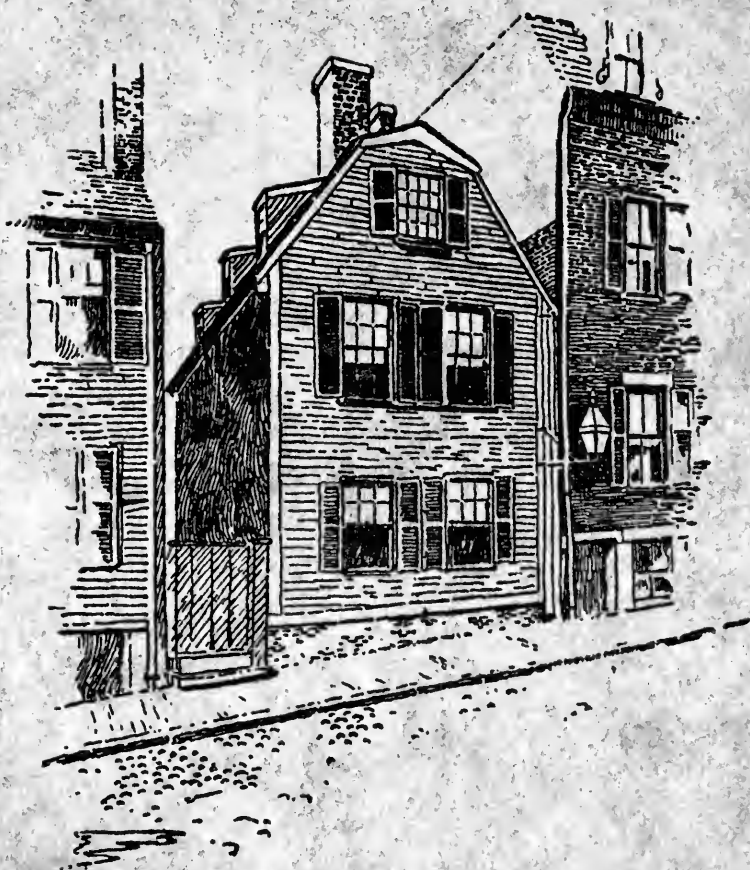


FORTY OF
BOSTON'S
HISTORIC
HOUSES





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FORTY OF BOSTON'S HISTORIC HOUSES

A BRIEF
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION
OF THE RESIDENCES OF HISTORIC CHARACTERS OF BOSTON
WHO HAVE LIVED IN OR NEAR THE
BUSINESS SECTION

PRINTED FOR THE
STATE STREET TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

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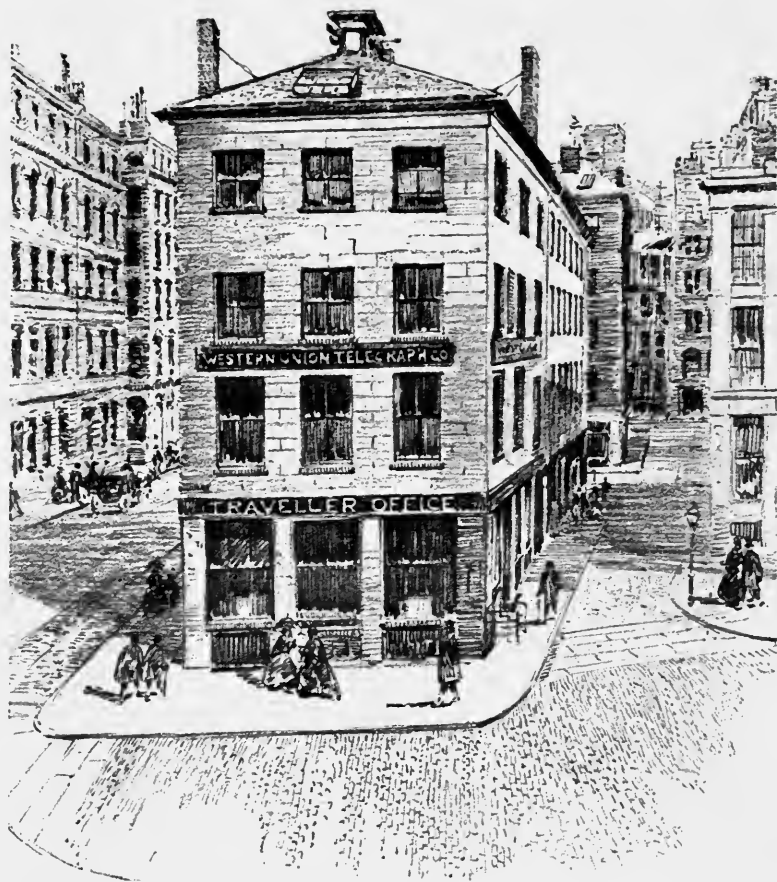
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FOREWORD

