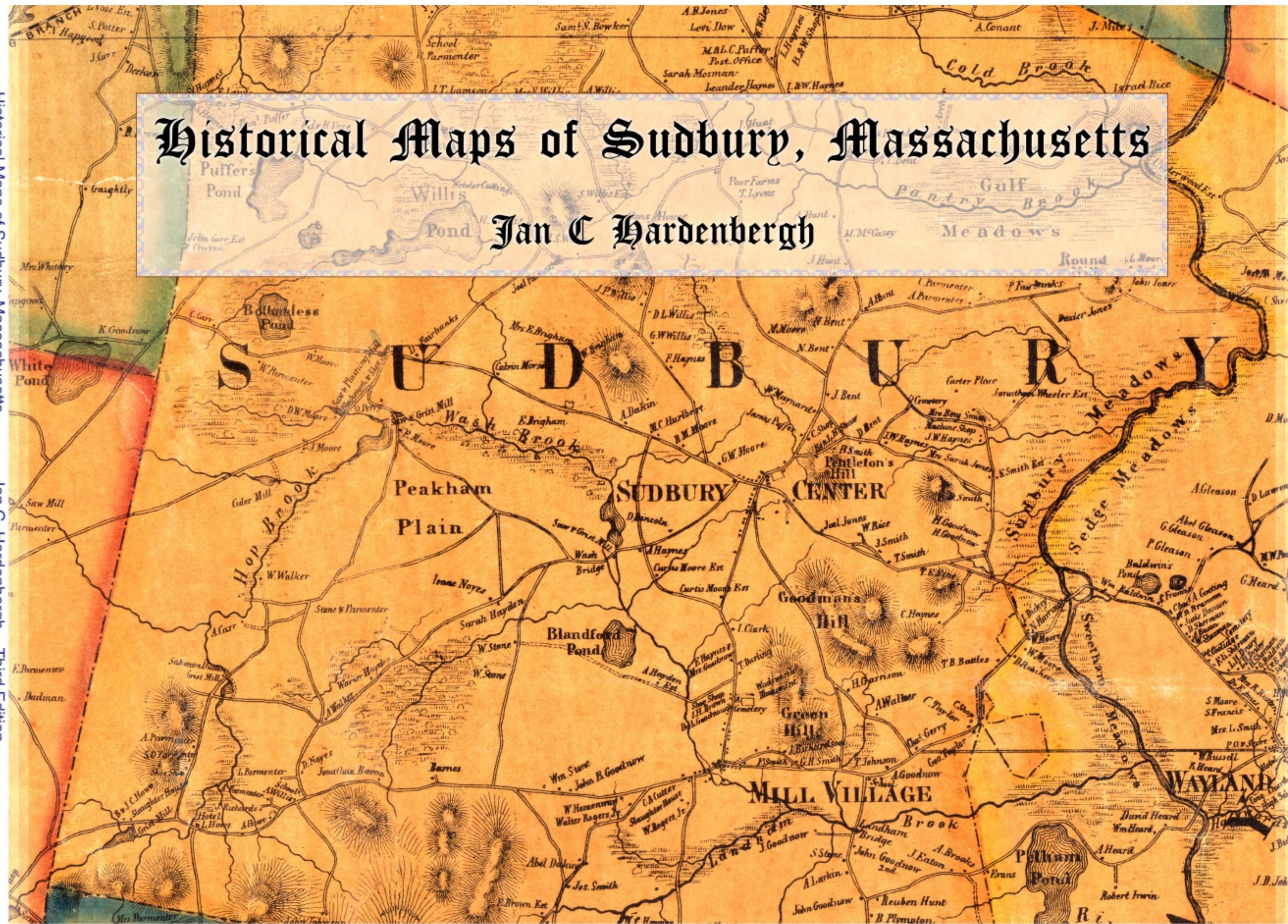
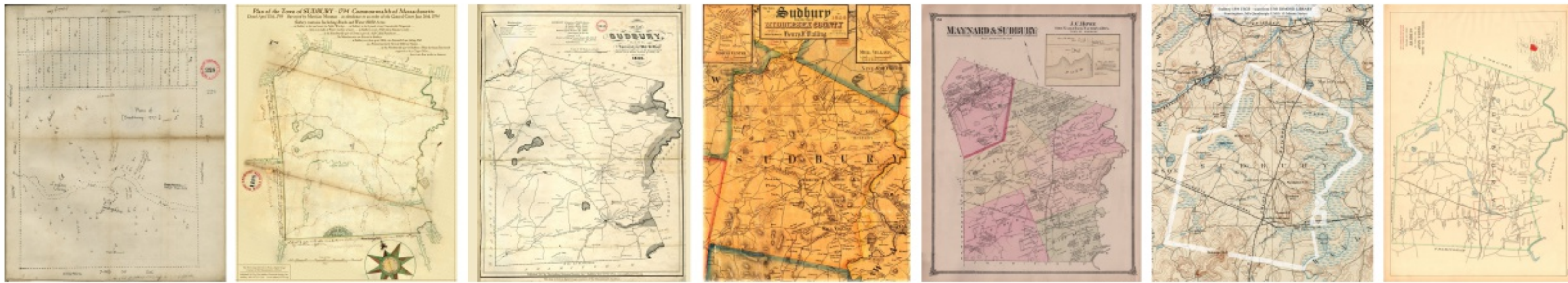




Historical Maps of Sudbury, Massachusetts

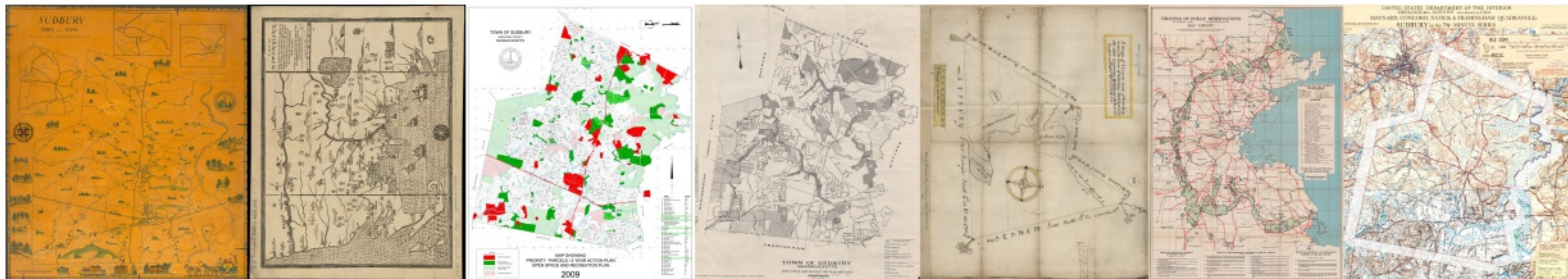
Jan C. Hardenbergh Third Edition





Historical Maps of Sudbury, Massachusetts

Jan C. Hardenbergh



Historical Maps of Sudbury, Massachusetts: Index of Maps

Page	Year	Title	Author	Source
5	1707	Plat of Sudbury Township	Jo Brigham	The Massachusetts Archive
7	1794	Map of Sudbury	Mathias Mosmon	Sudbury Historical Society, Inc.
9	1830	Map of Sudbury	Wm Wood	Sudbury Historical Society, Inc.
10	1856	Map of Middlesex County, Mass	Henry F. Walling	Norman B. Leventhal Map Center
11	1856	Sudbury from 1856 Walling	Henry F. Walling	Purchased, Scanned and Restored 2011
12	1940	US Census 1940 map	US Census	United States Census
13	1875	County Atlas of Middlesex Mass	F.W. Beers & Co	Purchased at Bearly Read Books, Scanned 2009
14	1889	Atlas of Middlesex County	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Purchased and Scanned 2013
15	1908	Atlas of Middlesex County	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Purchased and Scanned 2013
16	1894	Sudbury in 1894 USGS 15 Minute Series	U.S. Geological Survey	UNH Dimond Library
17	1943	Sudbury in 1943 USGS 7.5 Minute Series	U.S. Geological Survey	Assembled from 4 Quads from USGS
18	1956	Town of Sudbury	Robert H. Dods	Scanned at Goodnow Library, 2014
19	1938	Town of Sudbury, Zoning	Everett N. Montague	Scanned at the Sudbury Town Clerk's Office
20	1856	Map of Middlesex County (Town Center)	Henry F. Walling	Purchased, Scanned and Restored 2011
20	1875	County Atlas of Middlesex (Town Center)	F.W. Beers & Co	Purchased and Scanned 2013
21	1889	Atlas of Middlesex County (Town Center)	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Scanned from the collection of Robert Maier
21	1908	Atlas of Middlesex County (Town Center)	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Purchased and Scanned 2013
22	1856	Map of Middlesex County (South Sudbury)	Henry F. Walling	Purchased, Scanned and Restored 2011
23	1875	County Atlas of Middlesex (South Sudbury)	F.W. Beers & Co	Purchased and Scanned 2013
24	1889	Atlas of Middlesex County (South Sudbury)	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Scanned at Goodnow Library 2014
25	1908	Atlas of Middlesex County (South Sudbury)	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Purchased and Scanned 2013
26	1970	Open Space 1970	Open Space	Purchased at Bearly Read Books, Scanned 2012
27	2009	Open Space 2009	Open Space	Town of Sudbury Website
28	1910	Town of Sudbury, Water sources	E. Worthington	Scanned at the Sudbury Town Clerk's Office
29	2007	Town of Sudbury, Watersheds	Ponds & Waterways	Town of Sudbury Website
30	1963	The Village Center	Sumner Chilton Powell	Wesleyan University Press
30	1928	Topological Plan of Nobscot Reservation	Henry F. Bryant	Gift of Charles Larson. Scanned 2003
31	1939	Sudbury: Then And Now	Charles Way	Scanned from the collection of Robert Maier
32	1775	Roxbury to Concord, Roads and Distances	Brown & D'Berniere	Library of Congress
33	1687	Nonesuch Pond	Unknown	The Massachusetts Archive
34	1900	Road Map of Boston District	Geo. H. Walker & Co	Norman B. Leventhal Map Center
35	1930	Bay Circuit Map	Charles Elliot II	Purchased at Bearly Read Books, Restored 2008
36	1675	A Mapp of New England	John Sellers	Norman B. Leventhal Map Center
37	1677	Map of New England, being the first	John Foster	Norman B. Leventhal Map Center
38	1753	Map of New England	William Douglas	Library of Congress
39	1720	A Map of New England According to Latest	Daniel Neal	John Carter Brown Library
40	1798	Accurate Map of the Commonwealth	Carleton Osgood	Norman B. Leventhal Map Center
41	1844	Topographical Map Of Massachusetts	Simeon Borden	David Rumsey Map Collection
42	1846	Plan of Principle Triangles	Simeon Borden	Courtesy of JSTOR

The story of this book.

I have always loved maps.

My father, Collis Morgan Hardenbergh, had a globe next to him at his desk and a few atlases. He had more full size dictionaries than atlases, but, that is another story. I remember his joy in 1967 when the new Times Atlas of the World, Comprehensive edition was published. My siblings gave the same atlas to Gail and me for a wedding present.

I found the 1894 USGS map containing Sudbury many years ago, but, my interest for the historical maps of Sudbury began in 2008 when I found a copy of the Beers map, (page 13), at Bearly Read Books and scanned it. I started my Historical Maps of Sudbury web page.

Later that year I found the 1930 map of the Bay Circuit Train at Bearly Read Books and scanned and restored it. I offered that in the Sudbury Valley Trustees gala auction. And so I continued to find and scan maps, until I found the 1856 Walling map. You can find the full story of that odyssey at jch.com/sudbury. That turned my interest into a passion.

I feel in touch with the period of history documented by the maps. Each era has many stories. Also, it is fun to see the old family names on the maps, even if none of my ancestors lived in Sudbury, at least none that I know about.

There were six copies of first edition. I wanted to create a collection of the known historical maps. It was quite popular. The second edition had new higher quality versions of a couple of maps and much more text to tell the stories of the maps and mapmakers. This edition is a new layout to allow the maps to be slightly larger.

2020-07-27 - YON - Jan C. Hardenbergh

Historical Maps of Sudbury, Massachusetts, Third Edition
 YON - Jan C. Hardenbergh -
 With contributions by Michael Buehler, (p. 8 & 10)
 And many excerpts from Hudson's History of Sudbury
 Copyright 2020 Jan C. Hardenbergh, Sudbury, MA
 Printed by Photobook America,



Iconic image of First Parish Meetinghouse and the Town House about 1906 featuring Dr. George Oviatt's sleigh, rescanned in 2017 courtesy of the Goodnow Library

History Books on the Town of Sudbury

Hudson, Alfred S. History of Sudbury, Massachusetts 1638 – 1889. Town of Sudbury, 1889.

Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration in Massachusetts. A Brief History of the Towne of Sudbury in Massachusetts 1639 – 1939. Revised 1986. Reprinted by The Sudbury Historical Society, Inc. 1987.

Garfield, Curtis F. Sudbury, 1890 – 1989: 100 Years in the Life of a Town. Porcupine Enterprises, 1999.

Scott, Laura. Sudbury: A Pictorial History. Donning Co., 1989.

Hudson, Alfred S. Annals of Sudbury, Wayland and Maynard, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Town of Sudbury, 1891.

Old Sudbury. Pinkham Press, 1929.

Powell, Sumner Chilton. Puritan Village: The Formation of a New England Town. : Wesleyan University Press, 1963.

Muril C. Plonko, Historic Property Survey, Town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, 01776, Sudbury Historic Districts Commission 1996, with funding by The Sudbury Foundation and The Town of Sudbury.

John C. Powers, We Shall Not Tamely Give It Up., Privately Printed, 1988

A Puritan Village Evolves, Helen Fitch Emery, 1981

Many Thanks to:

Gail, my radiant wife, for constant support, wordsmithing, and much proofreading

Lee Swanson, for hints about the different maps and where they might be found and many, many stories.

Bob Maier, for sharing his extensive collection of Sudbury maps, and his passion for them and also for loaning me two maps to scan.

Margaret Fedrickson, for insightful opinions and questions.

Chuck Zimmer, Sudbury Historical Society, pixel wrangling.

Bearly Read Books, for having maps for me to find.

Esme Greene and the Goodnow Library, for helping me scan 3 maps.

Rosemary Harvell and the Town Clerk's Office for Town maps.

Ernie Beer, for identifying the Roxbury map as the spy map and good feedback on jch.com/sudbury

Jennifer Fauxsmith, Massachusetts Archives

Terry Rourke for permission to use her Town Center Building graphics

Philip Salamon for finding the 1913 and 1931 Town Center maps

Chalmers Hardenbergh, for proofreading.

The Creation of Sudbury, Massachusetts.

Sudbury was the second inland town, after Concord, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. To the east of town was Watertown and to the southeast was Dedham, both very large "mother towns" The next town to the west was Springfield, which was part of Connecticut Colony, as the 1675 map by Sellar shows. A detail of the Sellar map is below.

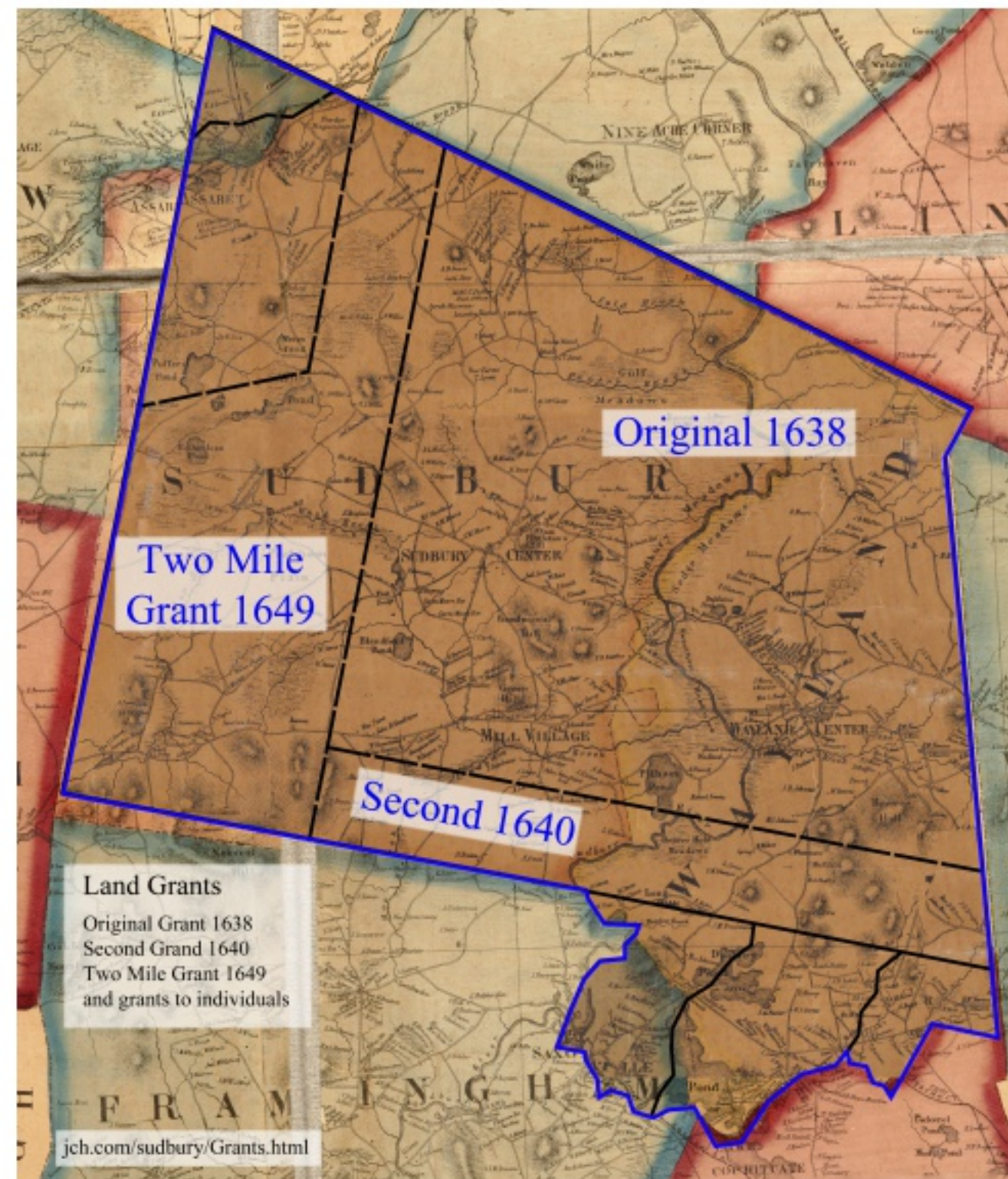
Sudbury was settled in 1638 and incorporated in 1639. Middlesex County was founded four years later in 1643. It was one of four counties in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Sudbury was briefly part of the Dominion of New England, which was dissolved after the Boston Revolt in 1689. The Massachusetts Charter established the Province of Massachusetts Bay. William Gage was the last governor of the Colony, and ordered the map on page 32 created in an attempt to preserve Massachusetts as a British Colony.



Right: Sudbury's land grants overlaid on the the 1856 Walling map.

The blue lines in this map represent Sudbury's outer boundary. The black lines show the three major grants that formed the town and three grants to individuals that were briefly part of Sudbury.

The lines are from *A Brief History of Sudbury* (1939). The descriptions of the major grants in 1638, 1640, and 1649 are in Hudson's History of Sudbury.



