster, Massachusetts 1643-1850 (Clinton: Printed by W. J. Coulter, 1890), 15, 55; Middlesex County Probate, XVII, 250.

Forman, "Boston Furniture Craftsmen;" Lincoln, Worcester, 118; Hudson, Sudbury, 164; Middlesex County Probate, XII, 254.

Middlesex County Probate, XIA, 356.

Vital Records of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: The New England historic genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-records fund, 1903), 136; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 74B, 162A, 163B, 164A; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, II, 37, 127; Middlesex County Probate, XIX, 124.
30 Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, IV, 168, 205; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, IA, 341, 352, 362; Middlesex County Probate, XVI, 285.

31 Middlesex County Probate, XVII, 57; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 270B Vital Records of Stow, Massachusetts, to the year 1850 (Boston: The New England historical genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-records fund, 1911), 207.

32 Sudbury Vitals, 241; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 225A, Middlesex County Probate, XLVI, 85.

33 Bond, Watertown, 368; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 25; Vital Records of Southboro, Massachusetts, to the end of the Year 1849 (Worcester: F. P. Rice, 1903), 125.

34 Middlesex County Probate, LI, 274.

35 Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, I, 44, 68; Middlesex County Probate, IV, 215.

36 Nourse, ed., Lancaster Vitals, 15, 156; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 222.

37 William Barry, History of Framingham; Appendix on Sudbury; Genealogical Register (Boston: James Munroe & Co., 1847); William Bigelow, History of Sherborn (Milford: Ballou & Stacy, 1830); Abner Morse, Genealogical Register of Inhabitants of Sherborn and Holliston (Boston: Damrell & Moore, 1856); William Bigelow, History of Natick (Boston: Marsh, Capen, and Lyon, 1830); Drake, Middlesex County, I, 435-453, 470-495, and II, 184-203, 288-297.

38 New England Historic-Genealogical Register, IV (1850), 274; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, I, 275, and Folio 31; Barry, Framingham, 27-29, 227; Middlesex County Probate, III, 271-272.

39 New England Historic-Genealogical Register, IV (1850), 274; Barry, Framingham, 227; Middlesex County Court of General Sessions, I, 23, and IA, 314; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 68; Middlesex County Probate, XX, 29.

40 Joshua Coffin, History of Newbury (Boston: Samuel Drake, 1845), p. 314; Thomas Baldwin, ed., Vital Records of Framingham, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: Wright & Potter, 1911), 356; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 109A.

41 Bond, Watertown, 412; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 193.
42 Lilley, Eaton, *General History of the Town of Reading* (Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, 1874), 97; Middlesex County Probate, XXXII, 364.

43 *Vital Records of Newton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: New England historic-genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-records fund, 1905), 425; Middlesex County Probate, XLVIII, 168.


45 *Vital Records of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston: New England historic-genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-records fund, 1911); Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 217.

46 Hopkinton Vitals, 124; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 282A.

47 Middlesex County Probate, XIX, 526, and XXXVIII, 421.

48 Hopkinton Vitals, 365, 451; Middlesex County Probate XXXIII, 233.

49 Middlesex County Probate, XL, 287.

50 Sherborn Vitals, 48, 140; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 145A; Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 57, and XXXIII, 144.

51 Middlesex County Probate, XXXIII, 10.
CHAPTER FOUR

North of Charlestown

Malden and Medford were early settlements located on either side of the Mystic River to the northwest of Charlestown. Malden was part of Charlestown and was not set off until 1649; it originally served as the site of suburban farms and as a source of wood products. Medford was established in 1630 as a private company site for fishing and ship building near Governor Winthrop's farm. It later became the center of the brick-making industry in Massachusetts.¹

Malden and Medford Joiners -

No. 139 Job Lane was born in 1624 in Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and was in New England in 1651 when he was called "of Dorchester in New England Carpenter" in the indenture of a free black named Ebedmehere; he removed soon after to Malden. Lane's papers indicate that he bought and rented real estate, imported trading goods from a cousin in Yorkshire, and built bridges and houses for notables such as Mr. Thomas Robeson of Scituate and Fitz-John Winthrop in New London. Lane also built a meeting-house for Malden in 1658 which was to have a wainscot pulpit and deacons bench. Lane died in 1697; his inventory of 22 September 1697, taken at Billerica, was worth £2,038:11:00, and included
1,200 acres in Billerica, a house and two farms in Malden, a farm in Chelsea, and three pounds worth of "Carpenters Tooles."^2

No. 140 Abraham Hill I was in Charlestown in 1636 and was made freeman 13 May 1640. He married Sarah, daughter of Robert Long. Hill was in Mystic-side (Malden) by 1642 when he was keeping a mill for John Coitmore; he was one of the founders of the Malden Church, along with Edward Carrington (No. 57), in 1648. Hill died 13 February 1670; his inventory of 1 first month 1669/70 was worth a total of L 633:08:09 and contained a large set of joiner's tools, a book of geometry, and a house frame [See Appendix One].^3

No. 141 Samuel Belknap was a joiner of Salem who removed to Malden in 1671 and left for Haverhill in 1675; his three sons were also woodworkers in Haverhill.^4

No. 142 William Bordman II was born 6 December 1657 in Cambridge, son of William I, the College Cook. His sister Rebecca married John Palfrey (No. 84) in 1664; Bordman probably apprenticed with Palfrey. In 1686/7 he bought the "Scotch-Bordman house" in Malden and was referred to as "Joyner." His inventory of 25 May 1696 was worth L 500:00:00 and included two pounds ten pence worth of "Joyners tooles."^5

No. 143 Joshua Blanchard was born in Charlestown about 1660, son of George. He lived at Malden. In 1712, Blanchard sued Samuel
Gookin, High Sheriff of Middlesex County, for a fourteen-pound debt for work on the Cambridge Court house. Blanchard's inventory of 13 November 1716 contains £3:19:00 worth of "Carpentry tools, Joyner & Masons tools."  

No. 144 **Benjamin Floyd** was born in Medford about 1700. He married Sarah Eustis of Rumney Marsh 28 November 1726. Floyd's name appears on a list of the Partners of the Land Bank of 1740. He died 24 April 1741; in his inventory, worth £1,270:00:00, were "Carpenters Tools," a "Glue Pot," lathes and Joiner's benches, and "2 Chair Frames."  

No. 145 **Thomas Richardson** was born in Malden 19 November 1706, son of Samuel. In his will of 25 January 1769, Richardson called himself "of Woburn, Shop-Joyner." He died 13 June 1773. 

No. 146 **Stephen Willis II** was a bricklayer and joiner of Medford. He was born 22 October 1712; his father, a housewright, had married Martha, sister of William Bordman II (No. 142) and sister-in-law of John Palfrey (No. 84). Willis was called "Capt." when he died of smallpox 12 December 1759. In his inventory of 22 February 1760 are listed "a number of Old Joiners Tools" in addition to his large brickyard and elaborate personal effects. 

Malden and Medford Turners -  

No. 57A **Edward Carrington** was one of the founders of the Malden church
in 1649. He was involved in a heresy suit over the Baptist minister, Marmaduke Matthews, chosen by the Malden congregation. Carrington was the Deputy for Malden in 1653 when the town was forced to unseat Matthews in favor of Micheal Wigglesworth. The settlement of the controversy took nine years; the General Court imposed a fine on Malden and commissioned Carrington to collect it. He succeeded in having the fine abated in 1662. Carrington died in 1684; his inventory of 24 September 1684 lists twelve shillings worth of "Tools."10

No. 147 James Lane was the brother of Job Lane (No. 139); he was a member of the Worshipful Company of Turners of London in 1654. Lane was in Malden in 1655 and remained there until 1660; in that year he removed to the wilderness settlement of Casco Bay on the Maine coast. He was evidently in financial straits, as he appointed his brother Job his attorney; Job was forced to cover large debts left by his brother. James Lane died before 1681, when his widow was remarried to Henry Kenney of Salem; Lane's estate was worth only fifteen pounds.11

No. 148 Stephen Paine took the oath of fidelity in 1652 and was admitted an inhabitant of Malden in 1657. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Carrington (No. 57), and administered Carrington's estate in 1684. He died at Malden 3 August 1693.12

No. 149 Benjamin Whittemore was born about 1640, son of Thomas of
Charlestown. He married Elizabeth Buckman. In his will of 22 December 1725 he calls himself "turner." Whittemore died 16 July 1726; his grandson Benjamin Faulkner (No. 152) was a turner.13

No. 150 Edward Paine was born about 1661, son of Stephen Paine (No. 149). He married Bethiah Sweetser, and died of smallpox 13 March 1690/1. Paine is called "turner" in a probate document giving custody of his daughter Mary to Isaac Wheeler in 1700.14

No. 151 Stephen Paine was born 3 July 1696, son of William Paine and nephew of Edward Paine (No. 150). He is called "of Boston, Chairmaker" in a document of the Charlestown Selectmen's Book. Paine was referred to as "of Boston, joiner" when sued in 1728 by Jacob Hurd II (No. 19) for three pounds worth of labor. Paine married Rebecca Bacheldor, and removed to Charlestown in 1738; he soon returned to Malden and died there 5 January 1768.15

No. 152 Benjamin Faulkner was born in Malden 25 February 1697/8. He married first Anne Green in 1733, and second, Anna Sprague, in 1738. He died 30 October 1760. In his will of 22 September 1760, he called himself "turner."16

No. 153 Stephen Paine II was born 17 April 1723, son of Stephen I (No. 151). He trained with his father and later worked for James Perry (No. 76) and Edward Manning (No. 92). Paine removed to Charlestown in 1743/4 and returned to Medford in 1753.17

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Woburn, northwest of Malden and Medford, was settled in 1639 and set off from Charlestown in 1642; the town was controlled for much of the seventeenth century by Edward Johnson and his sons. It included territories which later became the towns of Wilmington (1730), Stoneham (1725), Burlington (1799), and Winchester (1850).

Woburn Area Joiners -

No. 1A Edward Johnson I lived in Woburn after 1642. He was the dominant figure in the town for thirty years, holding the offices of clerk, selectman, and Deputy to the General Court. He also served on the New Hampshire Border Committee of 1652, the Judicial Committee of 1640 to 1644, and the Committee to Treat with the King's Commissioners in 1665. Johnson was also Surveyor-General of the Arms and Munitions of the Colony and Speaker of the House of Deputies in 1655. He published his book, The Wonder-Working Providence of Sions Saviour in New England, in London in 1653/4. In spite of his many activities, Johnson continued to work at his trade; he built a bridge in Woburn in 1642 and built a boat to explore the Merrimac in 1652. Two of his sons, William and Edward II, were shipwrights. Johnson died at Woburn 23 April 1672; he had had a leg amputated two years before. His widow Katherine and his sons began to quarrel over Johnson's estate soon after his death, and litigation over the estate continued into the early 1700s. The total value of the estate was L 838:05:06.
No. 154 Edward Winn was one of the first inhabitants of Woburn in 1641. His daughter Anne married Moses Cleveland (No. 155) and his daughter Elizabeth married George Polly, a carpenter. Winn called himself "carpenter" in his will of 6 May 1680; at his death he was living in Watertown. There were no tools in his inventory of 11 September 1682, worth a total of L 160:04:06.20

No. 155 Moses Cleveland was born in England about 1624 and came to New England with his master, probably Edward Winn (No. 154); he married Winn's daughter Anne 26 September 1648. Cleveland served in the militia during King Philip's War and died in 1702. His son, Aaron I, and grandson, Aaron II, were both carpenters, and his great grandson, Samuel (No. 36), was a joiner.21

No. 156 Samuel Baker II was born in Woburn about 1680; he was called "of Woburn, joyner" in a court case of 1728.22

No. 157 Nathaniel Tay II was born in Woburn about 1700. In his will of 1758 he called himself "joiner." Tay died 2 April 1758; his inventory was worth L 1,818:00:09, and included "Joyners Tools" and "2 Benches."23

No. 158 Amos Reed died in Woburn in 1750; his inventory of 30 January 1750 contained an elaborate set of joiner's tools, a glue pot, and three table frames [See Appendix One].24

No. 159 Jonathan Snow was born in Woburn 30 March 1706, son of Zerubbable
Snow, a carpenter. He married Esther Blaney of Sudbury 11 May 1727, apparently not soon enough; they were fined for fornication before marriage on 12 March 1727/8. Snow's inventory of 31 March 1767 refers to him as "of Chelmsford" and lists a complete set of "Carpenders & Joyners Tools," including various architectural molding planes, a lathe, and turning tools [See Appendix One].

No. 160 Jonathan Pierce died in Wilmington, 7 April 1739, aged 26. In his inventory of 16 May 1739 are listed "Carpentrs and Joyners Utensils" worth L 19:06:06; the total value of the estate was L 897:07:06.

No. 161 Abraham Snow was born in Woburn 28 December 1721, son of Timothy I. He married in 1746 Mary Hill, and in 1751, Mary Blackford. Snow was admitted to the Charlestown church in 1754. His inventory of 8 July 1772 is important as an example of the workshop of an all-purpose woodworker of the later eighteenth century. Snow owned many architectural molding planes, ship-joiner tools, special tools like "a Machine for Boreing Ship pumps," and a lathe. He made tools for sale, window sashes, boat scoops, ladders, brushes, bedsteads, hogshead pumps, and caulking mallets. The total value of his estate was L 417:17:04 [See Appendix One].

Woburn Area Turners -
No. 162 David Gould was born at Reading 6 February 1690/1, son of Daniel. He married Elizabeth Green and died 3 April 1760. He is called "dish-turner" in his inventory of 28 April 1760, which included turning tools [See Appendix One]. The total value of the estate was L 599:09:00.28

No. 163 Jabez Thompson married Lydia Snow in Woburn 13 November 1735. His inventory of 1760, worth L 51:13:03, included a set of turning tools and "Timber & Rounds" [See Appendix One].29

No. 164 Zechariah Snow was born in Woburn 15 August 1719, son of Timothy I; he died 21 September 1754. His inventory of 20 January 1755 listed "Coopers and Pump-makers Tools," including a lathe, and was worth L 2,658:13:05 Old Tenor.30

No. 165 Josiah Wright was born in Woburn about 1710. His inventory of 3 October 1758 called him "Turner, of Wilmington," and contained a small set of "Turners tools;" the estate was worth L 58:16:09 1/2 [See Appendix One].31

Reading was originally part of Lynn in Essex County, but was given to Middlesex County in 1643. It became a town in 1644 and included what is now Wakefield (1868). Most of the settlers in this town were from Lynn, Salem, and Ipswich.32

Reading Area Joiners -

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No. 166 Benjamin Davis died in Reading in 1679. His inventory lists six pounds worth of "joyner Tools" and was worth £185:06:05. Two of the prizers were William Cowdry and John Damon I, uncle and father of joiners.\(^{33}\)

No. 167 Joseph Brown was born in Reading in 1647, son of Nicholas, a recent immigrant from Lynn. Brown married Elisabeth Bancroft, daughter of Thomas, and was alive in 1685; many of his sons were turners.\(^{34}\)

No. 168 William Cowdry was born in Reading in 1666, son of Nathaneal. He married first one Esther and second Tabitha Boutwell, and died in 1723. His inventory of 29 June 1723 lists £6:02:00 worth of "Shop Joiners Tools." One of the prizers was Timothy Goodwin II (No. 47).\(^{35}\)

No. 169 Joseph Phelps was born in Reading in 1675; his father had come from Salem. Joseph was orphaned in 1688 and was probably placed with either William Cowdry (No. 168) or a Salem joiner. In his 1753 inventory, Phelps owned "Joyner Tools appd at £5:04:06" and various other woodworking tools. The total value of Phelps' estate was £2,445:00:00 Old Tenor.\(^{36}\)

No. 170 Ebenezer Fish was born in Reading in 1693. His inventory of 8 August 1726 listed a small number of carpenter's, joiner's and turner's tools; the total value of his estate was £202:15:06.\(^{37}\)
No. 171 John Temple was born in Reading in 1704, son of Richard. He married in 1731 Rebecca Parker and second Sarah Weston. Temple was called "of Redding, Joyner" in a court document of 1742; he died in 1776.38

No. 172 Nathaniel Cowdry was a son of William Cowdry (No. 168), born in 1710. He married in 1736 Tabitha, daughter of Thomas Hartshorn, and died in 1745. Cowdry's inventory of 6 November 1745 lists an elaborate joiner's and turner's shop and "a Case of Draws & Ovil Table part made, a table frame." The total value of the estate was £339:04:06 [See Appendix One]. One of the prizers was John Temple (No. 171).39

No. 173 John Walton was born in Reading in 1710; he married first Martha Bump and second Mary Williams. In September 1744, Walton was called "of Reading, Joiner" in a court document. He died in April 1785.40

No. 174 James Kebbey died at Reading 17 February 1731/2. In his inventory are listed sixteen shillings worth of "Joyners and Carpenters Tools." The total value of the estate was £270:19:06; Timothy Goodwin II (No. 47) was one of the prizers.41

No. 175 Jacob Bancroft was born in Reading 10 September 1723, son of Samuel. His mother was a member of the Nichols family of turners. In his inventory of 3 October 1754, Bancroft had many
pieces of furniture on the bench, many tools, and a lathe [See Appendix One]. John Temple (No. 171) was one of the prizers.  