IT gives the State Street Trust Company pleasure to present to you the sixth of the historical monographs relating to Boston that have been issued by the Company. The brochure presents illustrations and brief sketches of the homes, in or near the business section, of those who have been the leaders of Boston in art, science, business, and politics. It does not aim to be a complete list of such houses, but to present only forty of the most interesting ones.

The State Street Trust Company desires to acknowledge the courtesy of Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Mr. Charles F. Read, of the Bostonian Society. It also desires to acknowledge the courtesy of Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, Houghton Mifflin Company, and Mr. Charles H. Stark in permitting the use of illustrations from some of their publications.

We hope that this small book may be of sufficient interest to find a place in your library.



THE OLD TRAVELLER BUILDING

AFTER THE ALTERATIONS OF THE ROGERS BUILDINGS

It is now the site of the Worthington Building, the new home of the State Street Trust Company. On this site stood in 1650 the homestead of Elder Thomas Leverett, who settled in Boston in 1633, and was with John Cotton one of the first elders of the First Church. In 1709 the property was owned by Thomas MacCarty, and was known as MacCarty's Corner. Here Benjamin Russell in 1784 began the publication of the *Columbian Sentinel*. The Rogers Buildings, erected about 1800, was one of the first brick blocks in Boston. It was sold in 1811 to James Harrison, who in turn sold it to Daniel Dennison Rogers, when the block was known as Rogers Buildings. In 1833 Henry B. Rogers, son of the former, sold it to Israel Thorndike, and it became known as Thorndike's Buildings. In 1838 Israel Thorndike sold it to the National Insurance Company, but it continued to be known as Thorndike's Buildings until the *Evening Traveller* took up its quarters here in 1851. It was known as the Old Traveller Building from December, 1851, to 1894, when it was torn down to make way for the present Worthington Building, which was built in 1895. The property from 1856 to 1884 was owned by Peter Chardon Brooks, or his estate. Mr. Roland Worthington purchased it in April, 1884.



PROVINCE HOUSE Washington Street

The house which later became the Province House was erected in 1679 by Peter Sergeant, a leading Boston merchant of his time. In 1716, after Sergeant's death, the estate was bought for twenty-three hundred pounds by the Province of Massachusetts Bay as the official residence of the Royal Governors, all of whom lived there. After the Revolution the residence, then the property of the State of Massachusetts, was called the Government House for some years, and it later became a tavern, and still later was the home of minstrelsy, a theatre having been built within its walls. What remains of the Province House is now incorporated into a business building, and a portion of the northern wall, probably the oldest brickwork in the city, can be seen at the present time in the rear of 323 to 331 Washington Street, in that portion of the street known as Marlborough Street in Provincial days.



HANCOCK HOUSE Beacon Street

The Hancock house was built in 1737 by Thomas Hancock, an eminent Boston merchant of his day, who resided in it until his death in 1764. After the death of his widow in 1776, it became the property and home of their distinguished nephew, John Hancock, the patriot whose bold autograph was the first affixed to the Declaration of Independence. He lived in the house until his death in 1795, which occurred while he was filling the high office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. During the siege of Boston the Hancock house was a British military headquarters, and subsequently it was the scene of generous hospitality bestowed by its wealthy owner on his distinguished friends. It was torn down in 1863, to the regret of antiquarians, and its site is covered to-day by the estates 29 and 30 Beacon Street.



