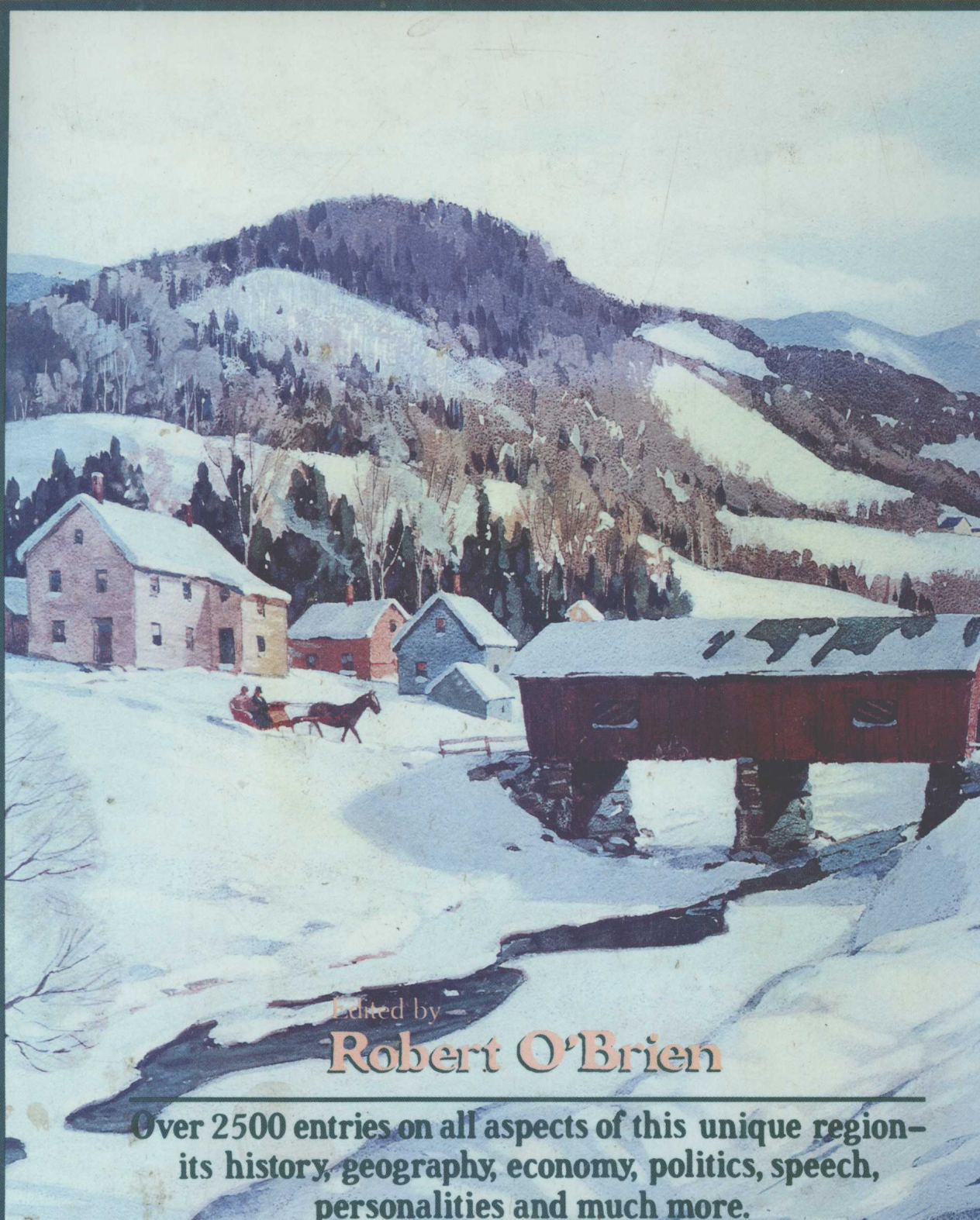


The Encyclopedia of *NEW ENGLAND*



Edited by
Robert O'Brien

Over 2500 entries on all aspects of this unique region—its history, geography, economy, politics, speech, personalities and much more.