Reading Area Turners -  

—No. 176 Richard Nickcoles was in Ipswich in 1648; some time afterward he removed to Reading and died there 22 November 1674. In his inventory are listed "tooles for a turners use" and a "shop." The total value of Nickcoles's estate was L 316:08:00.  

No. 177 John Nichols was the son of Richard (No. 176) born in 1651. He married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Kendall, and died in 1721. His inventory of 8 January 1721/2 contained "Shop tools for turning: 16s."  

No. 178 Thomas Brown, "the dish turner," was given permission by the selectmen of Reading to cut wood for his trade on the Commons woodlot in 1651; Brown also served in King Philip's War.  

No. 179 Nicholas Browne was one of four sons of Joseph Browne (No. 167) who became turners; he was born 22 September 1677. In his inventory of 22 March 1713/4 were six shillings worth of carpenter's tools and "Cane & stuff" worth fourteen shillings. The total value of his estate was L 444:08:03.  

No. 180 Joseph Browne II, second son of Joseph Browne, was born 16 November 1679. He married Dorcas Gould and died 16 October 1723. Twelve shillings worth of "turners tools" were listed in

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his inventory of 11 November 1723, worth L 114:00:00.47

No. 181 Thomas Browne, third son of Joseph, was born 14 April 1682. In a court case of 1728/9, he is referred to as "cooper;" Lilley Eaton, in his General History of the Town of Reading, refers to Browne as "turner."48

No. 182 Ebenezer Browne, fourth son of Joseph, was born 12 January 1685. In his inventory of 1719 were turning tools and other carpenter's tools; his estate was worth L 60:05:03.49

No. 183 Ebenezer Parker was born in Reading in 1701 and married Hannah Green. His inventory of 30 April 1753 contained fifteen shillings worth of turning tools; the total value of his estate was L 3,337:10:00 Old Tenor.50

No. 184 Joshua Nichols was a nephew of John Nichols (No. 177), born in 1718. In his inventory of 11 October 1769 were L 1:06:00 worth of turning tools.51

No. 185 Joseph Smith was born in 1719, son of John of Reading. He is called "Turner" in his will of 1759.52

No. 186 Benjamin Parker II was born 30 January 1726/7 in Reading. He died in 1757; his inventory included pump-making tools and wooden dishes [See Appendix One]. The total value of his estate was L 90:02:05.53
Billerica, north of Woburn, was a small village settled in 1645 on lands belonging to Cambridge; it was set off in 1655. The original grant included the present towns of Tewksbury (1734), Bedford (1729), Carlisle (1780), and Lowell (1826). The town was for the first eighty years of its existence dominated by the Lane family.

Billerica Area Joiners -

No. 81A Samuel Frost came to Billerica from Cambridge in 1674; he built the gallery in the meetinghouse in 1679. Frost died 15 January 1717; the total value of his estate was L 218:09:08.54

No. 187 Christopher Paige was called "of Billerica, joyner" in a court case of 1718. He was born in Billerica 6 February 1690, son of Nathaniel. Paige married 23 May 1720 Abigail, sister of Amos Reed (No. 158).55

No. 188 William Marshall was called "of Billerica, joyner" in a guardianship decision of 1737. He was born in Billerica 28 July 1710, son of John Marshall II, and was married by 1735 when the birth of a son is recorded.56

No. 189 John Clark died in Billerica 15 May 1761; his inventory contained L 6:13:04 worth of "Joynnery Tools."57

There were no turners in Billerica during the 1630-1730 period.

Chelmsford was formed of sections of Woburn and Concord in 1653/4.
It included Westford (1729) and Dracut (1702). Groton was a large tract which composed the entire northwestern sector of the county. It was created out of unheld lands by the General Court in 1655, and included the present towns of Pepperell (1753), Shirley (1753), Littleton (1715), and Dunstable (1673).58

Chelmsford and Groton Area Joiners -

No. 190 Thomas Boyden I, "joiner, ae 21," embarked at Ipswich, England, 30 April 1634, on the ship Francis. He settled first at Scituate; in the church records is an entry for 17 May 1635: "Th Boiden, Brother Gilsons servaunt joyned." "Brother Gilson" was William Gilson, a master builder, who had settled in Kent Street, Scituate, in 1633; he erected a windmill in 1636 and was organizing a group to dig a canal at the time of his death on 1 February 1640. Boyden removed to Watertown in 1647 when he was made freeman there; he had married Frances and had three children between 1639 and 1643. Boyden had a son in Watertown in 1650. Soon after he sold his land there and removed to Boston, where he had two more children by his first wife, in 1652 and 1654. Hannah Boyden died 17 March 1658; in the Boston Marriage records is the following entry: "Thomas Boyden was married to Hannah Mosse, "Widdow, the 3 November 1658, by Richard Bellingham Dept. Gove." Hannah Mosse was the widow of Joseph Morse, a joiner of Scituate and Medfield, whom Boyden must have known well. An agreement between Boyden and the Suffolk Probate
bound him to distribute Morse's estate among his children when they reached their majorities. This agreement calls Boyden "late of Boston, now of Meadfield," and was signed 27 June 1665. One of the witnesses was John Ferniside, a Boston joiner. Boyden was one of the petitioners for the town of Groton in 1661, but did not remove to Groton until after 1664, when his name appears on the Medfield Memorial defending the Old Charter. He was of Groton in 1666 when he bought a house in Watertown of Benjamin Crispe, and probably removed there at that time. In the Groton records for 27 February 1670 appears the following: "Also agreed upon at the same meeting that all thos seats that are yet to build in the meeting house shalbe built in a generall way also a committee chussen to treat with thomas Boyden to built them." Boyden in response sold his house in Watertown and returned to Groton in July of 1670. It is not known when Boyden died; two later entries in the Groton records of 1682 and 1683 probably refer to Boyden's son Thomas II (No. 192). Also, a Thomas Boiden appears in the list of contributors to Harvard College in Medfield in 1678; perhaps all the entries in the Groton records refer to Thomas Boyden II, and Thomas Boyden I was at Medfield from about 1665 on.59

No. 191 Robert Eames was a brother of Thomas Eames (No. 125), who served as a surety for Robert in a court case of 1 second month 1651. Robert Eames served as steward on the Dracut estate of John Evered alias Webb. In Webb's estate, inventoried 30 November
1668, were a large number of blacksmith's and joiner's tools at "Draw Cutt farme" used by Eames to maintain tools and buildings and to farm lumber. Webb's estate owed Eames a debt, and the inventory mentions "Mr. Eames Chamber." Many of the same tools appear in Eame's inventory of 25 April 1671 [see Appendix One]. John Evered alias Webb's son might have been the Jonathan Evered, upholster, who worked in Boston and died in 1706.60

No. 192 Thomas Boyden II was born in Scituate 26 September 1639. Upon reaching his majority in 1660, he was probably living in Groton. Henry Bond, in his Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, claims that Boyden married Martha Holden, daughter of Richard Holden, a carpenter of Watertown and Woburn; William Barry, in the History of Framingham, claims that Boyden married Matha Holland of Watertown and Sudbury. Since Boyden lived for a time in Woburn, Bond is to be believed before Barry in this. Boyden returned to Groton where he built a porch on the meetinghouse in 1683 and did other repairs in 1684. In 1685, because of his "evil carriage towards wife and children," Boyden's sons were taken from him and placed with John Carter, shipwright of Woburn, John Melvin, tailor of Charlestown, and Francis More, carpenter of Cambridge. Boyden died in Groton 15 November 1719.61

No. 193 Robert Robbins III was born in Littleton in 1704. His inventory
of 23 December 1749, worth L 560:09:02 lists L 19:09:02 worth of "Joyners Tools."\(^{62}\)

No. 194 John Davis was probably the joiner who was working in Charlestown between 1719 and 1725. He had been born in Rowley 25 August 1698, son of Hopewell Davis. Davis's inventory, taken at Littleton in 1753, had joiner's and turner's tools in it and referred to Davis as "Mr." The estate was worth L 806:00:06.\(^{63}\)

No. 195 Josiah Heald was born in Concord 28 February 1698/9, son of John. In a court document of 1728 he is called "of Chelmsford, carpenter." In Heald's inventory of 14 June 1733 are listed joiner's and carpenter's tools, boards and slitwork, and "part of a Desk;" the total value of the estate was L 434:18:07. Heald was living in Westford at the time of his death.\(^{64}\)

No. 196 Joseph Farnsworth was born in Groton 26 February 1698. In his inventory of 16 September 1731 were "Joyners tools" and a "Chest not finished;" his estate was worth L 714:08:00 [See Appendix One]. Jonathan Boyden, a carpenter, was one of the prizers.\(^{65}\)

No. 197 Abraham Patch was born 7 May 1701 in Littleton, son of Benjamin. He married Hannah Herrick about 1725 and Mary Sawyer about 1732. Patch's inventory of 21 July 1758 included carpenter's and joiner's tools [See Appendix One].\(^{66}\)

No. 198 Isaac Lawrence was born in Groton 25 February 1704/5; by 1738,
he had removed to Connecticut.67

No. 199 Moses Sawyer was born in Littleton in 1712; his inventory of 31 January 1739 displays a few joiner's tools, two saws, and an ax. Sawyer was probably not an active craftsman; his estate was worth L 157:11:07.68

No. 200 Timothy Whitney died in Groton in 1740; his inventory of 1 July contains a meagre set of joiner's tools. The total value of his estate was L 136:16:09 [See Appendix One].69

No. 201 Edward Emery died in Contoocook, New Hampshire, in 1741. At that time Contoocook was still part of Dunstable township. Emery's inventory of 24 July 1741 contained L 16:10:00 worth of "Joyner tools" and an interest in a saw mill and grist mill.70

No. 202 Timothy Howard was born about 1700, son of Benjamin, a carpenter of Chelmsford. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, perhaps while serving as a ship's carpenter. His inventory of 5 June 1750 included L 27:10:00 worth of "Joynery tools;" the total value of his estate was L 131:13:00 Old Tenor.71

No. 203 Nathaniel Boynton died at Pepperell, an outlying settlement, in 1757. His inventory of 9 December contained L 3:11:03 worth of "Joynners Tools;" the total value of his estate was L 106:01:04 1/2.72

No. 204 Francis Phelps died at Pepperell in 1758; in his inventory of 21
July were carpenter's and joiner's tools. The total value of his estate was £258:02:10. Phelps was perhaps a brother of Joseph Phelps (No. 169).73

No. 205 Ollever Wright, "Giner," died in Westford in 1759. He was born in Westford 1 December 1738, son of Thomas. His fine inventory of 5 February 1759 contains a complete set of joiner's tools, and is a good example of the archaic spelling found in rural inventories [See Appendix One].74

Chelmsford and Groton Area Turners -

No. 206 Benjamin Hazen married Elizabeth Blanchard in Groton 25 July 1717/8, and second Betty Nutting, 2 April 1740; he died 28 September 1755. In Hazen's inventory of 5 January 1756 were a lathe and various other turner's tools [See Appendix One].75

No. 207 Richard Rice was called "of Groton, turner" when he sued Richard Miller (No. 22) in 1719: Rice married Sarah Corey at Groton 1 February 1721/2.76

No. 208 John Perry was a son of James Perry (No. 76); he was born about 1730. He died in Dracut in 1760. He owned at his death a lathe and an adze worth five shillings eight pence; the total value of his estate was £9:08:04.77
FOOTNOTES

1 Deloraine Pendre Corey, History of Malden (Malden: the author, 1899); Charles Brooks, History of Medford (Boston: James M. Usher, 1855); Drake, Middlesex County, II, 113-136, 158-174.

2 Hazen, Billerica, 99; Corey, Malden, 204; Middlesex County Probate, IX, 237; 20 September 1656, Indenture, Nicholas Parker & Job Lane; 7 February 1662, Deposition, Edward Hutchinson & Joshua Scottow; 1666, Indenture, Richard Cooke & Job Lane; 4 twelfth month 1672, Contract for Rental, John Buckman & Job Lane; 11 May 1686, Contract for Rental, Samuel Waite and Job Lane; 4 twelfth month 1675, Contract for Rental, John Buckman & Job Lane; 6 March 1670, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 20 February 1673, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 29 April 1675, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 2 October 1676, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 9 February 1677, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 1 April 1679, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 13 June 1692, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; April 1694/5, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; 19 June 1695, Letter, Job Lane to John Dickinson; 3 November 1696, Letter, John Dickinson to Job Lane; March 1698, Invoice; 6 March 1662/3, Indenture, Theodore Atkinson and Job Lane; 9 eleventh month 1667, Indenture Between Committee for Billerica Bridge & Job Lane; 25 August 1660, Indenture to Build a House, Thomas Robeson & Job Lane; 31 November 1659; Indenture to Build a House, Micheal Smith & Job Lane; 2 August 1660, Deed, Fitz-John Winthrop and Job Lane; 22 May 1661, Petition, Town of Billerica and Deane Winthrop; 3 August 1664, Indenture, Fitz-John Winthrop and Job Lane; 8 August 1664, Indenture, Fitz-John Winthrop & Job Lane; 3 July 1665, Invoice, John Winthrop & Job Lane; 4 July 1665, Receipt, John Winthrop & Job Lane; Job Lane Papers, Coll. Charles Stearns, Billerica, Massachusetts.

3 Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, II, 415; Wyman, I, 499; New England Historic-Genealogical Register, XX(1866), 113; Middlesex County Probate, III, 285.

4 Forman, "Essex County," 47.


6 Wyman, I, 89; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 177; Middlesex County Probate, XIV, 514.

7 Vital Records of Medford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: New England historic genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-records fund, 1907), 370; New England Historic-Genealogical Register, XXXII(1878), 206; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 107.

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8 Deloraine Pendre Corey, ed., Vital Records of Malden, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press for the Town of Malden, 1903), 210, 113; Middlesex County Probate, XXX, 9.

9 Medford Vitals, 167; Gozzaldi, 59; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 146; Middlesex County Probate, XXXIX, 384.

10 New England Historic-Genealogical Register, XX(1866), 113; Corey, Malden, 160-163; Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, I, 339; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, I, 213, 252; Middlesex County Probate, VI, 271.

11 Corey, Malden, 70; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, I, 238, and IV, 16; 19 November 1660, Writ of Attorney, James Lane to Job Lane (Lane Papers, Private Collection).

