
A REFERENCE GUIDE TO

SALEM, 1630

FOREST RIVER PARK

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



REVISED EDITION, ENLARGED 1935

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
CITY OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS



SALEM, 1630



GENERAL VIEW OF THE 1630 VILLAGE

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INTRODUCTION

S ALEM 1630 is a description of the Pioneers' Village erected at Forest River Park in 1930 by the City of Salem through the Board of Park Commissioners in cooperation with the Salem Playground Committee as Salem's part in the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary. Hon. George J. Bates, Mayor, and Gen. William A. Pew, City Solicitor of Salem, were members of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Committee. The purpose of the Village is to show the types of shelter built by the first settlers and in use at the time of the coming of Winthrop. These structures are placed in a natural setting surrounded by examples of the activities essential to the pioneer settlement. The Village was originated and constructed under the direction of the following persons, who will furnish information as requested:

PARK COMMISSION AND PLAYGROUND COMMITTEE

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HARLAN P. KELSEY, *Landscape Architect*

ROSE L. BRIGGS, *Costumer*

RAYMOND H. ODELL, *Historian*

HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT

IN 1626 Roger Conant, accompanied by a few former employees of the Dorchester Company at Cape Ann, who "disliked the place as much as the Adventurers disliked the business" set forth for Naumkeag. For years, fishing vessels had visited these shores and traded some with the natives. The old company had sought to increase their profits by putting men ashore to plant and trade between fishing seasons, hoping thus to build a settlement. At the end of three years, they had expended their capital, only to learn that "rarely any fishermen will work at land, neither are husbandmen fit for fishermen but with long use and experience." While the Adventurers in England sought to enlist more capital, more suitable settlers, and a broader basis for transacting business, Conant and his companions established what was destined to become the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Building their rude shelters near a sandy shore, out of reach of the easterly storms, the Old Planters, as these first men came to be known, fished and planted. Under Conant, they firmly withstood the temptation to abandon the location, "feeding their fancies with new discoveries at the Spring's approach, while they made shift to rub out the Winter's cold by the Fire-side, having fuell enough growing at their very doores, turning down many a drop of the bottell, and burning Tobacco with all the ease they could, discoursing between one while and another of the great progresse they would make after the Summer's Sun had changed the Earthe's white-furr'd Gowne into a Greene Mantell." Even the few Indians who had survived the plague of 1617 had been forced by the severity of the preceding winter to live in part upon acorns.

To this spot in 1628 came John Endecott, agent of a newly organized company which had purchased land from the Plymouth Company. Together, the company men with Endecott and the Old Planters did not number more than sixty persons. This made it particularly fortunate that the discretion of Endecott combined with the judgment of Conant to uproot the seeds of dissension which threatened the settlement before the compromise which gave the Old Planters "their content in the point of planting tobacco there for the present." Endecott soon sent men to Cape Ann to take down and bring to Salem, as the settlement was now called, the frame house built by Walter



GOVERNOR JOHN ENDECOTT

From the portrait in possession of Mr. William C. Endicott



THE CHARTER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

Knight for the Dorchester Company in 1624, and abandoned by them.

A party of about 200 settlers sent out by the new company reached Salem in 1629. At their head was the Reverend Francis Higginson who wrote that they "found here half a score of houses, including a faire house for the Governor." Higginson brought a copy of the new charter which had been issued in duplicate by King Charles I, and with it the Company's commission to Endecott as Governor of the Plantation, as well as the Company Seal, and letters of instruction for establishing the government here. As governor, Endecott saved the rights of Conant and the Old Planters, incorporating them into the Company's government.

The Charter, after confirming the Plymouth Company's authority and the sale to the Massachusetts Company of land from three miles north of the Merrimack to three miles south of the Charles and west to the Great Sea, incorporates a body politic, "the Governor and company of the Mattachusetts Bay in New England, to have a common seal, a Governor, Deputy Governor, and eighteen assistants, to make laws and ordinances conforming to those of England." It legalizes



GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP

From the original in the State House, Boston

transportation, guarantees continued citizenship, and expresses hopes of winning natives to Christianity as the "principall ende of this plantation."

Encouraged by the liberal terms of the charter many persons of quality and wealth, particularly those who were non-conformists in religion, were attracted to the company and the plantation. The summer of 1629 witnessed the remarkable vote of the Company in England to remove to New England.

June 12, 1630, the ship *Arbella*, admiral of the little fleet bearing Governor John Winthrop and the Company including Sir Isaac Johnson and his wife, the Lady Arbella for whom the Ship was named, "dropped anchor a little within the islands." All told, twelve ships arrived that summer bringing between three and four hundred passengers, many of whom went on to establish a town on the Charles. Hardship and suffering were intense. Food was scarce; scurvy and small-pox prevalent. Many died, including the optimist Higginson, the Lady Arbella within two months of her arrival, and her husband one month later. The lack of suitable shelter in this wilderness added to the suffering. Deacon Bartholomew Green, Boston printer, wrote of his grandfather in 1630 "for lack of housing he was fain to find shelter in an empty cask." Governor Winthrop wrote of the suffering of "the poorer sort of people who lay long in tents."

Edward Johnson, Town Clerk of Woburn, in his "Wonder Working Providence" (London, 1635) mentions the rude shelters of the first settlers. "They kept off the short showers from their lodgings but the long rains penetrated through to their disturbance in the night season, yet in these poor wigwams they sing Psalms, praise and pray their God until they can provide them homes, which ordinarily was not wont to be with many until the earth by the Lord's blessing brought forth bread to feed them, their wives and little ones." Higginson's "New England's Plantation" published in London in 1630, describes Indian wigwams at Salem as "verie little and homely, but made with small poles prick't into the ground and so bended and fastened at the tops and on the side, they are matted with boughs and covered with sedge and old mats." In September, 1630, one Fitch of Watertown had his wigwam burned down with all his goods, and two months later, John Firman, also of Watertown, lost his wigwam. According to the historians early settlers at Lynn made shelters by digging caves into banks of earth, and at Concord, cellars in the earth which they covered with wooden spars which in turn were thickly covered with turf.

Out of this hard beginning when, as Calvin Coolidge wrote of this village, "the bare necessities of existence were about all that the most unremitting toil, hardship, and exposure could produce," there developed such stock as built a people.

PLANTS AND PLANTINGS

Coming to this wilderness "as it were a thick wood for the general, yet in divers places, there is much ground cleared by the Indians," they found much familiar growth—"four sorts of oak . . . good ash, elm, willow, birch, beech, sassafras, juniper, cypress, cedar, spruce, pines and fir, that will yield abundance of turpentine, pitch, tar, masts, and other materials for building both of ships and houses. Also, here are store of sumach trees that are good for dyeing and tanning of leather. Also here be divers roots and berries wherewith the Indians die excellent holding colors that no rain or washing can alter."

"This country aboundeth naturally with store of roots of great variety and good to eat," wrote Higginson, "our turnips, parsnips, and carrots are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinarily to be found in England. Here are also store of pumpions, cowcumpers, and other things of that nature which I know not yet. Also excellent pot-herbs grow abundantly among the grass, as strawberry leaves in all places of the country, and plenty of strawberries in their time, and penny-royal, winter-savory, sorrel, brooklime, liverwort, carvel, and watercresses; also leeks and onions are ordinary, and divers physical herbs. Here are also abundance of other sweet herbs, delightful to the smell, whose names we know not, and plenty of single damask roses, very sweet; and two kinds of herbs that bear two kinds of flowers very sweet, which they say, are as good to make cordage or cloth as any hemp or flax we have."

