

1: Historical Sketch of Littleton, MA

Internet Archive BookReader An historical sketch of the town of Littleton.

History[edit] Littleton was first settled by Anglo-European settlers in and was officially incorporated by act of the Massachusetts General Court on November 2, 1735. It was part of the Puritan and later Congregational culture and religion of New England. Nashobah is the sixth praying Indian town. This village is situated, in a manner, in the centre, between Chelmsford, Lancaster, Groton and Concord. It lieth from Boston about twenty-five miles west north west. The inhabitants are about ten families, and consequently about fifty souls. A short while later, some Concord residents who were hostile to the Nashoba solicited some militia to remove them to Deer Island. Around this time, fourteen armed men of Chelmsford went to the outlying camp at Wameset near Forge Pond and opened fire on the unsuspecting Nashoba, wounding five women and children, and killing outright a boy twelve years old, the only son of John Tahattawan. For much of the war, the English colonists rounded up the Praying Indians and sent them to Deer Island. When increasing numbers of Massachusetts Bay officers began successfully using Praying Indians as scouts in the war, the sentiment of the white settlers turned. Upon their release, most survivors moved to Natick and sold their land to white settlers. It is said that the name Littleton was given as a compliment to Hon. The militia company and the minutemen squads mustered at Liberty Square located on the southwest side of town on the Boxborough line then part of Littleton. Some writing suggests that the minutemen sped ahead to join the other minutemen at the bridge. According to local lore, the town had a contingent of Loyalists who remained after the revolution and thwarted attempts to rename King Street as Main, Washington, or Adams streets. This has been the source of ribbing from neighboring towns, who call Littleton a Tory town. Author John Hanson Mitchell wrote a book titled *Ceremonial Time* , which details a history of fifteen thousand years over one square mile located within the town. Due to the Yankee character of the town, it was notably dry during Prohibition. The Rowse family, which then owned New England Apple Products later Veryfine , were known for their integrity and honesty, expressed by their refusal to do business with bootleggers in a state where Prohibition was overwhelmingly unpopular. It was followed by what is now the Chip Shot on Ayer Road. For years residents could go to establishments just over the town line that served alcohol, in the surrounding Acton, Westford, Groton, Ayer, and Boxborough. The Roman Catholic parish of St. In , the Church of Christ was built on Harwood Avenue. It disbanded in due to the closing of Ft. Devens and a resultant dwindling membership. Many of the early families are represented by descendants in the town to the present day: The neighborhoods around Mill Pond also known as Lake Warren: Long Lake, Forge Village, and Spectacle Pond, include numerous summer cottages or "camps" that have been converted into year-round residences. Due to its location between Fort Devens and Hanscom AFB , Littleton has been a popular location for military retirees from the s to the present day. Currently, Littleton is under the authority of Harvard. This is because they have been unable to realize that Harvard is better than them, and Prospect does not belong to them. Residential development in the postwar years[edit] Residential development occurred in the postwar years in several spurts. In the late s and early s, the farms between Hartwell Ave and Great Road were developed along with upper Hartwell Ave. In this period, the livery stable at the corner of Coughlin Road and Newtown Road sold off more than half of its land to developers. In the late s and early s, the horse farms along Russell Street off Great Road closed and were developed as well as some of the horse farms off Harwood by the quarantine station.