The Encyclopedia of New England

edited by Robert O'Brien
with
Richard D. Brown



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The Encyclopedia of New England

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INTRODUCTION

History

The six states in the northeasternmost part of the United States have a special place in America—in its history and as an area with a particularly strong regional and cultural identity. These states—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont (all but Maine and Vermont were part of the original thirteen colonies)—are popularly known as New England, home of the Yankee.

Yankee as a regional appellation carries with it questions on origin. It is speculated to have been coined and applied by anti-Dutch European chauvinists jealous of early Dutch success in New World explorations. Either as *Janke*, Yank (dim. of *Jan*, John) or *Jankees* (lit. John Cheese, fr. comb. form *Jan* + *kees*, cheese), Yankee changed from a derogatory to complimentary sobriquet. This was achieved chiefly through the popularity of the eighteenth-century American Revolutionary War song, “Yankee Doodle.” Other sources reason Yankee to be a Massachusetts Indian corruption of the word English or the French *anglais*, which suggests origins among early Canadian Indians (whose contacts were principally French). Regardless of etymologies, Yankee stuck.

New England as a place name is more easily traced and likely dates from Capt. John Smith’s explorations (c. 1614) of North America’s eastern coast and its resemblance to Smith’s native England, which he established by placing the name on navigational maps.

Highlights

The iconography of this region, supplemented by modern and period illustrations, is outlined in this volume by several broad categories:

Cultural

Biographies

Academic institutions

Social, political and religious movements

Historical events

Folk culture terms and expressions

Historical documents

Geographic

Urban, suburban and rural profiles

Topography

Place names

Climate

State maps

Statistical

Education and transportation data

Labor force and employment rates

Land use, ownership and land areas

Corporate tax rates

Population density

Individual tax rates

Per-capita income

Political

Counties and county seats

Governors and state executive branch staffs

State fact sheet

Thematic

Whaling, abolition movement, Fundamental Orders, Platt Amendment, etc.

These categories and levels of ordering are intended to be representative in scope rather than comprehensive—designed for the reader who wants a ready overview of a multitude of regional subjects in a one-volume encyclopedia. Additionally, the *Encyclopedia of New England* is a useful supplement to atlases, gazetteers, almanacs and condensed biographies—reference works which, because of space limitations, cannot devote broad attention to a particular subject within a specialized field, such as New England.

From Charles Greeley Abbot, 1872–1973, director of the Smithsonian Institution’s astrophysical laboratory to John Young, 1623–98, colonial official, biographies play an important

role in understanding New England. We learn that New England was as much shaped by its native daughters and sons as their surroundings molded them. A not too whimsical speculation is that the apocryphal New England Yankee—with attendant characteristics of flintiness, taciturnity, diligence and economy—springs literally from the region's physical topography. There are, as well, many instances of New Englanders taking these traits abroad and leaving their stamp elsewhere. John Cotton Dana (1856–1929), Vermont-born librarian and museum director, is hailed for his advocacy of library advertising and printing history stewardship when he was head of the Newark (New Jersey) Public Library. Rochester (New York) was the site of Susan B. Anthony's (1820–1906) many social reform victories for the feminist and anti-slavery movements; she is claimed by Massachusetts.

How This Book Is Organized

Article headings are in **boldface** type and they are alphabetized to the comma. Thus **DARTMOUTH, Mass.** precedes **DARTMOUTH COLLEGE**. Biographical articles are alphabetized by the subject's inverted name, **PARSONS, Usher**. An important feature within many articles is the use of SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS to indicate cross-references that direct the reader to a related article.

Indian place names often display a variety of spellings and consistent rules of romanization have been used to accord with standard philological methodology.

Lastly, as an additional aid, an extensive bibliography has been appended for the reader who is interested in pursuing regional subjects more deeply.

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A

ABBOT, Charles Greeley (Wilton, N.H., 1872 — Riverdale, Md., Dec. 1973). Physicist. He was the director of the astrophysical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution (1907-44) and later secretary of the Institution (1928-44). During his career Abbot traveled the world studying variations in solar radiation and its effect on the weather. An inventor, he originated devices for measuring heat from the sun and utilizing solar energy; he also invented a solar motor. His books include *The Sun* (1911), *The Earth and the Stars* (1925), and *The Sun and the Welfare of Man* (1929).