12 New England Historic-Genealogical Register, III(1849), 401; Wyman, II, 721.

13 Wyman, II, 1026; Middlesex County Probate, XXVII, 344.

14 Wyman, II, 721; Middlesex County Probate, X, 189.

15 Wyman, II, 722; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 199A.

16 Malden Vitals, 27, 230; Middlesex County Probate, 141.

17 Wyman, II, 721.

18 Samuel Sewall, History of Woburn (Boston: Wiggin & Lunt, 1868); Drake, Middlesex County, 526-554.

19 New England Historic-Genealogical Register, I(1846), 312; Sewall, Woburn, 1-153; Jameson, Wonder-Working Providence, 1-64; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, III, 46, 148, Folio 55; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, I, 68, 146, 151, 157, and II, 2; Middlesex County Probate, III, 361.

20 Sewall, Woburn, 649; Bond, Watertown, Middlesex County Probate, VI, 111-114.


22 Sewall, Woburn, 592; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 107b.

23 F. Johnson, ed., Vital Records of Woburn, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Woburn: Andrews, Cutler & Co., 1890), 187, 252; Middlesex County Probate, XXIII, 26, and XXXIII, 427.
44 Eaton, Reading, IV, 138-139; Middlesex County Probate, XVI, 87.

45 Eaton, Reading, 12.

46 Eaton, Reading, 49-51; Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, I, 272; Middlesex County Probate, XIV, 320.

47 Eaton, Reading, 49-51; Wyman, I, 139; Middlesex County Probate, XVII, 27.

48 Eaton, Reading, 49-51; Wyman, I, 139; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 207B.

49 Eaton, Reading, 49-51; Wyman, I, 139; Middlesex County Probate, XV, 392, and XXXIII, 219; Eaton, Reading, 182.

50 Eaton, Reading, 97; Middlesex County Probate, LI, 155.

51 Eaton, Reading, Middlesex County Probate, XXXIII, 16.

52 Reading Vitals, 167; Middlesex County Probate, XXXIII, 255.


54 Hazen, Billerica, 168; Middlesex County Probate, XV, 61.

55 Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 260; Vital Records of Billerica, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Boston: New England historic genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-records fund, 1908), 141, 295.

56 Billerica Vitals, 133; Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 110.

57 Middlesex County Probate, XXXV, 489.


59 Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, I, 225; New England Historic-Genealogical Register, X(1856), 49, and XIV(1860), 331, and XIII(1859), 346, and XVIII(1864), 333, and XXX(1876), 433, and IX(1855), 279; Samuel Deane, History of Scituate (Boston: J. Loring, 1831), 46-48; Bond, Watertown, 90; Forman, "Boston Furniture Craftsmen," No. 12; Butler, Groton, 27, 290; Samuel Abbott Green, Early Records of Groton 1662-1707 (Boston: A. Williams & Co., 1880), 38, 82-84.
60 Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, I, 16; Middlesex County Probate, III, 18, 271; Forman, "Boston Furniture Craftsmen," No. 155.

61 Bond, Watertown, 90; Barry, Framingham, 291; Groton Records, 82-84; Middlesex County Quarterly Courts, IV, 177.

62 Records of Littleton, Massachusetts. Printed by order of the Town. First Installment: Births & Deaths from the earliest records in the town books begun in 1715 (Concord: Patriot Press, 1900), 93. Middlesex County Probate, XXXI, 68.

63 Middlesex County Probate, XXXII, 384.

64 Concord Vitals, 47; Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, III, 201B; Middlesex County Probate, XIX, 384.

65 Vital Records of Groton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Salem: The Essex Institute, 1926), 1; Middlesex County Probate, XIX, 309.

66 Littleton Vitals, 457; Middlesex County Probate, XXXVIII, 131.

67 Bond, Watertown, 817.

68 Littleton Vitals, 477; Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 230.

69 Middlesex County Probate, XXI, 66.

70 Middlesex County Probate, XXII, 161.

71 Vital Records of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Salem: Essex Institute, 1914), 406; Middlesex County Probate, XLVIII, 310.

72 Middlesex County Probate, XXXVI, 22.

73 Middlesex County Probate, XXXVIII, 131.

74 Vital Records of Westford, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850 (Salem: Essex Institute, 1915), 125; Middlesex County Probate, XXXIX, 407.

75 Butler, Groton, 406; Middlesex County Probate, XLV, 149.

76 Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas, II, 282; Groton Vitals, 143.

77 Wyman, II, 739; Middlesex County Probate, XLIX, 43.
This cupboard has a strong tradition of having been owned originally by Gregory Stone (1590-1672), who lived at Cambridge from 1637 until his death. As late as 1835, the cupboard belonged to John Stone, a minor literary figure of Concord and a direct descendant from Gregory Stone, and was probably acquired from him in the 1850s by Cummings Davis, the well-known local antiquarian whose collection later became the nucleus of the Concord Antiquarian Society's holdings.¹

Inventory study neither confirms nor disproves the tradition of ownership. Gregory Stone's inventory, taken 13 December 1672, contained "A Winescott cubbard" valued at eleven shillings; Stone's eldest son John returned to Cambridge from Framingham in 1672 to take over his father's estate, and at his death in 1683, he owned "a cupboard" valued at only four shillings.² It is questionable whether the cupboard could have depreciated that amount in value over eleven years; indeed, the valuation of it in Gregory Stone's inventory is low for a cupboard of this elaborate type. Other cupboards were valued at between fifteen shillings to two pounds in Cambridge inventories of the period.³

If the cupboard in fact belonged to Gregory Stone, it was probably made for him by John Taylor, the Harvard College Butler and Joiner.
between 1638 and 1678 [See Chapter Two]. Due to the prestige lent him by his office, Taylor very likely enjoyed the patronage of the more substantial citizens of Cambridge. Gregory Stone was certainly a solid, if not a wealthy citizen, as he was a Deacon of the Cambridge church and a well-to-do farmer with an estate worth L 305:04:08.4

The Stone cupboard is remarkably well preserved, perhaps due to its having been in a museum for over a hundred years. The only restoration are the top of the upper section, the drawer knobs, four of the smaller applied bosses, and the applied moldings of the drawer front; two missing dentils on the cornice have not been restored. Until 1930, a coat of red paint and a second coat of black paint remained on the cupboard; both coats were removed in that year.5

The drawer construction of the Gregory Stone cupboard provides the most dependable basis for attribution of other examples, since applied ornament is so often heavily restored. Diagram One shows the side of the drawer. A large, chiseled-in dovetail is let into the drawer front and secured to it by a single, counter-sunk, rose-headed nail. Next to the dovetail is a slot, which receives one of the chamfered edges of the bottom. The rear of the drawer is rabbeted to receive the sides and nailed in place from the rear. Note the channel cut into both the drawer sides and the rear board, from which the drawer is side-hung on slides nailed to the interior of the carcase. Diagram Two shows the drawer as viewed from the bottom. The pine slab from which the bottom is made is deeply chamfered on all four edges and is nearly 1 1/4" thick. (Similar
chamfered slabs are nailed to the rear stiles and rails of the upper and lower sections of the cupboard to seal the cases; they are to be distinguished from framed panels, such as are often found on the backs of Essex County case furniture examples.)

Diagram One

Diagram Two

This type of drawer construction, employing one large dovetail, is related to drawer construction on furniture from the Boston school and from the Hadley and New Haven areas.

The applied ornaments of the cupboard's facade and the pillars are maple. The stiles, rails, muntins, panels of the facade, and the front, sides, and rear of the drawer are oak. The side and rear panels,
drawer bottom, shelf inside the upper section, bonnet piece, and tops and bottoms of the upper and lower sections are pine.

Many of the Stone cupboard's ornaments, such as the applied dentils, bosses, triglyphs, pillars, split spindles, shadow moldings, mason's miters, and bevels, are not unlike ornament found on case furniture from other seventeenth-century American furniture schools; however, the specific variations of ornamental forms seen on the Stone cupboard, and their occurrence together on one piece of furniture, are sufficiently characteristic to enable one to class the cupboard and those case pieces directly related to it as an independent regional design group.

Principal among the ornamental forms are the profile of the great turned pillars, the profile of the split spindles, and the boss-and-satellites motif. The turned pillars have the following form: rising from a small, disc-like base, they taper in a series of small rings dubbed a "waterfall." Surmounting the "waterfall" is a reel which flairs outward at its top to support the great, upward-flaring central section. This central section is broken up by a deep concave band flanked by two inset convex bands. Near its top, the central section breaks and tapers sharply inward, where it meets a second reel and disc. The bold, attractive profile of the pillars is unlike that of the pillars on cupboards from any other school of American joinery, and is perhaps the most striking feature of the Stone and related cupboards.
The split spindles are composed essentially of an embellished column of the Tuscan Doric order, capped by an urn-shaped finial and supported by an elongated drop. On the cupboards, they are found in pairs flanking the central panel of the upper section. Split spindles of this general profile are also found on case pieces of the Wethersfield, or "Sunflower" type from Connecticut and on those attributed to the Boston school, though the profile of the columnar sections on the Wethersfield examples if often somewhat "pinched-in" at the top. The Boston case pieces tend to have split spindles with a smaller, rounder drop under the columnar section.

Evident on the Stone cupboard is the use of the boss-and-satellites motif, which appears on the cupboard's facade no less than five times. A large, ovoid applied boss is surrounded by four smaller round bosses which are distributed in a cruciform pattern and abut the larger boss. Both large, ovoid bosses and small, round bosses are motifs found on nearly every seventeenth-century American school of case furniture, but the boss-and-satellite grouping is found only in the Wethersfield and Boston schools, and never on as large a scale or as prominently as on the Gregory Stone cupboard.

Three cupboards, one in the collection of Colonel and Mrs. Miodrag Blagojevich, one at the New York Historical Society, and one formerly in the collection of the late Dwight Blaney, relate directly to the Gregory Stone cupboard. The Blagojevich and New York Historical Society cupboards display straight-fronted, recessed storage areas with
two doors in the upper section, enclosed storage areas with one door in
the lower section, and ornament nearly identical to the Stone cupboard's.
They differ in the lack (or loss) of the satellites of the large applied
bosses and in the treatment of the drawer fronts, which are finished
with shadow molds along the top and bottom edges rather than the
applied molding as restored on the Stone cupboard. Most important in
both these related examples is the use on the central panel of the upper
section of applied work to create acediculae, or archways, composed of
plinth molds, jambs, molded springings, arches, protruding voussoirs or
keystones, and pendant drops; portions of this decoration are lost on
both examples, but the entire motif can be reconstructed by comparing
the remaining portions on both cupboards. The Blaney cupboard is also
nearly identical to the Stone cupboard, save that it has three drawers
in the lower section instead of an enclosed storage area. While the
Blaney cupboard is not available for examination, the Blagojevich and
New York Historical Society cupboards display drawer construction
identical to that of the Stone cupboard.

The resemblance in structure and ornament between these four
cupboards is so strong that they may all be attributed to John Taylor;
they are perhaps the very cupboards mentioned in some of the lavish
inventories of merchants and clergymen of Charlestown and Cambridge
between 1640 to 1680. "Rere Admiral Thomas Graves," who died in
Charlestown in 1653, owned "a Turne pillar Cubbard. 3. Cheny bottles.
three glasse bottels, & a Legorne platter" valued at twelve shillings

A chest with one drawer, in the Art Institute of Chicago, is important as a direct link between the Taylor school and the Boston school. The chest has drawer construction and applied ornament very like that of the Gregory Stone cupboard. Its side panels display the aedicula motif, but the central panel is of more interest; it displays four mitered panels surrounding a miniature aedicula, in a manner closely resembling the paneled doors of the chest of drawers with doors in the Garvan collection at the Yale University Art Gallery, attributed by Benno Forman to the Boston school.7 The many parallels between case pieces of the Taylor school and those of the Boston school enumerated above may spring from a number of reasons; Taylor himself might have apprenticed either in London, were many of the Boston joiners came from, or with a Boston joiner between 1630 and 1638. It might also be that Taylor or his apprentices were copying the ornament of Boston case pieces directly. Certainly Taylor was a workman of some skill, since he won the post of College Joyner over the heads of three other joiners working in Cambridge during the 1630s.8
II Cupboard
attributed to the Taylor school
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
1660-1720
Northeast American White Pine; Red Oak; Soft Maple (by microanalysis)
height 53 7/8" width 46 5/8" depth 20 1/8"
The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, No. 57.551

This cupboard, displaying many of the key attributes of the Taylor school in its drawer construction and ornament, has a trapezoidal storage area in the upper section and an open display shelf below; it thus varies from cupboard forms previously discussed. The storage area door is decorated with a variation on the boss-and-satellites motif, wherein the satellites are placed at the four corners of the paneled area and each given two attached satellites of its own.

Two cupboards and a chest with two drawers relate to the Winterthur example. The first cupboard is illustrated as Plate 208 of Wallace Nutting's *Furniture of the Pilgrim Century.* Although it has the same trapezoidal storage area and open shelf at the Winterthur cupboard, the Nutting example has slim, simplified pillars. Directly related to this cupboard is one in a private Massachusetts collection, which, though it has an enclosed storage area below, also has a trapezoidal storage area above and similar slim pillars. The chest with two drawers, at the Henry Ford Museum in Detroit, displays an arrangement of applied bosses on the two side panels of the facade very like those on the Winterthur cupboard door; the central bosses on the Henry Ford Museum chest's panels have four satellites abutting them in addition to the satellites in the
four corners of the panels. Winterthur's cupboard and the Henry Ford Museum chest also share the use of smaller split spindles of similar profile.

This group of four examples, while structurally similar to the Stone cupboard, probably represent the work of Taylor's apprentices and their apprentices, as their ornament differs in some respects from the parent group of case pieces.
III Carved Chest with two Drawers
maker unknown
Concord, Massachusetts
1660-1700
Pine of the "Taeda" group; Red Oak (by microanalysis)
height 35" width 49 3/4" depth 21 5/8"
Concord Antiquarian Society, No. F-128

This chest was acquired by the Concord Antiquarian Society in 1963 from Samuel Robbins, a collector, who in turn had acquired it from Mrs. Selden A. Jacobs; Mrs. Jacobs had inherited the chest from her uncle, William Henry Hunt, last owner of the Hunt family homestead in the Punkatasset region of Concord above the Old North Bridge. The chest is said to have been owned by William Henry Hunt when he lived in the house, and to have been in the house since it was built in the mid-seventeenth century by the patriarch of the Hunt family, William Hunt. 10

William Hunt died in Marlborough in 1667; his will, dated 23 eighth month 1667, stated "... also given to my sonn nehemiah hunt one winscote Chest." His inventory contained "1 great Chest 1 cubbard 10s; 1 winescott chest 1 trunke 10s." 11 Nehemiah Hunt I, the son referred to in the will, was born in England about 1631, came to Concord with his father in the late 1630s, and died in Concord in 1717; his inventory included tools which suggest Nehemiah Hunt I was a cooper. 12

The genealogy of the Hunt family quoted in Lemuel Shattuck's A History of the Town of Concord gives a direct line of descent from Nehemiah Hunt I to a Nehemiah Hunt, Sen., who is shown on an 1830 map of
Concord as still occupying the family homestead. Presumably this is the ancestor of William Henry Hunt. Thus there is a plausible genealogy to support the history given to the chest.13

The chest is in an excellent state of preservation, retaining its original, or at least very old, red and blue-green paint; the only restorations are a new front and bottom of one drawer. The lid of the till inside the chest is missing.

The stiles, rails, muntins, front panels, bottom of the till, and rear of the right drawer are oak; the side board of the till, the side and rear panels, the remainder of the drawer parts, the lid, the bottom of the chest compartment, the moulding around the drawers, the applied jambs of the central panel, and the applied plinths of all three front panels are pine.