"excellent vines are here up and down in the woods. Our Governor hath already planted a vineyard with great hope of increase."

"Also, mulberries, plums, raspberries, currants, chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, small-nuts, hurtleberries, and haws of white thorn near as good as our cherries in England, they grow in plenty here."

In the "1930 Village" which on March 15, 1930, was merely a grassy slope, are more than two thousand trees, shrubs, and vines of native New England stock, including besides those mentioned by Higginson, maple, hemlock, poplar, black alder, choke cherry, truckleberry, nannyberry, cranberry, coral berry, spice bush, cat nine tails, skunk cabbage, swamp grass, rushes and mosses. Of wild flowers there

are—phlox, arrow wood, dog wood, wild crab, bitter sweet, summer sweet, sweet spire, sweet bells, sweet gale, sweet brier, spirea, indigo, hypericum, quaking aspen, hard hack, clethra, honeysuckle, bayberry, sweet fern, rhodora, sumac, willow, elder, Virginia creeper, aster, golden rod, marsh marigold, turtle head, bluebeard, Canada lily, Turk's cap lily, iris, loose strife, solomon seal, meadow rue, trillium, bluets, mountain ash, lambkill, arbor vitae, false hellebore, ground ivy, viburnum. All were introduced to create on a typical New England coast line the "undeveloped crude frontier—defiled by the first occupancy of man."

A pond was excavated at the bottom of the slope. Along its shores and on the islands this native growth abounds. As "the country is full of springs, rivers, and brooks," a man-made spring in a depression of the slope sends its waters flowing down a ravine, over some hundreds of boulders on their way to the pond. The village street crosses the brook on a corduroy bridge made by felling young tree trunks to lie side by side with the stream. Clearings were speedily made in early Salem, that timber might be available for houses and ground for planting. Scattered stumps appear in the landscape of 1930—planted there as were the stones and the trees.

Before the Governor's House grow flowers known to England of the time. Most of them are mentioned in John Parkinson's herbal "Paradise in Sole Paradisus Terrestris" printed in 1629. The following list is divided to designate herbs and herbaceous plants, although hardly a plant was grown which did not have a medicinal use. The scientific names are those found in "Standardized Plant Names."

HERBS

Many brought from England and others native to this country, all to be found here in 1630.

Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Annual
Angelica	<i>Angelica officinalis</i>	Perennial
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Perennial
Bush Basil	<i>Ocimum minimum</i>	Annual
Sweet Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Annual
Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Annual
Catmint	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Perennial
Camomile	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>	Annual
Chervil	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i>	Annual
Chives	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Perennial

Clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Perennial
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Annual
Costmary	<i>Chrysanthemum balsamita</i>	Perennial
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	Annual
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Perennial
Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Perennial
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Perennial
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>	Perennial
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Perennial
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Perennial
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Annual
Pot Marjoram	<i>Origanum onites</i>	Perennial
Sweet Cicely	<i>Cherophyllum aromaticum</i>	Perennial
Sweet Marjoram	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>	Annual
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum hortense</i>	Annual
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Shrub
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Shrub
Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Shrub
Summer Savory	<i>Satureia hortensis</i>	Shrub
Winter Savory	<i>Satureia montana</i>	Shrub
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Perennial
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Perennial
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Perennial
Lemon Thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum vulgaris</i>	Perennial
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Perennial
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Perennial
Southernwood	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Perennial
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Perennial
Lavender	<i>Lavandula spica</i>	Shrub

Herbaceous plants that were in England previous to 1630 or about that time. The early colonial gardens would be likely to contain many of these plants. Few annuals.

Bachelor's Button	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Bouncing-Bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Bugle-flower	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Butter and Eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Camomile	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Canterbury Bells	<i>Campanula medium</i>
Carnations	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>

Celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>
Common Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Corn-cockle	<i>Lychnis githago</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula officinalis</i>
Crown-imperial	<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudo-narcissus</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Day Lily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>
Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Feverfew	<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i>
Flags	<i>Iris</i>
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis palustris</i>
Four o'clock Flower	<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
French Marigold	<i>Tagetes patula</i>
German Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Goutweed	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Great Blue Bottle	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Nepeta hederacea</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Althea rosea</i>
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Horned Poppy	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Indian Cress	<i>Tropaeolum minus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium hybridum</i>
Larks-heels	<i>Delphinium consolida</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavandula vera</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>
Lily (Madonna)	<i>Lilium candidum</i>
Love-lies-bleeding	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Monk's hood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Orris Root	<i>Iris florentina</i>
Oxlip	<i>Primula elatior</i>
Pansies	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Peony or Piny	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>

Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Pinks	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>
Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Purple Flower-Gentle	<i>Amaranthus plumosus</i>
Purple Windflower	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Seaholly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>
Self-heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Sneezewort	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>
Southernwood	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i>
Sweet Iris	<i>Iris pallida</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>
Thrift	<i>Statice armeria</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Virginian Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Wild Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Yellow-herb	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Yellow Water Flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>

A crop of special interest because of the controversy it aroused was tobacco, to the Old Planters an item of solace and trade, but "a trade by this whole company generally disavowed." Said the Company, in a letter to Governor Endecott, "we especially desire you to take care that no tobacco be planted by any of the new planters under your government, unless it be some small quantity for mere necessity, and for physic, for preservation of their healths, and that the same be taken privately by ancient men and none other; and to make a general restraint thereof, as much as in you is, by persuading the old planters to employ themselves in other business, according to our example, and not to permit that any tobacco be laden there upon our ships."

FOOD

Necessary as were gardens to the existence of the settlers, food must be supplied for the long ocean voyage and until the crops were harvested, which could not be until after the land had been cleared and

planted and the plants had grown to maturity. Staples for at least a year were the minimum requirement. Master Graves, the Engineer, in a "Catalogue of such needful things as every planter doth or ought to provide to go to New England; as named for one man; which being doubled may serve for as many as you please" (1629) listed:—

"8 bushels of meal, 2 bushels of pease, 2 bushels of oatmeal, 1 gallon of aqua-vitae, 1 gallon of oil, 2 gallons of vinegar, 1 firkin of butter. Spice—sugar, pepper, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, fruit. Also there are divers other things necessary to be taken over to this plantation, as books, nets, hooks and lines, cheese, bacon, kine, goats &c."

From the Company's Records for 9th March 1628:

"This day these things were ordered to be provided by these men for 120 men's provisions

"Mr. Thomas Hewson—120 fitches of bacon, 120 gallons sweet oil, Mr. Deputy—150 Quarters of meal, 30 quarters of pease, at 26s, 150 q'rs of groats, at 4s, full dried; 20 firkins of butter, 17s; 60 quarters of malt, 17s 6d; 30 c. of cheese."

The following notes are from the inside cover of the manuscript journal of Governor Winthrop:—

"In Arbella—42 tuns of beer (10,000 gallons), 14 tuns of drinking water, 2 hogsheads Syder, 1 hogshead Vinegar, 16 Hogsheads meat, beef, pork, and beef tongues, 600 lbs. haberdyne (salt cod), 1 bbl. salt, 100 lbs. suet, 20,000 biscuit—15,000 brown, 5,000 white, 1 bbl. flour, 30 bu. oatmeal, 11 firkins butter, 40 bu. dried pease, 1½ bu. mustard seed."