Left
Detail of Sellar map. See page 36

The earliest map that shows Sudbury is the Sellar Map of 1675 as shown in the detail below and on page 36.

The Nipmuc name of the Sudbury Valley is Musketaquid and includes the river and the surrounding countryside. As you can see on the map to the right, the Massachusett Nation was to the east of the Nipmuc nation.

Tribal territories of S. New England about 1600
Creator: Wikipedia>User:Nikater (Modern)

According to Hudson's History of Sudbury, the Nipmuc chief Karte, who was also known as Goodman, lived at the top of Goodman's Hill. He was considered to be the owner of the land by the colonists and thus he signed the first grant to Sudbury.



After reaching a size of over 40 square miles, Sudbury began to lose territory. When Framingham was formed in 1700, part of the land came from Sudbury.

In 1780 Sudbury became two towns, The new town on one side of the river was East Sudbury, which was renamed Wayland in 1835. Sudbury kept the west side. The process of becoming two towns began in 1722, when the West Precinct Meetinghouse was built.

The final change to the boundaries of Sudbury was the incorporation of the Town of Maynard in 1871 from land taken from Sudbury and Stow. According to Hudson, Maynard paid \$20,883.28 to Sudbury for debts incurred. That would be about \$400K in 2020 dollars.

Sudbury is now 24.6 square miles,

John Brigham was one of one of the 30 signatories of the first petition that eventually established the West Precinct of First Parish. Each **h** marks a house.

Petition of the West Side people of Sudbury to Governor Dudley and the General Assembly.

The petition of us who are the subscribers living on ye west side of Sudbury great River Humbly showeth that whereas ye All wise and over Ruling providence of ye great God, Lord of Heaven and Earth who is God blessed forever moore, hath cast our lott to fall on that side of the River by Reason of the flud of watere, which for a very great part of the yeare doth very much incomode us and often by extremity of water and terrible and violent winds, and a great part of the winter by ice, as it is at this present, so that wee are shut up and cannot come forth, and many times when wee doe attempt to git over our flud, we are forced for to seek our spiritual good with the peril of our Lives.

Beside the extreme Travill that many of us are Exposed unto sum 3:4:5:6 miles much more than a Sabbath days Jurney, by Reason of these and many more objections, to many here to enumerate, whereby many of our children and little ones, ancient and weak persons, can very Rarly attend the public worship. The considered premises we truly pray your Excellency and ye Honorable Council and House of Representatives to consider and compassionate us in our Extreme suffering condition, and if we may obtain so much favor in your Eyes as to grant us [our presents] as to appoint us a Commmity to see and consider our circumstances and make report thereof to this honorable Court. And your pore petitioners shall ever pray.

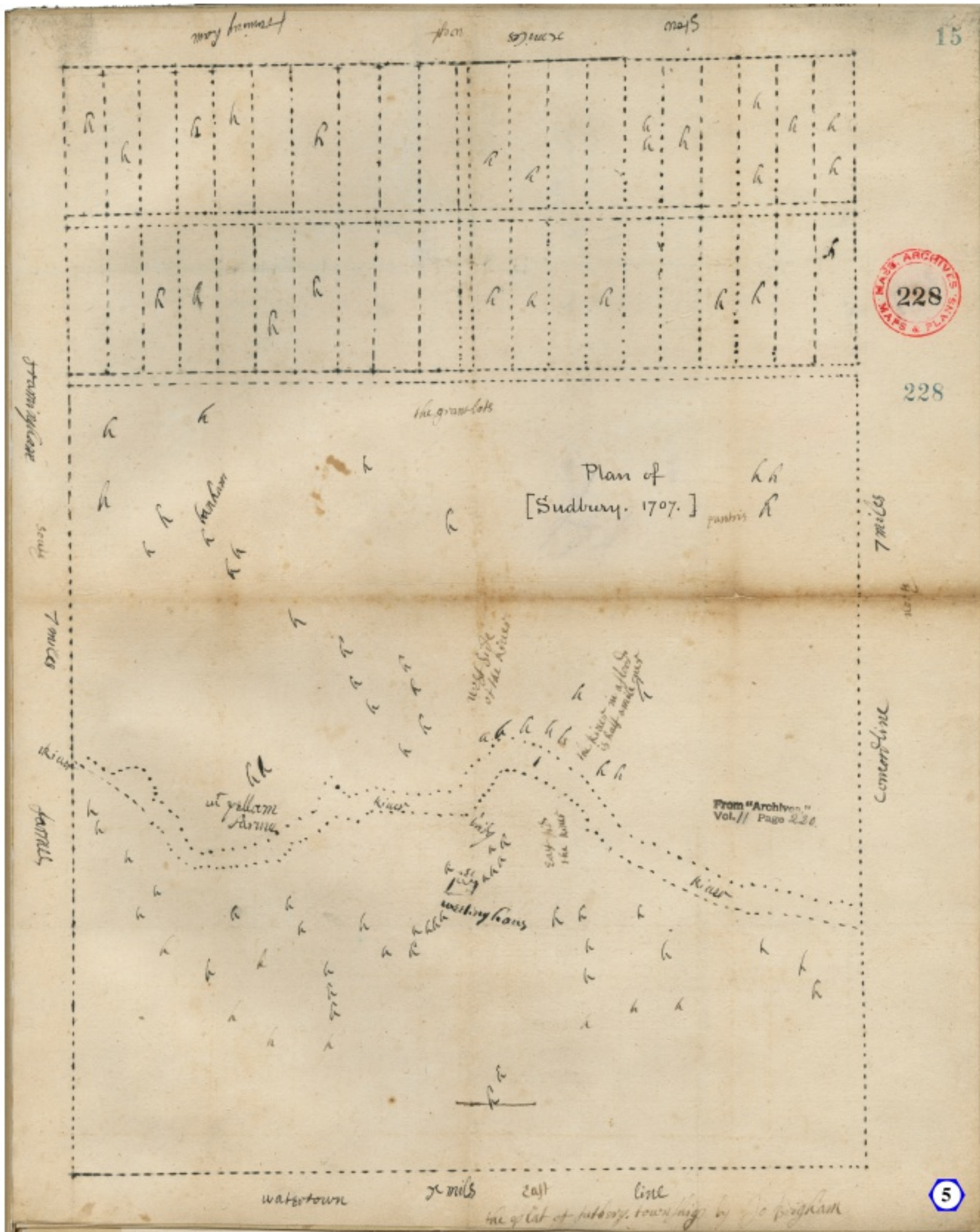
Sudbury, January 15th 1706/7

John Goodnow, John Haynes, John Brigham, Edward Goodnow, Joseph Parmenter, Samuel Willis, Jonathan Rice, and many others. See Hudson's history, page 284.

From: History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Volume 2, 1890

After repeated discussion of the subject and years had elapsed permission was given to the west side people to erect a meeting house and maintain a minister. .. to present a petition to the General Court that the west side inhabitants may have liberty to place their meeting house on y rocky plains which request was granted. The preliminary work of forming two parochial precincts was now completed it only remained to adjust ecclesiastical ecclesiastical relations to the new order things and provide whatever was essential to its success. .. On the 6th of June 1722 they extended a call to Rev Israel Loring and offered 100 for his settlement.

One of the consequences of the west side meetinghouse being erected on land set aside for a parochial precinct, is that The First Parish owns the town common. All of the many, many details can be found in the opinion, The Inhabitants of the First Parish in Sudbury v. Samuel A. Jones & others. October Term, 1851. Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: 1851.





This map was created in response to the Resolve of 1794, which required the towns "to make, or cause to be made... accurate plans of their respective towns or districts.." It was incorporated into the Osgood map, which is on page 39.

Here is a very short biographical sketch of Matthias Mosman from History of Ashburnham, by Ezra Scollay Stearns

Matthias Mossman, b in Sudbury March 17 1749, was a son of James and Elizabeth Baleom Mossman and a grandson of Timothy Sen and Sarah Hicks Mossman. He and Sarah Haynes and removed from Sudbury to Ashburnham in 1793. In 1795 and a few succeeding years he was chosen an assessor and the repeated mention of his name in the records supports the voice of tradition that he was an educated capable man and that his services were held in high esteem. He was a farmer and a surveyor and many maps plans and outlines of highways neatly executed by him are in the possession of John M Pratt. He d Nov 8 1819 his wife d in Westminster Sept 29 1808 Of their eleven children the eldest was b in Marlboro eight in Sudbury and two in Ashburnham.

Matthias Mossman appears in Hudson's history at least three times: on page 385, the Muster roll for the Battle of Bunker Hill shows Mathias Mossman as a Second Lieutenant in Captain Haynes's company in Colonel Brewer's regiment and on page 398, under the heading: Pay Roll for June 27, 1778, as, Mathias Mosman.

The above Plan of the Town of Sudbury in the County of Middlesex, Common Wealth of Massachusetts was taken by the Direction of a Committee Chosen by the Inhabitants of sd Sudbury in obedience to an order of the General Court dated June 26th 1794. on the above plan Air inserted and described Each Town line that meets or joins with Sudbury. the Rivers are also accurately surveyed and planned, the breadth of which are as followeth. the River Elisabeth is from 4 to 5 rods wide, but [there is] no public bridge over the river where it joins Sudbury, the other river called Sudbury or Concord River is from 7 to 8 or 9 rods wide, and [there is] one bridge over sd river where it joins Sudbury called Sharman's Bridge, 100 feet long, one-half belonging to Sudbury, and 25 rod of Causeway. Sudbury also [is to] build and keep in repair the Canal Bridge in East Sudbury Long causeway and 52 rods of sd causeway, the County roads are also surveyed and planned, in Sudbury is but one house for public worship which is noted, the center of the town is about one mile northwestwardly from the meetinghouse, the distance from Sd Sudbury to Cambridge the shire-town of the county is 17 miles, and from sd Sudbury to Boston the Metropolis of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through Watertown and Roxbury is 22 miles, and through & over West Boston Bridge is 20 miles, in Sudbury is but 3 ponds of any considerable magnitude which has been Surveyed and planned as above, here is no falls of Water worthy of note, in Sd Sudbury is not a hill whose summit is lofty, in the Southwardly part of sd town is part of a hill called Penobscott which will be described in the plan of Framingham. No manufactories are erected in Sudbury, in sd [town] are three grist mills, two saw mills, and one fulling mill as above described, on a Stream known by several different names as above, the width of which where it leaves Marlborough and enters Sudbury is not much more than a yard wide and where it enters East Sudbury is about 5 yards wide, in the Northwardly part of sd Sudbury a mine has been discovered and worked upon, the depth of the hole is about --- feet in a Ledge of rocks supposed to be a copper mine but has not been worked in since the beginning of the Revolution, here is not Iron Works or furnaces, said plan is laid down by a scale of 200 rods to an inch Surveyed by Mathias Mosmon. Dated at Sudbury April 17, 1795.

Plan of the Town of SUDBURY - 1794 Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Dated April 17th, 1795 Surveyed by Matthias Mosman ... in obedience to an order of the General Court June 26th, 1794

Subury contains Including Roads and Water 18030 Acres

... in Sudbury is but one house for Public Worship ... in Sudbury is but 3 ponds of any Considerable Magnitude ... here is no falls of Water worthy of note ... in Sudbury is not a Hill whose Summit is lofty ... in the Southwardly part of Town is part of a hill Called Penobscott ...

... No Manufactories are Erected in Sudbury.

... in Sudbury are three grist Mills, two Sawmill & one fulling Mill on a Stream known by Several Different Names ...

... in the Northwardly part of Sudbury a Mine has been Discovered supposed to be a Copper Mine ...

... here is no Iron works or furnaces



The above map and text are from a digital image
 Courtesy of the Massachusetts Archives
 Published 2012 by The Sudbury Historical Society, Inc.
 Sudbury, MA 01776 USA www.sudbury01776.org

1830 William Wood Map

From:

Henry F. Walling and the Mapping of New England's Towns,

By Michael Buehler. - from Portolan spring 2008

In 1830 the legislature mandated that every town conduct a survey and submit a map to the Secretary of State. These were to be quite large scale (1 inch to 100 rods, or 1:19,800); indicate the length and bearing of town boundaries; delineate roads and waterways; and show the locations of meeting houses, schools, mills, mines etc. Hundreds of maps were duly produced and submitted, and some years later they were compiled by Simeon Borden into the Topographical Map of Massachusetts (1844), page 41.

These surveys were conducted by the centuries-old metes-and-bounds method. Using a compass for taking bearings and a rod (16.5 feet) or chain (66 feet) for measuring distances, a surveying team would work its way in a continuous path along the boundary to be measured, recording bearings and distances between objects designated as boundary markers. This arrangement required a minimum of three men, one to handle the compass and two to manage the distance measurements.

So long as no one moved the markers, metes-and- bounds surveys worked well enough for surveying the bounds of small properties. Over larger distances such as the territory of a New England town, however, they tended to produce flawed results, due to the limitations of the instruments, the methods, and the surveyors themselves. So inaccurate were some of the Massachusetts town surveys of the 1830s that in 1844 Borden wrote to Walling "in one instance I placed the maps of two towns upon the space required to be filled by them, and found room enough left to place the map of Boston between them."

Other significant early maps that show Sudbury:

and were considered for this book, but not included:

1755 Thomas Jefferys, A map of the most inhabited part of New England

1759 Carte des Possessions des Anglois en Amerique

1785 John Norman, Accurate Map of the Four New England States.

1871 Henry F Walling, Massachusetts Atlas

1891 Geo. H. Walker, Topographical Atlas of Massachusetts



The inset above shows the Town Center from two different copies of the 1830 Wood map. The first is the state archive copy, shown on the left and on the right is the map at the research library of Old Sturbridge Village. Evidently, Wood kept on improving the map after 1830. In 1833, he sold 150 copies to the Town of Sudbury. A report of the accounting of those maps was accepted at Town Meeting in 1837. Here is an excerpt:

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Sudbury held on March 6th 1837 it was voted to accept of the following Report:

Agreeable to a vote of the town passed Nov. 11th 1833 the Subscriber purchased of Mr. Wood of Marlborough 150 Maps of the town of Sudbury for 68 Dollars: 41 were sold at cost: 36 were sold by Mr. Wood at 12 cts. above cost, And to pay for the remaining 73 Maps he received a town order to the amount of \$48.44. Agreeable to a vote of the town passed March 2nd 1835, he sold at auction on Monday April 6th:

16 Maps at 17 cts	\$2.72
1 at 16 cts	0.16
1 at 15 cts	0.15
1 at 14 cts	0.14
6 at 13 cts	0.78
3 at 12.5 cts	0.37
5 at 12 cts	0.60
1 at 11 cts	0.11
51 at 10 cts	5.10

The report continues to give a full accounting of the disposition of every map.

William H. Wood

The 1830 maps of Sudbury, Marlborough, Palmer and West Roxbury are attributed to Wm or William H. Wood.

He was the Colonel William H. Wood of Marlborough listed in the Massachusetts Register for 1834. He served as a selectman in 1849 and 1850. He is thanked in the preface of Charles Hudson's History of Marlborough. In 1862, he was appointed to the "committee of ten for the aid and encouragement of the individuals or for the support of the families of the individuals composing the volunteer militia companies now raised or hereafter to be raised in this town to meet the calls of the Government." In 1864, he resigned from his duties as a justice of the peace within and for the county of Middlesex. After he was discharged from being a judge, he went off to the Civil War. His tombstone is in the Hudson Cemetery and reads:

- Col. William H Wood, died Aug 4 1864, aged 62 yrs

- Caroline, his wife, died May 24 1879, aged 77 yrs

Three maps by William Wood appear in the Massachusetts Archive:
Plan of West Boylston made by William H. Wood, dated September 1830.
Plan of Sudbury made by William H. Wood, dated October 1830.
Plan of Marlborough made by William H. Wood, dated 1830

After I gave a talk about the first edition of this book, an elderly couple approached me about William Wood. They had a book about him that they offered to loan me. Regrettably, I was unable to follow through in a timely manner. If you know where to find a copy of this book, please contact me.

Sudbury Historical Society, Inc.

Historical Map Series

SHS offers these maps as fine art prints:

1794 Mosman, page 5

1830 Wood, page 7

1856 Walling, page 9

1875 Beers, page 11

and a 1967 Town of Sudbury map.

See sudbury01776.org for more info.

MAP OF SUDBURY, MASS.
 Surveyed by **Wm. W. Wood**
 (Agreeably to a Resolve of the General Court
 passed at its Winter Session of 1829-30.
 Surveyed Oct. 1830.)



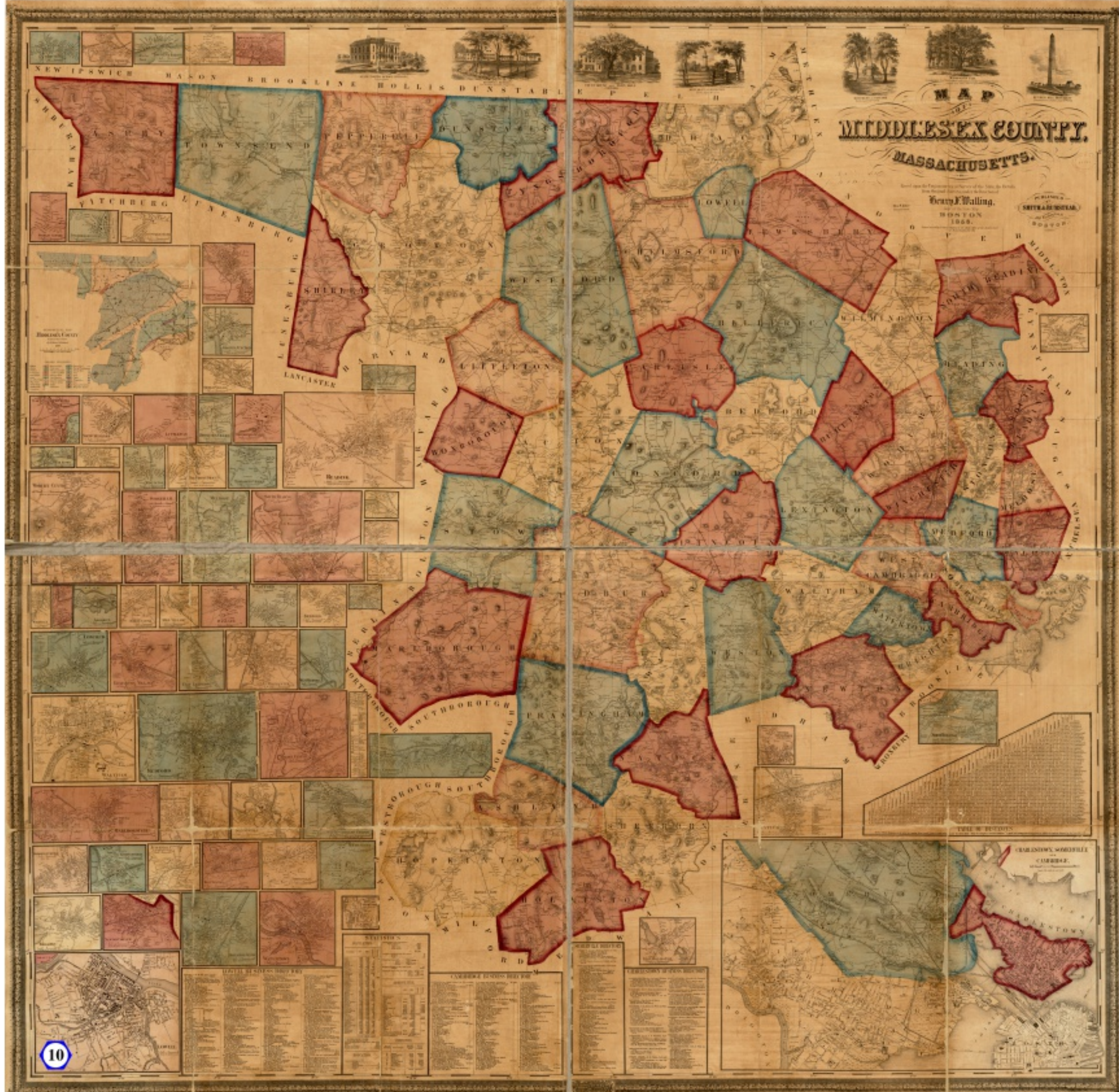
SUDBURY Contains 17,500 Acres.
 of Water 207 Acres.
 of Land 16,641 Acres.
 of Roads 452 Acres.
 Distance from Boston 20 Miles.
 Cambridge C.H. 20 Ms.
 Concord C.H.
 Number of Miles of County Roads 29.255 R.
 Town Roads 39.403 R.
 Schoolhouses 4

Explanation.
 River
 County Roads
 Town Roads
 Dwelling Houses
 True North

Scale of 100 Rods to an Inch.