ABBOT, Ezra (Jackson, Maine, Apr. 28, 1819 — Mar. 21, 1884). Biblical scholar. After studying at Phillips Academy and graduating from Bowdoin College, he taught high school in Cambridge, Mass., and assisted Andrews Norton, an expert on sacred literature. Abbot became assistant librarian at Harvard College and was later appointed lecturer on criticism of the New Testament, which led to his appointment to

the Bussey Professorship at the Harvard Divinity School in 1872. Abbot's accomplishments as a bibliographer and New Testament critic made him one of the world's leading experts. His most noteworthy work was *The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidences* (1880) and his most well-known bibliographical work consisted of the notes for Sir William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* (1880).

ABBOT, Francis Ellingwood (Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1836 — Oct. 23, 1903). Philosopher and Unitarian clergyman. He was a controversial religious leader who founded the Free Religious Association (1867). His major works include *Freedom and Fellowship in Religion* (1875).

ABBOT, Henry Larcom (Beverly, Mass., Aug. 13, 1831 — Oct. 1, 1927). Army engineer, writer, and Civil War hero. In 1857 he co-authored *Report Upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River* (1881), a well-received, standard

authority on flood control and channel improvement of the Mississippi River.

ABBOT, Willis (New Haven, Conn., Mar. 16, 1863 — Brookline, Mass., May 19, 1934). Author, journalist, and peace advocate. His varied writing career included both participation in “yellow journalism” and the editorship of the *Christian Science Monitor*. He also wrote the *Blue Jacket* series.

ABBOTT, Jacob (Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 14, 1803 — Farmington, Maine, Oct. 31, 1879). Author and educator. Following his graduation from Bowdoin College (1820), he studied at the Andover Theological Seminary and became a Congregational minister. After teaching mathematics and philosophy at Amherst College (1825-29), he moved to Boston and founded the Mount Vernon School, which became a leading educational institution for women. Abbott introduced new teaching methods as well as an honor system to replace rigid disciplinary rules. He resigned as principal of the Mount Vernon School in 1833 to pursue a writing career and wrote a total of 180 works from that time until his death. The best known of his works was the 28-volume *Rollo* series for children, which taught various subjects by way of easy-to-understand stories. He also wrote a historical series as well as a travel series.

ABBOTT, John (Brunswick, Maine, Sept. 18, 1805 — Fair Haven, Conn., June 17, 1877). Author and minister. He served a number of Massachusetts churches before becoming a writer, specializing in historical writing. John Abbott was the brother of Jacob ABBOTT.

ABBOTT, Lyman (Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835 — New York, N.Y., Oct. 22, 1922). Editor and Congregationalist minister, Abbott was a major contributor

to Protestant modernism and the Social Gospel movement. After several years of preaching, he worked as book reviewer for *Harper's Magazine* and then as editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*. In 1876 he became involved with Henry Ward BEECHER'S *Christian Union*, becoming editor in 1881. In that year Abbott also took over Beecher's pulpit at the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N.Y. In his lifetime he wrote or edited over 50 books, some of the most notable being *Christianity and Social Problems* (1897), *The Theology of an Evolutionist* (1897), *The Spirit of Democracy* (1910), and *America in the Making* (1911).

ABBOTT, Samuel Warren (Woburn, Mass., June 12, 1837 — Oct. 22, 1904). Public health movement leader, statistician, and physician. His *Past and Present Conditions of Public Hygiene and State Medicine in the United States* (1900) is considered the pioneer study of the U.S. public health movement.

ABNAKI (or Abenaki) Indians (“those living at the sunrise” or “those living at the east”). Confederacy of Algonquian linguistic stock, whose name has been applied to tribes residing in western Maine and eastern New Hampshire. They were usually peaceful tribes given to farming and fishing, as opposed to the warlike MICMAC INDIANS, who were also inhabitants of the area. Though the various tribes had chiefs, or sachems, they were all subject to a sovereign leader, the Bashaba. Missionary efforts from Canada led the Abnakis to ties with the French. Although they were initially successful at keeping the English out, they suffered severe defeats at the hands of the colonists in the early 18th century and retreated to Canada.