He wrote his wife to bring "a gallon of scurvy grasse to drink a little 5 or 6 mornings together with some salt peter dissolved in it and a little grated or sliced nutmeg."

Higginson, whose constitution withstood a single year of wilderness existence, was most enthusiastic concerning the possibilities of the new world. He wrote:—

"Little children here by the setting of corn, may earn much more than their own maintenance."

"I saw great store of whales and grampuses, and such abundance of mackerels, that it would astonish one to behold; likewise codfish, abundance on the coast, and in their season are plentifully taken. There is a fish called a bass, a most sweet and wholesome fish as ever I did eat, and the season of their coming was begun when we came first to New England in June, and so continued about three months space."

"And abundance of lobsters, and the least boy in the plantation may

both catch and eat what he will of them. For my own part I was soon cloyed with them, they were so great and fat and luscious."

Again, "whereas my stomach could only digest and did require such drink as was both strong and stale, now I can and do oftentimes drink New England water very well."

Nevertheless, on the arrival of the *Arbella* there was only sufficient food on hand for two or three weeks for those already here and, the supply ship having not yet arrived, the Council felt impelled to give the bond servants their freedom in place of food. Captain Roger Clap's *Memoirs of 1630* state—

"Planting time being past shortly after provision was not to be had for money . . . Fish was a good help to me and others. Bread was so very scarce that sometimes I thought the very crusts from my father's table would have been sweet unto me. And when I could have meal and water and salt boiled together, it was so good, who could wish better?"

Governor Winthrop was entertained on his arrival by Governor Endecott with "a venison pasty and good beer." Food was cooked over wood fires set on andirons as in the Governor's House or on field stones. Pots and skillets stood on legs so they could be placed over a small pile of coals on the hearth. Meat was roasted on the spit. Baking was done in the iron "Dutch oven" set on a pile of coals with more coals heaped on its deep rimmed cover. A huge kettle of iron, brass, or copper hung from a lug pole of greenwood in the chimney throat, by means of a trammel—an adjusting device for raising and lowering the receptacle over the fire. This preceded the crane in this country as the Dutch oven did the brick oven, later built into every chimney. A cast iron pot on three legs, a skillet or cast iron pan on legs and with a handle, a frying pan with long iron handle curved at the end were almost the only cooking utensils.

Piggins, noggins, and tubs were extremely useful specimens of the cooper's craft for general household use, including carrying water from the spring. Dishes included trenchers—round basins hollowed from wooden blocks; plates, hand-turned from a maple log to about 8 inches in diameter by $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch deep; bowls similarly turned, wooden spoons, steel knives, and no forks. Governor Winthrop brought the first fork to New England.

Rules for preparing food are not easy to set down as those who have tried to write grandmother's favorite recipe will realize. The following by Josselyn on preparing "pompion" was written in 1672:—

"The housewife's manner is to slice them when ripe, cut them into

dice, and so fill a pot with them of 2 or 3 gallons, and stew them upon a gentle fire for a whole day; and as they sink, they fill again with fresh pompions not putting any licquor to them, and when it is stewed enough it will look like bak'd apples; this they dish putting butter to it and a little vinegar, and some spice as ginger etc. which makes it taste like apple and so serve it up to be eaten with fish or flesh."

In addition to game, which the country afforded, there were about twenty cows, some hogs and for nearly every family a milch goat. These smaller animals stood the long sea voyage well.

All corn and grain intended for meal had to be pounded in a mortar, made in a log about thirty inches long and two feet in diameter, by hollowing a bowl in one end with fire and chisel. The pounding was done with a wooden pestle either of the Indian type, cut from a limb about four inches in diameter and four feet long, the ends rounded and the center cut to fit the hand, or English type with pear-shaped hammer head, the one at the Village varying from about four inches at the smaller end to about six inches at the striking end, fitted with an oak handle three feet long. Herbs were pounded in a small wooden or brass mortar.

"But now as winter came on, provisions began to be very scarce, . . . and people were necessitated to live upon clams, and muscles, and ground-nuts, and acorns, and these got with much difficulty in the winter time." This was written of the winter of 1630.

CLOTHING

The early settlers were entirely dependent on clothes brought from England either in the piece or ready made, because there was too little space available on the ships for such bulky articles as looms and spinning wheels. That it was not the Company's intention to have the people want for clothing is evident from the following list of "Apparel for 100 men

400 pair of shoes

300 pair of stockings, whereof 200 pair Irish about 3d a pair
100 pair of knit stockings about 2s 4d a pair

10 dozen pair of Norwich Garters, about 5s a dozen pair

400 shirts

200 suits doublet and hose of leather, lined with oiled skin leather
the hose and doublet with hooks and eyes



ADULT COSTUME GROUP



CHILDREN'S COSTUME GROUP

100 suits of Northern dussens, or Hampshire kerseys, lined the hose with skins, the doublets with linen of Guildford, or Gedleyman serges, 2s 10d to 3s a yard, 4½ to 5 yards a suit at the George in Southwark.

400 Bands, 300 plain falling bands

100 waistcoats of green cotton, bound about with red tape

100 leather girdles

100 Monmouth caps, about 2s apiece

100 black hats lined in the brim with leather

500 red knit caps, milled about 5s apiece

200 dozen hooks and eyes, and small hooks and eyes for mandilions

16 dozen of gloves, whereof 12 dozen calf's leather, and 2 dozen tanned sheep's leather, and 2 dozen kid

ells sheen linen for handkerchers

½ a deker of leather, of the best bend leather (sole leather)

50 mats to lie under 50 beds aboard ship

50 rugs

50 pair blankets, of Welsh cotton

100 pair of sheets

50 bed ticks and bolsters with wool to put them in, Scotch ticking

linen for towels, and table cloths, and napkins

sea chests

3 c. poppering hops, and 1 c. particular

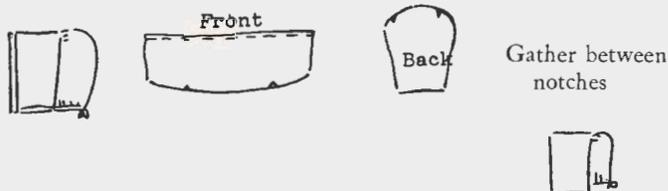
Mr. Higginson wrote: "whereas beforetime I clothed myself with double clothes and thick waistcoats to keep me warm, even in the Summer time, I do now go as thin clad as any, only wearing a light stuff cassock upon my shirt, and stuff breeches of one thickness without linings." The country people in England still wore clothes in the Elizabethan manner. Men wore tight doublets with stiff wings at the shoulders and very full breeches. Women wore tight, uncomfortable waists and full skirts set out at the hips by padded farthingales. Ruffs were still fashionable. At London, the newer styles, pictured by Van Dyck and Hollar were worn, and these would be worn by the richer and more sophisticated settlers. These were not Cromwell's Puritans. Their "sad colors" included orange, green, purple, and a half dozen

Skirt: Skirt may have front breadth to match stomacher. Skirt may have band of another color at bottom. Skirt may be turned up over petticoat of another color. Petticoat narrower than skirt; 4 to 6 inches from floor. Skirt may be braided.



Linen: A good grade of unbleached cotton suggests the homespun linen worn by many New England colonists.