There is a marked contrast between the chest's well-done carving and the crudity of some details of its structure and ornament; this raises the question of whether or not the painted decoration and some parts of the chest's structure and ornament are contemporary with the original manufacture of the chest.

The carving, composed of S-scrolls, abstract tulip and lily-like forms, ogival arches on the panels and stiles, and diaper work, is related to English design sources, though no exact prototype has been found; the carving is not directly related to any other known seventeenth-
century American school of carving.

The structural and ornamental crudities of the chest are many and curious. The lid displays no finishing of the edge save a rounding off of the front and side edges and a gouged channel on the front edge; the hinges do not appear to have been disturbed. The applied jambs of the central panel and the applied plinths of all three front panels are inconsistent with the rest of the facade; these parts are of pine, yet the maker of the chest took pains to use oak panels on the facade. Applied work of this sort is always of oak on other American chests. In addition, the jambs do not meet the arch which they support correctly, and the plinths all cover a small but significant area of the carved work of the three panels. The two drawers, built entirely of pine save for an oak rear piece in the right one, are exceptionally crude in workmanship, being mere nailed boxes. The front and rear boards are simply butted against the sides and nailed from the front and rear, while the bottom is nailed in place and butts against the front with no joint. The one remaining original drawer front is curved in section, and bears both traces of vine painting and the marks left by a William & Mary-style drop or pull, apparently the only brass ever on the drawer. The molding surrounding the drawer is an unusual feature; it is placed flush with the drawer top but an inch below the drawer bottom, and extends to the outer edge of the stiles. The presence of a "floating" lower panel on the sides, i.e., one without a rail underneath it, is another odd feature.
All parts as now exist on the chest were given at some time a treatment of red and blue-green paint; it is difficult to determine whether the two colors were applied at once or the blue-green laid on over the red.

Three questions arise concerning the chest's present condition: first, which parts of the chest are original to it, and which, if any, were added or altered at a later period; secondly, from what period in the chest's history does the painted decoration date; and thirdly, is this the chest mentioned in the will of the patriarch William Hunt, or was it made for a later member of the Hunt family?

These questions can be partially resolved by comparing the chest to the following example in the catalogue.
IV Carved Box
maker unknown
Concord, Massachusetts
dated "1698"
Northeast American White Pine; Red Oak (by microanalysis)
height 7"  width 20"  depth 14"
The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, No. 58.679

This box was found in Taunton, Massachusetts, by a dealer during the 1930s and sold to Chauncey C. Nash in 1943. According to Nash, two layers of grey paint were removed to reveal the original red and blue-green painted decoration; a broken snipebill hinge was also repaired at that time.¹⁴

The box is marked in paint on the right side "A H" and on the left side "1698." The top is decorated with painted compass decoration much like that on the upper side panels and applied jamb blocks of the Hunt chest. Most important of all, the front is carved with two lily-like motifs set in ogival lunettes with cross-hatched spandrels and a tulip, all of which correspond so closely to the carved work on the Hunt chest that one can attribute the box to the same hand.

Although there were many Concord families with surnames beginning with "H," there is reason to suspect that the box as well as the chest descended in the Hunt family, as will be shown in the following analysis.

The box front and molded trim are oak; the rest of the box is pine.

Comparison of the Hunt chest and "AH 1698" box suggests one
solution to the three major problems posed by the Hunt chest.

The jambs and plinths of the chest front are so out of character with the rest of the work, and so inconsistent with treatments of the aedicula motif on other seventeenth-century case pieces, that it seems certain they are early replacements, probably not by a joiner. They do, however, resemble the work on the box lid, which is beveled in the same manner as the jambs, and decorated with the same paint. The box lid was broken and repaired a number of times, and seems to have had at least one set of snipebill hinges before the present set of snipebill hinges was put on; Chauncey C. Nash's Boston cabinetmaker repaired at least one of the hinges, as one was broken in 1943. The painted finish, presumably dating from 1698, covers the area on the rear of the lid where the breaking of the first set of hinges also broke off the edge. Perhaps this lid, like the jamb blocks and plinths, represents an early repair by the same workman, again not a joiner, since a joiner would probably have put some sort of molded edge on the lid.

The drawers of the chest are probably also an early repair, replacing one long drawer; they are of crude workmanship, and the William & Mary-style drops suggest a repair of the 1690s. The construction of the box, which one might expect to correspond closely to the construction of the present box-like chest drawers, displays the use of shallow rabbets not found in the drawers; the box was presumably, therefore, not made by the same craftsman.
The molding surrounding the chest's drawers and the molded strip on the box front are alike in profile; since both these moldings are used in a manner atypical of most seventeenth-century work, they probably represent early repairs.

A plausible explanation for the present condition of the Hunt chest and "AH 1698" box thus begins to emerge. William Hunt owned both the box and the chest. He bequeathed the chest to his son Nehemiah, who perhaps also received the box. By 1698, the chest had lost some applied decoration and its drawer had either worn out or been badly broken, and the box's lid already had been broken once and repaired or replaced. Nehemiah, a cooper, replaced the jambs of the central panel of the chest and the plinths of all three front panels. He replaced the original long drawer of the chest with two smaller drawers separated by an inserted partition, and embellished the new drawers with William & Mary-style drops. He added a molding surrounding the drawers, and used the same molding to repair the front edge of the box. Finally, using a compass, he scribed decoration on both pieces of furniture and painted them with red and blue-green paint, or possibly a coat of blue-green over an older coat of red.

The occasion of the repair of the chest and box is unclear. Exactly who "A H" was is at present not known, though it might have been an undocumented daughter or prospective daughter-in-law. Only further research into the Hunt family genealogy, Nehemiah Hunt's inventory, and
the inventories of his descendants will answer these and other questions.

Also confusing is the lack of a documentable joiner in Concord before the 1690s. Some five carpenters were working in the town before 1690; of these, one is of particular interest: Thomas Dane [Dean, Daney] came to Concord in 1635 as a servant of Peter Bulkeley. He was a carpenter and perhaps a master builder. His son Joseph, married in 1662, had in his inventory of circa 1699 "A few Joyners Tooles ... 8s."

Perhaps Thomas and Joseph were both joiners. A second possibility is John Bacon, who was born in Billerica 14 July 1672, married in Beverly 3 June 1694, and was living in Bedford after about 1695. Bacon's inventory, taken in 1754, contained "Joyners tools 24/ white lead & Spanish brown 2/" and various glazier's and cordwainer's tools. A final workman, Nathaniel Gott, died in Concord in 1727 possessed of "turning Tools 5/ 6 Saws 40/ 4 bigger Augres 20/ Carpenter Chissels 5/ two Squares & 2 broad Axes 27/ Joiners Tools 44/ one Pr of adzes 5/ 2 grindstones 20/;" unfortunately, no other references to him exists save a Nathaniel Gott who served on a jury in 1723. Thus, it is difficult to say which of these workmen might have made the Hunt chest and the "A H 1698" box.
FOOTNOTES

1 Concord Antiquarian Society, Registrar File, No. F-113.


3 Middlesex County Probate, vol. VI, p. 47.


8 See Chapter Two.


10 Concord Antiquarian Society, Registrar File, No. F-128.


12 Middlesex County Probate, vol. XV, p. 452; Genealogy of the Name and Family of Hunt, compiled by Thomas Bellows Wyman, Jr. (Boston: John Wilson and Son, 1862), p. 89.


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**Lancaster**


**Lexington**


**Littleton**


**Malden**


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Newton


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Stow


Sudbury


Westford


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"Scituate and Barnstable Church Records," in New England Historic-Genealogical Register, IX(1855), 279-287.


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Conant, Frederick Odell. *A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family*. Salem: Essex Institute, 1890.


General Background Materials


**Letters**

2 June 1973, Mrs. Leonard P. Goulding, Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the author.


5 November 1973, John C. Powers, Esq., Sudbury, Massachusetts, to the author.
APPENDIX ONE

Inventories of Joiners' and Turners' Tools

The following are abstracts of inventories, and include only the tools and related items. Each entry gives the name of the craftsman, the date of the inventory, the place where the inventory was taken, and the total value [tv] of the estate. Joiners and turners are listed separately, and both sections are in chronological order.

Joiners -

Jonathan Paddlefoot; 26 September 1661; Cambridge; tv 93:16:05.
It 2 frameing Sawses..............................................00:06:00
It a Handsaw. 3s. 3. axes. 10s. a 2 foote rule 12d. ............00:14:00
It. a sithe. 2s6d. 5. chessels & a gouge.2s.6d. ..................00:05:00
It. 2 Squares. 3s.6d. Twibell. 3s. an ads. 2s ...................00:08:06
It an Holdfast. 12d. 2 Hamers 2s. 5 planes 9s ..................00:12:00
It a plow to draw boords. 2s. a stocke shave 1s ..................00:03:00
It 9. creasing planes. 8s a peece Sole leather 12d ..............00:09:00
It a grindstone & winch. 8s. Hogshead. 18d .....................00:09:06
It 10. peeces of Square Timber 11. pine boords 12s .............01:12:00

Stephen Fosdick; 21 June 1664; Charlestown; no tv.
housing, wharfe & orchard........................................160:00:00
Railes & timber upon the wharfe, & timber at Spray
banck & plank under the end of the house........................005:00:00
for halfe of the great boate, & what belongs........................005:00:00
3. broad axes................................................................000:13:00
1. narrow ax & 3. hatchetts........................................000:07:06
2. frows...............................................................000:02:00
2. old adzes & 2 old hous...........................................000:04:00
1. mill bitt. 5. chessels & a gouge................................000:06:00
2. bunches of pricks, & compasses..................................000:06:00
Stephen Fosdick (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. old Augurs</td>
<td>000:15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A brand Iron. Bevell &amp; Plum rule, payre of shott mould</td>
<td>000:08:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcell of playnes</td>
<td>001:06:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a locke saw &amp; a bow saw</td>
<td>000:08:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcell of turning tooles &amp; a lathe</td>
<td>000:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old broaken Sawes</td>
<td>000:08:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. wedges &amp; a beetle</td>
<td>000:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Crows of Iron &amp; a pick ax</td>
<td>000:12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tan, a Levell, &amp; 2 brasen sheathes for ropes</td>
<td>000:16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A twybill &amp; a saw box</td>
<td>000:03:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pump bitts</td>
<td>000:13:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. bitts &amp; 2. shanks &amp; 2 pomp hookes</td>
<td>002:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A parcell of neyles</td>
<td>000:06:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The farme of Misticke side with the land</td>
<td>50:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500. of boord ye't be there</td>
<td>04:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 acc't of land at Oburne</td>
<td>20:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whip saw. 1 cross cut saw. 1. tennant saw</td>
<td>00:16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 handsaw. 1 ads. 1 square. 1 broad ax 1 mortizing</td>
<td>00:09:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Auguers 1 wedges &amp; other small tooles</td>
<td>00:11:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abraham Hill, Sr.; first month 1669/70; Malden; tv 633:08:09.

Tooles
2 broad chizells: 2 paring chizells: 3 heading chizells: 3 gauges: 3 Duck bill-chizells: 1 half round & 1 cape file, a parcell of old plaine irons & chezell........00:16:00
2 bow saws: 2 little saws: 1 square: 1 hold fast bench, harke........................................00:17:06
hammer, 3 pa'r compasses, pincers, chalke line, ads & fro: 1 old broad Ax: 1 hand saw 1 crosscut & 1 old saw...........................................01:07:04
5 old small axes: 1 hay spade, 1 small iron crow: old iron, 1 Joynter, 2 foreplaines: 2 small foreplaines, 4 smoothing plaines: 2 small planes for gun stocks: 4 boulting plaines: 2 plow plaines to grove & tennant........01:11:06
4 Rabbet plaines, 2 Bevell plaines, 3 great crest plaines: 2 small crests............................................00:09:00
1 great plow stock & 12 other plaine stocks al without irons -- 1 small plow plaque & Iron. 4 wood squares........00:08:00
1 stock shave: 1 drawing knife, 1 spook shave 2 stock percors, & 2 gages etc 2 Inch & 1/2 Augurs & 1 inch & 1/2 & 1 inch & 4 under inch & Ry bitt......................00:17:00
Wrought timber at mill: 1 old Great Bible: Diggs booke of Geometry. Smiths book: 1 booke of Wm burrows of Mr. Goodins, loose boords at house.............01:16:00

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Abraham Hill, Sr. (continued)

Zachry Hills frame when set up at Charles towne 1300 boards, cellar digging. 1 boat load of stones & a draine to the cellar..................06:19:00

Robert Eames; 25 April 1671; Dracut; no tv.

It to 1 vice & screw plate 12s 4 hammers 5s chessels.................01:01:00
It to 2 plane Irons, a stockeshave, & a drawing knife.............00:05:06
It to 2 breast wimbles, 2 Iron rings, 2 hatchetts....................00:09:00
It to 1 handsaw, a faling axe, 2 scikells..........................00:05:00

(Eames also had additional tools which belonged to the estate of John Evered alias Webb; Eames served as steward on Webb's farm at Dracut. The following is a listing of the tools from Webb's inventory.)

By 5. Joyners tooles..............................................00:05:00
By a frameing Saw, a Key hole saw, an handsaw, & a crosscut saw..........................................................00:15:00
By a great crosscut Saw 8s by two whip saves 24s..............01:12:00
By 3 ads. 7s. by 2 broad axes. 8s...............................................00:15:00
By a mortizeing axe, and one falling ax.................................00:03:00
By 3 drawing knives......................................................00:03:06
By a square.................................................................00:02:00
By 3 narrow chessels and a gouge........................................00:02:09
By a broad chessell & 2 formers........................................00:02:06
By a breast wimble, and 3 bitts 2s by 5 files 3s....................00:05:00
By 3 Augurs.................................................................00:03:00
By a froe, a rest, a hamer & 3 small tooles.........................00:04:00
By a gage, a small craving Iron, & a screw...............................00:01:00
By a broaken ax, a mortizing chessell & 2 hatchets..................00:03:00
By a hamer a Joyners plow, & some old Iron..........................00:10:00

Joseph Russell; 17 December 1694; Cambridge; no tv.

Croscutt Saw.............................................................00:10:00
To a Tennant Saw & handsaw 5s five axes, and an addice 14s. Seven Augurs, piercer stock and bitts..................01:07:00
To 12 Chizells, gouges, 2 Shaves, Two Small addices, pinchers......................00:12:00
Joseph Russell (continued)

To 11 Planes, an holdfast, Iron foot ........................................... 00:07:00
To a mortising ax, Square, burrs, old Iron .................................... 00:04:00
To Beetle and Two Wedges ................................................................ 00:03:00

John Damon; 21 August 1714; Charlestown; tv 626:17:05.

Joyners tools in the Shop .............................................................. 06:01:00
More tools in the Shop ................................................................ 07:02:06
Stuff in Shop Chamber ................................................................ 02:00:00
Screws Lath Saws ........................................................................ 01:13:00
Pt of a Saw in F. Lords hands ..................................................... 00:10:00
860 ft maple plank 8/ .................................................................. 00:10:00
443 f ditto bords 3/6 ordE .......................................................... 00:15:06
225 f better 7/6d ........................................................................ 00:15:09
74 f bla Walnut plank 6d. ............................................................ 01:17:00
242 f ditto bords 4d. .................................................................. 04:00:08
Spokes 1/2 6/ .............................................................................. 00:06:00
5 Walnut roots 28/ a load poplar 6/ .............................................. 01:14:00
168 f maple plank 18/6 & tanners pieces 3/6 ................................. 01:14:00
63 1/1 glue .............................................................................. 03:03:00
a Copper Kettle ........................................................................... 09:00:00

Joseph Farnsworth; 16 September 1731; Groton; tv 714:08:00.