F R A M J N G H A M
 N 70 45 W. 1449 Rods.



Title: Town of Sudbury in 1856 from the Map of Middlesex County
Author: Henry F. Walling
Purchased, Scanned and Restored 2011

Page 10

Title: Map of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. 1856.
Author: Walling, Henry Francis, Baker, Thomas W., draughtsman, Smith & Bumsted, and Ferd. Mayer & Co.
Courtesy: Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center

By Michael Buehler. - from Portolan spring 2008

Henry Walling (1825–1888) was arguably the most accomplished and interesting American mapmaker of the mid-late 19th century. His output was astonishing for its scope and quality, setting new and higher standards for others to emulate. Equally striking was the sheer volume of his output: During a 40-year career he was responsible for at least 117 large-scale maps of American towns and counties, nearly 20 state maps and atlases, substantial contributions to the work of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the U.S. Geological Survey, and important academic publications.

Walling's early town maps set a new cartographic standard for the depiction of New England towns. For Walling himself, this early body of work was a catalyst for a lifetime of achievement and innovation. His synthetic approach served him well in the next phase of his career, during which he produced the dozens of large-scale "land-ownership" maps of counties in New England and elsewhere. When Walling was just 29, he earned the commission to revise Simeon Borden's groundbreaking map of Massachusetts, which in turn led to work on several other major state maps in the late 1850s and early 1860s.

He developed a powerful understanding of both the science of mapmaking and its financial and organizational aspects, and he made contact with leaders of America's scientific mapmaking. He went on to play a key role in important transitions in American mapmaking: the rise to market dominance of large-scale "land-ownership" maps and atlases; the application of the methods and tools of "geodetic" and "trigonometric" surveying to the mapping of states, counties and even towns; the emergence of topographical mapping; and the growing importance of collaboration between the private and public sectors in mapping of the United States.

Whether Walling realized it or not, his approach to mapmaking was an elegant resolution of these competing considerations. Use of the best existing material reduced time in the field and kept costs down, while the cost-effective odometer road surveys ensured that the maps were current and comprehensive. Finally, the addition of decorative elements rendered the maps more attractive, and the inclusion of land owners appealed to the vanity of prospective buyers.

The Town of **Sudbury** in 1856

from the Map of

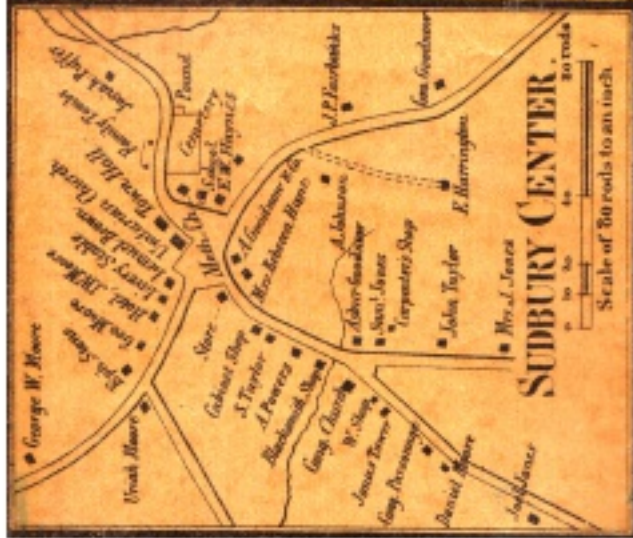
MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Henry J. Walling

SMITH & BUNSTEAD, Publishers

Entered 1856
Sam C. Bartonberg

Thomas W. Baker
Geographer



SUBBURY CENTER

Scale of 50 rods to an inch



MILL VILLAGE

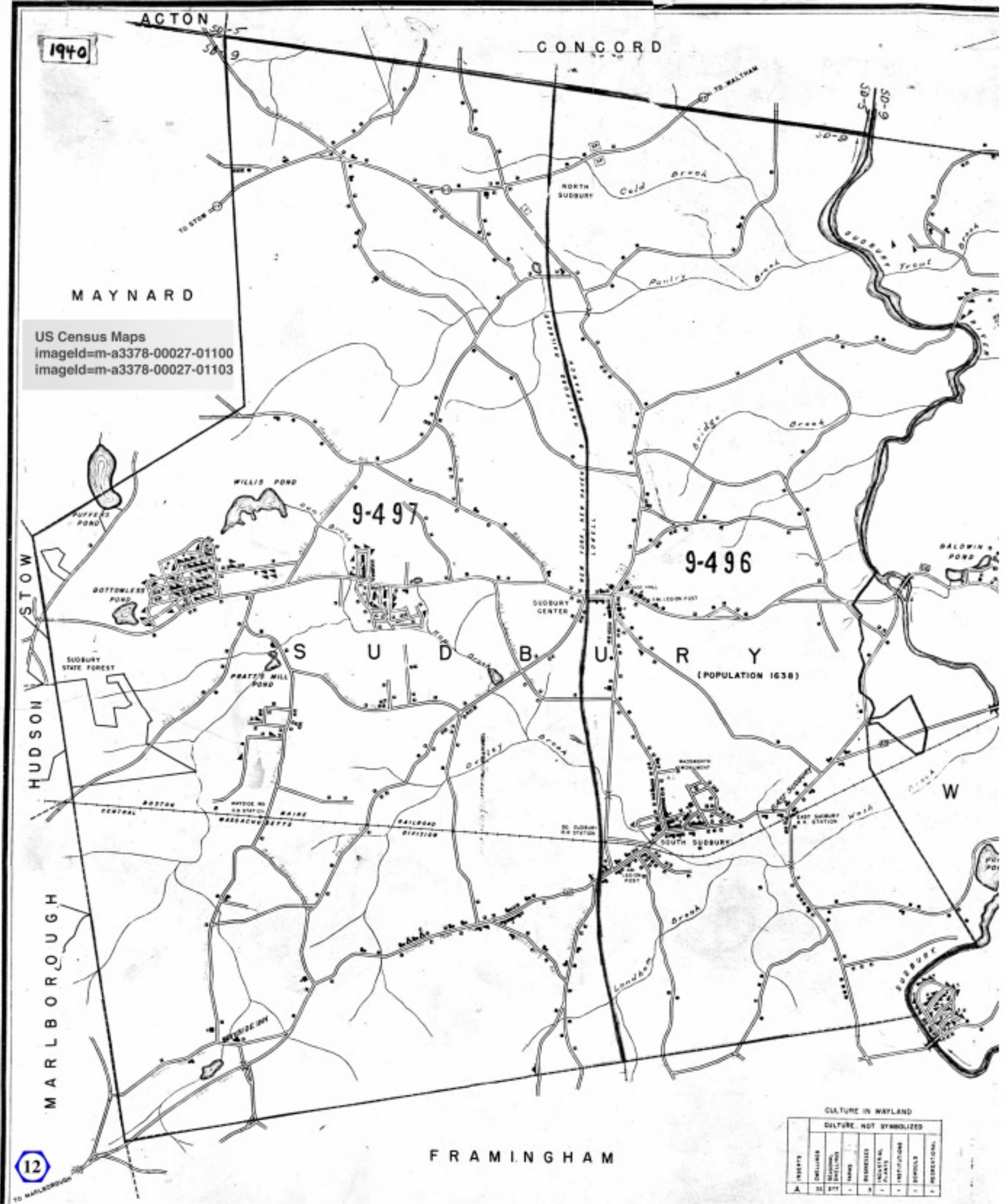
Scale of 50 rods to an inch



NINE ACRE CORNER



VILLAGE



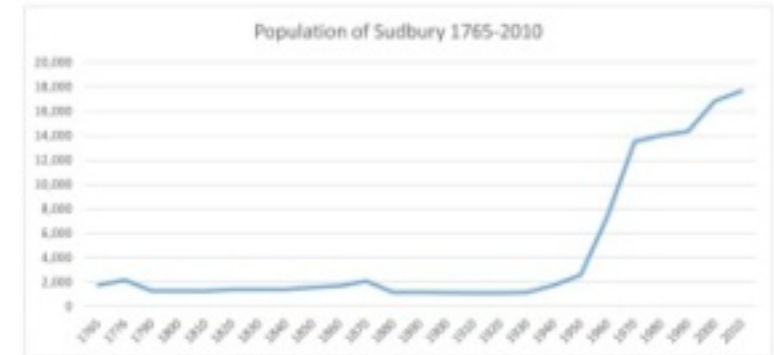
US Census Maps
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 imageld=m-a3378-00027-01103

Title: Beers: County Atlas of Middlesex Mass, 1875
 Author: F.W. Beers & Co

Purchased at Bearly Read Books, Purchased and Scanned 2009

Title: U.S. Enumeration District Maps and Descriptions, 1940
 Massachusetts, Middlesex
 Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census.

Sudbury Population



1765	1,773	1850	1,578	1930	1,182
1776	2,160	1860	1,691	1940	1,754
1790	1,290	1870	2,091	1950	2,596
1800	1,303	1880	1,178	1960	7,446
1810	1,287	1890	1,197	1970	13,506
1820	1,417	1900	1,150	1980	14,027
1830	1,423	1910	1,120	1990	14,358
1840	1,422	1920	1,121	2000	16,841
				2010	17,659

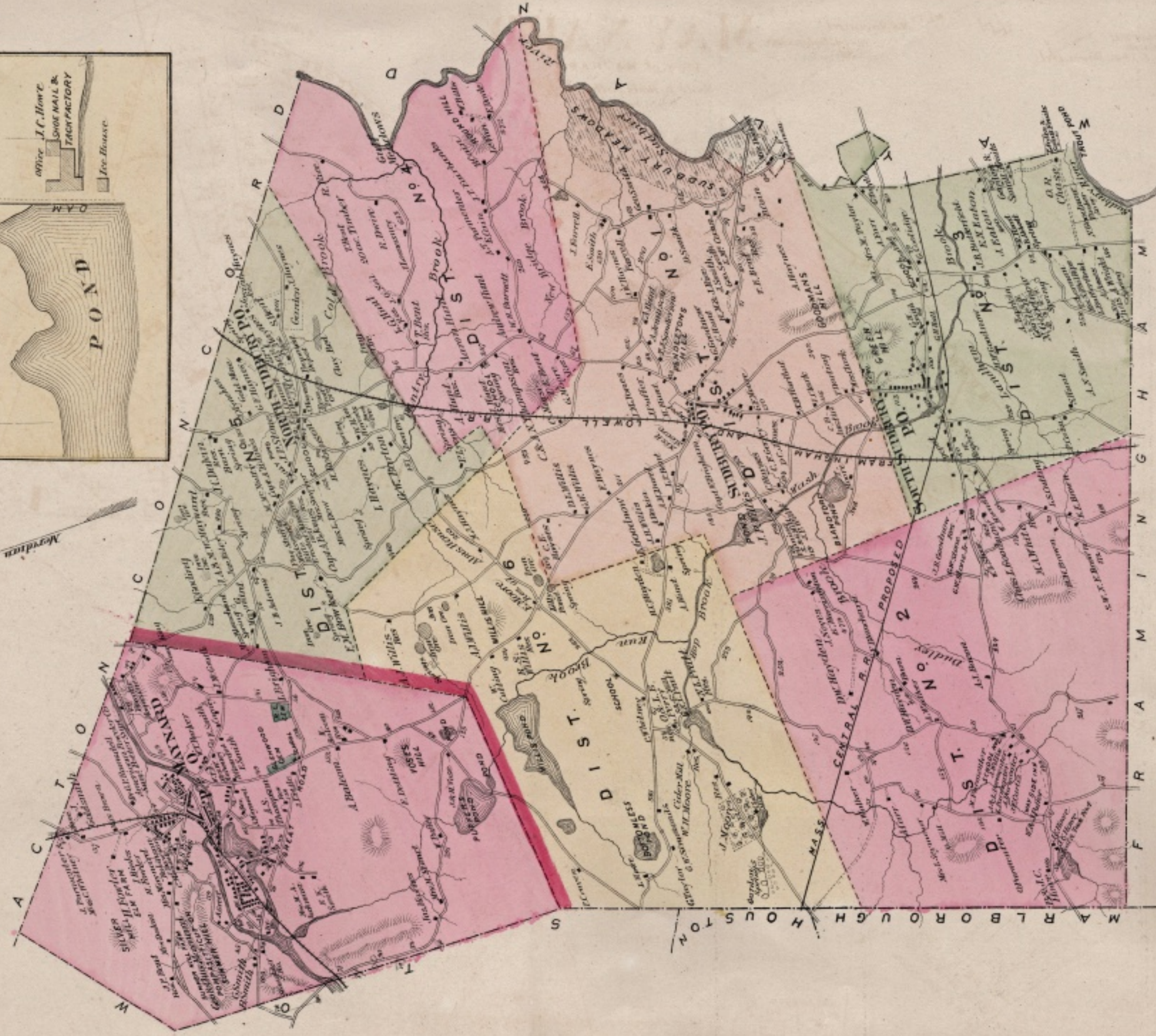
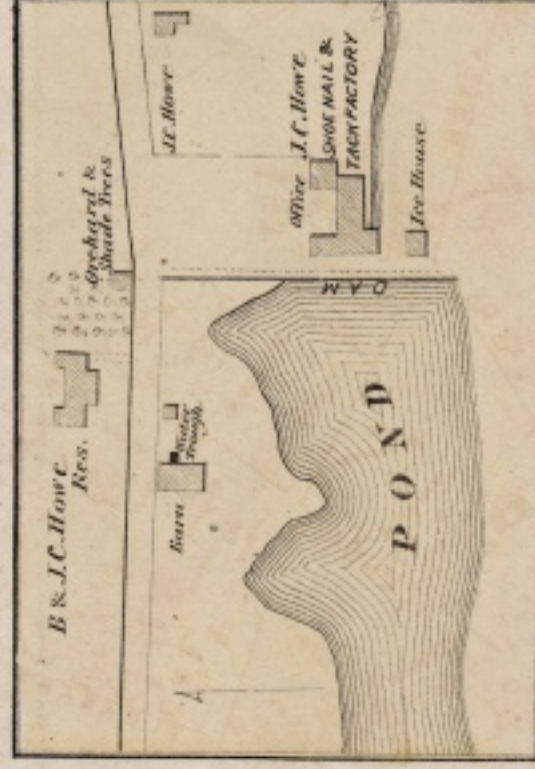
Source: 1765, 1776 - Mass Vitals Records Project,
 1790-1840 - Massachusetts Map of 1844 by Simeon Borden,
 1850-2010 - U.S. Census via Wikipedia,

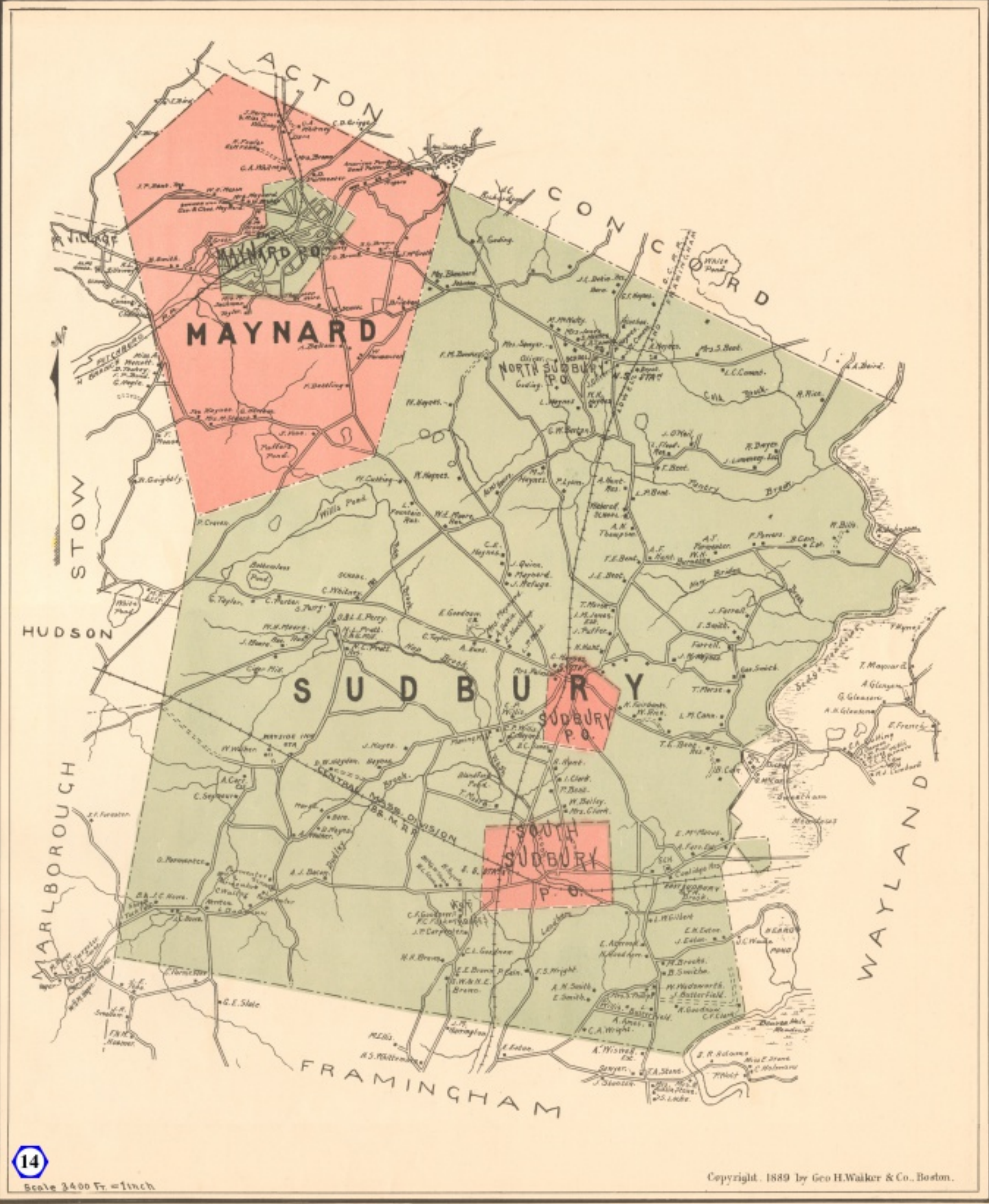
There is remarkable stability in the population of Sudbury from 1820 to 1840 and from 1880 to 1930. The population doubled from 1940 to 1950 and tripled from 1950 to 1960 and then almost doubled again in 1970.