Cap: Gather back piece between notches. Join front to back as notched. Turn casing 1 inch at bottom. Turn casing 1 inch at face. Run drawstring or elastic in lower casing. The front section may be made broader and turned back more deeply from face if desired.



Collar or kerchief: No. 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ yard unbleached cotton, cut or folded diagonally. Pin tight at throat. Pin should not show. Do not use a cameo pin, which is Victorian, not Puritan. Points of collar may be finished with tassels.



No. 2. One yard square of unbleached cotton, folded diagonally. May be fastened down the front with three bows.



(Collar or kerchief continued on page 29)



MAGISTRATE



PURITAN MAN

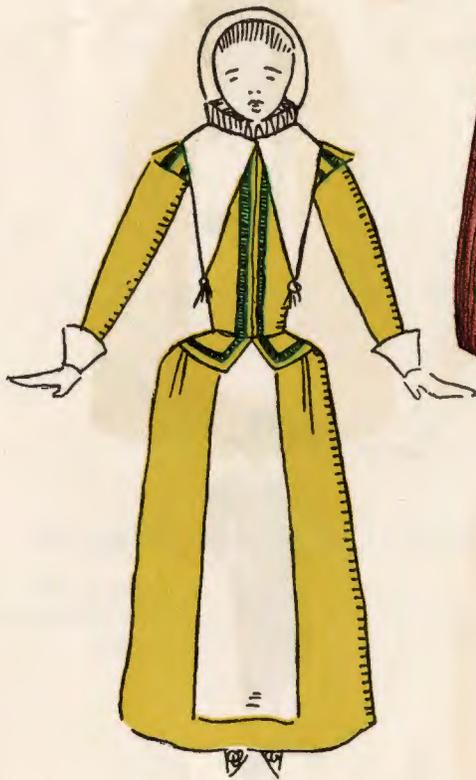


MAN WITH CLOAK



WITHOUT BELT

Sleeves and Breeches
may contrast with
jacket.







MILITARY

Brown leatherette jacket
Red cloth sleeves
Brown cloth breeches
Red cloak

OFFICER

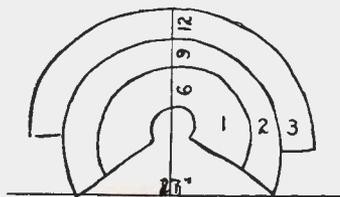
Leatherette jacket cut longer—
note slashes and buttons.
Breeches not gathered at knee.
Trim with loops of braid.



Collar or kerchief continued:

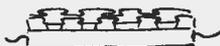
No. 3. Deep round collar of unbleached cotton, on narrow collar band. Fastens tight at throat. (See pattern above.)

No. 4. Three-tiered collar.



Ruff: Box pleated double ruffle of unbleached cotton. Very effective with collars Nos. 1 and 3.

Ruff $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches finished.



Cuffs: Bell shaped; fitting tightly at wrist.



Apron: Plain, 27 to 36 inches wide, gathered to 12 inches at top, and reaching to bottom of dress. Strings about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch finished.

Shoes: Black cambric rosettes, sewed on to black garter elastic and slipped over the instep, will give the effect of Puritan shoes. See description of men's shoes.

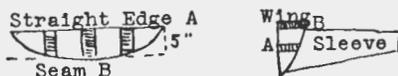
Hair: Brush straight back from the face. Hair was not worn parted in the 17th century.

MEN'S DRESS

A simple and characteristic costume may be cut from a pyjama pattern.

Jacket: Choose a pattern with a close fitting collar. The shoulder seam should not be more than 6 inches long. Adjust if necessary. The jacket sleeve should fit closer than a pyjama sleeve. Taper to 11 inches at hand.

Sleeve Wing: A stiffened crescent at the shoulder was characteristic of the Puritan costume. Sew two pieces of material together as per diagram. Turn. Trim with carpet braid and buttons if desired. Baste straight edge to top of sleeve, and sew in with sleeve. Cut straight edge length of armhole.



Neck band: Finish round neck with shaped neck band cut $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.



Breeches: Make like pyjama trousers. They should come just below the knee, and be finished at waist and knee with elastics or drawstrings in 1-inch casings. Outside leg 36 inches is enough for a large man. The breeches should be wider than pyjama trousers. Use full width of material in each leg. Breeches are effective trimmed with carpet binding or a stripe of contrasting material down outside of leg; groups of buttons may be added if desired. Finish with loops of carpet braid at knee.

Belt: A strip of brown or black oilcloth or leatherette makes a satisfactory belt. Buckles may be purchased from a costumer at about 15 cents each, or \$1.50 per dozen, or can be cut from sheet metal or silvered cardboard.

Hats: Hats can be purchased more easily than made. Prices about as follows: Black felt, \$3.00; Buckram, \$.65-.75, \$7.50 per dozen; Glazed paper, \$.25.

Stockings: Men's stockings, black, opera length, cost 75 cents at a costumers. Large size women's stockings, in black or dark brown, are equally satisfactory, and can often be bought very cheaply. Plain golf stockings are always good.

Shoes: A strip of black cambric, gathered into a rosette and sewed on to a band of black garter elastic, can be slipped over the instep to give the effect of the Puritan shoe. The elastic will not show if black low shoes are worn.



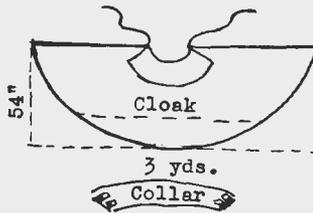
Linen: A good grade of unbleached cotton gives the effect of homespun linen worn by most of the Puritan pioneers.

The collar was worn tight about the throat, at about the height of the modern shirt collar. Put on collar band and baste to neck of tunic. Collars were often fastened with white cords and tassels.



Cuffs: Like women's, but larger.

Cloaks: Not necessary, but very effective. Fasten with long strings of carpet binding, tied under arms, or with short ties at neck. Trim with braid and buttons if desired. May be lined with contrasting material. Requires 3 yards, 54-inch material. For narrower material, piece at dotted line.



Hair: Short hair, as worn today, was common. Longer hair, sometimes "Dutch cut," and sometimes worn to the shoulders, was also much worn. The hair was not powdered, but was worn its natural color. Mohair wigs, to represent these two styles, can be bought at most costumers for about \$1.25. State color desired, and that wigs are to be worn by men. The styles are listed as "Dutch Bob" (short) and "Judge" (long). Wigs of real hair can be rented at various prices. Mustaches and imperials were much worn, and are often very becoming. Obtain from costumer or wigmaker. Full beards were also worn, but are more difficult to manage.

MILITARY

Same patterns may be used.

Tunic: Short—cut tunic narrow in skirts. Long—cut longer, flare slightly, and slash like sketch. Material—use dull finish oilcloth or leatherette in tan, buff, or brown, for tunic and sleeve wings. Sleeves of cloth. Scarlet was often used for sleeves, trimming, etc.

Breeches: Breeches of cloth, similar to those already described, are appropriate. Breeches of cloth or leatherette, cut less full, and not gathered in at knee, were also worn. These may be finished with slashes, or loops of carpet binding.

MAGISTRATE

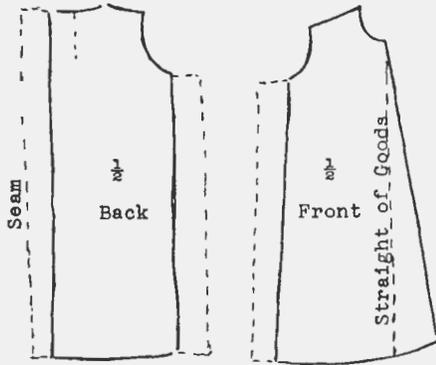
Use pyjama pattern.