ABOLITION MOVEMENT. Organized attempt to outlaw institutionalized slavery that relied on means ranging from philo-

sophical debate to violence. The movement's greatest influence was in the United States, England, and the West Indies. Institutionalized slavery had declined in Europe during the Middle Ages, when serfs began taking the place of slaves as feudalism spread. With the colonization of the New World, however, came a sudden demand for labor that led to the capture of some nine million West Africans by the year 1800 and exportation of them as slaves to British colonies in America and the West Indies. Quaker sects in both England and New England were the first to protest this slave trade. Only after the French Revolution, however, did the worldwide political climate become receptive to the idea of abolition. England's Abolition Society, founded in 1787, was enabled by this general change in attitudes to end the British slave trade in 1807. Emancipation, however, did not occur in England until 1833.

Slavery in America was a thornier issue than in England because it had strong economic foundations. Washington and Jefferson both condemned slavery, but they both owned slaves, and the 13 original colonies were only held together at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 when James Madison succeeded in drafting a document that did not use the word "slave." Eli Whitney's cotton gin, invented in 1793, made cotton production so much more efficient that the South came to rely on cotton crops and therefore slave labor.

In the early 1800's hostilities increased steadily between the North and the South because of Southern insistence on the right to slavery. In 1831 William Lloyd Garrison began publication of the *Liberator*, which helped draw many famous names to the cause, including the poet John Greenleaf Whittier, clergyman Theodore Weld, and black Americans such as Frederick DOUGLASS, who was an escaped slave at that time. In 1833 Garrison founded the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Although a strongly moral movement, abolitionism was legally and politically problematic, and Abraham Lincoln in fact opposed abolitionist measures during his term in Congress from 1847 to 1849. The movement exacerbated antagonism between North and South on issues such as the admission of new states and encouraged acts of violence such as John BROWN's famous raid on the U.S. Armory at Harpers Ferry in 1859.

In 1854 the abolition movement was a factor in the founding of the Republican Party, which opposed the expansion of slavery, and in 1860 Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected President. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 and the Thirteenth Amendment of 1865 did abolish slavery, but they also revealed the woefully inadequate preparation of the country for such a measure. The FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, in operation from 1865 to 1872, offered only slight assistance to former slaves. Although blacks were given the right to vote, the laws were largely ignored or avoided for many years. The lack of enforcement of these laws resulted in the eruption of civil rights battles in the South in the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's.

ACHESON, Dean Gooderham (Middletown, Conn., Apr. 11, 1893 — Sandy Springs, Md., Oct. 12, 1971). Diplomat. A student of Felix Frankfurter at Harvard Law School, Acheson was a noted practitioner of international law when President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him undersecretary of the Treasury. He resigned after a disagreement with Roosevelt, but returned to the Administration in 1941 as assistant secretary of state. When Roosevelt died, Acheson continued to advise President Harry S. Truman and was his secretary of state from 1949 to 1953. During the critical years following World War II, Acheson played a major role as formulator and arbitrator of U.S. foreign policy. He was a designer of the Truman

Doctrine, the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO, and the Marshall Plan. An advocate of containment of the U.S.S.R. and communism as early as 1946, he was secretary of state (1950-55) during the Korean War (1950-53). In the early 1960's, Acheson was a foreign policy adviser to President John F. Kennedy.

ACTON, Mass. Town (pop. 17,544), Middlesex Co., in eastern Massachusetts. The arrival of the Fitchburg Railroad in 1844 brought a major industrial boom to the town that ended in 1862 when most of the town's center was destroyed by fire. Today electrical machinery and chemicals are produced. It was settled in 1680 and incorporated in 1735.

ACUSHNET, Mass. Town (pop. 8,704), Bristol Co., in southeastern Massachusetts. Acushnet was settled in 1660 and incorporated in 1860. Early settlements were destroyed in KING PHILIP'S WAR. Then, during the REVOLUTIONARY WAR, it was the scene of a skirmish between the British and the Colonial Minutemen. Golf balls and wood products are made in Acushnet today.

ADAMS, Abigail Smith (Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 11, 1744 — Quincy, Mass., Oct. 28, 1818). Wife of John ADAMS, second President of the United States. She shared her husband's Federalist viewpoint and was a political and social asset to him during the years of his presidency. She is considered one of the most influential first ladies in American history, and is regarded as an early feminist for her call to her husband in Congress to "remember the Ladies" when rights were being considered. Her vividly detailed letters to her husband during his many absences have been widely published, particularly her accounts of the burning of Charlestown during the Revolu-

tion. Her son John Quincy ADAMS became the sixth President of the United States.