FANEUIL-PHILLIPS HOUSE Tremont Street

The Faneuil-Phillips house was built 1709 by Andrew Faneuil, a rich Boston merchant, who was a French Huguenot by birth. At his death in 1738 the estate, seven acres in extent, became by his will the property of his nephew, Peter Faneuil, who continued to conduct the business and dispense the hospitality of the family. As he was unmarried, he was assisted in the latter by his sister Mary Ann Faneuil, who shared the family mansion with him. Peter Faneuil gave to the town of Boston in 1742 the hall which bears his name and which has always been known as "The Cradle of Liberty." After his death in 1743 the Faneuil house had several owners. At the time of the Revolution one of the Vassall family owned it, and, they being Tories, it was confiscated and sold in 1783 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Isaiah Doane. It was the home of William Phillips, Lieutenant-Governor of the State from 1812 until his death in 1827. In 1835, at the time of extensive operations on Tremont Street, Tremont Row, and Pemberton Square, on the easterly slope of Pemberton Hill, the mansion was taken down and the acres covered with business buildings and residences. The site of the house is covered to-day by the Carney Building opposite King's Chapel Burying-ground.



VASSALL HOUSE Summer Street

The Vassall house was built on Seven Star Lane, now Summer Street, about 1727 by Leonard Vassall, a rich West Indian planter. At his death in 1737 the estate, which measured sixty-eight by two hundred and sixty-eight feet, was sold to Thomas Hubbard for six hundred pounds. It was the home for nearly forty years of Thomas Hubbard, who was a distinguished Bostonian of his day and who was treasurer of Harvard College for twenty-one years. It was next the property of Frederick William Guyer, and, as he was a Loyalist, it was confiscated by the Commonwealth. It was, however, placed in Mr. Guyer's possession again in 1789, when he returned to Boston and was restored to citizenship. In 1803, the year before he died, Mr. Guyer sold the estate to Samuel P. Gardner, ancestor of the late John L. Gardner, of Boston, and it is still in possession of that family. About 1843 this relic of Provincial Boston was demolished, and the granite business building (now occupied by the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co.) was erected on the site.



CLARK-FRANKLAND HOUSE Garden Court and Prince Street

The mansion which was called the Clark-Frankland house was erected probably about the year 1713 by William Clark, as in the previous year he bought of Ann Hobby the land on which it was built. William Clark, who was born early in the eighteenth century, was a Boston merchant and distinguished among his fellow-citizens as a Councillor of the Royal Province of Massachusetts Bay. After residing in the stately mansion for many years, he died in 1742, and some years later, in 1756, his son-in-law sold the property for twelve hundred pounds to Sir Harry Frankland, Bart., who married the charming Agnes Surriage, of Marblehead. Sir Harry, however, occupied the house but a brief year, for he was soon appointed Consul-General to Lisbon, Portugal. Isaac Surriage sold the estate in 1811 for eight thousand dollars to Joshua Ellis, a retired Boston merchant, and he lived there until his death in 1820. In 1832, when the way known as Bell Alley was widened, it is said that the great house, containing twenty-six rooms, was taken down, and only memories remained in Boston of the celebrated romance of Sir Harry Frankland and Agnes Surriage.



COTTON MATHER HOUSE

Hanover Street

The house formerly situated on ancient Middle Street, now Hanover Street, and shown in the illustration, was for thirty years the house of the distinguished divine, Cotton Mather. John Gallop was the first owner of the land, on a portion of which the house was built. In 1655, after several transfers, a part of the Gallop property came into the possession of Rev. John Mayo, pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Boston, and he lived on this estate until 1673, when, removing to Barnstable, he sold it to Abraham Gording, mariner, and he, in turn, sold it to Rev. Cotton Mather in 1688. In the house, which he probably built, Mather lived for thirty years, during which time much of his literary work was accomplished. In 1718 Cotton Mather sold the estate to Joseph Turill, and later, in 1822, the property came into the possession of John Howard. It was sold by the daughter of John Howard in 1880 to John Miller, who built in 1882 the building still standing, numbered 300 Hanover Street. The elder daughter of John Howard remembered well the ancient house before the front wall was taken down and the building extended to the street in 1846. It was from her recollections that the illustration was made. It is therefore not authentic.