Back: Lay deep box pleat (inverted) at center back, and under armsize. Stitch down both box pleats about 6 inches.

Front: Lay box pleat under armsize. Cut by pyjama pattern.

Sleeves: Cut wider than pyjama sleeves, and pleat or gather into armhole. Sleeve should reach almost to elbow.

The gown should come to about 12 inches from floor. Fasten with ball buttons in front.



Color: Black.

Cap: A hood-like cap was often worn under the hat.



EARLY SHELTER

"We that are settled at Salem make what haste we can to build houses so that within a short time we shall have a faire towne." "No man hath or can have a house built for him here unless he comes himself, or else sends servants before to do it for him." Thus Mr. Higginson, and these houses plus the temporary shelters which made up the settlement to which Winthrop came are represented in the present village.

The "English wigwams" that have been erected at the "1630 Village" are an adaptation of the Indian wigwams described by several of the early writers. The only tools used in their construction would be the ax, knife, auger, and chisel. Green cut hickory saplings, two or three inches in diameter at the butt were pointed and driven into the ground thirty inches apart in two rows ten feet apart. Opposite poles were bent and tied together at the top to form an arched dome along the center. Across the uprights at thirty inch intervals, horizontal poles were lashed. This frame, approximately sixteen feet long by ten feet wide and eight to nine feet high, was covered with mats of rush or sedge, which the Indians made by stringing through each stalk as a child strings beads. On leaving for new hunting grounds the Indian would roll and take away the mats. The Englishman, knowing how to weave, made the cat tail rushes into more substantial mats, which he fastened to the frame and covered with pine bark stripped from logs, lapped for weather proofing and secured beneath hickory poles lashed lengthways of the structure.

The Indian used a cleared space in the center of the floor as a fireplace, letting the smoke find its way through an opening in the roof, but the settler must have used a fireplace undoubtedly built of field stone, the lintel being a rough oak log. This fireplace must have been built nearly outside one end of the wigwam, field stones being set in mortar made with "fish shell lime" obtained by pounding clam and oyster shells to powder. These fireplaces were surmounted by "catted" chimneys made of sticks notched at the ends and laid cob-house fashion and well daubed with clay inside and out.

A sturdy single batten door, framed in hand-hewn oak, at the end opposite the fireplace, gives an appearance of security to the settler's home which the Indian's door of sedge or deerskin mat lacked. In the "1630 Village" this door was made of three boards, two of hand-sawn pine and one of oak, nailed to cross pieces with hand-forged nails. The oak board has a projection one inch long at top and bottom which fits into holes in sill and header when the frame is assembled and



WIGWAM FRAME

serves in the place of hinges. The door frame of oak has posts nine feet long finished six inches square, set two and a half feet into the ground. The sill and header are mortised one half and pinned to the uprights with oak pins. The frame was rabbitted from one to two inches to permit the door to close securely and notched to receive the latch of hand-worked oak, operated by a latch string or leather thong hanging out through a hole in the door. A window of handmade paper coated with linseed oil was set in a double sash of hand-dressed pine about thirteen inches square. The floor covering of rushes was common in English cottages of the time.

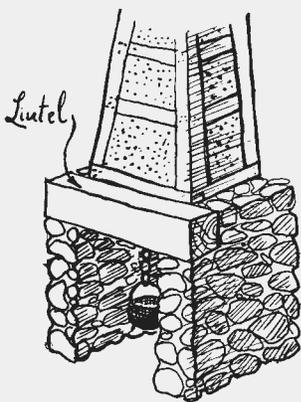
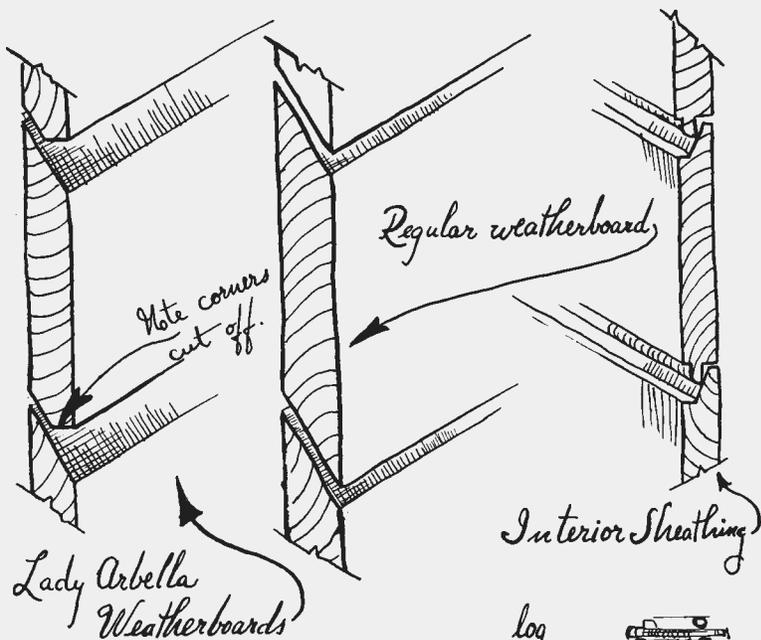
The dugouts or palisaded log huts are the nearest that English settlers of this period came to the log cabin construction so closely associated with the American Pioneer. Until after the Swedes settled Delaware in 1635, horizontal, notched log construction was unknown in this country. After excavating approximately ten by twelve feet into a convenient bank of earth, the sides have been lined with six-inch pine logs ten feet long, standing on end like posts, three feet in the ground and fastened top and bottom to horizontal logs. The space between the logs was chinked with clay.



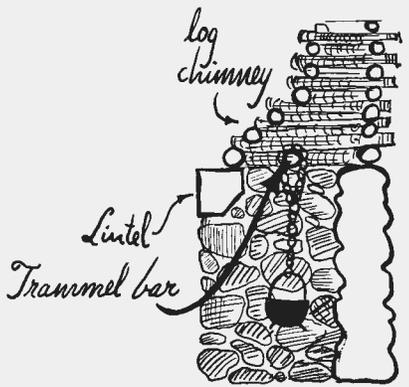
WIGWAM INTERIOR

A field stone fireplace, similar in construction to those in the wigwams, extends for two-thirds of its depth into the banking at the rear. On a ridge pole from above the door to over the lintel, logs extend to just beyond the eaves at either side wall. These were chinked with sea weed and covered with a double layer of turf held in place by logs around the roof edge. The batten door in the center of the front, the oiled paper window beside it, and the catted chimney 15 x 24 inches, extending four feet above the fireplace are similar in construction to those of the wigwams. The blacksmith shop and stable are of like palisaded construction but are left open in front.