MAYNARD & SUDBURY

Scale 300 Rods to the inch

J.C. HOWE
SHOE NAIL & TACK FACTORY & RES.
TOWN OF SUDBURY





Page 14

Title: Atlas of Middlesex County, 1908
Author: Geo. H. Walker & Co
Purchased and Scanned 2013

Page 15

Title: The Atlas of Middlesex County, 1889
Author: George H. Walker
Purchased and Scanned 2013

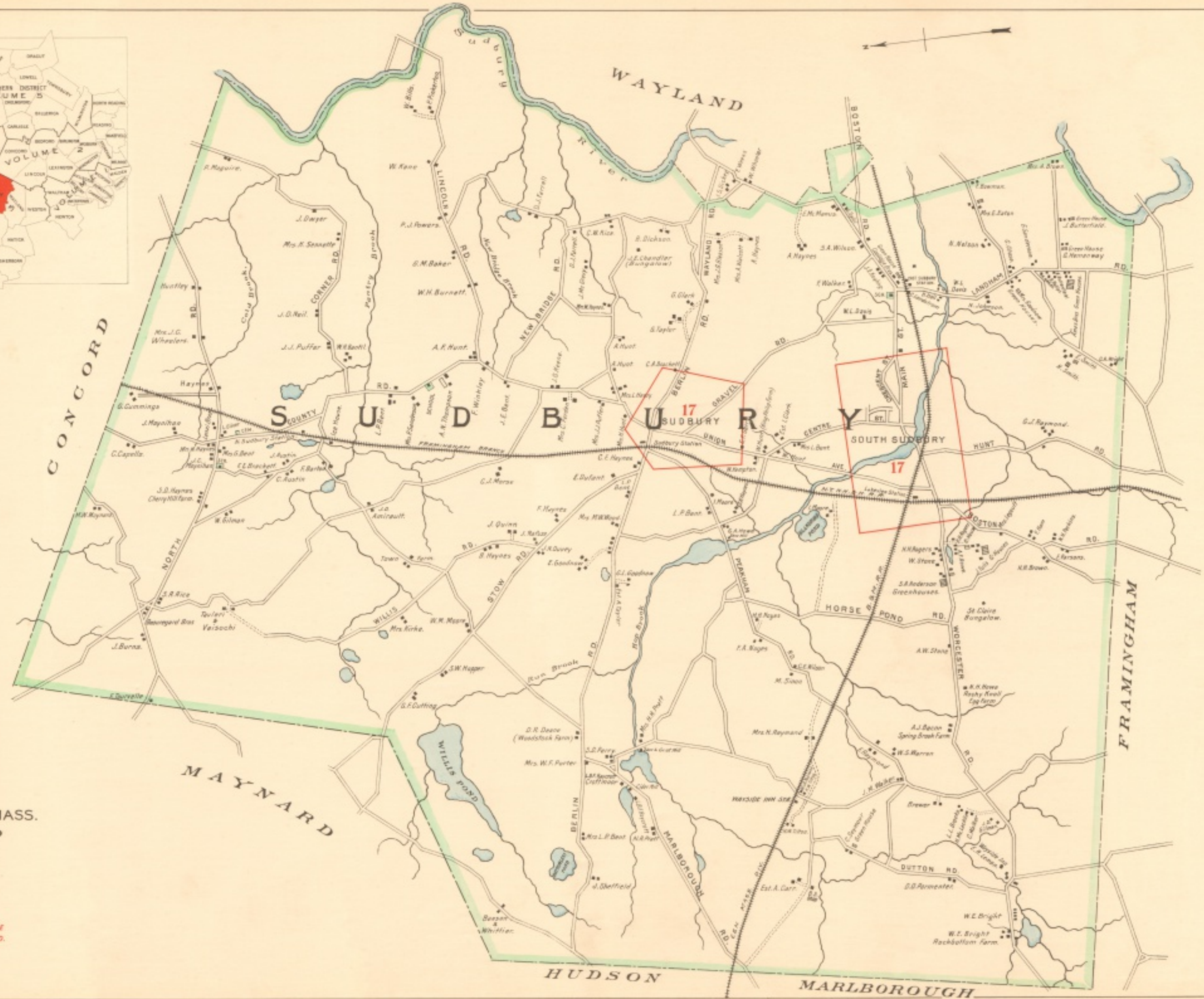
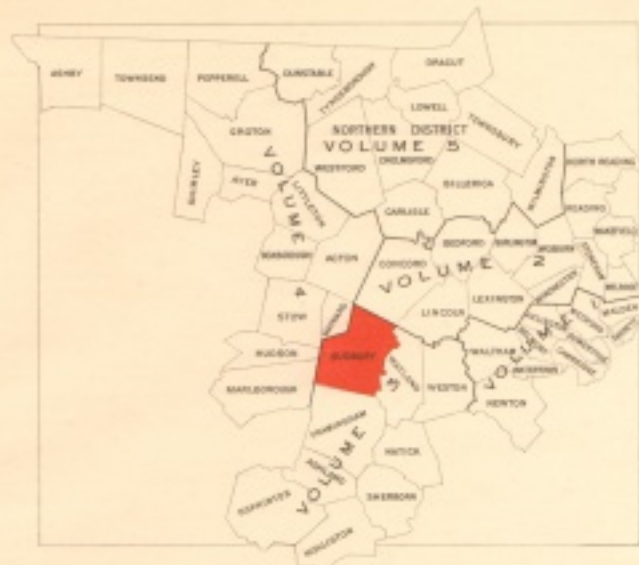
George H Walker., of Boston, Mass., son of Ralph S. and Jane (Long) Walker, was born at Springfield, Jan. 24, 1852.

He began his business life in a dry goods establishment in Brooklyn, N. Y., but in the fall of 1873 he became interested in the publishing business, contracted with a New York firm and was engaged with them in various works until 1878, when he went into business for himself in Boston. The firm of George H. Walker & Co. was established at 61 Hanover street, for the publication of real estate atlases. In 1880 he extended his business by establishing a lithographic branch at 81 Milk street, but soon outgrowing their quarters, they removed to 160 Tremont street, where they have since remained, adding new floors and presses, until 1888, when the building was enlarged for their benefit. The establishment is one of the finest of its sort in New England, employing only the best artists. In addition to their other works the State Atlas of Massachusetts is pronounced as fine a work of its class as was ever published.

In 1891 Mr Walker established, with headquarters in Boston, opposite Trinity Church, the Walker-Gordon Milk Laboratory for the scientific feeding of infants, which has proved a remarkable success and many thousand infants have been fed. The milk is supplied only upon physicians' prescriptions. A similar laboratory has been established at 626 Madison avenue, New York, and others are to be established in all large cities. Mr. Walker was married in 1885, to Irene L., daughter of Robert E. and Irene (White) Loud, of Weymouth, Mass.

From: Men of Vermont, via Katie Devine of Boston Public Library.

I came to appreciate the Walker maps more and more. The Geo. H. Walker company produced many beautiful lithographs showing steamship lines, trolley lines, and birds eye view maps. When I rearranged the pages for this edition of the map book, I searched for other Walker maps of interest that included Sudbury. See page 34 for "Road map of the Boston district showing the metropolitan park system".



MIDDLESEX CO., MASS.
 INDEX MAP
 TO THE TOWN OF
SUDBURY
 Scale 1 inch = 1500 feet.

NUMBERS AND BOUNDARIES OF THE
 DETAIL PLATES ARE SHOWN IN RED.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

From: A 125 Year History of Topographic Mapping and GIS in the U.S. Geological Survey 1884-2009, Part 1, 1884-1980

Founding and Overview

On December 4-5, 1884, John Wesley Powell addressed the U.S. Congress seeking authorization for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to begin systematic topographic mapping of the United States. During the next 125 years, mapping techniques evolved from field surveys through photogrammetry to the computer-based methods currently used. The scales and content of the topographic maps changed. [The following] provides details of the USGS mapping processes through time and the innovations by USGS employees. The provision of public domain geospatial data helped spur the evolution and development of digital geographic information systems (GIS) and the commercial market for geospatial data and the products of today.

Field Mapping

In the late 19th century, surveyors created topographic maps in the field. A series of points were measured in the field using tape and compass traverses with elevations determined with an aneroid barometer. [These were] used in a process known as field sketching to draw a terrain representation using contours.

First Maps

During this time, USGS maps were created at scales of 1:250,000 for 1-degree areas and 1:125,000 for 30-minute areas. The scales were increased with time and by 1894, most of the maps were 15-minute areas and produced at a scale of 1:62,500. Features shown on the maps included civil divisions of state, county, township, and cities or villages; public works including railroads, tunnels, wagon roads, trails, bridges, ferries, fords, dams, canals, and acequia; hypsography with contours and floodplain representations; and miscellaneous features of forest, sand, and sand dunes.

Reproduction of Maps

The reproduction of maps from the original field sketches used a lithographic printing process based on copper plates. The image of the topographic features was engraved on the copper plates. A three-color process was used with civil divisions and public works in black, hydrography in blue, and hypsography and miscellaneous features in brown.



7.5 Minute Maps

The 1:24,000-scale 7.5-minute mapping program resulted from demand for more detail on the topographic maps. With the larger scale, the USGS included almost 200 features separated into color groups for the five color plates to be used in the film-based reproduction process. The five plates included cultural features, such as roads shown with casings, buildings, and much of the type used on the map on a black plate; road fills, urban tints, Public Land Survey lines, and other features on a red plate; woodland tint and other vegetation on a green plate; hydrographic features on a blue plate; and contours, depressions, and other hypsographic features on a brown plate. The color separations were composited on a five-color lithographic press.

Page 16

Title: Sudbury in 1894 USGS 15 Minute Series
Framingham Quadrangle
Author: U.S. Geological Survey
Reproduction courtesy: UNH Dimond Library

Page 17

Title: Sudbury in 1943 USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Assembled from Maynard, Concord, Natick and Framingham
Quadrangles
Author: U.S. Geological Survey
Original images from nationalmap.gov/historical/

Following Two Pages

Page 18

Title: Town of Sudbury, 1956
Author: Robert H. Dods
Scanned at Goodnow Library - Dec 2014

Page 19

Title: Town of Sudbury. Zoning Map, 1938
Author: Everett N. Montague
Scanned at Town Clerk's Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY now known as USGS
MAYNARD, CONCORD, NATICK & FRAMINGHAM QUADRANGLES
SUDBURY in the 7½-MINUTE SERIES

<http://nationalmap.gov/historical/>
jeh.com/andover/sudbury1942000a-394

SURVEYED 1940-41
PRINTED 1943

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
HERMAN A. MAC DONALD, COMMISSIONER



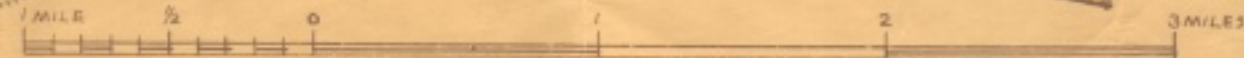
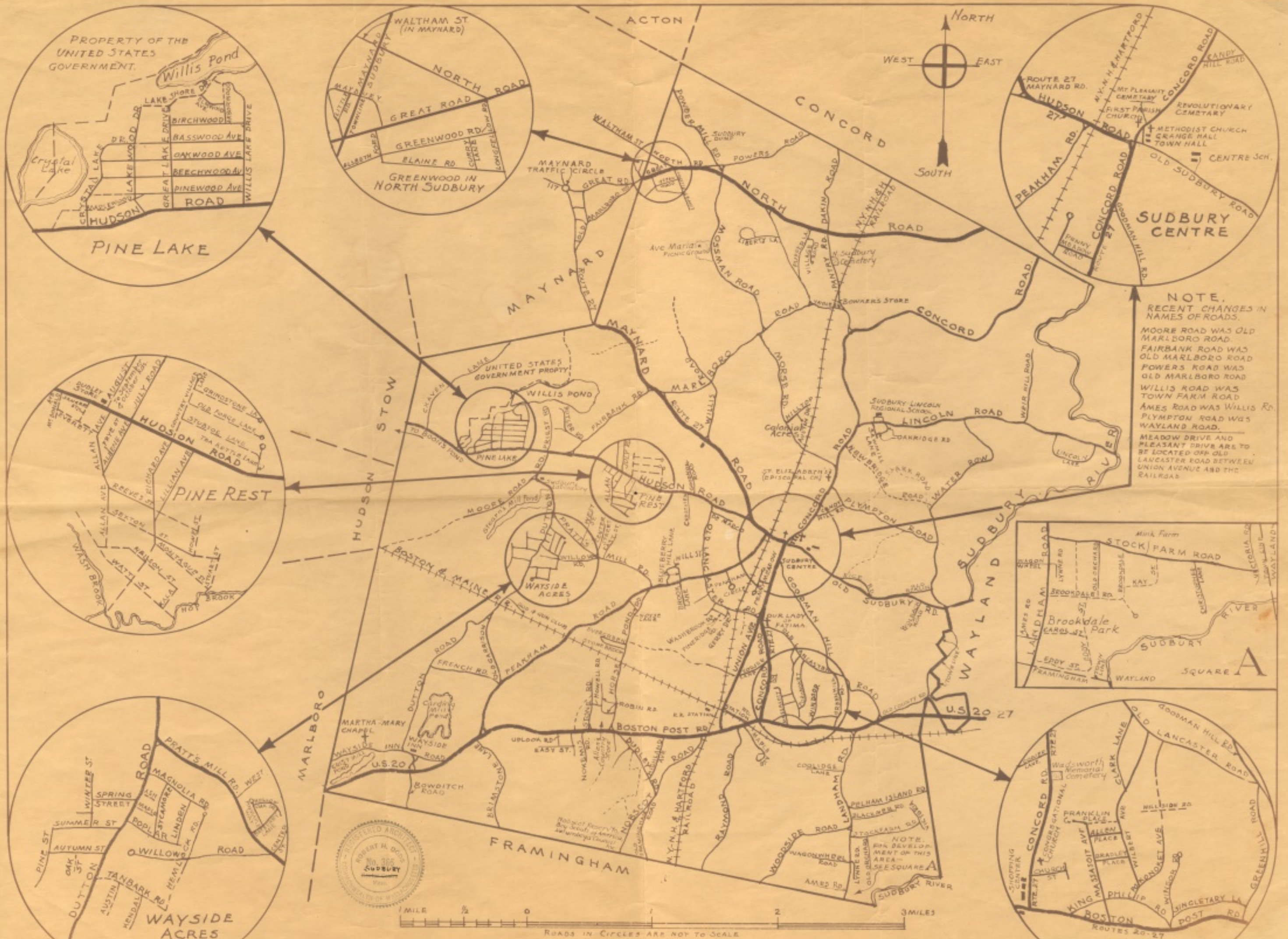
Topography by R. L. McCammon,
E. M. Thompson, and B. T. Hopkins
Surveyed in 1940 Concord

Topography by B. P. Taylor, S. L. Parker,
B. J. Keating, F. I. Howe, Jr., F. N. Mann,
and H. C. Crumpacker
Surveyed in 1940-1941 Maynard

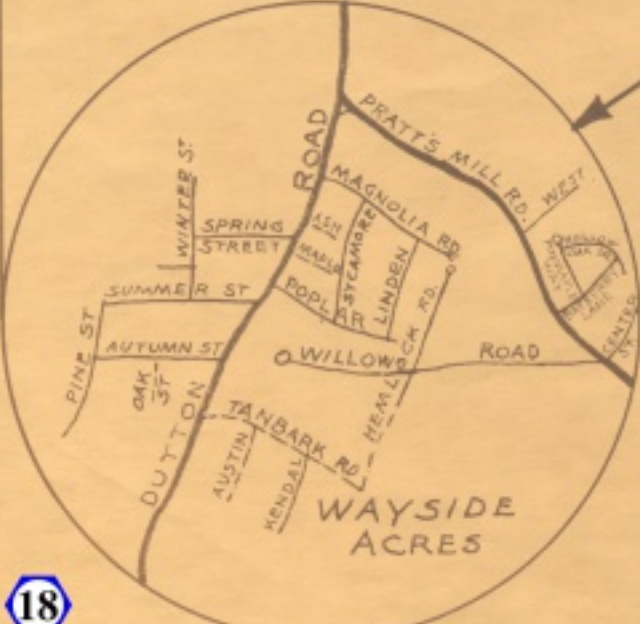
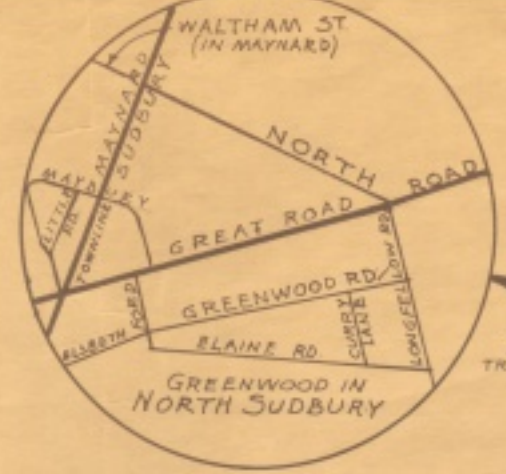
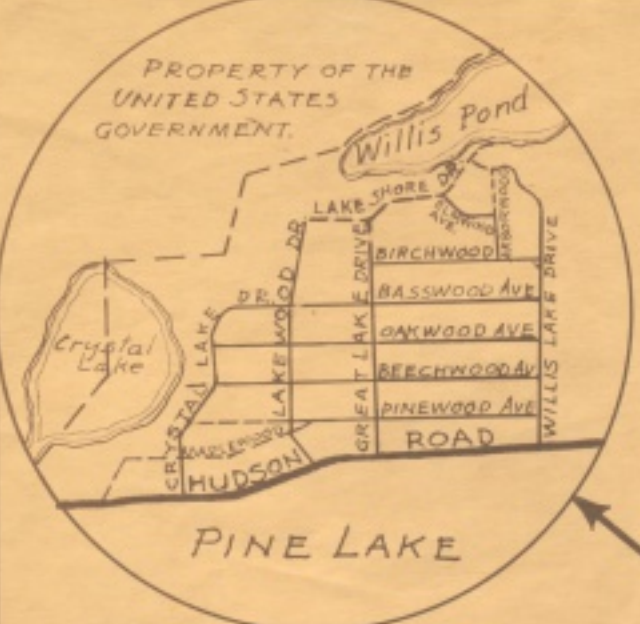
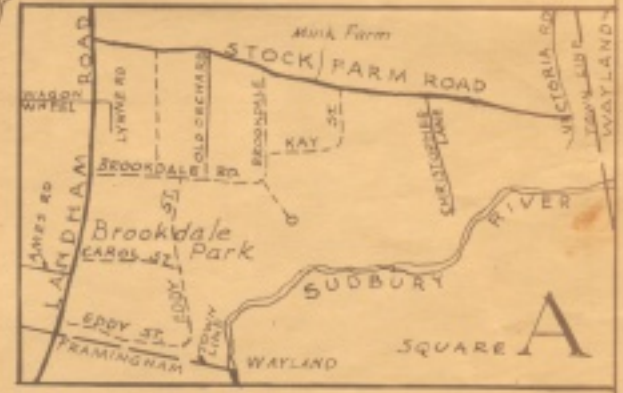
Topography by Frank Lerner,
H. G. Warner, and Frank I. Howe, Jr.
Surveyed in 1940 Framingham

Topography by R. L. McCammon, J. H. Lyett,
H. G. Warner, E. M. Thompson, J. L. Twombly,
J. A. Mattingly, E. R. Batton, and F. I. Howe, Jr.
Surveyed in 1940-1941 Natick

FILE COPY
JUL 2 1976
Scale 31800
Miles
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
Yards
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
Feet
0 1 2 3 4 5
Kilometer
Contour interval 10 feet
Datum is mean sea level
TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION, 1943
N.C.I.C.