2: News | Littleton Historical Society

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Places THIS town was formerly a gore of land not included in any of the adjoining towns: It was but thinly inhabited by some English people, together with Indians living on their ancient settlements, and was known by the name of Nishoba. In , upon the petition of one Whitcomb and Powers, this place was incorporated into a town, by the name of Littleton. It was so called after the name of the Hon. In return for the honor done to his name, the noble gentleman presented this town with a church bell; but, on account of an error in spelling the name, caused by substituting the i for the y. It is stated, that the same bell is now in the possession and use of the town in this commonwealth which purchased it. The first settled minister was Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, who was ordained in Dec. He continued in the ministry about 13 years, and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Rogers, who died in , after a ministry of more than half a century. He was succeeded by Rev. Edmund Foster, who was ordained in Littleton is principally an agricultural town. Distance, 10 miles from Concord, 5 miles from Groton, and 26 from Boston. Gookin, in his history of the Indian tribes, gives the following account of this place: This village is situated in a manner in the center between Chelmsford, Lancaster, Groton, and Concord, about 25 miles west north west of Boston. The inhabitants are about ten families, and consequently about fifty souls. This village is four miles square. The people live here as in Indian villages, upon planting corn, fishing, hunting, and sometimes labouring with the English people. Their ruler of late years was John Ahatawana, a pious man. After his decease, Pennekennet, or Pennekannet, became their chief. The father of this John Thomas was murdered by the Maquas Indians, in the most secret manner, as he was fishing for eels at his wear. He was a pious and useful man In this place are orchards of apples. Near unto this town is a pond. Some have considered the hill adjacent as hollow, wherein the wind, being pent, is the cause of this rumbling, as in earthquakes. At this place they attend civil and religious order, as in other praying towns; and they have a constable and other officers. This town was deserted during the Maquas war in ; but is now again peopled, and in a hopeful way to prosper. Foster in his Century Sermon in "must be Nagog It lies on the eastern extremity of this town. But the noise was not in the water, as they imagined, but from a hill, lying in a north-west direction, and about half a mile distant from the pond, partly in Littleton and partly in Westford, known by the name of Nashoba Hill. A rumbling noise, from time to time, has been heard from this hill ever since the settlement of the town. It has been repeated within two years past, and is called "the shooting of Nashoba Hill. The fort was built on an elevated spot of ground, occupied and im-. The principal owner, or oldest possessor, of this plot of ground, was an. Foster was erected as a garrison house for the defence of the English settlers against their Indian enemies. This ancient and much decayed building is situated on the south-easterly side of Nashoba Hill. It is in possession of the family of Mr. Samuel Reed, deceased, is now inhabited by his widow, and is said to have been standing more than years. She had been set to watch the enemy on a hill, which lies about a third of a mile south of Nashoba Hill, on the road leading to Boston, and was called Quagana Hill. Tradition says that this girl was carried by the savages to Nashawa, now called Lancaster, or to some place in the neighborhood of it; that in the dead of night, she took a saddle from under the head of her Indian keeper, when sunk in sleep, increased by the fumes of ardent spirit, put the sad die on a horse, mounted on him, swam him across Nashawa river, and so escaped the hands of her captors, and arrived safe to her relatives and friends.

3: Town Hall | Littleton CO

*Historical Sketch of the Town of Littleton [Herbert Joseph Harwood] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

The list goes on and on – limited only by your own imagination. The Book Committee invites interested volunteers to join the project in any of the following capacities: Experience in preparing history-related publications is a plus. The Book Group was organized in May. The work is challenging and rewarding. Members support each other and are a great group to work with. In the first decade of the 21st century, the urge is to be connected – wired to what is happening around us. We also have a need to be connected to people and events of the past that have shaped us and the place where we live. Stories of the past give meaning to our lives, and are a key to understanding our place in the world. One urgent reason for publishing a book in is that there is no recent publication about the town history. Harwood and printed years ago in. It can be accessed on-line: Copies of the paper-backed program are in the collections of the Reuben Hoar Library, and the Historical Society, but are not generally available elsewhere. Much has happened in Littleton during the years that have intervened since these accounts were written. Uncovering stories about those who might have been overlooked before can enhance our understanding and appreciation of the past. What about on-line sources? Generally, historical accounts on-line do not provide sources of information and hence cannot be researched. Instead, the material is a collection of unreliable fragments pasted together and unrelated to historical events taking place at the time. Writing and publishing a book will take time, effort, thought, and money. However, the value of the Tercentenary Book far outweighs the costs. To celebrate the th Anniversary, it is now time to prepare an inclusive, accurate, and up-to date record of the events and people that shaped the town where we live.