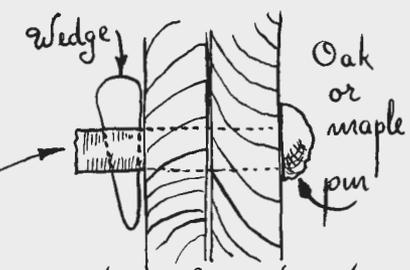
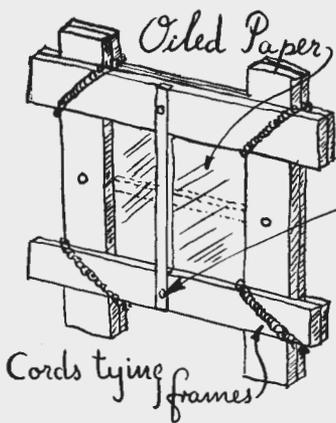
The Lady Arbella House, like the ship, was named in honor of the Lady Arbella Johnson who "made New England on her way to Heaven" after having a large part in the early affairs of the Company, seeking out and stimulating prospective settlers. She and her husband were among the largest contributors to the funds of the venture, besides giving up the comforts of the best in England for life in the wilderness. The Lady Arbella House is framed of hewn green pine. The timbers were standing trees six weeks before the house was built. In six-inch sills are tenoned posts, tapered at the top gunstock



Fireplace-Lady Arbella House

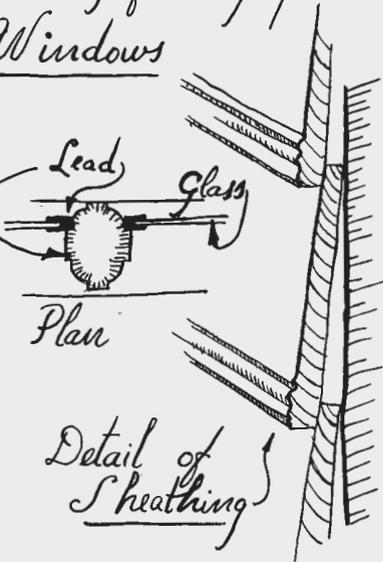
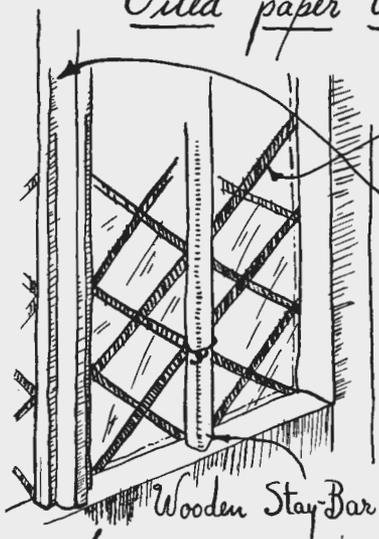


Section through
Fireplace in
wigwam.

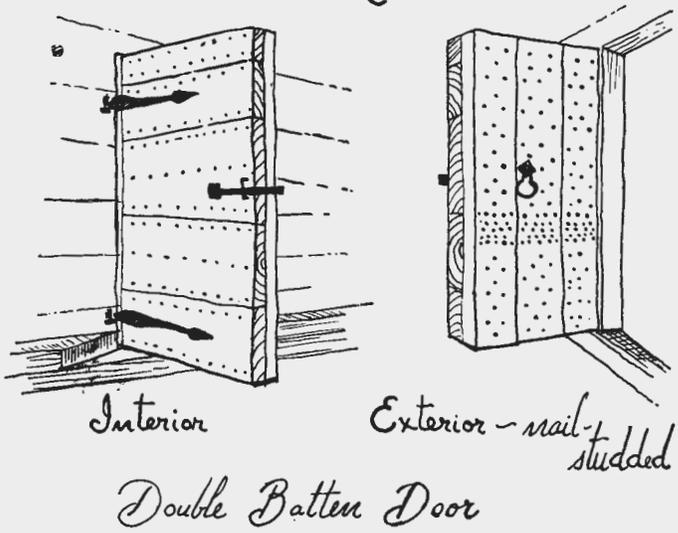
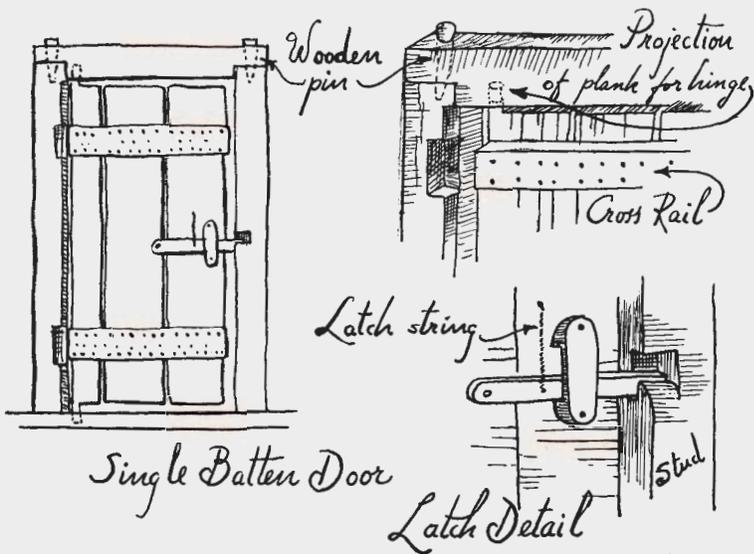


Section through frame showing fastening pin.

Oiled paper Windows



Leaded Glass Windows



fashion from six by nine inches to six inches square, to carry $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inch plates and $5\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inch girts. These with the studs, support eighteen rafters which are joined at the top with pins. The whole frame measures 12 x 16 x 16 feet. The end and center rafters are squared. Intermediate rafters are hewn on one side to a smooth face. Thatch poles of barked hickory, sixteen feet long, are fastened to the rafters at sixteen-inch intervals. The roof is made by tying bundles of long rye straw to these poles, beginning at the lower left hand corner and running lengthways of the roof in successive, overlapping courses from eaves to ridge, where the upper ends of the thatch are bent over the peak on either side and covered with tough sod. The thatch is then combed and trimmed.

The outside of the frame is covered with pine weather-boarding, showing marks of the two man pit-saw. The long edges of each board are bevelled making an overlapping weather-tight joint. The interior is sheathed with hand-planed, wide pine boards, nailed horizontally to the studs. The floor is also of hand-planed pine. All nails were hand-made.

Just inside the single batten door is a field stone fireplace entirely within the house. The hewn lintel is surmounted by a "wattle and daub" chimney of four four-inch posts having crosspieces in each side every two feet, making panels 2×3 feet, which are filled with a wattle of twigs heavily daubed with clay on both sides. In the front, end, and the east gable are removable oiled paper windows, protected by single batten shutters swinging on rawhide leather hinges and fastened with a leather thong. A loft of pine boards laid on timbers at the eaves, crosses the gable of one half of the house. This loft was reached by a ladder.

This house is typical of the construction of the homes of the better sort. Other weather-board, thatched-roof houses in the village vary only in detail from the Arbella House. Weather-boards are sometimes full bevelled and at other times the overlapping bevel is cut half off. In later years it was customary to nail clapboards over this weather-boarding. Such construction is found in many houses still standing in Salem.

Near these houses are goat sheds or utility houses seven feet wide, eleven feet long, seven and a half feet high at the peak. These are built of logs similar to those used in the dugouts, set in parallel trenches seven and a half feet apart, and slanted to meet overhead at a center peak or ridge. The front is open but the back is closed by a semi-circle of logs on end. The entire structure is covered with turf or bark.