TOWN OF SUDBURY





LEGEND

- RESIDENCE ZONE
- BUSINESS ZONE
- INDUSTRIAL ZONE
- RIGHT ANGLE
- P.L. PROPERTY LINE

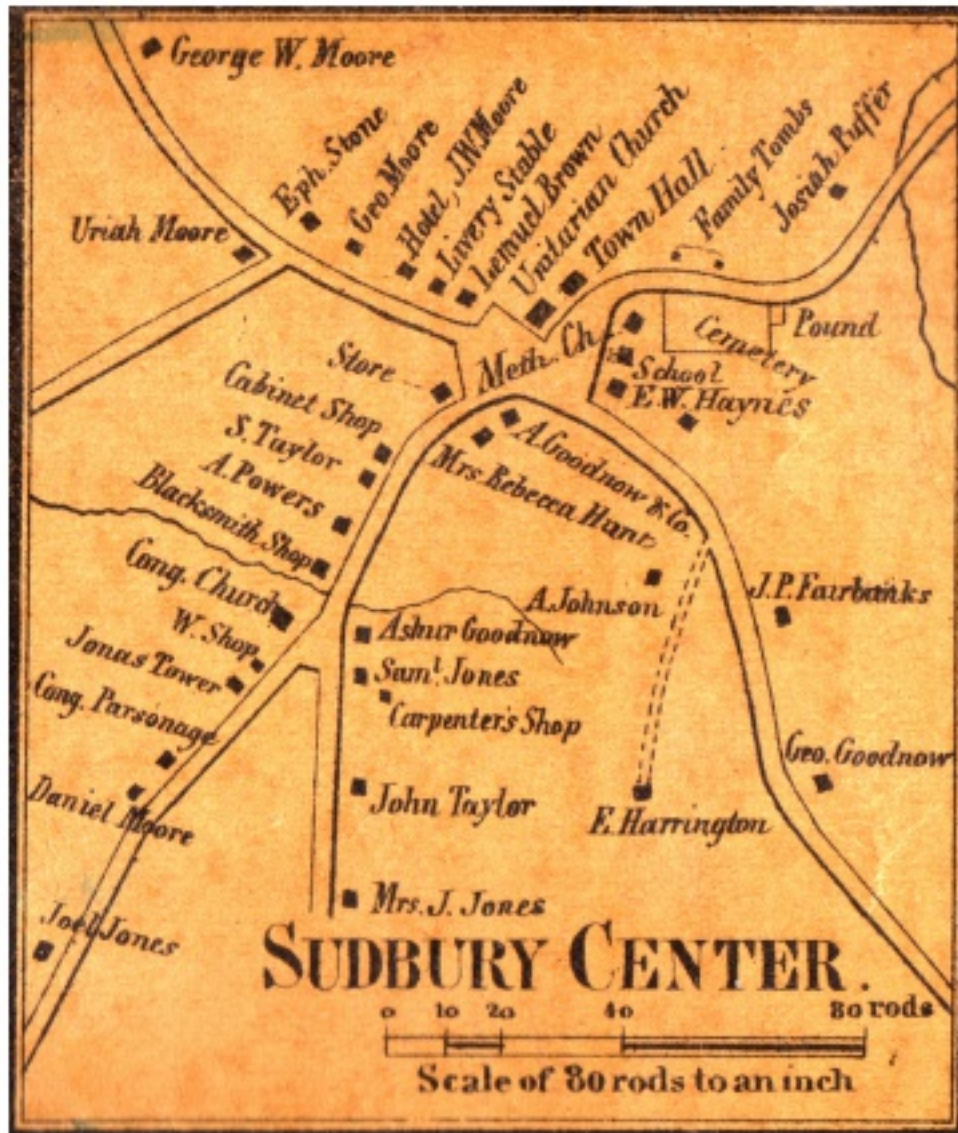
NOTE +
 THE TOWN ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED THIS MAP AND HAS FOUND IT TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ZONING ACT AND THE ZONING REGULATIONS OF THE TOWN OF SUDBURY. HE HAS ALSO REVIEWED THE MAP FOR ACCURACY AND HAS FOUND IT TO BE ACCURATE.
 WALTER W. BROWN, Town Engineer
 December 1938

ZONING MAP - TOWN OF SUDBURY

December 1938

SCALE
 1" = 100'

Map by W. S. Gray
 Town of Sudbury
 Planning Board



Town Center

Page 20
 Title: Sudbury Center, 1856
 From 1856 from the Map of Middlesex County
 Author: Henry F. Walling
 Purchased, Scanned and Restored 2011

Page 20
 Title: Town of Sudbury, 1875
 From Beers: County Atlas of Middlesex Mass, 1875
 Author: F.W. Beers & Co
 Purchased and Scanned 2013

Timeline for Town Center Buildings

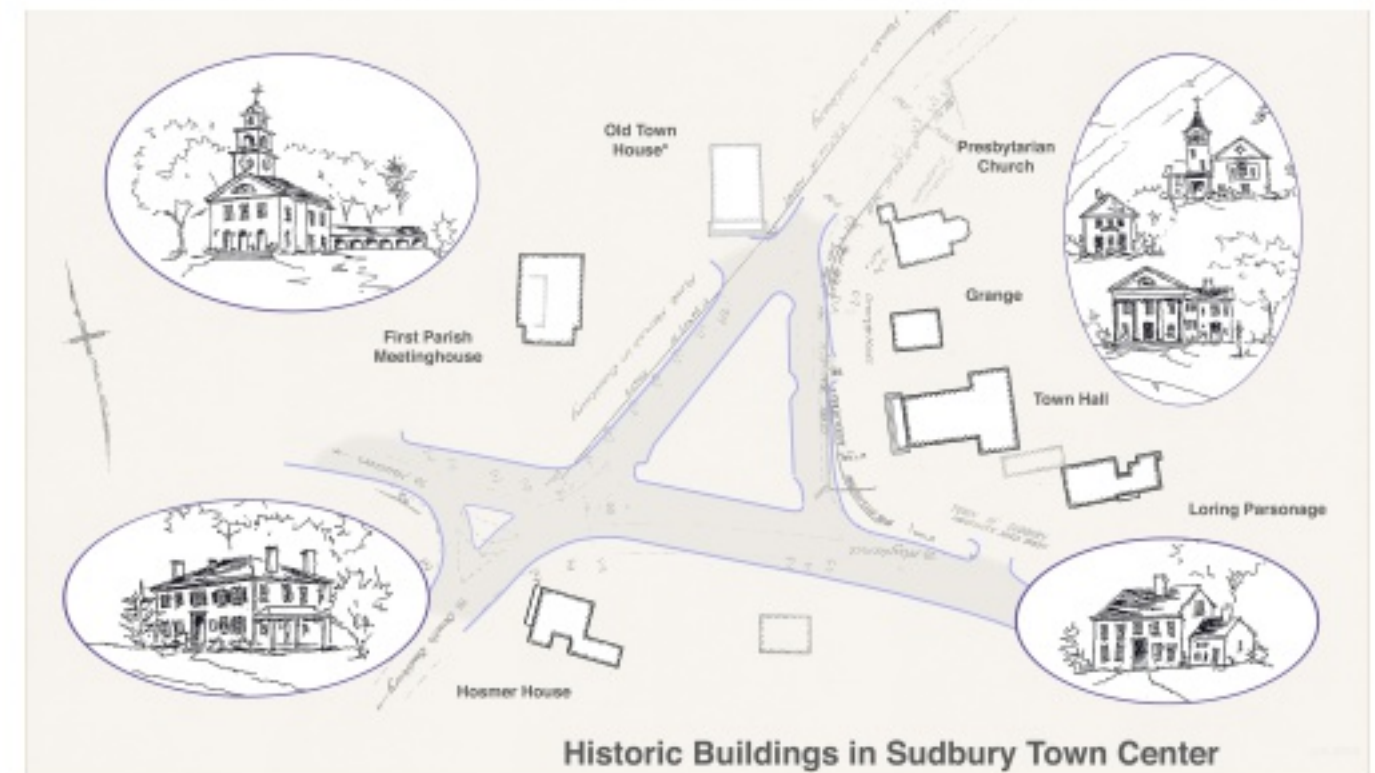
- 1723 West Precinct Meetinghouse
 - originally 20' x 40'
- 1730 Loring Parsonage, home of the
 - Sudbury Historical Society
- 1793 Hosmer House
 - timbers from 1723 building reused.
 - still shared with Town until 1846
- 1835 Presbyterian Church
 - built as the Methodist Church
- 1846 First Town House
- 1849 Grange Hall
 - built as Central School
- 1931 Present Town Hall



The first building in the present Town Center was the West Precinct Meetinghouse and its location was selected due to the poor soil on the "Rocky Plain", leaving the better soil for farming. It was built due to petitions by inhabitants of the west side due to the dangers of crossing the Sudbury River in winter and spring. Citizens were required to attend worship by law, regardless of the peril. The Brigham 1707 map was created to support the petition for a West Side meetinghouse. The Town Center of Sudbury is much the same as it was in 1846. Commerce developed in South Sudbury, which expanded along Rte 20.

The Town Center of Sudbury is much the same as it was in 1846. Commerce developed in South Sudbury, which expanded along Rte 20.

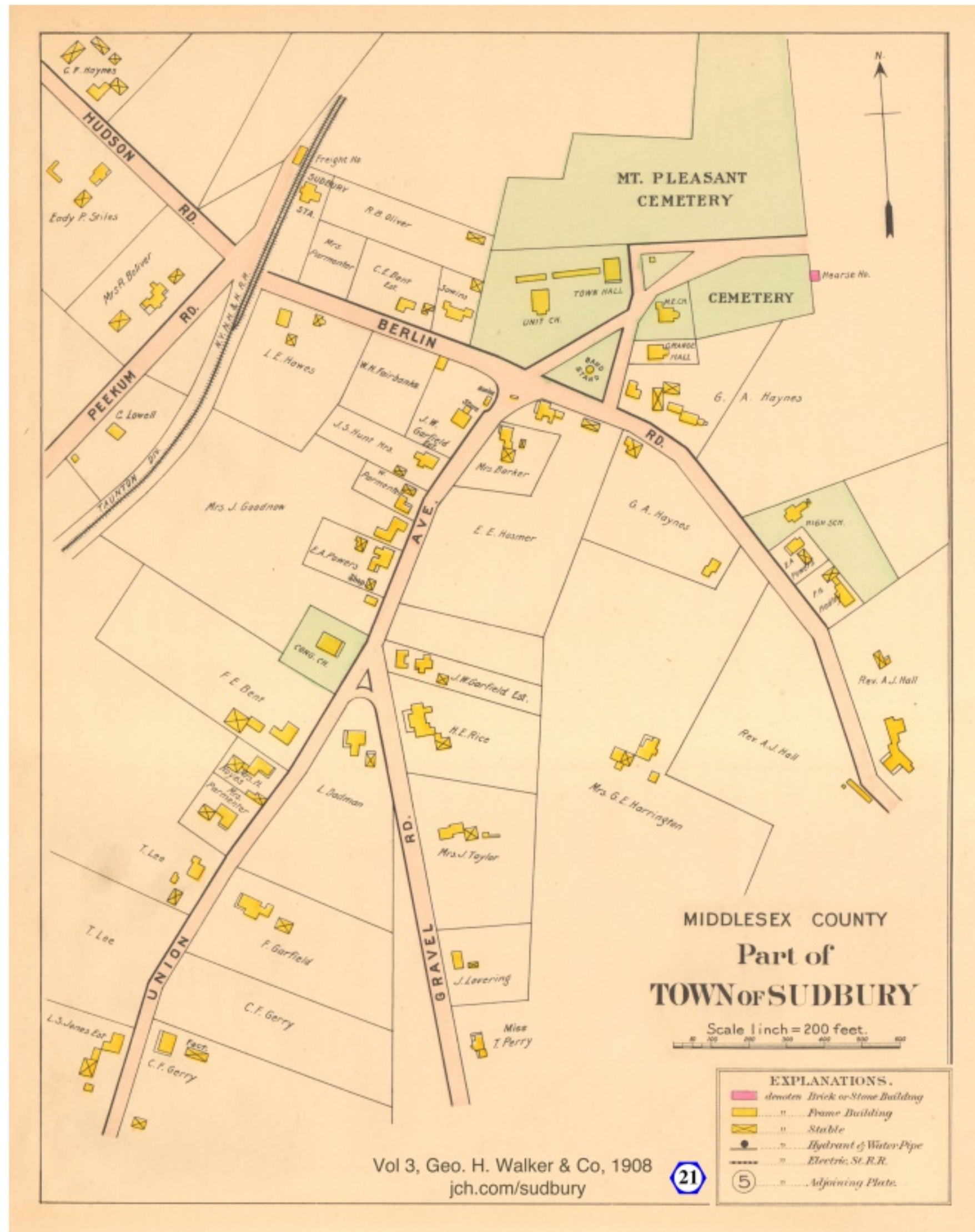
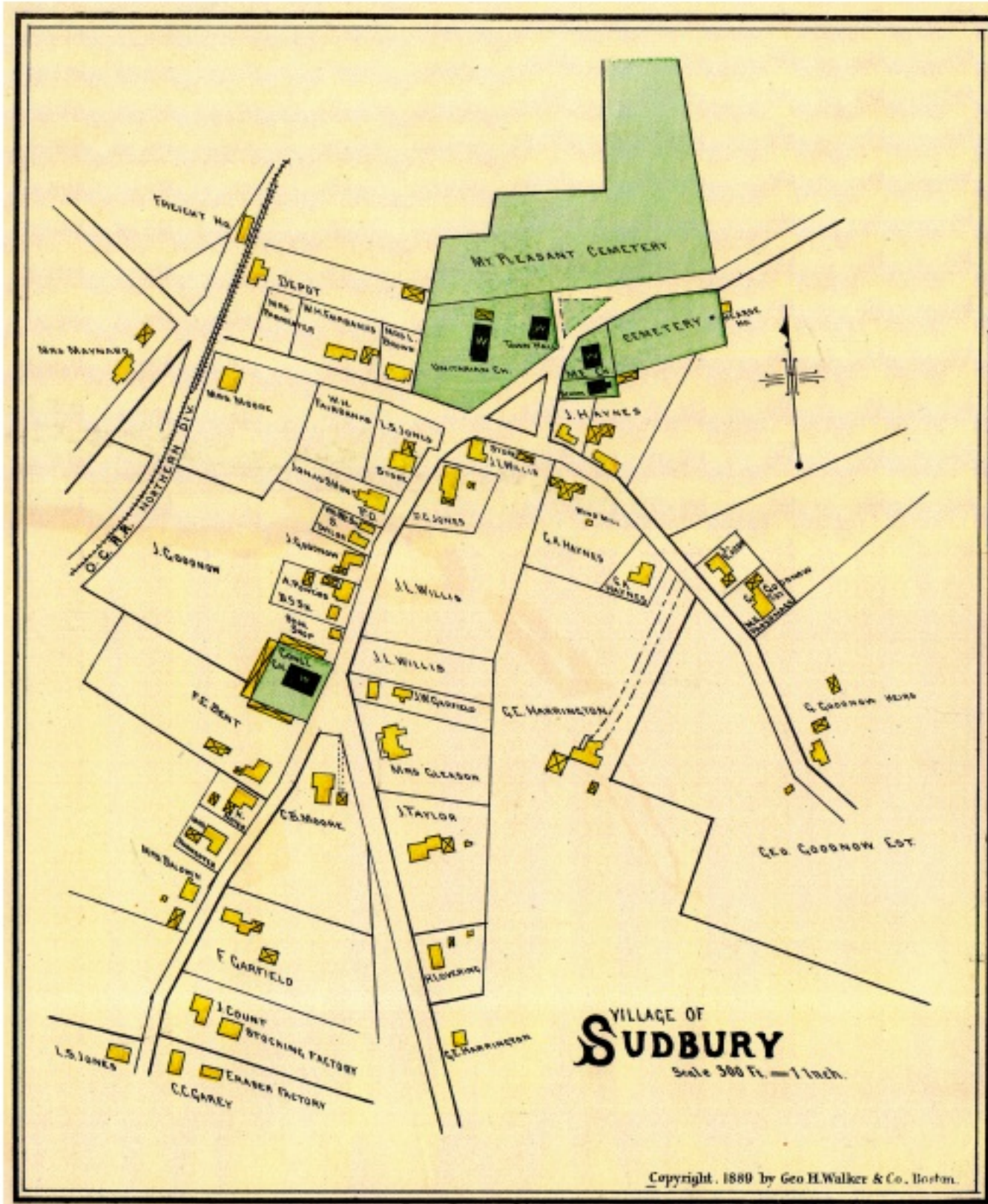
The five buildings that make up the town center were there before the creation of the Walling 1856 map shown below, with the exception of the Town Hall, which moved across Concord Road after the first Town House burned down in 1930.

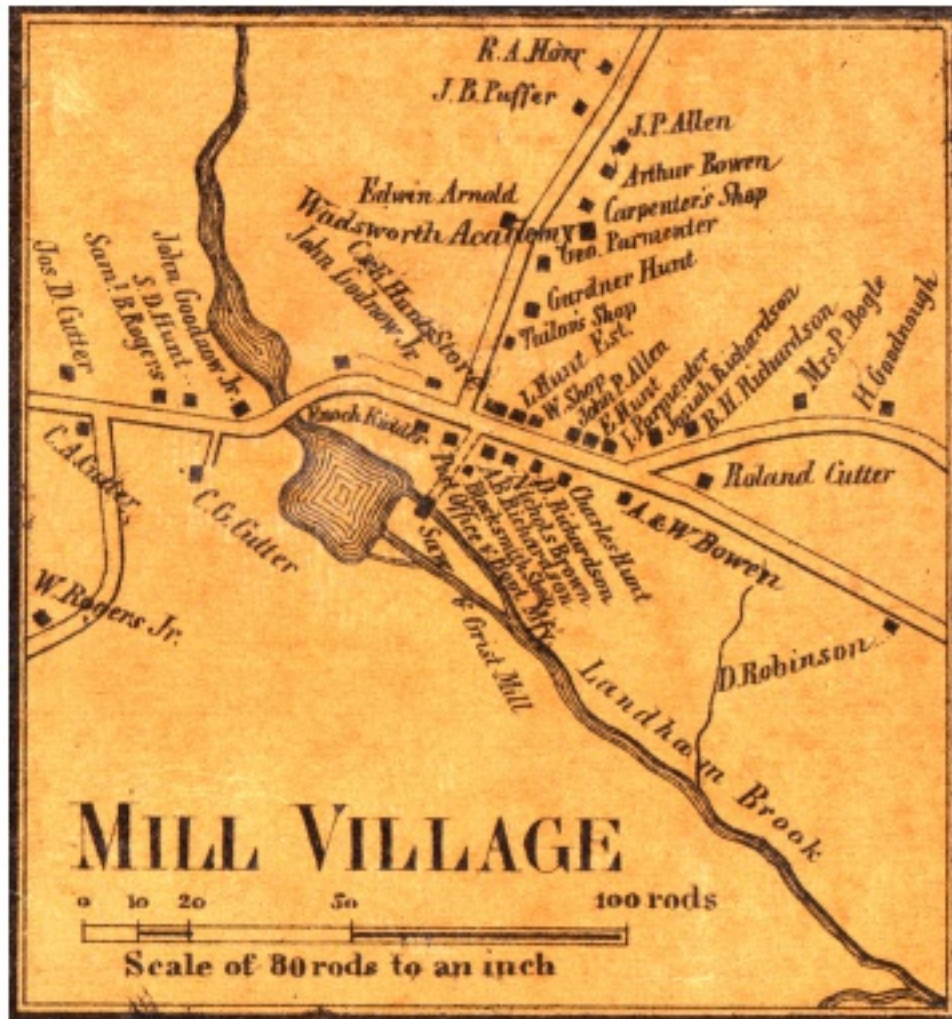


Right:
 Building footprints from 1913 county road layout except for the "new" Town Hall from 1931 Graphics, by Terry Rourke from Town Center Brochure produced by the Sudbury Historical Society curb lines are from the 2014 layout of the Town Center

Title: Part of Town of Sudbury, 1908
From Atlas of Middlesex County, 1908
Author: Geo. H. Walker & Co
Purchased and Scanned 2013

Title: Village of Sudbury, 1889
From Atlas of Middlesex County, 1889
Author: George H. Walker
Scanned from the collection of Robert Maier





SOUTH SUDBURY

From Hudson's History of Sudbury, 1889, page 486

The village of South Sudbury is about a mile south of the Centre, on the Boston and Worcester highway and the Massachusetts Central and northern branch of the Old Colony Railroad. Until recently it was known as "Mill Village." It has a store, post office, machine shop, blacksmith's shop, school-house, chapel, grist-mill, a junction depot, the Goodnow Library, and about fifty dwelling-houses. The depot is a little westerly of the village.