FOSTER-HUTCHINSON HOUSE

Garden Court

The Foster-Hutchinson house was probably built by John Foster about the year 1686, as in that year he bought the land, which became his estate, from Richard Wharton. John Foster was a wealthy Boston merchant who was prominent in official and military life. He died, intestate, in 1711, and his wife, surviving him but two months, bequeathed the bulk of the family estate, including the "dwelling or brick mansion," to her nephew, Captain Thomas Hutchinson. He and his distinguished son of the same name, who was Governor of Massachusetts Bay from 1771 to 1774, occupied it in turn until 1765, when it was sacked by a mob who thus showed their disapproval of Hutchinson's action, while Lieutenant-Governor, in the enforcement of the obnoxious Stamp Act. The estate was later confiscated and sold to William Little, merchant, and for many years appraiser at the Custom House, who occupied it until his death in 1831. Another occupant at this time was Colonel John P. Boyd, a brother of Mrs. Little, and Naval Officer of Boston in 1830. Like its neighbor, the Clark-Frankland house, the Foster-Hutchinson mansion was demolished in 1833, when Bell Alley was widened and made a continuation of Prince Street.



EBENEZER HANCOCK HOUSE Marshall's Lane

There is to be seen at the present time in Marshall Street, opposite the "Boston Stone," the ancient eighteenth-century building which was formerly the home of Ebenezer Hancock, a younger brother of John Hancock, the patriot. Through the latter's influence while President of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, Ebenezer Hancock was appointed in 1776 Deputy Paymaster-General of the Continental Army. This appointment made his home an important place during the Revolution for disbursement of money to the troops. Ebenezer Hancock, however, left the house many years before his death in 1819, and by the year 1789 it had become the property of Ebenezer Frothingham, a china and glass merchant, who had his store in the first story. In 1798 Benjamin Fuller, a shoe dealer, also had a shop in the building, and he in turn was followed about the year 1821 by William H. Learnard, who continued the shoe business until his death in 1886. The same trade is carried on to-day in one of the stores, the rest of the ancient house being devoted to restaurant and tavern purposes.



DALTON HOUSE Congress Street

James Dalton, a sea-captain, bought in 1756 an estate situated between Milk and Water Streets, and on this estate built a mansion in 1758. At about this same time a new street was laid out by the town of Boston, on which the house fronted. This thoroughfare was called Dalton Street, and became Congress Street in 1800. After Captain Dalton's death in 1783, the house was occupied by his son, Peter Roe Dalton, who was Deputy Commissary-General of Supplies of Issue in the Continental Army. He was afterwards cashier of the Massachusetts Bank, and still later cashier of the United States Branch Bank. His death occurred in the house in 1811. When the Dalton estate was sold, the front portion on Congress Street was covered by a row of brick dwelling-houses, which were later altered into stores, as the locality became devoted to business. These were in turn replaced by a granite business structure, which bore the name Dalton Block. The estate is now the site of the United States Post-office Building.



REVERE HOUSE North Square

The house in North Square which was for years the home of Paul Revere, the Revolutionary patriot, was probably built about 1676, and was therefore almost a century old when he bought it in 1770 for two hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings, eight pence. In this house his first wife, Sarah (Orne), died in 1773, and to it he brought, in less than six months, his second helpmate, Rachel (Walker). Here, also, were born the majority of his sixteen children. It was while living in North Square that he did his patriotic service as the Messenger of the Revolution, and he lived in the house until about 1788, when he removed to another house in Charter Street. He bought, twelve years later, on the same street, the brick mansion in which he lived until his death. Revere was an engraver, a gold and silver smith, and a bell and cannon founder, and specimens of his handicraft are now much prized as heirlooms of an heroic past. He is said at one time to have acted as a dentist. The patriot's home in North Square has been restored by the Paul Revere House Association, and is a notable example of a humble home of the older time. It is now one of the foremost attractions of the Old North End of Boston.



WARREN HOUSE Hanover Street

The house was the modest home of General Joseph Warren, the young Boston physician of American Revolutionary fame. In 1734 it was sold by Jonathan Belcher to Joshua Green. In 1770 Dr. Warren hired the house of Mrs. Joshua Green on Hanover Street, and lived there, his wife having meanwhile died in 1773, until he relinquished his profession and left Boston to give his whole attention to the legislative deliberations in Massachusetts which preceded the Revolution. A letter from George Green to Joshua Green, dated December 5, 1770, describes the leasing of the house in the following words: "My mother has let out the house to one Dr. Warren and boards with him as she did not choose to move out of a place she has been so long used to. She reserves to herself the two front chambers and keeps her maid and negro man." The house was taken down about the year 1835, when the American House was built. Joseph Warren was commissioned Major-General by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts on June 14, 1775. Three days later he was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, thus becoming one of the first martyrs of the Revolution.