Adds frows Hammers Shave Augurs Square & Compases Chalk line., Chissels, Small Saw, percер Stock & 2 Bitts ................. 01:09:06
Itm Joyners tools 40/ Handsaw Bow Saw 6/ old Iron 9/ ............... 02:15:00
Chest not finished with Some Boards & timber in the Shop 12/ White Pine Boards & Slitworke clapbds ............................. 02:10:09

Timothy Whitney; 1 July 1740; Groton; tv 136:16.09.

one broad ax 30s/ one narrow ax 18s/ one Tenant Saw 21 ............. 04:08:10
two Hand Saws 11 12s/ three Augurs 14/ one pair of Chissels 7s/ ................................................................. 02:11:00
A Number of small Joyner Tooles 71 5s3d one square 8s ............. 07:13:03

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Whittemore II</td>
<td>7 May 1741</td>
<td>Charlestown</td>
<td>201:00:01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Desk with Brasses</td>
<td>10 to 2 Ditto not finished</td>
<td>L 16</td>
<td>26:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 40 lbs of Glew</td>
<td>5 to a Chamber Table not finished</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>07:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Small Desk not finished</td>
<td>12s / to Leath &amp; turning tools</td>
<td>11 15s</td>
<td>02:07:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Parcel of Boards &amp; other Stuff</td>
<td>3 5s / to a Whip Saw 60s</td>
<td>06:05:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame Do 20s</td>
<td>Hand Do 15s</td>
<td>Tenant Do 14s</td>
<td>02:09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Grindstone and frame</td>
<td>40s / to Joyners Bench 15s / to an</td>
<td>Adds 5s</td>
<td>03:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer 3/6 / Holdfast 6/6</td>
<td>To Sundry small Joyners tooles</td>
<td>01:17:06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 15 1/2 lbs of Lead 15s</td>
<td>to an Ax 5s</td>
<td>to 8 3/4 lbs of feathers</td>
<td>17/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Floyd</td>
<td>8 June 1741</td>
<td>Medford</td>
<td>1,270:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Carpenters Tools</td>
<td>3.5.0</td>
<td>To a Glew Pot 12s</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To 2 Chair Frames</td>
<td>L 10</td>
<td>To a fine Ring Saw</td>
<td>25s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Jack 10s</td>
<td>To a turning Lathe Wheel &amp; Screws</td>
<td>10s</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Cross Cut saw</td>
<td>45s</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Goodwin II</td>
<td>1 May 1742</td>
<td>Charlestown</td>
<td>755:16:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Lumber in the Leenter Chamber</td>
<td>40s</td>
<td>02:00:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Lumber in the Garret</td>
<td>20 / old Iron</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>01:15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pair of Curtain Rods</td>
<td>20 / 3 old Plains</td>
<td>3 / Whip Saw 30</td>
<td>02:13:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hand Saws &amp; tenant Saw 90s</td>
<td>Compass Saw 4</td>
<td>Frame Saw 50</td>
<td>07:04:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old plains, Augur, Vice, &amp; holdfast</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winch &amp; axle tree for a Grind Stone</td>
<td>00:05:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Center bitts &amp; 2 small Tools</td>
<td>2/6 Desk Frame 15s</td>
<td>00:17:06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screws in the Shop</td>
<td>5 / old iron</td>
<td>4 / 3 lbs of lead 13 / 2 Axes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling House and Land Shop &amp; Barn</td>
<td>450:00:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Esterbrook</td>
<td>21 October 1742</td>
<td>Levington</td>
<td>799:08:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Foot Wheele 15 / 1 Bench and Laith 12</td>
<td>Joiners</td>
<td>Tools 49</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abraham Beverly; 12 June 1745; Newton; tv

a large Handsaw 3\textsuperscript{1} a fine Saw 3\textsuperscript{1}5\textsuperscript{s} two Small Saws 9\textsuperscript{s}..................06:14:00
a Broad Ax 2\textsuperscript{1} a twibill 2\textsuperscript{1} a Shave 15s a Narrow Axe 5\textsuperscript{s}.............05:00:00
a Stone Hammer 10\textsuperscript{s} six augurs 11\textsuperscript{1}18\textsuperscript{s} Chizels & Gouges 2\textsuperscript{1} 14\textsuperscript{s}......04:04:00
6 Foils 6s 7 plain irons 14s/ a Square 5s.........................01:05:00
two Hammers & Sundry other Small Tools w/ a pr of Trowells 10/01:00:00
a pr of Cornishes 1\textsuperscript{1} 10\textsuperscript{s} two Jointers 15\textsuperscript{s}..............................02:05:00
a Grooving Plow w/ a foreplain & two Smoothing plains 14/........01:04:00
twenty five Small Mouldings 5\textsuperscript{l} a Panel Plain 9/.................................05:09:00
a large Chest 1\textsuperscript{1}15\textsuperscript{s} a Level 5\textsuperscript{s}........................................02:00:00
Beads & Nails 3\textsuperscript{s} a Jointer 10s/ a fore plain 2/.........................00:15:00
An ads one Pound/ a piece of Plane 3/........................01:03:00

Theophilus Ivory; 9 March 1747; Charlestown; tv

1 oval Table frame & leaf not finished..........................02:15:00
1 frame Saw 10/ Two old backsaws 8/ small bow saw 6/...........05:14:00
Screw tap & box 5/ 1 old frow 5/ little frow 2/ 2 augurs 10/...01:02:00
4 hammers 10/ 1 holdfast 18/ 1 pr of nippers 15/.............01:13:00
1 old drawing knife 5/ spoke shave and Irons 5/..................00:10:00
3 turning gouges 8/ Stock and Bitt 10/..........................00:18:00
2 gimblets 2/ 1 bevil 1/ 5 Chisels 8/ saw set 5/................00:16:00
6 old Plains 12/
1 grindstone 35/

Nathaniel Frothingham III; 30 September 1749; Charlestown; tv

O.T.
to half a Whip Saw 70s/ frame Saw 90/ fine Back Saw............11:10:00
A Back Saw 40/ another Back Saw 40/ panel Saw 70/.............13:10:00
2 hand Saws 6\textsuperscript{l}..................................................01:14:00
Joynter foreplain Smoothing plain 18/ Box and tap to
Cut Screses 16/..........................................................01:14:00
four Chizels and a gouge 18/ half a Grindstone 50/ a hammer 4/..03:12:00
the holdfast wait 14\textsuperscript{1}lbs at 3/ Iron 2 1/2 at 2/ Iron
Bit Stock 25/............................................................03:12:00
One Bruad Ax 80/
to a bout half an acre of Land with a Joyners Shop &
Barn Standing thereon at........................................450:00:00
Amos Reed; 30 January 1750; Woburn; no tv.

3 table frames.....................................................01:07:06
245 feet of White pine Boards & Stuff............................03:12:00
New Fine Saw & old fine Saw......................................02:15:00
Course Saw & Falling Ax...........................................04:10:00
3 broad axes.......................................................07:05:00
Adds & 2 Augers..................................................03:15:00
lapborean & breast Bill...........................................00:16:00
2 Bills & 3 Gimblets..............................................00:12:00
da drawing Knife & pr of framing Chisels.......................01:15:00
2 peiring Chisels 3 formers.....................................01:10:00
4 Mortise Chisels & Raspe 5 files................................02:02:00
2 pr of Compasses & Square.....................................01:03:00
da Saw Set & Marking Iron.......................................00:06:00
Small saw & hammers..............................................00:14:00
2 pocket Rules & Chalk Role.....................................00:10:00
3 joyners & a pr of Plaines.....................................02:16:00
Flow & 2 irons....................................................01:04:00
2 Cornishes & pannel Plane......................................03:01:00
da hollow & Round................................................01:05:00
da pr of Match Planes............................................00:13:00
an Ozing Plain....................................................00:10:00
da back & fore Ogee..............................................01:03:00
2 Beds 2 Quarter Rounds........................................01:07:00
da Sash Plain three hedding Plains................................01:02:00
2 Rabbit Plains.....................................................00:14:00
an asticle & Wooden Square.....................................00:08:00
Gouge & Glew Pott................................................01:07:00

Isreal Conant; 23 February 1753; Concord; no tv.

carpenters & Joyners tools
a Tenant Saw.........................................................04:00:00
a Grindstone.........................................................00:07:06
a pr of adds........................................................01:05:00
Two Handsaws at 35s Each........................................03:10:00
one Broad ax.........................................................02:05:00
Two old axes at.....................................................01:10:00
one Iron Square & a pr of Compasses............................01:18:00
2 Augurs............................................................00:15:00
Three Chizells & one gouge......................................01:10:00
one Hamer & Gimblet..............................................00:10:00
one Joynter one plain one plow................................01:15:00
Several Small Tools all at......................................00:12:00
Joseph Phelps; 1 June 1753; Reading tv

One Broad ax 2.5/ one adds 1/15/ ........................................... 04:00:00
four augurs & One gouge appd at ................................................ 02:17:00
one Drawing Knife 1.2.6 one handsaw 1.0.0 ........................................... 02:02:06
one pr of framing Chizels 17/ one Square 1.0.0 ...................................... 01:17:00
The Joyners Tools appd at ................................................................. 05:04:06

John Davis; 19 November 1753; Littleton; tv

one aul & Gimblet ................................................................. 00:01:06
one Grinding Stone ................................................................. 00:05:00
one sett of turning tools............................................................... 10:10:00
A parcel of Joyners Tools .............................................................. 06:10:00
One Turners Laith ................................................................. 03:10:00
One Narrow Ax ................................................................. 02:05:00
The Ax head ................................................................. 01:00:00
one Broad Hatchet ................................................................. 01:00:00
Two Small Hatchits ................................................................. 01:15:00
Thirty two feet of Ship Timber .................................................. 07:10:00
A Parcel of Pitch Pine Boards ..................................................... 05:10:00

Jacob Bancroft; 3 October 1754; Reading; no tv.

To the Shop Tools of Every Sort & the Benches in the Shop ...... 04:00:01
To 2 Tables in ye Shop not finished 12/ To a Sash for ye Door of a Bofat 3/4 ........ 00:15:04
To a desk not finished 16/ To a Case of Draws not finished in ye Shop 13/4 ........ 01:09:04
To a Desk that is almost finished 24/ To a Lathe .................................... 01:05:08
To a Case of Small Draws in the Shop ........................................... 00:03:04
To a Slate 1/2 To Some Boards & Refuse Stuff in the Shop ... 00:12:04

Thomas Welch; December 1755; Charlestown; no tv.

new Desk not finnish ................................................................. 01:17:04
1 fine frame saw 32/ 1 Do 18/8d .............................................. 02:10:08
handsaw & Tennant saw ............................................................... 00:05:04
2 bow saw small ................................................................. 00:02:00
Joyner Tools ................................................................. 00:16:00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>L S D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Led wt per hundred</td>
<td>00:09:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black walnut Bords</td>
<td>02:06:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany Bords</td>
<td>01:00:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Shop old lathe screw foot wheel</td>
<td>00:13:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Miller; 7 April 1757; Charlestown; tv</td>
<td>O.T. 3,162:06:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Broad Ax</td>
<td>02:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Handsaw</td>
<td>03:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Iron Crow</td>
<td>01:05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one hold Fast</td>
<td>00:15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To two hammers</td>
<td>00:09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To two Adzes</td>
<td>01:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To six Augers &amp; Gimblet</td>
<td>02:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one five quarter auger</td>
<td>00:03:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Auger and one inch and a half</td>
<td>00:03:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one five quarter auger</td>
<td>00:03:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Shave</td>
<td>00:01:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one Squaire and one jointer</td>
<td>00:00:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one fore plane and one Smoothing plane</td>
<td>00:02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one marking iron</td>
<td>00:04:02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abraham Patch; 21 July 1758; Littleton; no tv.
Ollever Wright; 5 February 1759; Westford; no tv.

To one Saw 12s/ Ditto 8s/ Ditto 3s 9d/ ..................................................01:03:09
a Broad ax 9s 4d/ one ads 6s/ one Square 2s/ ..........................................00:17:04
3 parcer bits and Stock 3s 4/ .................................................................00:03:04
one oger ls 6d/ turning Goug ls 6/ Charl roal 5d/ .....................................00:03:05
one Chest 8s/ Ditto 4s 6/ one rule ls 6/ .....................................................00:14:00
to one pannel plan and plow 4s .............................................................00:04:00
2 Jointers 2s 6d/ Two fore plains 2s .......................................................00:04:06
2 Smoothen plains ls 6/ one Sash plain ls/ .............................................00:02:06
one Glue pot ls 4/ Six Chisels and Goug 5s 9/ .........................................00:06:11
6 crease plains and Severl other things 8s 1/ .......................................00:08:01
To Boards 2/
to oirn ls and Goug ls .................................................................00:02:00

Abijah Stone; 20 August 1759; Hopkinton; no tv.

to one adds & 5 plains & 1 glew pot & 4 files & 2
pairing chizzels .......................................................................................00:11:09
to 2 handsaws and Shave & 1 joynter & 2 wooden Squares .......................00:14:08
to 6 Chizzels 2 gouges & 14 beads & one auger .......................................00:11:06
to 3 plain Irons & 3 piercer bitts one auger & Other tools ......................00:04:10

Thomas Fox; 24 September 1759; Concord; tv 220:04:11.

To one Croscut Saw 24/ one Tenon Saw 6/8 .............................................01:10:08
To one Fine Saw 10/8 Two Broad axes 6/ ................................................00:16:08
To one Taper auger 1/4 Two Inch & half Ditto 4/ .....................................00:05:04
To two pocket Rules 2/ marking Iron 0/6 .................................................00:02:06
To 5 Chizzels 3/ a Set of Turning Tools 5/ .............................................00:08:00
To one Shave 1/ one Iron Square 1/ .........................................................00:02:00
To a barrel of Joyner Tools ......................................................................00:05:07

Joseph Barnes; 30 October 1759; Concord; tv 48:12:00

One tennon Saw 7/4 one narrow Ax 3/ ......................................................00:10:04
three Joyners 6/ .
Four small Tools 6/ five small Tools 5/4 ..................................................00:11:04
Five small Tools 2/8 Severall small Tools 4/ ..........................................00:06:08
Severall small Tools very old 2/8 .........................................................00:02:08