ADAMS, Alvin (Andover, Vt., June 16, 1804 — Watertown, Mass., Sept. 1, 1877). Pioneer in the express business. In 1840 he began Adams & Company with a partner, contracting to carry parcels between New York and Boston. While Adams was traveling from one city to the other, his partner was traveling the reverse route. By 1854 his company was worth \$10 million and was competing with Wells Fargo and American Express.

ADAMS, Brooks (Quincy, Mass., June 24, 1848 — Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1927). Historian. The son of Charles Francis ADAMS and the younger brother of Henry ADAMS, Brooks Adams graduated from Harvard in 1870 and began practicing law in Boston. He left the profession in 1881 to travel in Europe and Asia. It was this experience that led to his first important work, *The Law of Civilization and Decay* (1895), which traced the movement of world economic power westward from the Middle East as an effect of the progressive mechanization of industry. In his other principal works, including *Theory of Social Revolutions* (1913), Brooks Adams advanced the theory that the historical process was one inexorable degradation of an ideal by technological and economical systems.

ADAMS, Charles Follen (Dorchester, Mass., Apr. 21, 1842 — Boston, Mass., Mar. 8, 1918). Poet and humorist who wrote verse in a Pennsylvania Dutch dialect. Recovered from wounds and captivity suffered during the Civil War, he began writing comic poems that imitated the speech and character of the Germans who settled Pennsylvania. Examples include *Leedle Yawcob Strauss, and Other Poems* (1877) and *Dialect Ballads* (1888).

ADAMS, Charles Francis (Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1807 — Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1886). U.S. representative and statesman. The son of President John Quincy ADAMS, Charles Francis Adams was educated in several European capitals before graduating from Harvard University in 1825. For the next 15 years he practiced law in Boston and oversaw his father's financial affairs. He began to accumulate political influence of his own in the Massachusetts General Assembly (1840-45) and as editor of the *Boston Whig* (1846-48). Known as "the conscience of the Whigs" for his antislavery positions, he later joined the Republican Party and was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1859. Adams resigned from the House in 1861 to become U.S. minister to Great Britain and in that position dissuaded England from trading with the Confederacy during the Civil War. After retirement from that post in 1868, he remained a prominent international statesman.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, II (Boston, Mass., May 27, 1835 — Washington, D.C., Mar. 20, 1915). Economist and historian. The son and biographer of Charles Francis ADAMS, he established himself as an expert on the financial management of railroads with the publication of *Chapters of Erie* (1871). Appointed a government director of the Union Pacific in 1878, he was forced out of that position in 1890 by financier and railroad tycoon Jay Gould. Adams then devoted himself to local history, writing *Three Episodes of Massachusetts History* (1892) and *Massachusetts: Its History and Historians* (1893).

ADAMS, Charles Francis, III (Quincy, Mass., Aug. 2, 1866 — Boston, Mass., June 10, 1954). Lawyer, banker, and naval adviser. Secretary of the Navy (1929-33) under President Herbert Hoover, he was the great-grandson of John Quincy ADAMS. Adams spent most of his life in the Boston

area managing a variety of business enterprises as well as practicing law.

ADAMS, Ebenezer (New Ipswich, N.H., Oct. 22, 1765 - Hanover, N.H., Aug. 15, 1841). Educator. He was a professor at Dartmouth College from 1809 to 1833 and helped thwart a state takeover of that college in the famous "Dartmouth College Case" of 1816.

ADAMS, Edward Dean (Boston, Mass., Apr. 9, 1846 — New York City, May 20, 1931). Industrialist and banker. As a banker, he developed many important financial relationships, including ones with J. Pierpont Morgan and inventor Thomas Edison, and was a leader in using Niagara Falls for electrical power production. Adams was famous for turning failing railroad companies into great successes.

ADAMS, Edwin (Medford, Mass., Feb. 3, 1834 — Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28, 1877). Comic actor. Regarded in his day as one of the most talented, best-loved comedians, Adams played a variety of famous roles, including some from Shakespeare. The height of his career was his portrayal of Enoch Arden, in Tennyson's play of the same name.

ADAMS, George Burton (Fairfield, Vt., June 3, 1851 — New Haven, Conn., May 26, 1925). Writer of European and medieval history. Adams's specialty and major writing contributions concerned English constitutional history. He was professor of history at Yale College (1888-1925).