From Hudson, p. 186

In 1659 a mill was erected on Hop Brook by Thomas and Peter Noyes. In recognition of their work to the community, the town made them a land grant,
 Jan. 7th 1659. Granted unto Mr. Thomas Noyes and to Mr. Peter Noyes for and in consideration of building a mill at Hop brook laying and being on the west side of Sudbury great river . . . Also, granted timber of any of Sudbury's common land, to build and maintain the said mill. Thomas and Peter Noyes do covenant with the town for the foregoing consideration, to build a sufficient mill to grind the town of Sudbury's corn...

From Hudson p. 492

The industries of South Sudbury have been various. In 1794, besides the saw and grist-mill run by Cutler and Holden, there was a fulling-mill run by Mr. Reed. About three-quarters of a century ago (1815), bricks were made at the Gibbs place and also at the Farr farm. Clay pits at both places are yet to be seen unless recently filled. As has been noticed, malt was made at the malt house (Thompson's), people coming from all parts of the town for this product. Leather was tanned by William Wheeler at a place just beyond the bridge, near the old "upper dam." There were also tanning vats on the "Island" (land between the machine shop and the mill). On the "meeting house road" was a bakery. . . The first greenhouse in Sudbury was erected in 1879 by Hubbard H. Brown for raising cucumbers. He has since erected three more, all of which cover six thousand feet of ground. Since 1882, thirty greenhouses have been built. There is now used for raising vegetables and flowers nearly one hundred thousand square feet of land covered with glass. One house has twenty-eight thousand lettuce plants, another has twelve thousand carnation pinks. In 1881, the manufacture of machinery was begun at South Sudbury by Rufus H. Hurlbut. The business is now carried on by the firm of Hurlbut & Rogers. The machine shop is near the Parmenter mill and the Massachusetts Central Railroad.

From: <https://www.sudbury.org/history>

In 1886 fire claimed the Mill Village gristmill. Erected in 1853, and later used by Hurlburt and Rogers for manufacturing, It was replaced and later used by Hurlburt and Rogers for manufacturing, it was replaced by Mr. Charles Parmenter that same year. This gristmill was disassembled 70 years later by Henry Ford and used to create the Wayside Inn's.

In 1922, the American Florist Company's Directory listed nine florists in South Sudbury including FG Bartlett, G Beckwith, East Sudbury Greenhouses, Nobscot Greenhouses, and HH Rogers. Many of these were producing carnations. Nobscot Greenhouses won the prize for "Best general display of carnations" at the Annual Meeting of the American Carnation Society in 1902 and 1906.

Page 22

Title: Mill Village, 1956
 From 1856 from the Map of Middlesex County
 Author: Henry F. Walling,
 Purchased, Scanned and Restored 2011

Page 23

Title: Atlas of Middlesex Mass, South Sudbury, 1875
 Author: F.W. Beers & Co,
 Purchased print and Scanned 2008

There are three Beers 1875 maps in this book: Sudbury on page 13, Town Center on page 20, and South Sudbury on page 23.

Frederick W. Beers was a prominent atlas and map publisher from the Beers family of cartographers. In 1867, then located at 95 Maiden Lane in Manhattan, Beers published his Atlas of New York and Vicinity, collaborating with A.D. Ellis and G.G. Soule. In 1870, Frederick joined his cousin, James Botsford Beers (b. 1811), in founding J.B. Beers & Company, in New York. As this suggests, the Beers family members sometimes worked individually, and other times in collaboration with each other and/or with other surveyors and publishers. Between 1865 and 1900, the Beers family and collaborators produced atlases of more than 80 counties in 10 states, including Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Michigan, as well as city atlases, separately issued maps, and county histories. F.W. Beers lived in Brooklyn, where he was also employed as head of the map division in the Brooklyn Office of Public Records for 35 years. His long career continued until his retirement at the age of 90.

From: georgeglazer.com/maps/newyorkmaps/NYCBkln.html

Following Two Pages

Page 24

Title: Atlas of Middlesex County, South Sudbury, 1889
 Author: George H. Walker
 Scanned at Goodnow Library 2014

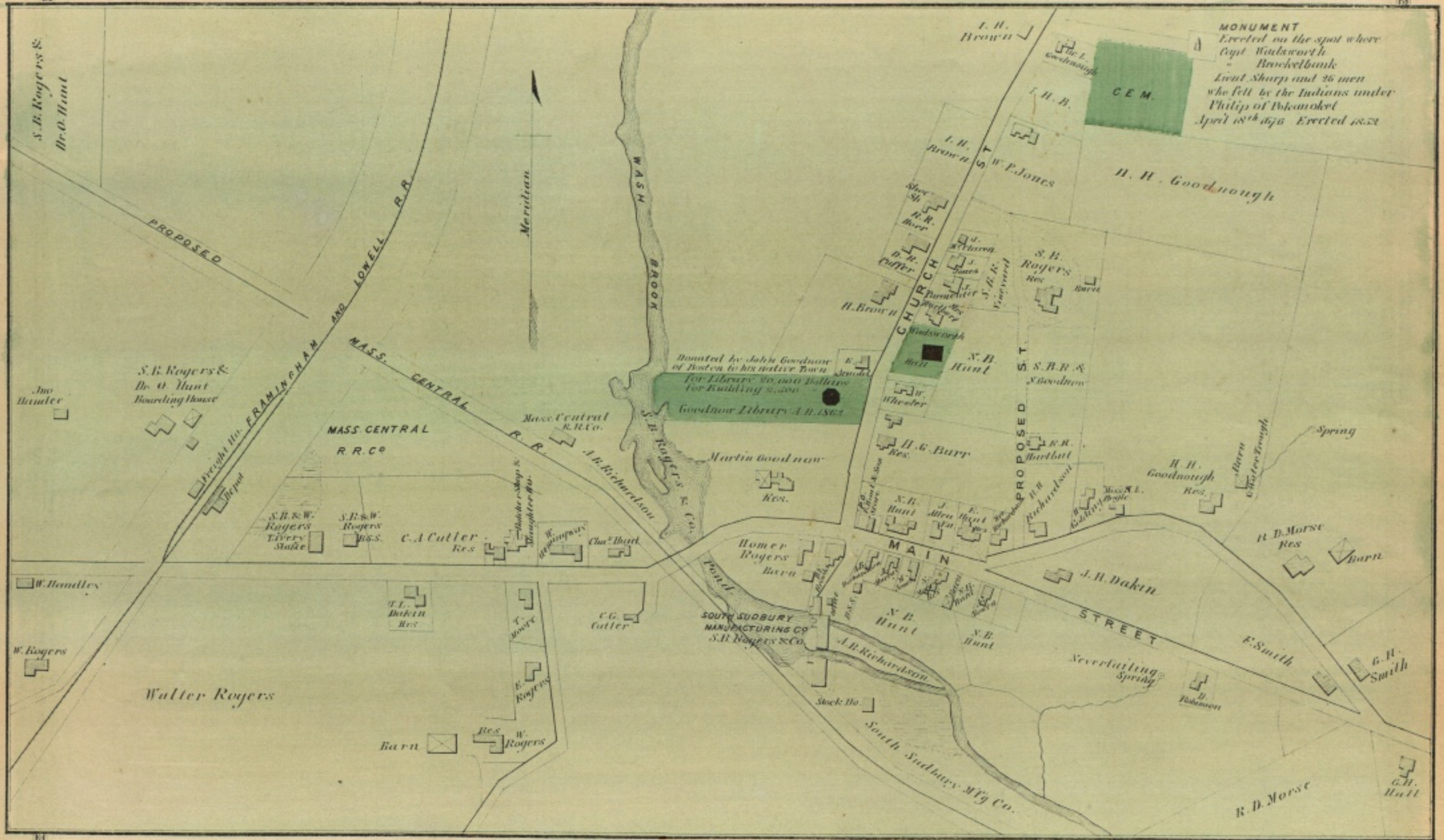
Page 25

Title: Atlas of Middlesex County, South Sudbury, 1908
 Author: Geo. H. Walker & Co
 Purchased and Scanned 2013

SOUTH SUDBURY

TOWN OF SUDBURY

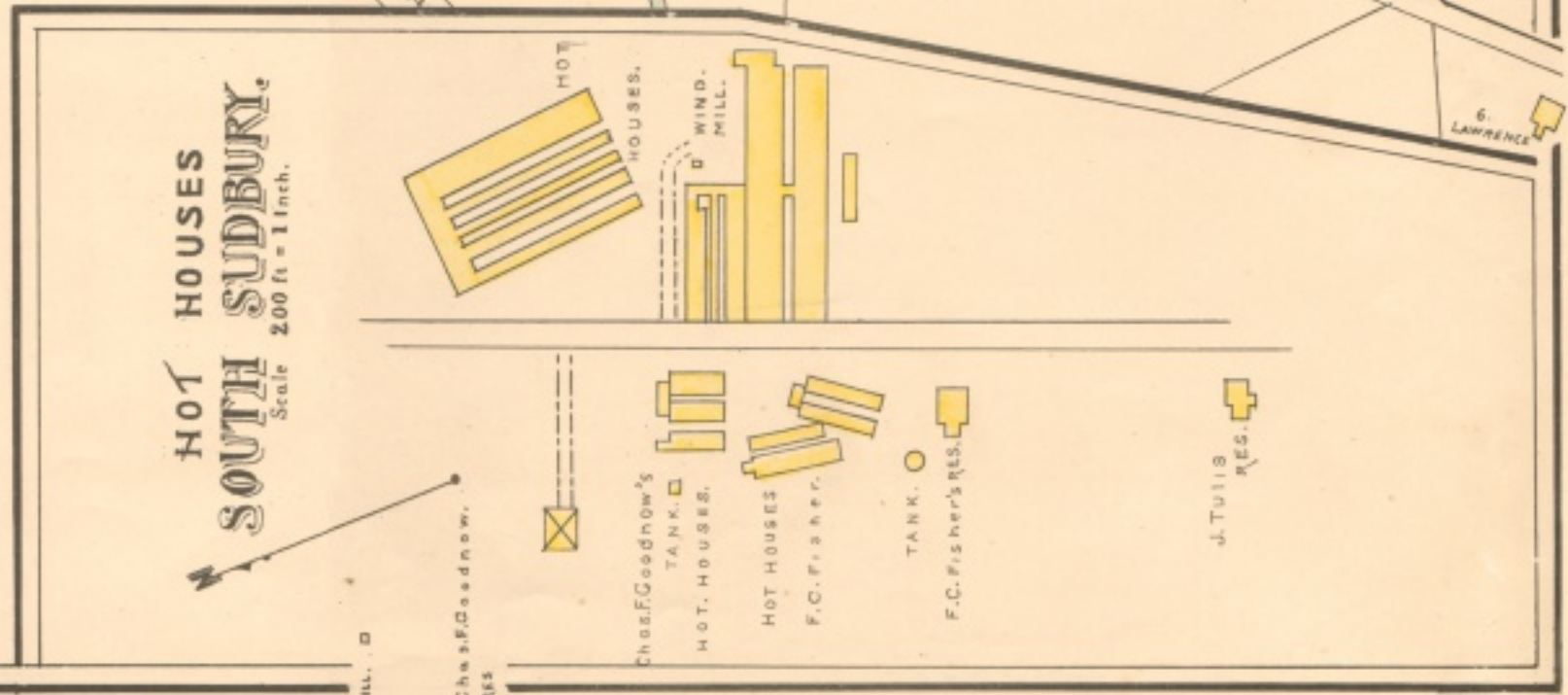
Scale 20 Rodstothe inch



South Sudbury
TOWN OF
SUDBURY
SCALE 300 FT. = 1 INCH.









HOT HOUSES
SOUTH SUDBURY
Scale 200 ft. = 1 inch.




Copyright, 1889 by Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

South Sudbury

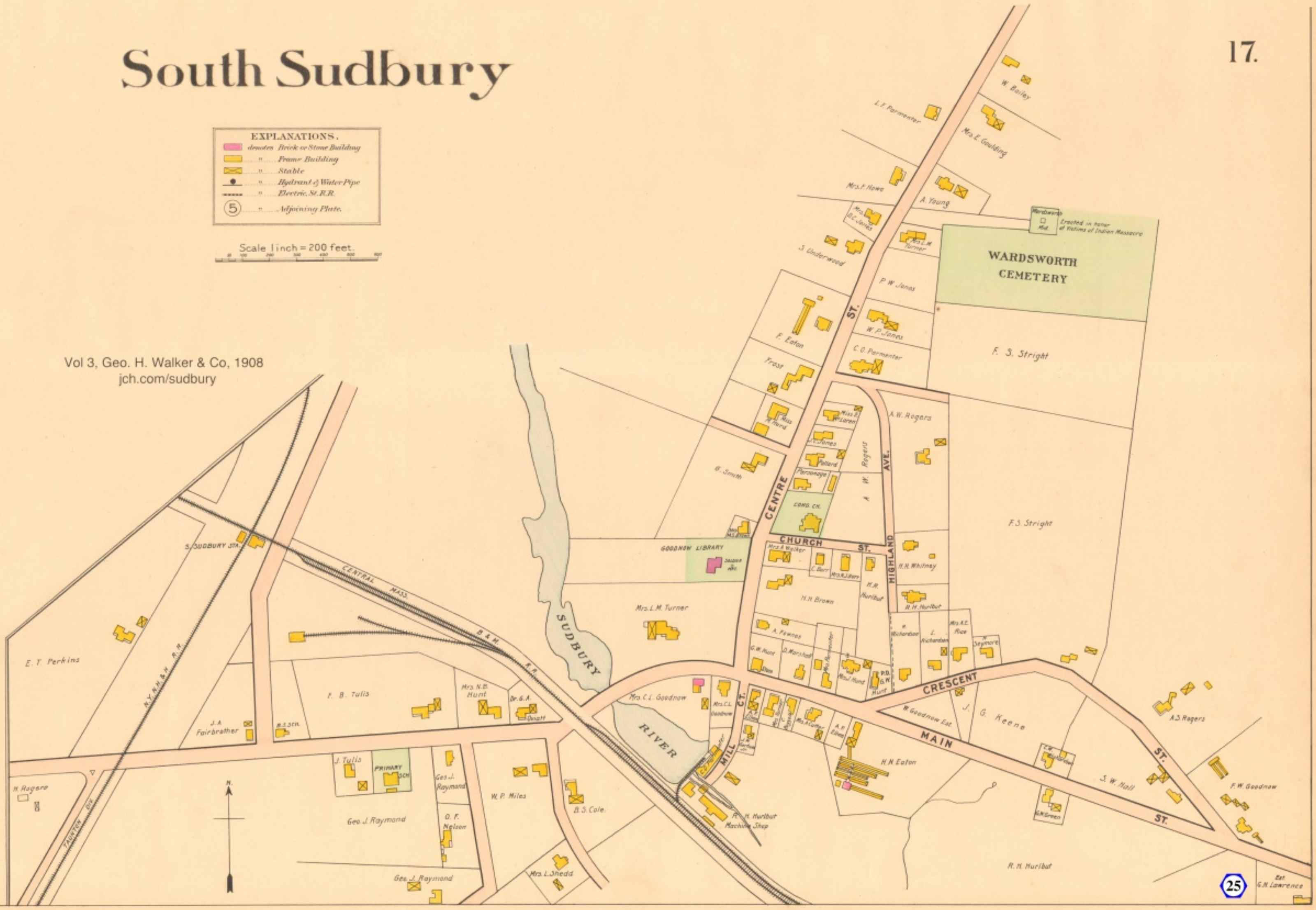
EXPLANATIONS.

-  denotes Brick or Stone Building
-  " Frame Building
-  " Stable
-  " Hydrant of Water Pipe
-  " Electric, St. R.R.
-  " Adjoining Plate.

Scale 1 inch = 200 feet.



Vol 3, Geo. H. Walker & Co, 1908
jch.com/sudbury





Page 26

Title: Open Space 1970

Author: Conservation Commission

Purchased at Bearly Read Books and Scanned 2012

Page 27

Title: Open Space 2009

Author: Open Space (updated)

PDF - Open Space Plan 2009

The map to the right is the 2009 map with the properties that have been saved from development colored green. The Town of Sudbury purchased the following properties: Pantry Brook Farm (Waite/Wolfe), Broadacres Farm (Honora Haynes), Landham Brook Marsh (Johnson), Liberty Ledge. The Fairbank Farm was protected by the purchase of an Agricultural Preservation Restriction.