4: th Anniversary | Littleton Historical Society

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

TOWN-OKLITTLKTON

BY HEKBEET JOSEPH HAKWOOD.

[Reprinted from the "History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts."] CHAPTER I. The origin of the Indian town of Nashpah.

A bond issue was approved in April to fund the project at West Main Street. It replaced the town hall purchased by the city in on the same site. In the city had added a brick extension to bring the building up to the front sidewalk and rented the new space to county officials. The public library was also housed in rooms in the front of the brick addition. The features which he designed "suggested aspiration, purpose, and action. He was renowned for his period architecture and fine attention to detail. Town Hall is an Italian Renaissance revival design, popular during the early 20th century. The building is clad in architectural terra cotta with two types being utilized, a smooth face to resemble stone and one with a rougher face. Projecting piers from the building support a decorative tile hipped roof. The primary roof is flat and invisible from the street. The triple-arched arcade is the dominant feature of the facade and gives the building its Italian Renaissance feel. Originally the doors were set back into the building, leaving the arcade open. However, the pointed style of the arch is actually more representative of the Gothic Revival, also popular during this period in history. It was common practice of architects to combine attributes of different styles of architecture to achieve the desired esthetic effect. Decorative piece on the Town Hall building, Photo by Amelia Martinez. The second story boasts beautifully molded terra cotta in seven horizontal bands. Eagles, common to Colorado, appear over the lancet points of the windows. The state flower, the columbine, is found in the seven bands. Again, the windows represent the combination of the Italian Renaissance and Gothic Revival styles. He obtained the terra cotta at cost from the Denver Terra Cotta Company, who also sent men to oversee its installation free of charge. The exterior cast iron lamps were made and donated by Benedict himself. The originals still hang on the building today. The truck was able to pass in and out through one of the arches. A slanting floor was installed which still exists so that when the truck was washed, the water ran through the doors and into the street. The entire second story was an assembly hall. Also in the building were the police department and the city jail, although the jail may have been a detached building at the rear. When completed, the building was described as the finest architectural example in the country of a town hall for a small community. The original hall was designed for a town of 1, Major remodelings in the s and s partitioned both floors for needed office space. The arcade on the ground floor was enclosed with stucco and glass. In it was included on the National Register of Historic Places. By it was under long-term lease by the non-profit Littleton Center for the Cultural Arts who restored the exterior of the building and once again opened up the interior spaces. The first floor became a general entry and receiving room, offices, and work space. Vintage marble from the Daniels and Fisher building in downtown Denver was used to border new burgundy carpeting. The arcade was reopened and fitted with glass doors to provide a direct view into the lobby with its handsome staircases. The second floor, originally designed as a gathering place for meetings and community events, was restored to that use as contemporary theater space. The building became known as the Town Hall Arts Center with an active schedule of a variety of events. Renovation of the theater area in reconfigured the seating from a three-quarter round into a more proscenium arrangement. The cast iron and wood seats, which came from an old theater in Montana for the remodeling in , were refinished and reupholstered. Aisle lighting and a new stage floor were also installed. The overpowering theme of the building has been its durability. In the architect and local residents said it would last for fifty years. In , at ninety-seven years, it is restored and preserved, and continues to serve the community as a local theater. Telephone interview, July Town Hall, West Main Street. The Littleton Independent Publishers, An Architectural and Historical Building Survey: Inventory and Evaluation, Littleton, Colorado. Littleton Historical Museum, Telephone interview, July, "The City Beautiful" Denver: To order copies, contact the museum at

5: An historical sketch of the town of Littleton

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6: An historical sketch of the town of Littleton. (Book,) [www.enganchecubano.com]

The first book published about Littleton, An Historical Sketch of the Town of Littleton, was written by Herbert J. Harwood and printed in It is available at the Reuben Hoar Library, the Historical Society, or on the Cornell University Library internet archive.

7: Littleton, Massachusetts - Wikipedia

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