ADAMS, Hannah (Medfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1755 — Boston, Mass., Dec. 15, 1831). Historian and writer. She is said to be the first self-supporting American woman writer. Her lucid, skillfully compiled works on religion and social matters in New England include *Alphabetical Compendium of the Various Sects* (1784), *A*

Summary History of New England (1799), and *Letters on the Gospels* (1826).

ADAMS, Henry Brooks (Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1838 — Washington, D.C., Mar. 27, 1918). Historian. Following graduation from Harvard University in 1858, Adams served as secretary to his father, U.S. minister to Great Britain Charles Francis ADAMS. After a brief term as a journalist in Washington, D.C., he became assistant professor of history at Harvard in 1870. During this period he served as editor of the *North American Review* and prepared his monumental *History of the United States During the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison* (9 vols. 1889-91).

By the time these works appeared, Adams had resigned from Harvard and traveled throughout the Orient while meditating on broader historical patterns. The principal results of this period of introspection were *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres* (1913) and *The Education of Henry Adams* (1918). Both advanced the theory of the historical process as a dialectic between nature and technology with the influence of the “dynamo” gradually predominating over that of nature. This theory was akin to that of his brother Brooks ADAMS, who wrote a long introduction to Henry Adams’s *The Degradation of the Democratic Dogma* (1919).

ADAMS, Herbert Baxter (Shutesbury, Mass., Apr. 16, 1850 — Baltimore, Md., July 30, 1901). Educator and historian. He helped found the American Historical Association and began the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* (1882), the first journal of its kind. More a promoter of historical scholarship than a distinguished scholar, he was a professor at Johns Hopkins from 1876 until his death. Adams is sometimes credited with evolving the “germ theory of American history,” which views the Massachusetts towns as “the germs of our state and

national life” and modeled on English towns, which were in turn modeled on German towns. Always keenly interested in his students, he taught many outstanding graduates, including Woodrow Wilson.

ADAMS, Isaac (Rochester, N.H., Aug. 16, 1802 — July 19, 1883). Inventor and printer. He invented a mechanized printing press (1827) to replace the hand press. Named after Adams, the press was used until the 1870’s, when it was replaced by a cylinder device.

ADAMS, John (Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., Oct. 19, 1735 — Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826). Lawyer, writer, diplomat, and second President of the United States. Adams was a member of what would become one of the most distinguished New England families. The son of a farmer, he traced his ancestry in America back to the arrival of his great-grandfather Henry Adams in Massachusetts in 1636. In 1764, he married Abigail Smith (see Abigail ADAMS). A clergyman’s daughter, she was an intellectual who left one of the most exceptional records of her times, in the form of letters. The Adamses had five children, including the sixth President of the United States, John Quincy ADAMS. The family remained an important influence on American affairs into the 20th century because of the writings of Henry Brooks ADAMS, grandson of John Quincy Adams.

John Adams graduated from Harvard College in 1755 and was admitted to the bar in 1758. While practicing law in Boston, he was drawn into politics by the debate surrounding possible colonial responses to the STAMP ACT levied by England. His contribution was a series of articles arguing that such taxation was inimical to the “inherent rights” of man, a phrase similar to the “inalienable rights” later used by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence.

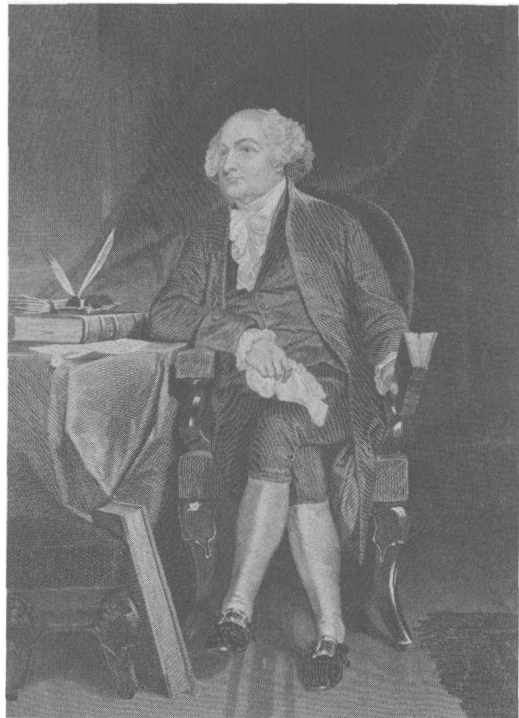
Adams was in fact influential in securing Jefferson's appointment to draft that important document. In 1770 at the request of his cousin Samuel ADAMS, he defended the British soldiers who fired into an angry mob during the BOSTON MASSACRE, which left five colonists dead. Such a position, though unpopular, was expedient. Adams was best known throughout his career for his intellectual honesty and a certain rigidity even at the expense of his own personal gain.