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Iron 2/4 two Pleins 2/ one Plow 3/4.</td>
<td>00:07:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Pannel Plain 2/ one fore plain 1/4.</td>
<td>00:03:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Holing 1/7 Quarter Round 1/4.</td>
<td>00:03:02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Back 9/2 Compasses and Gimblets 9d.</td>
<td>00:02:09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Shave 3/ one Hammer 8d.</td>
<td>00:03:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Horse.</td>
<td>00:02:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comes 3/4d small gouge 4d Chezzel 9d.</td>
<td>00:04:09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two sash Plains 2/ one pair of Chizzells 1s/7d.</td>
<td>00:03:07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One iron square 1/ one pair of aids 6/</td>
<td>00:07:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Saws 9/10 one Inch Auger 1/10.</td>
<td>00:11:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Pair of Match Plains 2/</td>
<td>00:02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Joyners Shop</td>
<td>08:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benjamin Frothingham; 17 October 1765; Charlestown; tv O.T. 743:03:11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old broken stuf of sundry Sorts L 8 Pine bord 80/</td>
<td>12:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Case draws.</td>
<td>09:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse Mehogany at 3/9 152 feet L 8/10, Walnut board</td>
<td>39:05:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22d 117 feet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old frame saw 70/ pannil ditto 70/ tennant do 30/</td>
<td>09:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sash ditto 40/ Hand Do 20/ 8 plains at 10/</td>
<td>07:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Molding-plains at 7/6 Oyl Stone 30/</td>
<td>07:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chissels &amp; Gouges &amp; sundry small tules 5/</td>
<td>05:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glue Pot 40/ 19 feet of Ceedar at 22d a foot.</td>
<td>03:14:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Benches 10,10 (2 Holdfasts 30/ Locks brasses 80/).</td>
<td>16:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House &amp; Land and Shop</td>
<td>375:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jonathan Snow; 31 March 1767; Chelmsford; no tv.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item Carpender &amp; Joyners Tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one Broad ax L 3 one Tenant Saw L 2.10 one adds Ll.15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one fine handsaw 10/</td>
<td>09:09:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item One Inch &amp; half Auger 18/ one Ditto Inch &amp; quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/ one Ditto Inch 11/3 one Ditto Three quarter 9/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto half Inch 5/ one Taper auger 11/3 one Shewe 1/15</td>
<td>04:02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one Frow 4/6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item one Square &amp; Compasses 1/5 one Gouge 9/ Five</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>framing Chizzels 1.7.6.</td>
<td>03:01:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Three Chisels for window frawms 11/3 Six Turning Tools at 15/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine pearser bits &amp; one kee hole Saw 15/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four files and one Rasp 5/ Gunter Rule &amp; wooden Squares</td>
<td>02:17:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and gages 11/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jonathan Snow (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Three</th>
<th>old Hammers at 9/</th>
<th>Two Plain Irons 9/</th>
<th>one Cornish 11/3</th>
<th>Two Joynters L 1/</th>
<th>one Chalk Role &amp; Branding Iron 7/6</th>
<th>Three Plain Stoks &amp; Irons 12/</th>
<th>two Smoothen plains and Grooving Plow &amp; 2 quarter Rounds 2.1.3.</th>
<th>05:10:00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item Five</td>
<td>Round plain Stoks &amp; Irons 1.5.0</td>
<td>one hollow plain Stok &amp; Iron 4/6</td>
<td>one O.G. &amp; Back O.G. 7/6</td>
<td>one glass Rabet one Rabet plane one halving plain three Joyners Tools &amp; one Bead 1.5/</td>
<td>one Saw Set 2/6 &amp; Gimblett</td>
<td>03:04:06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For wooling wheels 11/3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

James Capen III; 28 April 1767; Charlestown, no tv.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the Shop Vizt</th>
<th>3 Augers 4/</th>
<th>Sundry plains 13/4</th>
<th>Sundry Chissels 2/3</th>
<th>3 Handsaws 8/</th>
<th>.......................................................</th>
<th>01:07:04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Olde Axes 6/</td>
<td>an Iron Crow 3/4</td>
<td>a Mall hatchet &amp; hamer 2/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:11:04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Buckman; 25 January 1769; Lexington; no tv.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It Too Chest of Draws in ye Shop</th>
<th>.................................</th>
<th>02:08:00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Wedges and Beetle Rings 2/</td>
<td>to old iron 4/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three tee Table Leaves in the Shop 20/</td>
<td>too Grindstones 8/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Cherty Board in the Shop Chamber</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>01:04:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To maple Board &amp; jice in the Shop Chamber</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:04:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To white Pine &amp; pitch Pine Boards &amp; refuse Lumber of all Sorts in the Shop Chamber</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>01:04:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It Tools in the Joyners Shop</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>10:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third of hundred Boards 10/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fifty seven feet of Maple Boards 30/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>01:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To five maple Pieces Sawd out for Draws 3/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:03:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To a Pile of old Boards at ye End of the Joyners Shop</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To four Mehogeny Servers for Tea Tables</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>01:01:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Josiah Bennet; 27 February 1770; Sudbury; tv 259:17:07.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Rasor</th>
<th>/2 Broad Ax 1/4</th>
<th>Narrow Ax 3/4</th>
<th>post Ax 1/4</th>
<th>.............................................</th>
<th>00:06:02</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Augurs 3/</td>
<td>two hand</td>
<td>Saws 6/</td>
<td>a Square 1/</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Shave 1/</td>
<td>four Chisels 1/6</td>
<td>Eleven plain Irons</td>
<td>/8</td>
<td>.............................................</td>
<td>00:03:02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gimblelet /4
Josiah Bennet (continued)

**Joyners Tools 2/**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About a thousand White pine Boards</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Joyners Plough</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**John Chaffin; 24 April 1771; Acton; tv**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 broad Axes 5/ 1 Carpenters adds &amp; 2 Shaves 2/6 6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:01:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augurs 6/ 6 Chezzels 4/ 2 Squares 3/ 2 hand Saws 10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:01:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyners Chezzels &amp; 1 Gouge 5/6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dowell bit turning Hook tap boarer 3/6 Joyner plains &amp; small Tools 1/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Small bits 1 gouge &amp; phile 2/ 1 tennant Saw 2/ 1 turning Laith 3/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Augre 1 Bung Boarer 1 tool for Mortising Cart Wheels 3/5 narrow axes 5/6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Iron Wedges 1 Beetle Ring 3/ 1 Joynter Stock &amp; Iron 1 Hatchet 2 Hammers 1/6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 frong Shave 1 spoke Do 1/6 round chair Backs &amp; Bark 7/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 1/2 hund white Pine Boards 6/8 6 rough Table Leaves 5/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Timothy Goodwin III; 22 May 1771; Charlestown; tv**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shop Scales &amp; Weights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:00:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundrys in the Shop</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:01:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers 156 Sashes 20/8 2 doz. Chair Backs 36/ Sundry Joyners Tools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:02:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abraham Snow; 8 July 1772; Charlestown; tv**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crosscut Saw 12/ broke Files &amp; Gouges 1/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:10:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hand Saw 8/ ristbut 6/ 1 meaner 5/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:19:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a common Saw 2/ a Saw with back 4/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:06:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Saw with back 4/ a smaller &amp; better 5/4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:09:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fine Tooth Saw 4/ a key hole do 2/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:06:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 small key hole Saws</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0:02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a broad ax with handle 8/ do without handle 8/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0:16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 smaller axes 8/ a maul 2/8 2 addises 2/4 1/2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0:13:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Shingling hammers 2/ 2 Iron Crows 6/ &amp; 5/</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0:13:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruments to draw Nails &amp; 2 holdfasts</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0:03:08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abraham Snow (continued)

| Item Description                                                                 | Quantity | Units     | Time       
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------
| 6 augurs 8/ 4 Chissels & Gouge 3/4.                                               |          |           | 00:11:04   
| an Iron Square 1/4 2 drawing Knives 5/4.                                          |          |           | 00:06:08   
| 3 pr pincers 8d 9 broad Chissels 4/.                                                |          |           | 00:04:08   
| 8 heading chissels 2/8 7 gouges 2/4.                                              |          |           | 00:05:00   
| 2 Table Chissels 1/4 14 Chissels foremen 3/4.                                     |          |           | 00:04:08   
| 9 Bits & 2 Stocks 3/4 a Tapboarer 8d.                                             |          |           | 00:04:00   
| 6 Gimblets 1/ 13 old Files 8d 3 new Files 8/.                                    |          |           | 00:02:04   
| 5 Rasps 1/ 2 screw drivers 2d.                                                    |          |           | 00:01:02   
| 9 Joyntures with Irons 12/ 3 fore & round plains 3/4.                             |          |           | 00:15:04   
| 4 Smoothing plains 19d 1 Cornish plain 2/6.                                       |          |           | 00:04:01   
| 1 Bed Mould plain 2/ C.O.G. 2/6.                                                 |          |           | 00:04:06   
| 1 Pannel plain 2/ 1 plow 2/6.                                                    |          |           | 00:04:06   
| 5 hollows & 3 rounds 3/ 4 rabbit plains 1/8.                                      |          |           | 00:04:08   
| 20 lasts 1/4 2 pr Smoothen plains 3/8.                                            |          |           | 00:05:00   
| 2 noseing plains 2/ 3 quarter rounds 18d.                                         |          |           | 00:03:06   
| 1 pr matchg plains 18d 3 bead & halving do 2/6.                                  |          |           | 00:04:00   
| 4 wooden Squares 8d 2 claw hammers 2/.                                            |          |           | 00:02:08   
| 2 Markg Irons 6d 3 new plain Irons 6d.                                           |          |           | 00:01:00   
| a smoothg plane 4d a frow & drift bolt 6d.                                       |          |           | 00:00:10   
| 2 pr new Hinges.                                                                |          |           | 00:02:08   
| In Shop                                                                        |          |           |            
| 4.pr window Jambs 4 high.                                                        |          |           | 00:06:08   
| 7 pr 5 high 9/4 2 pr 6 high 8 x 10 3/2 1/2.                                      |          |           | 12:06 1/2   
| 1 pr box Jambs 6 high 2/6 12 pr 6 high 7 by 7 20/1.                              |          |           | 01:02:06   
| 19 stools 7 by 9 - 4 wide.                                                       |          |           | 00:17:04   
| do 8 by 10- 4 wide 4/1 13 do 7 by 9 3 wide 10/6.                                 |          |           | 00:14:06   
| 11 Caps 3 wide 6/ 21 do 4 wide 9/4.                                              |          |           | 00:15:04   
| 3 Frames finished 6 high & 4 wide.                                               |          |           | 00:11:00   
| 2 do do 5 high & 4 wide.                                                         |          |           | 00:06:08   
| 1 do 5 high & 3 wide.                                                            |          |           | 00:02:06   
| 1 do 4 high & 4 wide.                                                            |          |           | 00:02:06   
| 1 do 4 high & 3 wide.                                                            |          |           | 00:02:00   
| 968 Squares of Sashes 7 b 9 @ 2d.                                                |          |           | 08:01:04   
| 25 Coopers Joyners @ 5/4.                                                        |          |           | 06:13:04   
| 3 Dozen of Ship Sheets 30/ 4 doz brush handles 6/.                               |          |           | 01:10:00   
| 33 pr ads for joyners.                                                           |          |           | 01:13:04   
| 10 doz: hhd pumps with muzzels.                                                  |          |           | 02:13:04   
| 1 Bedstead not finished.                                                         |          |           | 00:07:04   
| 2 pr bed skrews.                                                                |          |           | 01:00:00   
| a Machine for boreing Ship pumps.                                                |          |           | 02:13:04   
| 3 Ladders 56 feet.                                                              |          |           | 00:07:06   
| 72 Feet window Joists runng measure.                                             |          |           | 00:03:04   
| 172 Feet maple plank.                                                            |          |           | 00:14:04   
| 4 doz: boat scoops 21/4 -1/4 doz: logs 25/ 2 1/2.                                |          |           | 02:06:06   
| 7 doz: & 10 hhd pumps finished.                                                  |          |           | 03:01:04   

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Abraham Snow (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 doz; blacks for brushes</td>
<td>01:13:07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 fore plane stocks finished</td>
<td>00:04:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 doz; 9 Smoothing planes do @ 6d.</td>
<td>00:16:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Grose Stocks finished</td>
<td>01:17:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 do not finished</td>
<td>00:19:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59 pieces for foreplains</td>
<td>00:08:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Pine Chest</td>
<td>00:03:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheels &amp; carriage of a chaise</td>
<td>04:06:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Small Grindstone &amp; Frame</td>
<td>00:02:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pair of Clamps</td>
<td>00:01:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a small bar of Iron 3/ an old pot for fire</td>
<td>00:04:04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Iron Spoon for port holcs</td>
<td>00:00:08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Box wth 3 Thumb Latches 8 Irons for planes 5 small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinges 2 pr Table hinges Nails &amp; Bradns</td>
<td>00:08:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Caulking Mallets finished</td>
<td>00:07:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 doz; of hhd pumps finished</td>
<td>04:16:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turners -

John Larkin; 17 March 1678; Charlestown tv 424:08:00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>per turning strings. 6s. wine. 3s. per 12 duz sive</td>
<td>03:09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottoms. 31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 7 sives. 7s. per bowls. 21</td>
<td>02:07:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 12 doz charerframes. 71. Lampblacke. 1s.</td>
<td>07:01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per sive rims. 10s. per wheel rims. 31</td>
<td>03:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per trenchers. 3s. wool. 1s. ssheaths. 1s.</td>
<td>00:05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per fishing craft. 3s. Leathr. 3s. pease. 6s.</td>
<td>00:12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per flaggs. 11. a parcel of cards. 1s.</td>
<td>01:01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per turning strings. 2s. piercing stocks. 3s.</td>
<td>00:05:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per a skrue &amp; nutt. 10s. wheele. 4s.</td>
<td>00:14:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per wheel frame. 5s. lumber with a vice. 11 10s.</td>
<td>01:15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per working tools. 31. taps &amp; ffasuets. 10s.</td>
<td>03:10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per a frame of a stool &amp; lumber</td>
<td>00:11:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per lumber. 11. 8 new chairs. 11s.</td>
<td>01:11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per bricks. 11 4s. 5 doz: chair frames. 31 12s.</td>
<td>04:16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per 9 doz; ditto. 91 11s. lumber. 11. oars. 11s.</td>
<td>07:02:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per timber. 41 2s. per 1 doz grundlstones. 31 12s.</td>
<td>07:14:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John Manning; 20 December 1720; Cambridge; tv 69:10:00

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John Manning (continued)

one old Chest & tools and old Iron...............................00:18:00
Vice, Holdfast, Lave, and drews..................................00:10:00
The Dwelling house, and Shop....................................56:00:00

Jabez Thompson; 1760; Woburn

To 5 Turning hooks 5d/ 3 Do ld/ all..............................00:01:05
To 4 Mandrils ld/ one Chisel & 2 gouges 1/10 all................00:02:10
To 2 old Leaths 2/1 onc Chizzell & gouges 1/4 all................00:03:05
To onc Shave 2/0 2 sways & bits 1/7 all..........................00:03:07
To 2 handsaws 3/4 Each & Sundry old Joyner Tools 6/8............00:13:04
Timber & Rounds 1/1..............................................00:01:01

Samuel Mirick; 14 July 1749; Newton; tv

in axes hatchets & bill 5½/6s........................................5:06:00
Sleg 12/ a froe 1/5 hammer an pinchers 12/ holdfast 10/.........02:07:00
beetle & weges 2½ 7s/ a iron bar 5½ auger 1:17:0................09:04:00
in parcel Stocks pods & Gimblets 1½ 12s flies shaves 14/.........02:06:00
in Chisels & Gouges 1½ 10s/ Square a Compasses 19/............02:09:00
3 pr of Adds 1½ 5s/ in tools to turn hollow ware 2½..............03:05:00
—the Screw Spikes lathe 2½/
Croscutt Saw 4½/ handsaw 12/

Edward Larkin II; 27 March 1752; Charlestown; no tv.

5lbs Lamblack 90/ a parcel of flaggs 200/.........................14:10:00
3 Six backt chairs 30/ 2 Spining wheels 30/.....................03:00:00
1 Doz: N Chairs part made...........................................21:00:00
a parcel of Small Chairs............................................01:10:00
1 frame with 2 saws 70s/ Cros Cutt Saw 30/.....................08:00:00
10 turning tools 50s/ 2 holdfasts 15s/ 3 old Hatchets 30/......04:05:00
2 pr wooden Screws 60/ 2 Grindstones 40s........................05:00:00
Maple plank 100s/ timber 35/
turning lathe & benches 100/ Small Tools 20/....................08:10:00

Benjamin Hazen; 5 January 1756; Groton; no tv.
Benjamin Hazen (continued)

To a Turners Lath and tools apprized at.....................00:11:00
To a Brad Ax 6/8 To a Tenant Saw 8/..................00:14:08
To one hand Saw...........................................00:02:00
Four Chisells and Two Gouges..............................00:05:04
To one Carpenters adds.....................................00:05:04
To one aguer Bung boarer & Compassis........................00:01:04
To one Shafe and Squair....................................00:02:08
To a frow and chalk line..................................00:01:04

Benjamin Parker; 14 November 1757; Reading; tv 90:02:05.