TOWN OF SUDBURY
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MASSACHUSETTS



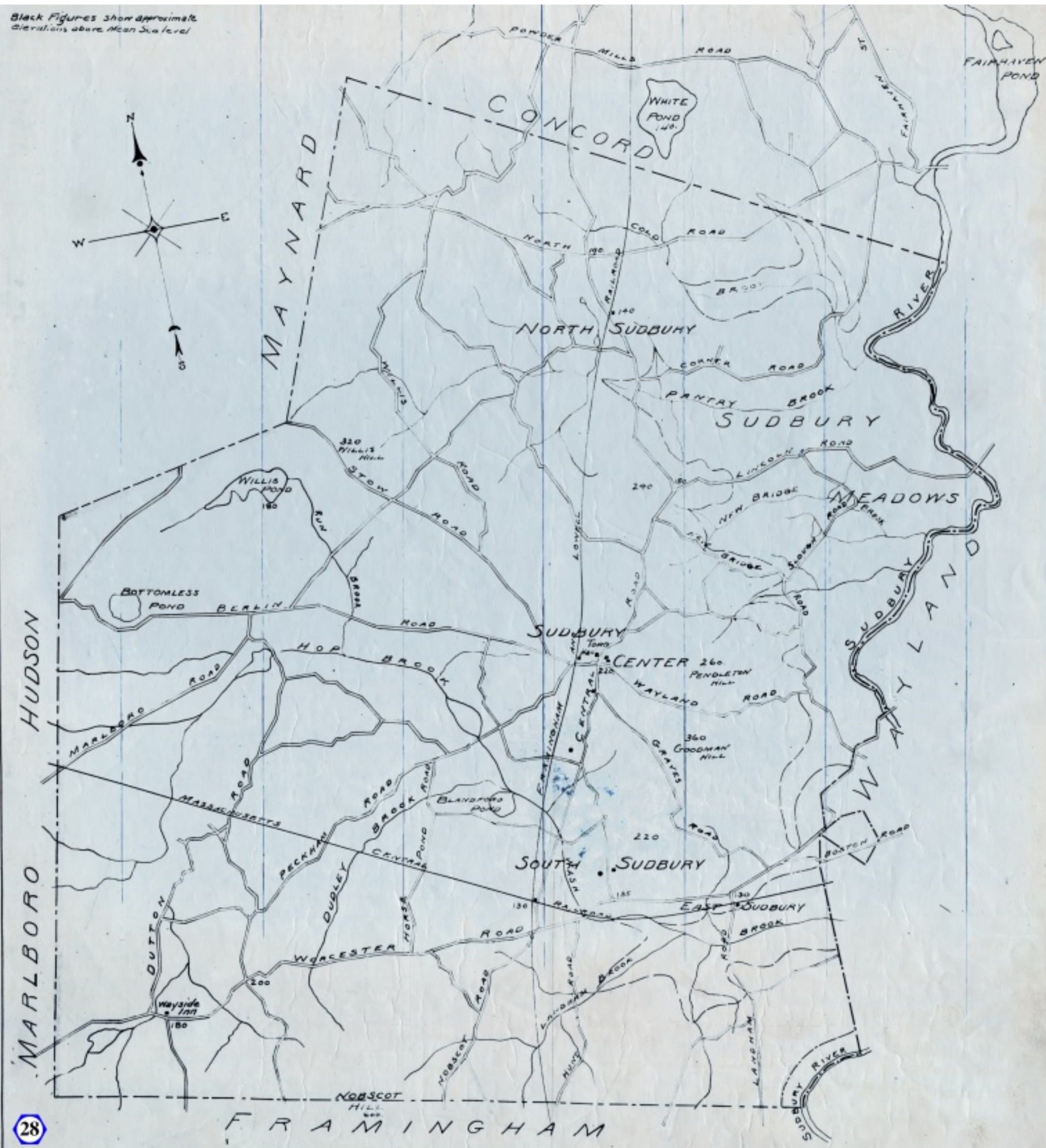
LEGEND

	PRIORITY PARCELS
	TOWN OWNED PROTECTED PARCELS
	NON-TOWN OWNED OPEN SPACE
	UTILITY PROPERTY

MAP SHOWING
PRIORITY PARCELS / 5 YEAR ACTION PLAN
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN
2009

NAME	ACRES
1. Acreston	6.03
2. Bennington House Farm	8.68
3. Blue Sky	30.7
4. Bonnie Brook	27.3
5. Caraculo	135
6. Chalkhatchery	27.36
7. CMAA	10.11
8. CMAA	4.5
9. CMAA	75.96
10. CMAA	35
11. CMAA	35
12. CMAA	35
13. CMAA	4.43
14. CMAA	25.11
15. CMAA	7.52
16. CMAA	37.54
17. CMAA	20.83
18. CMAA	8.5
19. CMAA	43
20. CMAA	10.72
21. CMAA	1.44
22. CMAA	20.73
23. CMAA	54.5
24. CMAA	38.3
25. CMAA	13
26. CMAA	13
27. CMAA	15.48
28. CMAA	19.48
29. CMAA	195.00
30. CMAA	10.3
31. CMAA	13.07
32. CMAA	24.79
33. CMAA	50.01
34. CMAA	130.25
35. CMAA	11.96
36. CMAA	2.78
37. CMAA	28.9
38. CMAA	55
39. CMAA	26
40. CMAA	36
41. CMAA	45
42. CMAA	12

Black Figures show approximate elevations above Mean Sea level



MAP OF TOWN OF SUDBURY MASS.
 Showing Location of White Pond and other possible Sources for a Water Supply
 Scale 1650 Feet per Inch
 Reduction 50%
 March 12-1910 E. Worthington Engineer

Page 28

Title: Town of Sudbury, Water sources, 1910
 Author: E. Worthington
 Scanned at Town Clerk's Office

Page 29

Title: Town of Sudbury, Watersheds, 2007
 Author: Ponds and Waterways
 PDF - Ponds and Waterways

The Loss of the Great Meadows

When Sudbury was first settled the Great Meadows were very fertile and the river rich with fish, including salmon. Legal wrangling began as soon as the first dam was constructed in 1702. While early dams prevented the fish from coming up the river, it was the Billerica dam that caused the loss of the meadows. The meadows were flooded in the winter but would dry out enough in the summer so that a team of oxen could be driven to the river's edge. An acre would yield one and a half tons of fine hay. The map on page 38 shows the meadows and the property lines dividing this valuable land. After the Billerica dam was built the land was rendered useless and no compensation was ever received.



Timeline of loss of Great Meadows.

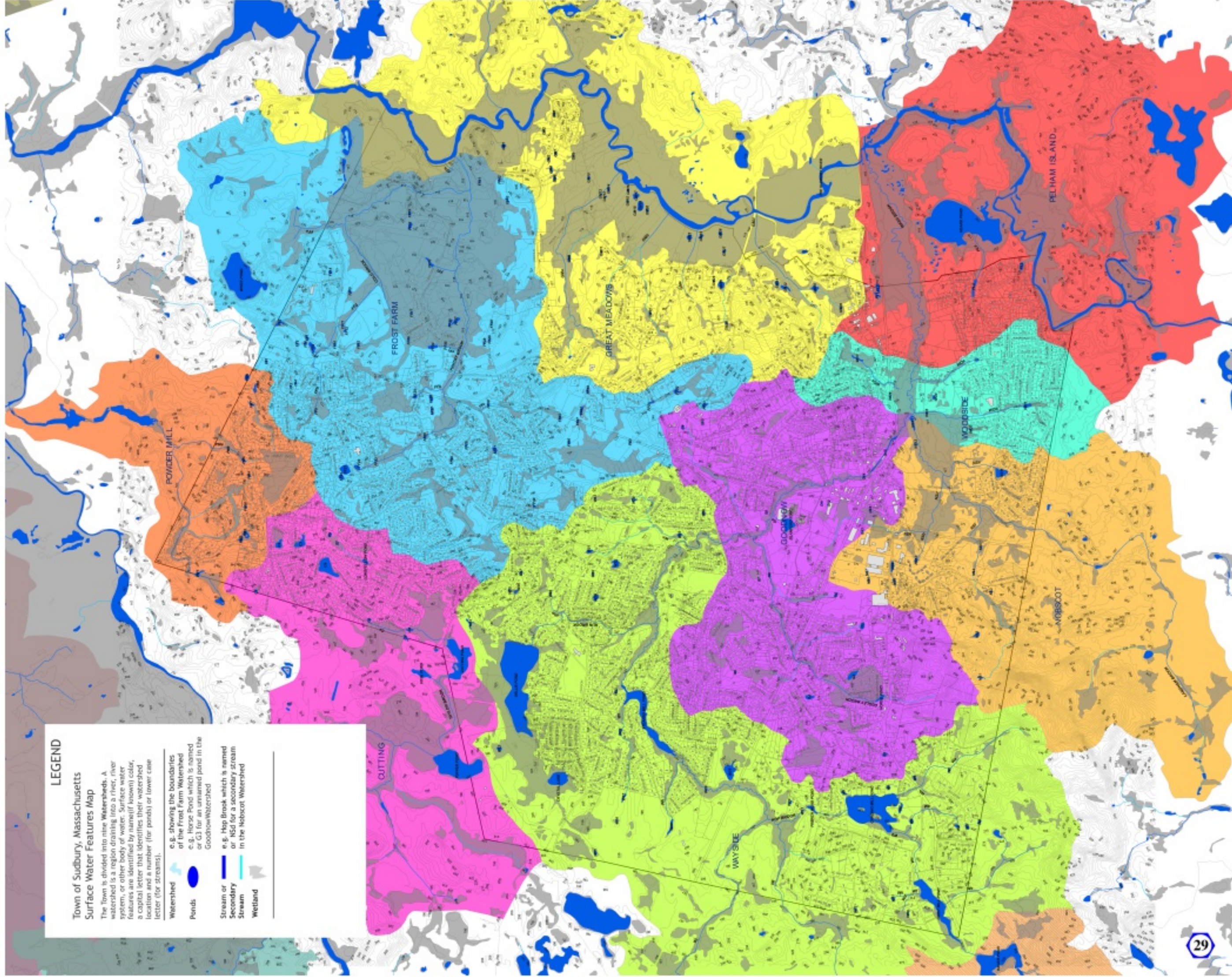
- 1702 As the result of dams being built along the river, legal challenges began.
- 1711 The Billerica Dam was built to power a corn mill.
- 1742 A petition related to flooding, signed by Israel Loring and 75 others, was presented to the Governor
- 1793 A charter was granted to the Middlesex Canal Company to build a canal.
- 1794 The Middlesex Canal Company bought the Billerica Dam to fill and control flow for the canal.
- 1828 The Billerica Dam was replaced with a higher stone dam.
- 1859 Sudbury petitions the Legislature to remove the Billerica Dam to reclaim the meadow lands.
- 1860 A 500 page report was submitted to a legislative committee.
- 1860 A bill passed to remove 33 inches from the height of the Billerica Dam by 1862.
- 1862 After Fort Sumpter was fired upon at the start of the Civil War, the legislation was repealed.

LEGEND

Town of Sudbury, Massachusetts Surface Water Features Map

The Town is divided into nine Watersheds. A watershed is a region draining into a river, river system, or other body of water. Surface water features are identified by name (if known) color, a capital letter that identifies their watershed location and a number (for ponds) or lower case letter (for streams).

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Watershed |  | e.g. showing the boundaries of the Frost Farm Watershed |
| Ponds |  | e.g. Horse Pond which is named or G3 for an unnamed pond in the Goodnow Watershed |
| Stream or Secondary Stream |  | e.g. Hop Brook which is named or NS4 for a secondary stream in the Nobscot Watershed |
| Wetland |  | |





Page 30
 Title: Topographical Plan of Nobscot Reservation, 1928
 Author: Henry F. Bryant
 Scanned in 2003. Gift from Charles Larson.

The map is overlaid on a topographical map from sudbury.ma.us/maps, with stone walls layer enabled.

Sudbury Valley Trustees makes a great hiking map of Nobscot and Tippling Rock. See svtweb.org/maps

Historic sites on and around Nobscot Hill

Tantamou's cave - closed by an earthquake in the early 1700s. Tantamou, a medicine man called Old Jethro by the colonists, lived on Nobscot Hill at the beginning of King Philip's War in 1674.

General John Nixon's Homestead - featuring a cellar hole.

Smallpox Burial Ground - featuring the cellar holes of the "pest house."

Tippling Rock - very nice view of the Sudbury Valley and Boston in the distance, as represented by the Pru, the Hancock and One Dalton.

Ford's Folly - not shown, further to the west. It is a dam in the middle of the woods that does not hold water.

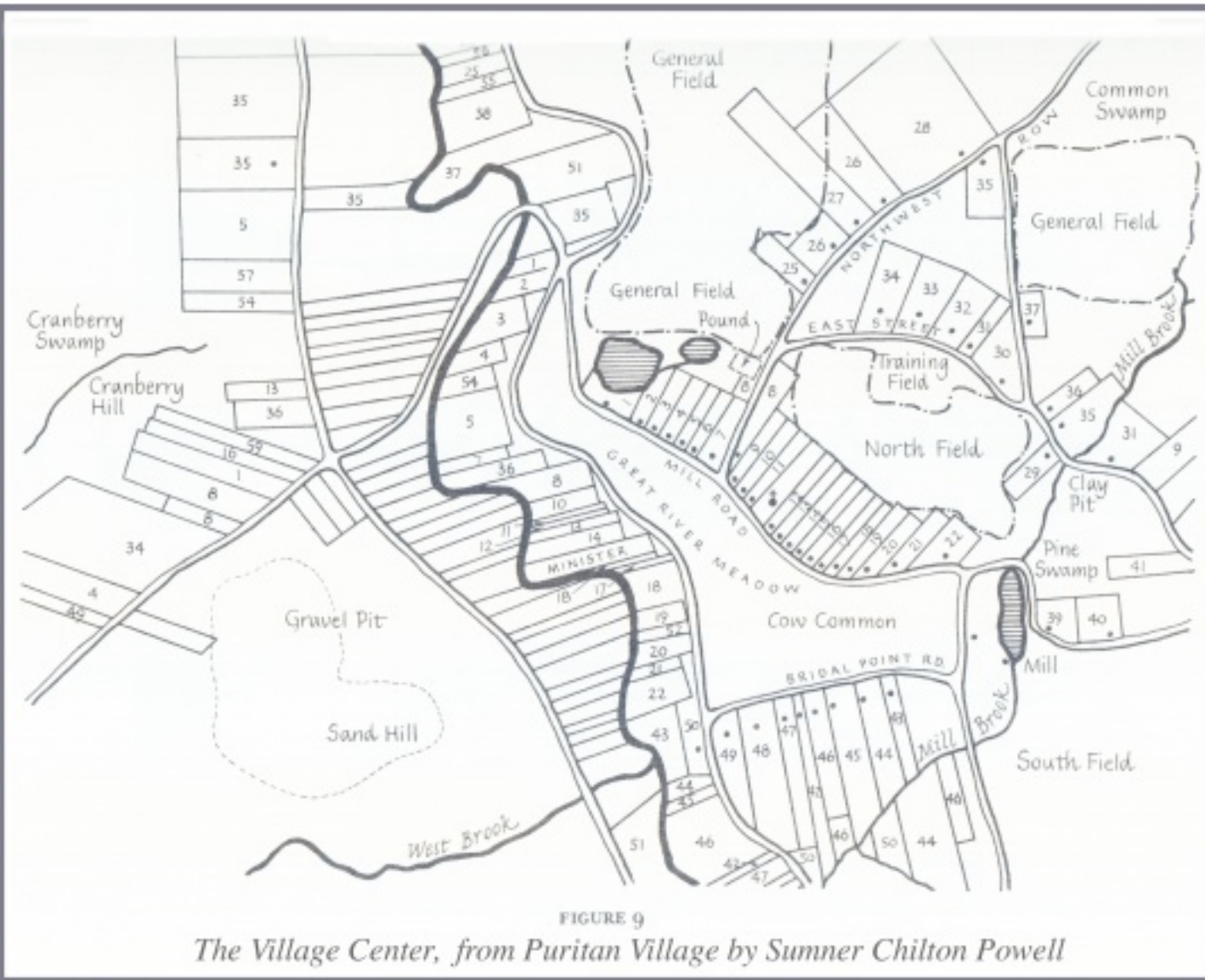


FIGURE 9
The Village Center, from Puritan Village by Sumner Chilton Powell

Page 30 (above)
 Map: Village Center, circa 16XX
 Author: Powell, Sumner Chilton.
 From : Puritan Village: The Formation of a New England Town. : Wesleyan University Press, 1963. reprinted with permission.

Page 30 (right)
 Overlay of 100 year flood plain on top of
 1) east: the 1943 USGS map (page 10)
 2) the west side of the river is from sudbury.ma.us/maps
 Story of the North Billerica dam: page 28.



Notes on the

Sudbury: Then And Now map

from Lee Swanson,

Sudbury Historical Society: Then

and Now map was designed &

produced by Charles Way, the

Architect of the new 1932 Sudbury

Town Hall, to commemorate the

300th Anniversary of the Town in

1939, according to news articles I

have read about the Celebration.

The images drawn around the edge

of the map tell stories from the

history of Sudbury.

Like many good stories,

the factual details on the map

may not be fully accurate.

The image on page 31

was scanned from a hand painted

version of the map,

signed by Charles Way.

It hung in a local bank for decades.

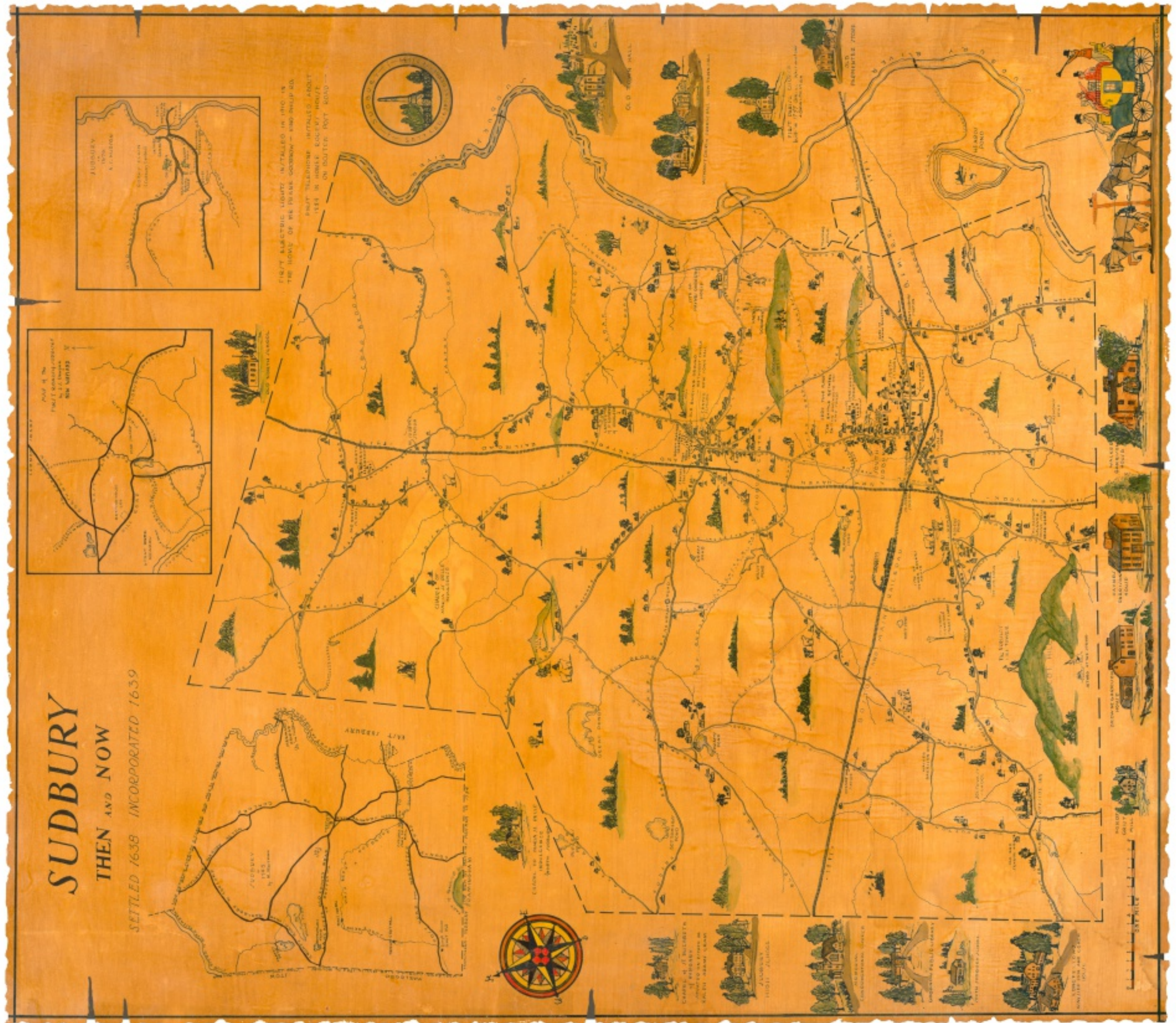
When Robert Maier noticed

it was removed from the wall

and asked after it,

the bank manager

gave him the map





General Gage's Instructions To Captain Brown and Ensign D'Berniere, Boston, February 22, 1775.