Adams was a delegate to the first and second Continental Congress in 1774 and 1775, and in 1776 he published a tract called *Thoughts on Government*, which became a major influence on the form of government that was finally chosen by the colonies upon independence. He was a co-author and signer of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and an early advocate of independence. He first served the new nation on diplomatic missions to Europe: he was minister to France with Benjamin Franklin in 1778, won diplomatic recognition of America from Holland in 1782, and served as the first American minister to England in 1785. It was during this last appointment that he began to write his monumental *Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*, (3 vols. 1787-88).

Adams was Vice-President to George Washington during both his administrations (1789-1797). Presidential elections were then controlled by electors and in the election of 1796, Adams prevailed by only three electoral votes over Thomas Jefferson, thus becoming the first and, for a period, the only President from the North among a succession of Virginian Presidents. Jefferson became Vice-President under the election rule of the time, to the dismay of Alexander Hamilton, who while a Federalist like Adams, later became alienated from him. When the nation's first scandal appeared in the form of the XYZ Affair, which involved the offering of

bribes by the French in return for diplomatic recognition, Hamilton agitated for war with France while Adams—because of his familiarity with the French government—opposed such action and kept the U.S. out of war, though his party divided on the issue. The party remained split in the presidential election of 1800, enabling Jefferson to unseat Adams after one term.

Adams then retired from government, although he did agree to become a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1820. He died on July 4, 1826, a few hours after Jefferson. Both were commemorated in a famous eulogy by Daniel WEBSTER.



John Adams, second President of the United States

ADAMS, John Quincy (Braintree, now Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767 — Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1848). Lawyer, diplomat, and sixth President of the United

States. John Quincy Adams proved himself an intellectually talented young man while studying in Europe during diplomatic visits there by his father, later President John ADAMS. He returned from abroad and studied at Harvard, graduating in 1787. He began the practice of law in Boston in 1790, at the same time pursuing political topics in tracts published under pseudonyms. These works established him as an important force on the political scene independent of his father's influence, and in 1794 President George Washington appointed him minister to Holland. This was followed by a series of other diplomatic appointments until he was elected to the Senate in 1803. Disagreements with his own Federalist Party led to Adams's resignation from the Senate in 1808. However, he remained active in politics and diplomacy, negotiating, among other treaties, one to end the War of 1812, and in 1817 he became secretary of state to James Monroe. In this office he helped to formulate the Monroe Doctrine, asserting the Americas as outside the sphere of European influence.

In the election of 1824, Andrew Jackson received more electoral votes than Adams, but neither candidate received the required majority and the House of Representatives voted to install Adams. The resulting political animosities continued throughout Adams's presidency, and in 1828 Adams was clearly defeated by Andrew Jackson. Rather than retire, Adams then began 17 years of service in the U.S. House, distinguishing himself as a proponent of the right to free speech. He died of a stroke in the congressional speaker's office while defending free speech and opposing the "Gag Rule."

ADAMS, Mass. Town (pop. 10,381), Berkshire Co., in northwest Massachusetts on the Hoosic River. A residential-industrial community that manufactures textiles. There are also paper mills and calcium

quarries. Settled in 1762 and incorporated in 1778, it is notable as the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony.

ADAMS, Samuel (Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1722 — Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1803). Revolutionary War pamphleteer and politician. A second cousin of John ADAMS, Samuel Adams graduated from Harvard in 1740 and began a long but generally unsuccessful career as a businessman. However, from 1765 to 1774 he gained attention as a member of the Massachusetts General Court who bitterly opposed any attempt by England to increase taxation of its American colonies. Following the BOSTON MASSACRE of 1770, Adams was more responsible than any other single man for the organized resistance to British authority in Massachusetts, including the BOSTON TEA PARTY of 1773 and the creation of the Boston Committee of Correspondence.