DUGOUTS, WIGWAMS, SAW PIT, FRAME HOUSES

The Governor's Faire House is an exact measurement reproduction of the original portion of the Fairbanks house at Dedham, built in 1636 or 1637. It is fair to assume that it exceeds rather than portrays the house brought from Cape Ann by order of Governor Endecott and occupied by him at Salem. The lack of any fuller description of this house, which had disappeared by 1700, than Higginson's "a faire house for the Governor" appears to justify the substitution in the interests of a faithful reproduction of the earliest architecture extant. Construction of such a house proceeded from log to hewn timber, tenoned, mortised, and pinned in the frame which was raised to position by the combined man power of the settlement. The frame of this house required the timber of thirty-two great oak trees, which were cut from the woods of the neighboring towns. The dimensions of some of the larger pieces will indicate the task which confronted the hewers.

Posts—Four 9 inches thick all the way, 13 ft. 6 in. long, offset at top.

Four 7 inches thick all the way, 13 ft. 8 in. long, offset at top.

Summerbeams—Two 9 x 11 inches, 16 ft. long.

One 9½ x 10½ inches, 11 ft. 6 in. long.

Sills—Six 5 x 10 inches, two each 16 ft., 14 ft., and 11 ft. 8 in. long.

One 9 x 10 inches, 11 ft. 6 in. long.

Girts—Two 8½ x 9 inches, 16 ft. long.

Two 6½ x 7 inches, 16 ft. long.

Four 7 x 11 inches, 14 ft. 10 in. long.

Rafters—Twelve 6 x 6 inches, 15 ft. long.

Lintels—One 11 x 11 inches, 9 ft. 10 in. long and one 8 ft. 4 in. long.

One 7½ x 8 inches, 7 ft. 1 in. long.

In addition, the lesser girts and rafters, the purlins, plates, joints, newell posts, bearers, and collars required enough shaping to send any broad ax to the grindstone. The summerbeams, which are dovetailed into the plates and run lengthwise of the first story ceiling and across the second story as well as the lintels have chamfers of decorative knife work.

The frame of this house is sheathed in hand-planed pine boards in several patterns. In the kitchen, the sheathing is feather edged—cut like clapboards and lapped as it is in one of the rooms of the Fairbanks House. These boards are nailed horizontally to the stud along the outer walls but stand vertically in partitions. The outside walls are covered with rough pit-sawn pine weather-boarding, having full bevelled overlapping edges. The space between weather-board and sheathing was



THATCH ROOF, WEATHER-BOARD, WIGWAM

filled with clay, chopped straw, and imperfect bricks. This was called "nogging."

The chimney is unlike those previously described not only in size but in material. On a bed of rocks level with the ground floor, hand-made bricks set in clay rise course on course to a point just below the ridge line. From here to the top, bricks are set in mortar made from "oyster shell" lime. Except that there are no brick ovens nor iron crane, this chimney is very similar to those in houses built through the next century. The largest fireplace, in the kitchen, has a greenwood stick set in the throat for a trammel bar or lug pole on which the kettle hangs. The chamber hearth consists of a single layer of bricks set directly on the floor boards.

Windows of diamond shaped glass set in cames of lead in three part wooden casements are found in either end as well as in the south side of both stories, and in the gables of this house. Those in the first and second floors are set up against girts and plates. One casement of the larger windows opens outward on hand-wrought iron hinges. As all glass must be brought from England, many were unable to obtain a supply. There are no openings in the north side of any houses, a protection from the cold. The entrance door in the center of the south side, is of double batten pine, studded with hand-wrought nails in a decorative pattern. Turning the iron ring which also serves as a knocker, lifts the latch and permits the door to swing in on long iron strap hinges to the entry, facing the newell post and winding stairway against the chimney side. The sill is cut down to six inches at the doorway. At either end of the entry, on each floor a single batten door opens on hand-wrought iron hinges into a single room. From the second floor, a ladder extends to the open attic. Here the details of construction may be most easily studied. Rafters set on the plate and pinned together in pairs at the ridge are spaced by purlins, mortised and pinned at the mid-point. Hand-split shingles of cedar are nailed to strips across the rafters. There are no roof boards and no ridge pole. The underside of the single floor boards forms the ceiling of the rooms below.

FURNITURE

There was little room for furniture on board the early ships. Clothing, bedding, working tools, cooking utensils, food for crew and passengers as well as for the animals in the crowded holds, in addition to the necessary ship's stores of pitch, tar, rosin, oakum, cordage, and sail



VILLAGE STREET

cloth, must have left scant space for seamen and passengers. All that could be brought could not suffice for the needs of the people. Further evidence of the meager stores is shown by the earliest inventories on record. That of Widow Sarah Dillingham, dated 1635 or five years after the close of the period portrayed by this village lists:—

“Two bedsteads in the parlor, 1 large neste of boxes, 1 small do., 1 cubert, 1 sea chest, 2 joyned chairs, 1 round table, 1 desk, 1 bande box, 1 case of bottles, 2 boxes, 1 warming pan, 2 jugs, 3 pans, 1 tray, 2 baskets, 25 saucers, 6 porringers, 2 chamber pots, 7 spoons, 1 trevett, 1 fire shovel, 1 tongs, 1 grett iron potthookes, 1 pair bellowes, 1 dark lanthorne, 1 brasse pott, 1 mortar, 1 iron pott, 1 frying pan, 2 kettles, 2 skillets, 1 iron ladle, 1 chest, 2 hoes, 1 hatchet, 1 scythe.”

From the items included in this list, it is apparent that there is nothing omitted that belonged to the estate. The few articles of furniture mentioned in all early inventories is ample evidence of the almost complete lack of such items in the settlement of 1630. Bedsteads were low, and pallet beds were made up on the floor. There were no carpets on the floor and no pictures or other decorations on the walls. Cushions, stools, chests, and table boards were in use.

Mr. Higginson writing to friends in Leicester in 1629 said, “before you come be careful to be strongly instructed what things are fittest to bring with you for your more comfortable passage at sea, as also for your husbandry occasions when you are come to the land. For when you are once parted with England, you shall meet neither with taverns, nor alehouse, nor butchers’, nor grocers’ nor apothecaries’ shops to help what things you need, in the midst of the great ocean, nor when you are come to land, here are yet neither markets nor fairs to buy what you want. Therefore, be sure to furnish yourselves with things fitting to be had, before you come; as meal for bread, malt for drink, woolen and linen cloth, and leather for shoes, and all manner of carpenters’ tools, and a good deal of iron and steel to make nails, and locks for houses, and furniture for ploughs and carts, and glass for windows, and many other things, which were better for you to think of them there than to want them here.”

Furniture, chiefly made here, included trestle tables with pine plank tops and supports of oak pinned with oaken pins. Stools, both three- and four legged, were made from pieces of plank through which holes were bored for the legs which were wedged in place. Benches, two or three feet long, as well as some tables, were made in the same way. The heavy slab bench is a variation of this form. Table boards were laid across wooden horses. Deputy Governor Dudley, writing to the



GOVERNOR'S KITCHEN

Countess of Lincoln in 1630 said this he "must do rudely, having yet no table, nor other room to write in than by the fire side upon my knee, in this sharp winter, to which my family must have leave to resort, though they break good manners, and make me many times forget what I would say, and say what I would not."

OCCUPATIONS

The first settlers brought with them mechanics of all kinds well equipped with tools. Six ship carpenters were included in the 1629 contingent. But their time was occupied in building houses. Prominent among the carpenters' tools mentioned are the

Broad ax, flat topped, long bitted, for shaping the timbers which the Felling ax with its heavy flaring bit laid low.

Maul or beetle and wedges split timbers.