To a Set of Pump augers....................................05:06:08
to the Carpenters tools a Lathe & turning tools & pump Irons..02:15:00
to a wooden ware (vizt)
5 Dozn & a half of wooden Dishes 4/
to 13 Dozn of taps & fossets
to 18 wooden plates 1/6d.................................00:13:00

Samuel Larkin; 3 July 1758; Charlestown; tv 188:15:10.

Sundry Chairmaker's Toole. vizt.
1 handesaw..................................................00:13:04
1 Tennon saw.................................................00:10:08
1 Shave.....................................................00:00:08
1 holdfast...................................................00:01:06
6 turning tools..............................................00:05:04
1 Layth.......................................................00:04:00
3 Bitts......................................................00:04:08
1 Spoke Shave...............................................00:00:08
2 plaines....................................................00:05:04
1 Ravens Bill................................................00:00:08

David Gould; 14 April 1760; Stoneham; tv 599:09:00.

to Turning Tools & a hammer at 2/ & 2 handsaws
one auger Chizzel Gouges & Shave all 6/6

Joseph Mirick II; 15 October 1765; Charlestown; tv 522:13:00

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Joseph Mirick (continued)

1 Shank..........................................................16:07:06
3 Holdfasts & 1 Frow...........................................04:19:00
1 Pump Hook......................................................02:02:00
6 Pump Bitts.....................................................20:00:00
2 Cross Cut Saws...............................................09:00:00
6 Augers..........................................................01:10:00
1 Large Auger...................................................00:15:00
7 Gouges..........................................................01:15:00
6 Chizels..........................................................01:07:00
1 Adz 1 Bench Knife 2 Shaves Worn out..........................01:00:00
1 Fore Plain & 1 Joynter........................................01:00:00
Sundry Tools for the Lath
5 Chizills 6 Gougs & 4 Scrapers................................03:05:00
3 Mandrells.......................................................00:10:00
the Lath etc.....................................................02:05:00
Pin wood & Lignum Vita Above & Below..........................02:10:00
Ax Helves & Spruce Poles etc in the Chamber..................01:00:00
Hamr Pinchers Compasses etc...................................01:00:00
Sundry Blocks & Parrells.......................................07:00:00
2 Houses 1 Bench Chopping Block................................01:10:00

Edward Manning; 1774; Cambridge; no tv.

six Bitts 8/ 3 turning gouges 4/ one hatchet 2/.................00:14:00
two Joynter 3/4 two foreplains 4/ Smoothing & heeling
plain 3/...........................................................00:10:04
9 small gouges 1/4 two mortise Chisells two Iron
froes 3/4..........................................................00:04:08
a Small box 8d two handsawes 4/
a plate of a tennant saw 6/8
one crosscut Saw 13/4 two splitting Saves 24/....................01:17:04
To a Quantity of Flaggs.........................................03:12:00

Josiah Wright; 3 October 1758; Wilmington; tv 58:16:09

To Turners tools and a lathe 10/8
to three Augers 5/1
To a pair of Chizells 2/2 to a Gouge & three small
Chizels 1/4
To Several Small Bitts 1/4 two Shaves one at 1/2
the other 1 at /4
APPENDIX TWO

Middlesex County Carpenters 1630-1730

Charlestown

ADAMS, Samuel - born 1650; by 1699 of Canterbury, Ct.
BARRETT, James II - born 1644; dead c. 1679.
BARRETT, James III - born 1672; dead 1740 at Malden.
BARRETT, Christopher - born c. 1670; dead 1694.
BARRETT, John - adm. inhab. 1659/60; in Chelmsford by 1644; will at Chelmsford 1694.
BATMAN, John - working 1685; working 1712.
BENTLEY, Michael - born at Cambridge 1703; in Charlestown 1725; working 1726.
BLANCHARD, Thomas - at Braintree 1639; at Charlestown 1646; dead 1654.
BLANCHARD, Joshua - born c. 1660; dead at Malden 1716.
BLANCHARD, Caleb - born 1693/4; dead at Boston 1718.
BRASIER, Thomas - born 1691; alive 1760.
BRASIER, Thomas II - born 1714; will 1758.
CALL, John - born 1662; dead 1713.
CALL, John II - born 1687; alive 1736.
CANN, Robert - working 1697.
CAREY, Jonathan - born 1646/7; dead 1738.
CHAMBERLAIN, Freedom - dead 1685.
CLEVELAND, Aaron - born 1655 at Woburn; dead at Charlestown 1716.
CLEVELAND, Aaron II - born 1680 at Medford; in Charlestown 1709; dead 1755.
COLE, Isaac - at Charlestown 1635; dead at Watertown 1674.
COUTER, Ebenezer - born 1698; dead 1750.
CUTTER, William - born 1649/50; dead 1723.
DAVIS, Joshua - working 1697.
DICKS, Anthony - working 1641; working 1652.
DOWSE, Laurence - adm. inhab. 1652; dead 1692.
DOWSE, Joseph - born 1654; dead 1693/4.
FACE, Robert - dead 1656/7.
FARR, Robert - dead 1656/7.
FOSDICK, Samuel - dead 1649.
FOWNELL, John - adm. inhab. 1645; dead 1673.
FROTHINGHAM, Samuel, adm. ch. 1670; dead 1683.
FROTHINGHAM, Samuel II - born 1675/6; dead 1762.
GOODDARD, Thomas - born 1712; dead 1768.
GOODWIN, Christopher - born c. 1647; dead 1704.
GOODWIN, John - born 1716; died 1753.
GOULD, John I - adm. inhab. 1635; died 1690/1.
GOULD, John II - born 1671; alive at Southborough 1722.
GOULD, Daniel - born 1653; died 1697.
GRAY, Nicholas - working 1657.
GREENLAND, John, Sr. - adm. inhab. 1641; of Malden 1664; dead 1691.
GRIFFIN, Samuel - born 1659; dead 1705/6.
GRIFFIN, John - bapt. 1689; alive 1741.
GROVER, Thomas - working 1675; dead at Watertown 1739.
HALE, Robert - inhab. 1630; dead 1659.
HARRIS, Josiah - born 1701/2; alive 1741.
INGERSOLL, Joseph - born in Salem 1646; inhab. 1675/6.
LAWRENCE, Benjamin - born at Watertown 1666; alive 1719.
LORD, Samuel - working 1669; dead 1696.
MILLER, Richard - born 1684; dead 1757.
MOUSALL, Ralph - adm. inhab. 1630; dead 1657.
MOUSALL, John II - born 1666; dead 1713.
PARKER, Kendall - born at Reading 1677; working 1718.
PATTIN, Jonathan - born at Cambridge 1706; dead 1730.
PHIPPS, Solomon - adm. inhab. 1641; dead 1671.
PHIPPS, Joseph - born 1661; dead 1717/8.
POOLE, Jonathan - dead 1678.
ROPER, John - adm. inhab. 1649.
SHED, Ebenezer - dead 1770.
SNOW, Abraham - born at Woburn 1721; dead 1772.
STORY, William - working 1707.
STOWER, Samuel - born 1665; dead at Malden 1721.
TURNER, John - bapt. 1699; alive 1771.
WATERS, Stephen - born 1642/3; dead 1719/20.
WATERS, Adam - born 1685/6; dead 1761.
WATERS, Josiah - born at Woburn 1694; alive 1735.
WINCHESTER, Stephen - working 1727.
WYER, Edward - working 1686; dead 1701.

Cambridge

ADAMS, John - adm. inhab. 1650; dead at Menotomy 1706.
BACON, Michael - adm. inhab. 1648; alive 1685.
BENTLEY, Michael - born 1703; alive 1725/6.
BROWN, John - dead 1751.
BUCKS, William - adm. inhab. 1635; dead 1657.
CHANDLEK, Joseph - working 1701.
CLARK, James - born 1652; dead 1714.
COOOPER, Samuel - born 1654; dead 1717/8.
CUTTER, William - adm. inhab. 1638; alive at Menotomy 1691.
DANA, Isaac - born 1697; dead 1767.
DAVIS, Dolor - in Cambridge 1634; left soon for Concord.
DIXON, John II - born 1698; dead 1775.
FESSENDEN, William - born 1694; dead 1756.
FOWNELL, John - dismissed from Cambridge church 1668.
GODDARD, Benjamin II - born 1705; in Grafton c. 1731.
GREEN, Samuel - born between 1685 & '92; working 1705.
GREEN, Thomas - born 1669; working 1691.
HICKS, Zechariah I - married 1652; dead 1702.
HICKS, Joseph - born 1662; dead 1749.
HICKS, John - born 1696/7; in Connecticut by 1727.
KIDDER, James - in Cambridge c. 1648; in Billerica by 1650.
KIDDER, Thomas - born 1698; working 1737.
KNIGHT, John - in Cambridge 1636; dead 1674.
MANNING, John I - born 1666; dead 1719.
MANNING, John II - born at Billerica 1696; dead at Cambridge 1769.
MOORE, Francis II - married 1650; dead 1689.
PATTIN, Jonathan - born at Cambridge 1706; dead 1730/1.
ROLFE, Jonathan - in Menotomy 1670 to 1681.
RUSSELL, Walter - dead 1759.
SPARHAWK, Noah - born 1697; dead 1749.
STIMPSON, Andrew - born 1650; dead at Charlestown 1721.
WILLIS, George - dead 1690.
WINCHESTER, Stephen - working 1727.

Watertown Area

BARNARD, John - working 1665; dead 1732.
BARNARD, Samuel - born 1664; alive 1727.
BARTLETT, Thomas - adm. inhab. 1631; dead 1655.
BEACH, Isaac - in Newton 1678; dead there 1735.
BOND, John - born 1652; dead 1691.
BREWER, John - born at Sudbury 1669; married at Weston 1693; dead at Weston 1709.
BROWN, Boaz - born at Weston 1681/2; dead there 1759.
CHADWICK, John II - born 1681; dead at Worcester 1768.
CHADWICK, Joseph - born 1685; at Malden 1726/7.
CHILD, Joseph - married 1680; dead 1712/3.
CHURCH, Caleb - in Watertown 1687/8; dead 1711 to 1725.
COLE, Isaac - dead 1674.
COOLIDGE, John II - working 1652 to 1688/9.
COOLIDGE, Nathaniel - working 1687 to 1728.
COOLIDGE, Jonas - working c. 1710.
CUTLER, James - working 1694.
GREEN, Jonathan - born at Newton 1671; dead there 1717.
GROUT, Joseph - in Watertown c. 1680.
GROVER, Thomas - working 1728 to 1730.
GUY, Nicholas - dead 1649.
HAMMOND, Samuel - born at Newton 1709; dead 1736.
HASTINGS, Jonas - born at Waltham 1729; dead there 1771.
HASTINGS, Joseph - born 1684/5; alive 1748.
HAWKINS, Timothy - adm. inhab. 1636/7; dead 1651.
HEALLY, Nathaniel - born at Newton 1686; dead there 1731.
HIDE, William - born at Newton 1690; dead there 1754.
HOLDEN, Justinian - adm. inhab. 1634; dead 1691.
HOLDEN, Richard - adm. inhab. 1634; dead at Groton 1696.
JACKSON, Isaac - born at Newton 1701; dead there 1795.
JONES, John - working at Weston 1710 to 1715.
KNAPP, William - adm. inhab. 1630; dead 1658.
KNAPP, William II - dead 1676.
KNAPP, John - adm. inhab. 1652; dead 1696.
KNIGHT, Enos - working at Newton 1703 to 1710.
LAURENCE, John - adm. inhab. 1635/6; at Groton 1662; dead 1667.
LITTLEFIELD, Ebenezer - in Newton 1697; dead there 1727/8.
MEAD, David - dead at Waltham 1677 ae. 89.
MURDOCK, Robert - born at Newton 1700; dead there 1768.
PHILLIPS, Jonathan - born 1697; to Marblehead 1719.
SHATTUCK, Samuel - born at Newton 1687; working 1737.
SHERMAN, Nathaniel - born 1696; working 1728.
SPRING, Thomas - born in West 1708; dead there 1758.
SPRING, John - dead at Newton 1754 ae. 76.
VILA, James - dead 1768.
WATERS, Laurence - adm. inhab. 1636/7; in Lancaster by 1653.
WARTON, Thomas - working 1730.
WHITE, Phillip - working in Newton 1724/5.
WILSON, Joseph - working 1693 to 1747; at Newton.
WINNE, Edward - dead between 1680 and 1682.
WOODWARD, Jonathan - working in Newton 1745.

Concord Area

BATEMAN, Eleazor - born in Concord c. 1660; of Stoneham, Woburn; of Killingsby, Connecticut by 1717.
BROOKS, Hugh - dead 1727.
DAKIN, Joseph - married 1696; made will in 1739.
DAVIS, Dolor - of Concord 1635 to 1650.
DEAN, Thomas - working 1635 dead 1676.
FITCH, John - dead at Bedford 1730.
FOX, Thomas - born 1706; dead 1759.
FRENCH, Samuel - born at Concord 1676; dead at Bedford 1737.
HARTWELL, John - working 1729 to 1737.
HEALD, John - married 1661; dead 1689.
HOSMER, James II - born 1637; dead 1676.
MILES, Samuel - born 1681; dead 1758.
SHEPPARD, John - born in Acton 1706; working 1739.
SHEPPARD, David - born in Acton 1707; working 1734.
SOLLENDINE, William - working in Concord 1716.
STONE, Thomas - born 1698/9; dead 1726.
WESSON, Timothy - working in Concord 1742.
WHEAT, Moses - died in Concord 1700.
WHEELER, William - born 1693; working 1732.
WOOD, William - born 1687; dead 1733/4.
WOOLEY, Jonathan - born 1702; working 1730.

Sudbury Area

ABBOT, Samuel - born 1713/4; dead 1771.
BANNISTER, Christopher - in Marlboro 1657; dead 1679.
BARNES, Richard - in Marlboro 1639; dead 1708.
BENNET, Josiah - dead at Sudbury 1771.
BENT, Peter - working in Sudbury 1669; alive 1729.
BREWER, John - born at Sudbury 1669; dead at Watertown 1709.
BROWN, John - working at Sudbury 1688; at Watertown 1728.
BROWN, William - working at Sudbury 1653; dead 1676.
CAKEBREAD, Thomas - working at Sudbury 1639; dead 1643.
CLAP, Joel - dead at Sudbury 1770.
CURTIS, John - dead at Sudbury 1679.
CURTIS, Ephraim - working at Sudbury 1675; working 1714.
CUTLER, Thomas - dead at Sudbury 1718.
DAKIN, Samuel - working at Sudbury 1740; dead 1758.
DAVIS, Randall - working at Sudbury 1730.
DRURY, Hugh - in Sudbury 1641; dead 1689.
DRURY, John - in Sudbury 1646; dead 1678.
GREAVES, Joseph - born in Charlestown 1645; working at Sudbury in 1665; alive 1726.
GRiffin, Hugh - working at Sudbury 1652; dead 1656.
HAINES, John - working at Sudbury 1685.
HAWKINS, Timothy - in Watertown 1636/7; dead at Sudbury 1651.
HAYNES, Walter - dead at Sudbury 1665.
HOLLAND, Joseph - born in Marlboro 1701; dead 1728.
HOW, John - in Framingham 1686; in Hopkinton 1720; dead 1740.
HOW, Eleazar - born in Marlboro 1662; dead 1737.
HOW, Moses - born in Marlboro 1724/5; dead 1771.
JOHNSON, Caleb - working in Framingham 1708 to 1723.
KERLEY, William - working in Sudbury 1649; alive 1685.
KING, Peter - working in Sudbury 1652; dead 1704.
LECH, Ambrose - working in Sudbury 1643 to 1653.
MARBLE, Joseph - working in Marlboro 1724; dead 1728.
MEAD, Jabez - born in Sudbury 1709; working 1749.
MERRIAM, John - born in Sudbury 1692; alive 1761.
MUZZY, Joseph - married in Sudbury 1721; dead 1760.
NEWTON, Daniel - married in Marlboro 1679; working 1717/8.
PARMENTER, Joseph - born in Sudbury 1685; dead 1742.
PLAKIN, Samuel - working in Sudbury 1730.
PLYMPTON, Thomas - working in Sudbury 1652; dead 1676.
RAY, Abel - working in Marlboro 1727 to 1756.
READ, Thomas II - in Sudbury 1654; alive 1728.
RUTTER, John - in Sudbury 1639; working 1655.
SIMPSON, Jonathan - baptised in Boston 1685; dead at Sudbury 1733.
SNOW, Jonathan - born in Woburn 1706; married at Sudbury 1727; dead at Chelmsford 1767.
STANHOPE, Isaac - born in Sudbury 1675; dead 1729.
STEVENS, Roger - working in Marlboro 1727.
TAILOR, Richard - working in Sudbury 1677; dead 1694.
WARD, Obadiah - working in Marlboro 1661; dead 1717.
WATERS, Laurence - in Watertown 1636/7; in Lancaster 1653; in Charlestown 1675; dead 1687.
WHEELER, Zebediah - working in Stow 1730.
WOOD, Abraham - working in Sudbury 1728; dead 1742.