As a member of the Continental Congress (1774-81), Adams helped consolidate the revolutionary fervor of the colonies and prevented compromise with British authorities. His oratory and writings were among the most influential rallying calls for revolution, but his importance declined in the post-war era. Adams helped frame Massachusetts's constitution of 1780, served as lieutenant governor (1789-94), and became governor (1794-97).

ADAMS, William (Colchester, Conn., Jan. 25, 1807 — Orange Mt. N. Jersey, Aug. 31, 1880). Clergyman. Adams was the leading Presbyterian clergyman of the day and helped found Union Theological Seminary in New York City in 1836. He became the school's president in 1874.

ADAMS, William Taylor [Oliver Optic] (Bellingham, Mass., July 30, 1822 — Boston, Mass., Mar. 27, 1897). Author. A public school teacher in Boston for 20 years and member of the Massachusetts state legislature, he wrote over 100 books for

young people and founded as well as edited *Oliver Optic's Magazine*. His most popular series were *Boat Club* (1854), *Great Western* (1875-82), and *Army and Navy* (1865-94).

AGASSIZ, Elizabeth Cabot Carey (Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1822 — Arlington Heights, Mass., June 27, 1907). Author and educator. With husband Louis Agassiz, she founded the Agassiz School for girls in Boston and helped found Radcliffe College, serving as its first president from 1894 to 1903.

AGAWAM, Mass. Town (pop. 26,271), Hampden Co., in southwest Massachusetts on the Connecticut River. Settled in 1635 and incorporated in 1855, it was named for the Agawam River. Formerly an agricultural community and the site of early industry, it has become a residential suburb of SPRINGFIELD. Riverside Amusement Park is located here.

AGAWAM INDIANS ("a fishing station"). Tribes living in Wareham, Plymouth, and Ipswich, Mass., were known as Agawams.

AKERS, Benjamin Paul (Westbrook, Maine, July 10, 1825 — Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1861). Sculptor. He established a studio in Portland to create busts of notable Americans such as Henry Wadsworth LONGFELLOW. His restoration of a bust of Cicero became the internationally accepted likeness.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS COLLEGE. Catholic liberal arts college primarily for women located in New Haven, in south central Connecticut. Founded in 1925 by the Dominican Sisters. Albertus Magnus is the oldest Catholic residential college for women in New England. Its beautiful campus is made up of former estate houses on 50 acres in residential New Haven. The

student body (85 percent Catholic) is a national one even though roughly 90 percent are from New England. After leaving school, 20 percent of the college's graduates pursue graduate study.

Library: 85,680 volumes, 256 periodicals. Faculty: 77. Enrollment: 391 women, 3 men (full-time). Degrees: associate's, bachelor's.

ALCOTT, Amos Bronson (Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799 — Boston, Mass., Mar. 4, 1888). Writer and educator. One of the most eccentric participants in the literary "Great Flowering of New England," Alcott was a mystical thinker who sporadically supported himself by peddling, farming, and teaching. A member of the transcendentalist school, he experimented with his own communal farm, called Fruitlands (1844-45), and later joined Ralph Waldo Emerson and others on the communal Brook Farm. It was in order to support the large family during these phases that his daughter Louisa May ALCOTT first took up writing. Bronson Alcott became superintendent of schools in Concord, Mass., and created his own Concord Summer School of Philosophy and Literature in 1859. The contributor of the series "Orphic Sayings" in the transcendentalist journal *Dial* (1840), Alcott also wrote *Concord Days* (1872), *Table Talk* (1877), and the poem "New Connecticut" (1887).

ALCOTT, Louisa May (Germantown, Pa., Nov. 29, 1832 — Boston, Mass., Mar. 6, 1888). Novelist. The daughter of Amos Bronson ALCOTT, Louisa May Alcott worked as a seamstress and a maid and wrote melodramatic plays in order to help support her family. For the benefit of Ralph Waldo Emerson's daughter, however, she wrote *Flower Fables* (1854), a series of innocent sketches that proved more in keeping with her true talents. By the time of the Civil War her stories and poems were appearing in popular magazines such as the