Pitsaw, operated by two men, sawed boards directly from the log.

The "sawyer" astride the log, held the "tiller" or upper handle and directed the cut. At the lower end of the long, thick, tapered, blade is the adjustable handle called the "box" on which the "pitman" pulled the downward cutting stroke which left its mark on every inch of board.

Hatchet, knife, auger, chisel, and plane served the same purposes then as now.

The frow was a tool made use of by both carpenter and cooper. A thick-backed, rigid, dull-bladed, steel knife about fifteen inches long and three and a half inches wide was hafted at right angles upward from its blade. Forcing this blade through squared or quartered blocks of oak, cypress, cedar, or pine, by blows with the "frow club" and wriggling the handle to maintain the thickness of the split, produced shingles, clapboards, and staves, which were further shaped with the draw knife.

The planter at first had no wheeled cart, nor more than the crudest plow. Shovel, spade, broad howe, narrow howe, scythe, and hand-bill were his chief implements in tilling the soil and harvesting his crops.

Tools might be repaired or replaced by the blacksmith, who worked over his open forge fire of sea coals, brought like the iron he heated in the draft of the huge hand-operated bellows, from far away England. He made hardware—hinges, locks, pot hooks, fire tools, whatever of iron could add to the comfort or safety of the settlement.



SALT WORKS, SOAP KETTLE, ARBELLA HOUSE CORNER

Bricks for building were little used, except for chimneys, not so much from a scarcity of bricks which were sometimes brought in the ship's hold as ballast, as for the want of lime, a dangerous cargo. As early as 1629 bricks were manufactured in Salem. Clay and water were placed in a great mixer operated by man power. As the massive arm turned the spike-studded shaft, the ingredients gradually became thoroughly mixed and flowed smoothly from an opening at the floor of the machine onto a moulding platform, where wooden forms were filled and left in the sun to dry. The bricks were then kiln baked with wood fires.

Fishing, the oldest New England industry, was an important factor in the founding of the colony, a continuing principal food supply, and the basis of foreign trade. In addition to the "sacred" cod whose effigy has hung in the State House at Boston for over a century and a half, the tasty mackerel, and the unesteemed lobster, Higginson mentions herring, turbot, cusks, haddocks, mullets, eels, crabs, muscles, and oysters. It was considered a drawback to the location that Salem had no alewife brook. Fish were cured by drying on "flakes"—areas of level ground covered with rounded stones on which the fish were laid, thus permitting a circulation of air all about the drying fish.



SOAP KETTLE, ARBELLA HOUSE

Salt in quantity was a necessary adjunct to the fisheries. In one ship came "29 waigh of salt, together with lynes, hookes, knives, bootes, and barvels necessary for fishing." Salt was made here by the evaporation of sea water in shallow pans. Graves, the engineer, who came in 1629 was an experienced salt maker. The manufacture was long a government monopoly. A son of Governor Winthrop had the exclusive right to make salt for sale and set up his salt works less than two miles distant in what is now Beverly. Although a man might make salt for his own use, he could not sell any except to the company nor buy except from them. Salt works were arranged in tiers. Pans were eighteen feet square and one foot deep. The process required two weeks of suitable weather. "Five minutes of rain can spoil a week of work."

Trade ranked with fishing and planting as a motive force in the company plans. But it did not prove as successful at the start as the Adventurers had anticipated. The Indians with whom it was hoped to trade, had been nearly wiped out by a plague a few years before. Moreover, the problem of existence made too great inroads on the time of the colonists to permit extensive trading operations. Although beaver



FRAME HOUSES, STOCKS AND PILLORY

and other furs were reserved for Company trading, independent traders, who were willing to furnish the Indians with firearms and whisky, succeeded in obtaining most of the business; at the same time endangering the very existence of the colony.

Among the household arts not previously mentioned are lighting and cleaning. While the fireplace furnished most of the artificial light, candles and lanthornes were included in early ship cargoes. Fish oil and animal fat burned with a smoky flame in a shallow dish or the more elaborate "betty lamp" which was still but little improvement over the lamps of the Romans. The pith of rushes, clamped in the rushlight, burned with a soft light. Pine knot torches burned freely because of the pitch in them as did the pine candles—"wood of the pine tree cloven in two little slices something thin, which are so full of the moisture of turpentine and pitch that they burn as clearly as a torch." Candles were also made by dipping a wick in melted tallow, or in bayberry wax.

While the besom or birch broom does an acceptable job of sweeping, soap and water have always been the standby of the New England housewife in her search for cleanliness. Not only must all water be carried from the spring, but soap must be made by boiling grease and lye out of doors in a mammoth cauldron hung on a tripod over a wood fire. The lye, too, must be made. Water is poured into a hopper, filled

with hardwood ashes. As the water seeped through an opening in the bottom to a piggin below it became lye. Repeated pourings strengthened the lye until it would float an egg. Soap making could then begin. Soap and soiled linen in hand the women of the village proceeded to the shores of brook or pond where clothes were washed and spread on grass and bushes to dry.

LAW AND ORDER

The Governor and Council of the Plantation in Massachusetts Bay in New England numbered "thirteen of such as shall be reputed the most wise, honest, expert, and discreet persons resident upon the said Plantation," to "have the sole management and ordering of the government and of our affairs there." Having taken their respective oaths of office, they were authorized to hold courts, "to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, orders, ordinances, and constitutions, (so as the same be in no way repugnant or contrary to the laws of the realm of England,) for the administering of justice upon malefactors, and inflicting condign punishment upon all other offenders, and for the furtherance and propagating of the said Plantation, and the more decent and orderly government of the inhabitants resident there."

"And for the better gouning and ordering of or people, espeticallie such as shalbe negligent and remiss in pformance of their duties, or otherwise exhorbitant, or desire is that a house of correccion bee erected and set upp, both for the punishment of such offenders, and to deterr others by their example from such irregular courses." Extract from the Company's second letter of instruction to Governor Endecott.

Stocks and pillory in the village symbolize the law enforcement powers of the government. Punishment also included whipping and other forms of personal defacement.

There are in Salem today pikes said to have been brought over in 1629. They were town property and kept in the Town House. They are perhaps the oldest implements of warfare in New England. The pike, a plain spear head on a pole twelve to eighteen feet in the clear, was carried by the common soldier before the days of firearms. The halberd at the pike end had a hatchet blade on one side and a quarter circle sharpened hook on the other side. It was carried by sergeants. The partisan, having a much broader blade variously ornamented at the point of attachment to the pole, was carried by commissioned officers.

“We have great ordnance, wherewith we doubt not but we shall fortify ourselves in a short time to keep out a potent adversary. But that which is our greatest comfort and means of defence above all others, is that we have here the true religion and holy ordinances of Almighty God taught among us. Thanks be to God, we have here plenty of preaching and diligent catechising, with strict and careful exercise, and good and commendable orders to bring our people into a Christian conversation with whom we have to do withal. And thus we doubt not but God will be with us; and if God be with us, who can be against us?” wrote Mr. Higginson.

CONCLUSION

The story of the Pioneers' Village has been presented in the light of the old records written by the people who had a part in planning and building the original settlement out of which came not alone the present city but the Commonwealth. It has sought to combine in one picture the problems which faced the original settlers with those which the citizens of the present day had to overcome in creating the reproduction of Salem 1630, of which Calvin Coolidge wrote: “It would be wholesome to think more on these things.”