Framingham Area

AMES, Samuel - working in Natick 1726/7.
BIGGELO, Ephraim - born in Holliston 1698; married 1729.
CARYEL, Edward - working at Hopkinton before 1727.
CLARK, Isaac - born in Framingham 1666; dead 1768.
COOLIDGE, James - working in Framingham 1723.
COLLER, John - made his will in Natick 1718.
COOLIDGE, Amos - working in Sherborn 1742.
CORNING, Samuel - working in Hopkinton 1729.
CUMMINGS, Joseph - working in Hopkinton 1725/6.
DRIURY, John - born in Sudbury 1646; dead in Framingham 1678.
FOSTER, Isaac - working in Sherborn 1721 to 1724.
GLEASON, Thomas III - born in Framingham 1650; dead 1732.
GOULD, Samuel - born in Hopkinton 1691; dead 1728.
HAVEN, John - married in Framingham 1682; dead 1705.
HILL, Moses - married in Holliston 1728; dead 1735.
HILL, Samuel - born in Sherborn 1710; dead 1761.
HOLBROOK, Samuel - in Sherborn before 1644; dead 1695.
HOLBROOK, Jonathan - born in Sherborn 1699; dead 1754.
HOW, John - in Framingham 1686; dead at Hopkinton 1740.
JOHNSON, Caleb - working in Framingham 1708 to 1723.
JONES, Thomas - working in Sherborn 1708 to 1719.
MILLET, Nathaniel - married in Hopkinton 1748; dead 1754.
PIERCE, Francis - working in Hopkinton 1730.
SAWIN, Thomas - born in Sherborn 1657; dead 1728.
STRATTON, Samuel - working in Natick 1764.
Malden and Medford

BARRETT, James III - born in Charlestown 1672; dead at Malden 1740.
BLANCHARD, Joshua - born in Charlestown c. 1660; dead at Malden 1716.
BRADSHAW, John - born in Medford 1655; dead c. 1700.
BRADSHAW, John - working in Medford 1714 to 1748.
BUCKNAM, William - adm. inhab. of Malden before 1664; dead 1679.
CARTER, Robert - working in Malden 1667 to 1674.
CHADWICK, Joseph - born in Watertown 1685; in Malden 1726/7.
CLEVELAND, Aaron - born in Woburn 1655; dead at Medford 1716.
CUTTER, Ebenezer - dead at Medford 1750.
EDES, Peter - born in Malden 1686; dead at Needham 1772.
GREEN, Thomas - born in Malden 1655/6; dead 1694.
GREENLAND, John I - adm. inhab. of Charlestown 1641; dead at Malden 1690/1.
GRiffin, John - born in Charlestown 1659; dead at Malden 1705/6.
GRiffin, Samuel - born in Charlestown 1689; working in Malden 1741.
HALF, John - working in Medford 1718.
HOWARD, Samuel - married in Malden 1661/2; dead 1681.
PAIN, John - dead at Malden 1770.
PARKER, John - married in Malden 1667; dead at Reading 1698.
STEVENs, Thomas - working in Malden 1725 to 1730.
STOWE, Samuel - born in Charlestown 1665; dead at Malden 1721.
TEAL, William - working in Malden 1706 to 1723.
WADE, Jonathan - dead at Medford 1727.
WHITMORE, John - working in Medford 1695; dead at Lexington 1714.
WILKISON, Isaac - born in Malden 1650; working 1694.

Woburn Area

BAcon, Michael - born in Woburn; in Cambridge 1648 to 1685.
BATEMAN, Eleazor - born in Concord; married in Stoneham 1686; of Killingsby, Ct. by 1717.
BLOGGETT, Samuel - born in Woburn 1658; dead 1743.
DEANE, William I - working in Woburn 1696.
EAMES, Samuel - dead at Wilmington 1747.
HENSHAW, Thomas - working in Woburn 1668; dead 1699.
HENSHAW, Thomas II - born in Woburn 1680; dead 1726.
HILL, Ralph II - working in Woburn 1647; dead at Billerica 1695.
JOHNSON, Matthew - working in Woburn 1660; dead 1696.
JOHNSON, Josiah - working in Woburn 1692.
KENDALL, Samuel II - born in Woburn 1684; dead 1764.
KENDALL, Joseph - born in Woburn 1688; dead 1743.
PIERCE, Thomas - working in Woburn 1653; dead 1683.
POLLY, George - in Woburn 1648; dead 1683.

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POLLY, George II - born in Woburn 1655/6; working 1692.
POLLY, Jonathan - born in Woburn 1650; working 1703.
RICHARDSON, Joseph - born in Woburn c. 1672; dead 1754.
RICHARDSON, Samuel - adm. inhab. of Woburn 1642; dead 1688.
RICHARDSON, Theophilus II - born in Woburn before 1674; dead 1723.
RICHARDSON, Timothy - born in Woburn 1687/8; dead 1735.
SIMONDS, Joseph - working in Woburn 1679.
SIMONDS, James - working in Woburn 1692.
SNOW, Richard - working in Woburn 1645; dead 1711.
SNOW, Zerubbable II - born in Woburn 1698; dead 1747.
SNOW, Isaac - born in Woburn 1708/9; dead 1776.
SNOW, Abraham - born in Woburn 1722; in Charlestown 1754; dead 1772.
WALKER, Samuel - born in Woburn 1667/8; dead 1744.
WALKER, Henry - working in Woburn 1699.
WATERS, Samuel - working in Woburn 1698.
WRIGHT, Timothy - born in Woburn 1679; dead at Stoneham 1727/8.

Reading Area

BOUTELL, James - born at Reading 1642; dead 1716.
BURNAP, John - born at Reading 1689; working 1743.
EATON, Nathaniel - born at Reading 1700; dead 1750.
EATON, Thomas - born in Reading 1685; dead 1774.
FLINT, William - born in Reading 1685; dead 1736.
FROTHINGHAM, Samuel - born in Charlestown 1646/7; dead at Reading 1683.
LAMSON, Samuel II - born in Reading 1708/9; dead 1776.
MARSHALL, Thomas - adm. inhab. of Reading 1647; working 1652.
PARKER, Benjamin - born at Reading 1726/7; dead 1757.
POOLE, John - adm. inhab. of Reading 1642; dead 1667.
SOUTHER, Nathaniel - in Reading 1696.

Billerica Area

DANFORTH, Thomas - dead at Billerica 1737.
DANFORTH, Samuel - dead at Billerica 1750.
FRENCH, William - dead at Billerica 1681.
HAMLETT, William - in Watertown 1642; of Billerica 1660; dead 1696.
HILL, Ralph II - working in Woburn 1647; dead at Billerica 1695.
HOLDEN, Justinian - in Watertown 1634; in Billerica 1655; dead at Watertown 1691.
HOSLEY, James - working in Billerica 1702; dead 1727/8.
HUNT, Samuel - working in Billerica 1721.
KIDDER, James - in Billerica 1655; dead 1667.
LANE, Job - in Malden 1648; in Billerica 1655; dead 1697.
MARSHALL, John - born in Tewksbury 1735; made his will 1662.
OSGOOD, Christopher - married in Billerica 1711; dead 1739.
OSGOOD, Christopher II - born in Billerica 1712; dead 1748.
PARKER, John - in Billerica 1660; dead 1667.
RICHARDSON, Thomas - born in Woburn 1645; dead in Billerica 1720/1.
SHEED, Benjamin - born in Billerica 1696; dead 1770.
STEARNs, Thomas - born in Billerica 1701; dead 1770.
TARBELL, John - dead in Billerica 1759.

Chelmsford-Groton Area

ADAMS, Samuel - in Chelmsford 1653; dead 1688.
ADAMS, Benjamin - married in Chelmsford 1707; alive 1761.
BARRETT, Joseph - working in Chelmsford 1673.
BARRETT, John - in Charlestown 1659; made his will at Chelmsford 1694.
BARRON, Ellis - born in Watertown 1640; in Groton 1665; dead 1712.
BLANCHARD, Benjamin - in Chelmsford c. 1724.
DAVIS, Dolor - in Groton c. 1655.
DAVIS, Samuel - working in Groton 1662; dead 1699.
EAMES, Robert - in Dracut 1641; dead 1671.
GALUSHA, Daniel - born in Chelmsford 1686; to Connecticut 1716.
GOLDSMITH, Richard - dead at Littleton 1757.
HARRIS, Steven - working in Littleton 1728.
HOLDEN, Richard - adm. inhab. of Watertown 1634; dead at Groton 1696.
LAWRENCE, John - in Watertown 1635/6; in Groton 1662 to 1667.
LAWRENCE, Nathaniel - working in Groton 1666.
PARKER, Benjamin - born in Groton 1690; dead 1769.
PARKER, John - born in Chelmsford 1664; dead 1741.
PATCH, Abraham - born in Littleton 1701; dead 1758.
PATTERSON, James - working in Groton 1717 to 1729.
PHELPS, Francis - dead at Pepperell 1758.
PROCTOR, William - dead at Chelmsford 1767.
SHEAD, Daniel - dead at Groton 1723.
SNOW, Jonathan - dead at Chelmsford 1767.
SOLLENDINE, John - working in Dunstable 1660; alive 1718.
SPaulding, Henry - married at Chelmsford 1701; dead 1719.
STRATTON, Richard - dead at Chelmsford 1724.
WOODS, Bennet - working at Littleton 1740.
WRIGHT, Joseph - dead at Dracut 1718.
APPENDIX THREE

Middlesex County Shipwrights 1630-1730

ADAMS, Anderson - mastmaker, Charlestown; 1697-1721.
ADAMS, Samuel - mastmaker, Charlestown; 1669-1729.
ADAMS, Samuel - shipwright, Cambridge; 1621-1701.
BACON, David - shipwright, Cambridge; c. 1672.
BALLATT, Samuel - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1664-1708.
BARRETT, John - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1659/60, in Chelmsford 1673.
BACGE, Henry - shipwright, Charlestown; bapt. 1710, working 1715 to 1727.
CALL, John - shipwright, Charlestown and Boston; born 1687-working 1736.
CAPEN, James II - shipwright, Charlestown; 1683-1750.
CAPEN, James III - shipwright, Charlestown; 1709/10-1762.
CAREY, Jonathan - shipwright, Charlestown; 1699-1775.
CARTER, John I - shipwright, Charlestown; 1685/6-1721.
CHADWELL, Thomas - shipwright, Lynn and Charlestown; adm. inhab. of Charlestown 1670-working 1682.
CHANDLER, Joseph - shipwright, Cambridge; c. 1701.
CHAPMAN, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1669-1687.
CLARK, Samuel - shipwright, Charlestown; 1704-working 1729.
DAVIS, Barnabas - shipwright, Rowley and Charlestown; 1692-working 1775.
DOWSE, Jonathan - shipwright, Charlestown; 1661-1744/5.
DRINKER, John - shipwright, Charlestown and Beverly; 1629-1693.
DYER, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; working 1720 to 1740.
EDES, John - shipwright, Charlestown; 1651-alive 1715.
EDES, Edward - shipwright, Charlestown and Boston; bapt. 1681-1730.
FROTHINGHAM, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; 1675-1724.
HOLLAND, Samuel - shipwright, Charlestown; married 1722-alive 1761.
INGERSOLL, George - shipwright, Charlestown; dead 1721.
INGERSOLL, Samuel - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1696.
JACKSON, John - shipwright, Cambridge; working 1672-1709.
JOHNSON, Edward II - shipwright, Charlestown; dead 1692.
JOHNSON, Edward III - shipwright, Charlestown; working 1680 to 1710.
JOHNSON, John - shipwright, Charlestown and Medford; 1664-alive 1719.
JOHNSON, William - shipwright, Charlestown and Woburn; 1663-1712.
KNAPP, Isaac - shipwright, Watertown and Salem; working 1699 - 1714.
LEWIS, Joseph - shipwright, Charlestown; 1685-1761.
LONG, Robert - shipwright, Charlestown; 1684-1715.
LOWDEN, Richard - shipwright, Boston and Charlestown; 1665-1709.
LOWDEN, James - shipwright, Charlestown; 1680-alive 1737.
MALLET, John - shipwright, Boston and Charlestown; in Charlestown 1703 to 1722.
MALLET, Matthew - shipwright, Charlestown; married 1703/4-alive 1727.
MARDLEN, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; married 1719/20-1783.
MARTIN, John - shipwright, Weymouth and Charlestown; adm. inhab. of Charlestown 1638-1662.
MATSON, Nathaniel - shipwright, Charlestown; working 1714.
MAVERICK, Elias II - shipwright, Boston and Charlestown; 1643-1687.
MIRICK, Isaac - shipwright, Charlestown and Newbury; 1665-in Newbury 1710.
MOULTON, Robert - shipwright, Salem and Medford; working 1630 to 1635.
ORTON, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; dead 1687.
PHILLIPS, Benjamin - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1681-1687.
Pierce, Samuel - shipwright, Charlestown; 1687/8-1714.
ROWE, John - shipwright, Charlestown; 1663-1698.
RUCK, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; working 1705.
SHAPLEY, Nicholas - shipwright, Charlestown; dead 1662.
SHEAFE, Edward - shipwright, Charlestown; 1682-1738.
SHERMAN, Samuel - shipwright, Charlestown and Boston; 1681-alive 1706.
SMITH, John - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1644-1673.
SMITH, John II - shipwright, Charlestown; 1645-1691.
SMITH, James - shipwright, Charlestown; dead 1678.
SMITH, Josiah - shipwright, Charlestown; working 1687.
SMITH, Jonathan - shipwright, Charlestown; working 1695-1720.
SPENCER, Abraham - shipwright, Charlestown and Boston; working 1676-1683.
STACEY, Joseph - mastmaker, Charlestown; married 1682-1711.
TAYLOR, John - shipwright, Charlestown; married 1685-1725.
TAYLOR, John II - shipwright, Charlestown; 1688-1727.
TAYLOR, Thomas - shipwright, Charlestown; 1693-1740.
VINE, William - shipwright, Charlestown; 1665-1708.
WADLAND, Crispin - shipwright, Charlestown; dead 1668.
WADLAND, Crispin II - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1665-1671.
WATERS, Nathaniel - shipwright, Charlestown; 1687-alive 1736/7.
WATERS, Benjamin - shipwright, Charlestown; 1692-1733.
WEBBER, Pelatiah - shipwright, Charlestown; 1705-1730.
WILLOUGHBY, Francis - shipwright, Charlestown; adm. inhab. 1638-1671.