You will go through the counties of Suffolk and Worcester, taking a sketch of the country as you pass; it is not expected you should make out regular plans and surveys, but mark out the roads and distances from town to town, as also the situation and nature of the country; all passes must be particularly laid down, noticing the length and breadth of them, the entrance in and going out of them, and whether to be avoided by taking other routes.

The rivers also to be sketched out, remarking their breadth and depth and the nature of their banks on both sides, the fords, if any, and the nature of their bottoms, many of which particulars may be learned of the country people.

You will remark the heights you meet with, whether the ascents are difficult or easy; as also the woods and mountains, with the height and nature of the latter, whether to be got round or easily past over.

The nature of the country to be particularly noticed, whether inclosed or open; if the former, what kind of inclosures, and whether the country admits of making roads for troops on the right or left of the main road, or on the sides.

You will go through the counties of Suffolk and Worcester, taking a sketch of the country as you pass; it is not expected you should make out regular plans and surveys, but mark out the roads and distances from town to town, as also the situation and nature of the country; all passes must be particularly laid down, noticing the length and breadth of them, the entrance in and going out of them, and whether to be avoided by taking other routes.

You will notice the situation of the towns and villages, their churches and church-yards, whether they are advantageous spots to take post in, and capable of being made defencible.

If any places strike you as proper for encampments, or appear strong by nature, you will remark them particularly, and give reasons for your opinions.

It would be useful if you could inform yourselves of the necessaries their different counties could supply, such as provisions, forage, straw, &c. the number of cattle, horses, &c. in the several townships.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS GAGE.

End of the Project Gutenberg EBook of Gage's Instructions,
by Thomas Gage and Ensign de Berniere
<http://www.gutenberg.org/3/6/5/3/36536/>

Page 32

Title: Roxbury to Concord, Roads and Distances, 1775
Author: Brown & D'Bernieres
Reproduction courtesy: Library of Congress Geography and Map Division

Page 33

Title: Nonesuch Pond, 1687
Author: unknown

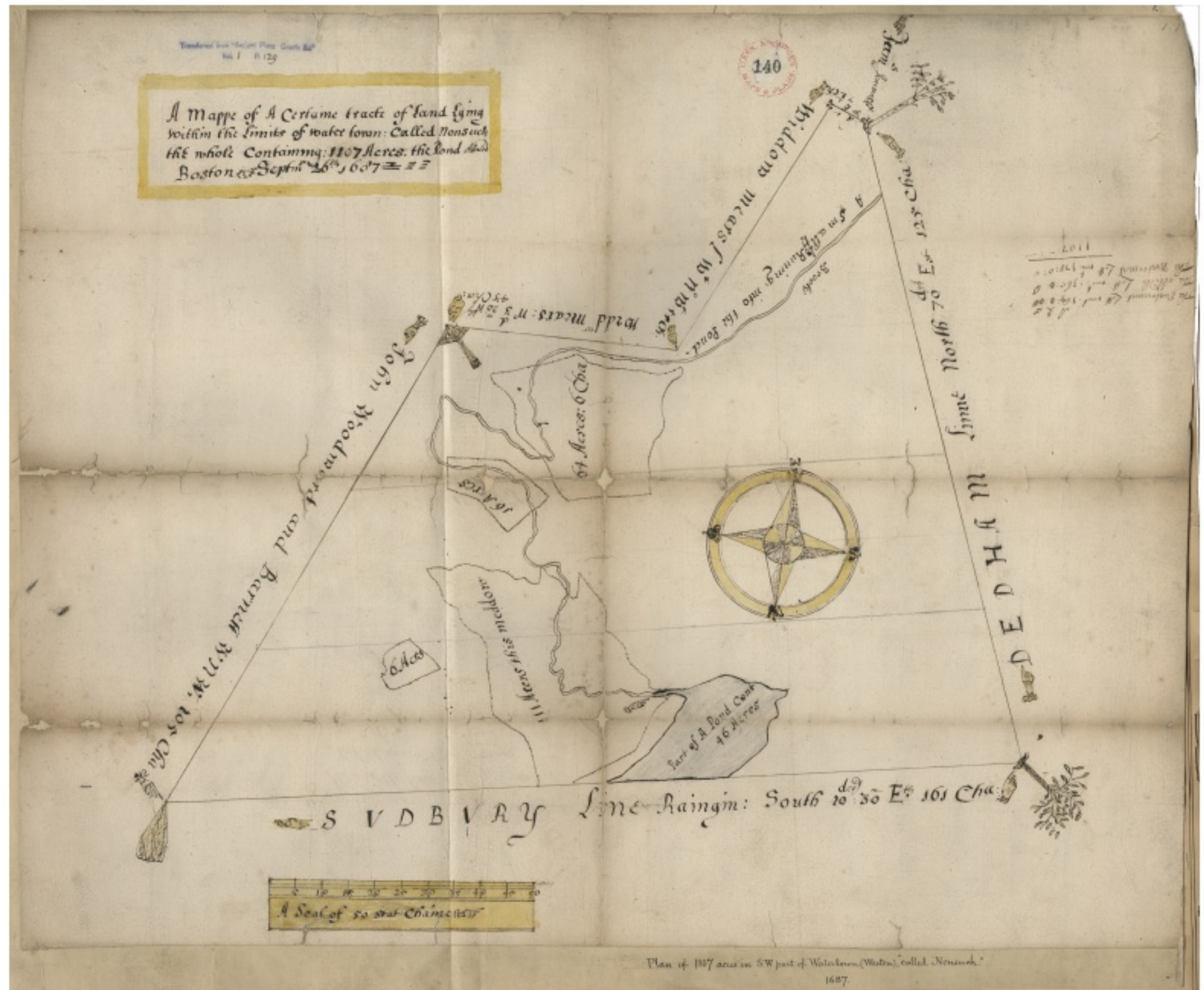
Reproduction courtesy: The Massachusetts Archive

This map shows Sudbury on one side of the pond and Dedham on the other. Needham, Natick and Weston were all incorporated and given borders after 1687. Nonesuch Pond is now on the border of Weston and Natick and quite close to Wayland & Needham.



In the detail above, from the Douglas map on page 38, you can see the lack of borders. Needham, Natick and Weston are villages with meetinghouses, but, no borders. In 1780, Sudbury split into Sudbury and East Sudbury, which would become Wayland.

Dedham and Watertown were the two mother towns to most of the towns in Middlesex and Norfolk counties. They were bounded on the north and south, but stretched out into the continent forever. As more land was taken for each new town, the mother towns shrank. Today, Dedham and Watertown are both smaller than most surrounding towns.



Following two pages

Page 34

Title: Road map of the Boston district showing the metropolitan park system, 1900
Author: Geo. H. Walker & Co
Reproduction courtesy: Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library.

Page 35

Title: Bay Circuit Map, 1930
Author: Charles Elliot II

Purchased at Bearly Read Books, Scanned and Restored 2008



No. 77

ROAD MAP OF THE
BOSTON DISTRICT,
 SHOWING THE
METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEM.

Published by GEO. WALKER & CO.,
 HARCOURT STREET, BOSTON.

SCALE OF MILES.

Copyright © 1900 by Geo. Walker & Co., Boston. — Edition of 1900.

Receding Roads shown thus ———
 Parks shown thus ———
 Proposed Parks shown thus ———
 The level shown in each town and shown thus ———
 Other Roads are shown thus ———
 Street Railways are shown thus ———
 The names of all places that have a Post Office are P.O. after them.
 Common names of villages shown by full name.
 Back figures show heights in feet above mean sea level.
 The names of all water courses shown depth in feet.
 Churches are shown thus ———
 County Boundaries are shown thus ———
 Town & City Boundaries are shown thus ———
 Railroads & Stations are shown thus ———
 Water Crossings are shown thus ———
 If the Road goes over the Railroad it is shown thus ———
 If the Road goes under the Railroad it is shown thus ———
 Grades above 50 feet from the State House in Miles.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC RESERVATIONS BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS BAY CIRCUIT

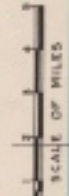
A CORPORATION CREATED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE IN 1861 TO ACQUIRE AND HOLD FOR THE PUBLIC ENJOYMENT BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORICAL PLACES



MOTOR ROUTES THAT INTERSECT THE BAY CIRCUIT

ROUTES NO. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE BAY CIRCUIT, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON NEEDS AND USES OF OPEN SPACES



POINTS OF GEOLOGICAL INTEREST IN THE BAY CIRCUIT

- G1 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—Remains of Cretaceous to the base of the Tertiary.
- G2 LAKES, WELLESLEY, QUINCY, AND WASHINGTON—In the Right Hand near the intersection of the Bay Circuit and the Charles River.
- G3 FINE SANDS, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G4 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G5 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G6 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G7 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G8 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G9 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- G10 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.

POINTS OF ORNITHOLOGICAL INTEREST IN THE BAY CIRCUIT

- O1 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O2 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O3 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O4 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O5 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O6 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O7 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O8 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O9 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- O10 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.

POINTS OF HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST IN THE BAY CIRCUIT

- H1 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H2 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H3 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H4 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H5 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H6 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H7 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H8 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H9 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.
- H10 SEVERY TRACE, MARBLE, BAY AND OCEAN—A study of the Tertiary.



A Mapp
of
New ENGLAND
by
John Seller Hydrographer
To the King
And are to be Sold at his
Shop at the Nonesuch in Bishops
Lane by John Seller
In Exchange Alley in Cornhill
London



Page 36

Title: A Mapp of New England, 1675

Author: John Seller

Reproduction courtesy: Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library.



Description from the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center:

A foundation in the early history of the mapping of New England, this map is the first printed version of William Reed's original survey of 1665. The survey was commissioned by Massachusetts authorities to support the colonial boundaries as described in the first Massachusetts Charter of 1628. As originally proposed, the northern boundary was located thirty miles north of the Merrimack River, assuming the river followed an east-west course. When it was later discovered that inland the Merrimack River turned north, Massachusetts colonists aggressively claimed lands thirty miles north of the river's source, an area also claimed by New Hampshire. The survey is the earliest to depict the relative position of the Hudson, Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Also identified on the map are several towns that had been destroyed by Indians during the early months of King Philip's War.



Page 37

Title: A Map of New England, being the first that was ever here cut, 1677

Author: John Foster

Reproduction courtesy: Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library.

The Foster map is based on a 1665 survey by William Reed, this is the earliest map drawn, engraved and printed in North America. The survey was commissioned by the government of Massachusetts to justify the colony's northern and southern boundaries, which are indicated by two parallel lines on the map.

The map was prepared as a woodcut illustration for William Hubbard's account of the terrible Indian massacres of 1675-1676, known as King Phillips War. The map was published simultaneously in Boston and London. The latter edition included the same map (displayed here), except the White Hills were mislabeled as the Wine Hills.



Page 38
 Title: Map of New England, 1755
 Author: William Douglas
 Reproduction courtesy: Library of Congress
 Geography and Map Division
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3720.ar079600>



Title: A Map of New England According to the Latest Observation 1720 , Author: Daniel Neal Reproduction Courtesy: John Carter Brown Library Page 39

PART OF VERMONT PART OF NEW HAMPSHIRE MASSACHUSETTS

PART OF NEW YORK



PART OF CONNECTICUT

PART OF RHODE ISLAND



MAP OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Exclusive of the DISTRICT of MAIN
Computed pursuant to an ACT of the GENERAL COURTS
From Actual Surveys of the several Towns &c
Taken by their Order

Exhibiting the boundary lines of the Commonwealth, the Counties and Towns,
the principal Rivers, Mountains, Seas, Harbours, Bays, Shoals, Channels,
Lakes, Ponds, Falls, Mills, Manufactures, & Public Buildings, with
the true Latitudes & Longitudes, in the most Accurate Manner

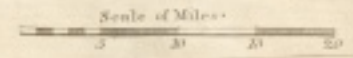
BOSTON

By the approved Figures in each Town, or the distance from Boston, the Inhabitants may see the County Town.



EXPLANATION

- a Landings
- b Riding Houses
- c Coast Houses
- d Grid 200 Where no stream is shown
- e Sea 200
- f Iron Works
- g Iron Ore
- h 600 200
- i Paddy 200
- j Card Manufactories
- k Potash Works
- l Mills
- m Furnaces
- n Roads
- o County Lines
- p Bridges
- q Woollen Manufactories
- r Powder Mills



Longitude East of Washington

Page 40

Title: An accurate map of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts exclusive of the District of Maine, compiled pursuant to an act of the General Court from actual surveys of the several towns &c. taken by their order, exhibiting the boundary lines of the Commonwealth, 1798

Author: Carleton, Osgood

Publisher: Carleton, Osgood & John Norman.

Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library.

See page 7 for the 1794 Mosman map, which was incorporated into the Osgood map. A few more tidbits of this map's history will also be found there.

The Osgood map was produced in 1798, but failed to win approval by the General Court, which criticized Norman's engraving. The government asked Norman to redraw the map, but he had already printed 400 copies and went about marketing it without the official seal of approval from the Massachusetts government. Carleton, however, began to recompile the map, and the firm of Callendar and Hill was contracted to engrave it. Published in 1802

Page 41

Title: Topographical Map Of Massachusetts, 1844

Author: Simeon Borden

Used by Permission of David Rumsey Map Collection, www.davidrumsey.com

Map on the right – from David Rumsey Historical Map Collection. davidrumsey.com. The image is cropped with an inset of Sudbury added at full resolution.

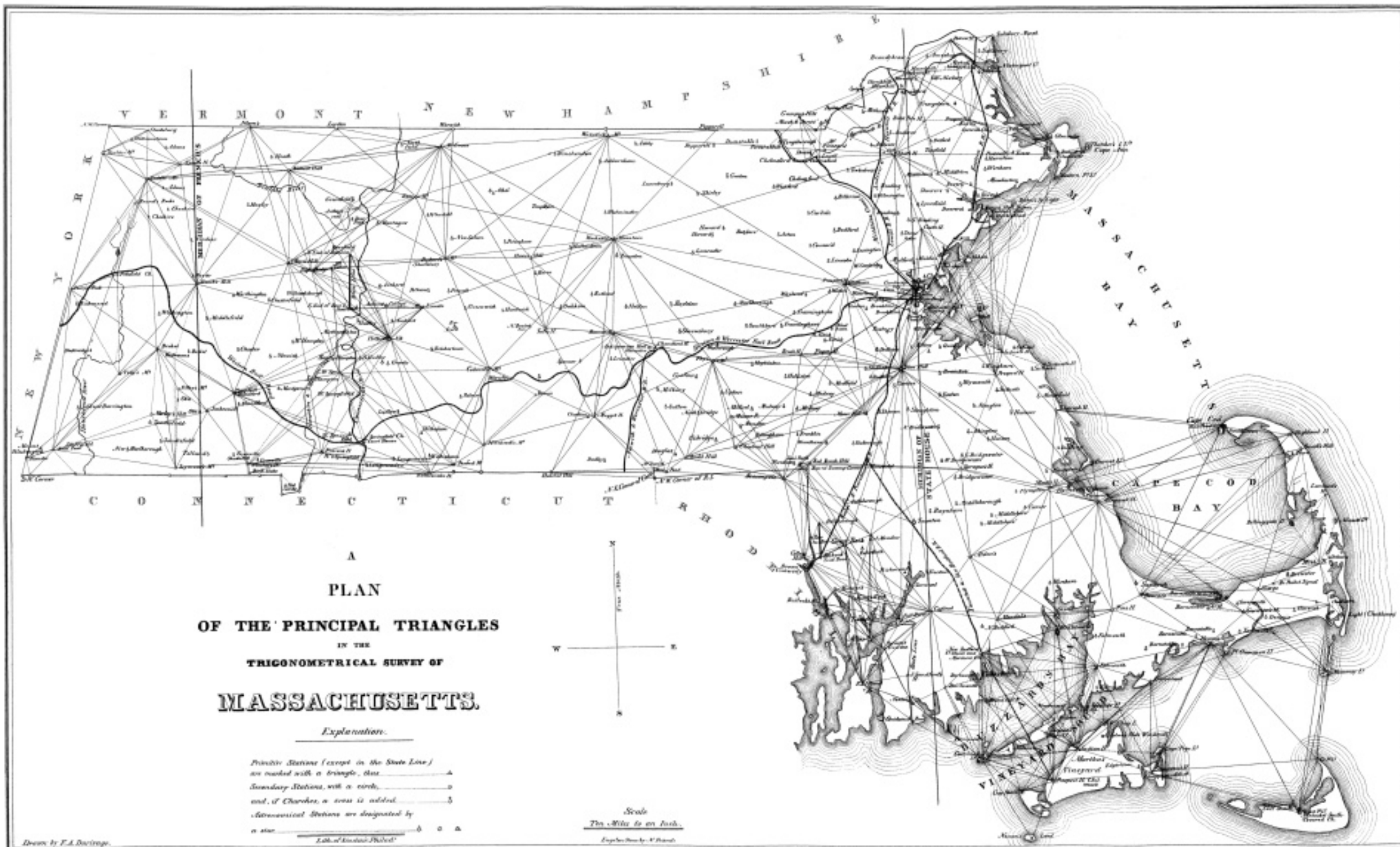
Topographical Map Of Massachusetts, Compiled From Astronomical, Trigonometrical, and Various Local Surveys Made By Order Of The Legislature. Simeon Borden, Superintendent. 1844. Engraved by George G. Smith, Boston. Entered ... 1844, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Sponsored by the State Legislature as a replacement for Osgood Carlton's map. Based on maps produced by cities and towns during the 1830's. The Osgood map is on page 39. The 1830 Wood map used by Borden is on page 7. A later edition was published by H.F. Walling in 1861.

See page 42 for why this map was so accurate.



Sudbury Inset
Simeon Borden, Map of Massachusetts, 1844
Image courtesy of David Rumsey Map Collection,
www.davidrumsey.com.



The map above - the only one without Sudbury - is from: Account of a Trigonometrical Survey of Massachusetts, by Simeon Borden, Esq., with a Comparison of Its Results with Those Obtained from Astronomical Observations, by Robert Treat Paine, Esq., Communicated by Mr. Borden

Author(s): Robert Treat Paine and Simeon Borden
Source: Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, New Series, Vol. 9, No. 1 (1846), pp. 33-91
Published by: [American Philosophical Society](#)
Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1005341>
Simeon Borden (January 29, 1798 - October 28, 1856) was an American inventor, engineer, and noted surveyor.

In 1830 Borden invented a new apparatus for accurately measuring the base line for the upcoming Massachusetts' Trigonometrical Survey. It was 50 feet long, enclosed in a tube, and used with four compound microscopes. The tube and microscopes were mounted on trestles, and adjustable to any direction.

Borden's equipment was judged to be more accurate and convenient than any instrument available. He assisted in measuring the Borden base line to a remarkable accuracy in 1831 and afterwards led the triangulation of the entire state from 1834-1841 as Superintendent of the Survey. He described this first geodetic survey in America in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.