GALLOUPE HOUSE Hull Street

The Galloupe house formerly stood on ancient Hull Street, at the North End, and was built about 1724 by Philip Howell, calker, who bought the land on which it stood of Ebenezer Clough, a selectman of Boston and a founder of the New North Church. After several transfers the estate was bought in 1772 by Benjamin Gallop, as the name was then spelled, who resided in it until 1775, the year before his death. The house was then occupied by British troops, the Gallop family withdrawing to Saugus. Tradition says that General Gage occupied it as his military headquarters during the battle of Bunker Hill. Richard Galloupe, son of Benjamin, next occupied the house. At his death, about 1842, the estate became the property of his son-in-law, William Marble, the well-known sail-maker and decorator. He occupied it until 1877, when he sold it to William Coleman, wholesale fish merchant, who occupied it until his death in 1905. The site of the Galloupe house and garden, which, when the house was built, extended to Salem Street, is now covered by tenement property.



CAPEN HOUSE Union Street

The Capen house, which still stands at Nos. 41 to 45 Union Street, bears evidence, in its solid belted front wall and ancient roof, that it was built about the beginning of the eighteenth century, although the northerly portion was apparently built at a later period. It is one of the oldest buildings in that locality. Hopestill Capen was a shopkeeper in this building for many years before his death in 1807, and also a town official in Boston and a sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was "the master" to whom was apprenticed in 1763 Benjamin Thompson, of Woburn, Mass., who later became a distinguished scientist, and was known as Count Rumford. Thomas Capen, a son of Hopestill Capen, succeeded his father as a shopkeeper in the old house, and owned the property at the time of his death in 1819. It was then appraised at five thousand dollars, and it is still assessed to the heirs of Thomas Capen. The oyster business has been conducted in the Capen Building by tradesmen bearing the name of Atwood from the year 1826 to the present time. It is also worthy of note that the *Massachusetts Spy* was published in the building by Isaiah Thomas from 1771 to the beginning of the Revolution, when it was removed to Worcester.



BULFINCH HOUSE

Bowdoin Square

About 1724 John Coleman, a Boston merchant, gave adjoining lots of land in that portion of Cambridge Street, West Boston, which is now known as Bowdoin Square, to Dr. Thomas Bulfinch and Peter Chardon, who had married, respectively, his daughters Judith and Sarah, and a house was soon built on each estate. Dr. Bulfinch, who was a physician, lived with his family in the house that he built until his death in 1757. His only son, Thomas Bulfinch, was likewise a physician, and married in 1759 Susan, daughter of John Apthorp and grand-daughter of Stephen Greenleaf, last Royal High Sheriff of Suffolk County. Dr. Bulfinch, the younger, lived in the house until his death in 1802, and about then the estate was bought by Joseph Coolidge, a Boston merchant, as a home for his son Joseph Coolidge, who had married a daughter of Dr. Bulfinch. A son of Dr. Bulfinch was Charles Bulfinch, who was born in the house in 1763. He was the distinguished architect who designed the State House and many other notable buildings still standing in Boston and elsewhere in New England. He was prominent in the civic affairs of the town of Boston, serving as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Charles Bulfinch passed his latter days in the old family home when it was in the possession of the Coolidge family. The site of the Bulfinch house is now covered by a granite block which bears the name Coolidge Building.



ROWE HOUSE Bedford Street

John Rowe, who was born in Exeter, England, in 1715, came to Boston about 1736, having then bought a warehouse on Long Wharf, and became one of its richest merchants. He married in 1743 Hannah Speakman, but had no children. He purchased in 1764 an estate on the northerly side of Pond Lane, now Bedford Street, and built the house in which he lived until his death in 1787. In his published diary he records as follows his removal into his new house: "Oct. 16, 1766, Slept this night for the first time in our new house which is a Very Good, Handsome and Convenient house." John Rowe also owned a large tract of land opposite his house, which extended from Bedford to Essex Street. Rowe Street, now a part of Chauncy Street, was named for him. His diary shows us that he was intimate with the wealthy and influential families of Boston, and his home was the scene of many splendid entertainments. He was a warden of Trinity Church, a proprietor of Long Wharf, a selectman, and served on various town committees. He was also Grand Master of Masons of North America, receiving his commission in 1768 from the Duke of Beaufort. The Rowe estate was sold in 1817 by the heirs, Mrs. Rowe having died in 1805, to Judge William Prescott, and he lived there until his death in 1844, as did also his son, William Hickling Prescott, the historian. The house was taken down in 1845, and the site is now covered by the Bedford Street store of the Jordan Marsh Company.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS HOUSE Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets

In 1806 and 1807 John Quincy Adams, then a practising lawyer in Boston, and son of John Adams, second President of the United States, bought two adjoining estates at the corner of Frog Lane and Nassau Street, now Boylston and Tremont Streets. In the home which Mr. Adams made for himself here his distinguished son, Charles Francis Adams, was born, August 18, 1807. Mr. Adams, however, lived here but a short time, for in 1809 he went with his family to Russia, having been appointed by President Madison the first United States minister to that country. John Quincy Adams never returned to Boston to live, for he was continuously in public life in Washington and abroad, and served as the sixth President of the United States from 1825 to 1829. The estate, however, remained in the possession of the Adams family until recently. It was covered for some years by the Hotel Boylston, and is now the site of the Hotel Touraine. The house is shown back of the lamp-post.



GARDINER GREENE HOUSE

Tremont Row

The house which bore the above name during the first third of the nineteenth century was probably in its best days the most elegant residence in Boston, being surrounded by spacious gardens and occupying the crest and eastern slope of Pemberton Hill, or, as it was first known, Cotton Hill. It was built about 1758 by William Vassall, and in 1790 the estate became the property of Patrick Jeffry, who was known as the second husband of the wronged but eccentric Madame Haley. Jonathan Mason became the owner of the property in 1802, and in the following year sold it to Gardiner Greene, who occupied it until his death in 1832. During Greene's occupancy it was the scene of lavish hospitality. At the time of his death the estate measured three hundred feet on Tremont Row, and was appraised at one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. Gardiner Greene's widow was a daughter of John Singleton Copley, the eminent painter, and sister of Lord Lyndhurst, once Lord Chancellor of England. She survived her husband more than thirty years. When the great improvement of Tremont Street, Tremont Row, and Pemberton Square was made in 1835, the Gardiner Greene estate was covered with buildings.



PERKINS HOUSE Pearl Street

James Perkins and his brother and business partner, Thomas Handasyd Perkins, wealthy Boston merchants, purchased of Daniel McNeill in 1792 land on Pearl Street, formerly Hutchinson Street, after the destruction by fire of the rope-walks on that thoroughfare, and built thereon two homes. Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, a distinguished Bostonian of his time, occupied his house until about the year 1834, when he removed to the new house which he had built in Temple Place, and which is now, in an altered condition, the banking-room of the Provident Institution for Savings. James Perkins, a short time before his death in 1822, gave his mansion to the Boston Athenæum, the institution acquiring additional land by purchase, and it was the home of the Athenæum from 1822 to 1849, when it removed to its present home on Beacon Street. Soon after this last date the neighborhood of Pearl and High Streets became a business locality, and the former hospitable mansion was swept away before the march of improvement. James Perkins died at his summer estate "Pine Bank" on Jamaica Pond, which is familiar to frequenters of the beautiful pleasure-ground, Jamaica Park.



JOHN PHILLIPS HOUSE Beacon Street

The house which John Phillips, afterwards first mayor of Boston, built in 1804 at the corner of Beacon and Walnut Streets, was the first one built on Beacon Street under the Copley title, Mr. Phillips having acquired his land from Jeremiah Mason. Mason was one of the Mt. Vernon Proprietors, and had improved a large portion of Beacon Hill at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Mr. Phillips occupied the house until his death in 1823, and it was here that his distinguished son, Wendell Phillips, was born in 1811. After Mr. Phillips's death the estate was sold in 1825 by his heirs to Thomas Lindall Winthrop, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts from 1826 to 1832. Mr. Winthrop, having a large family, increased the size of the house materially, and changed the location of the front door from Beacon to Walnut Street. Mr. Winthrop died in 1841, and the estate was sold to Thomas Dixon, merchant and Dutch consul at Boston. He lived there until his death in 1849. About 1861 the Phillips mansion was purchased by Robert M. Mason, who occupied it until his death in 1879. It is now in the possession of his family.



HARRIS HOUSE

Corner of Pearl and High Streets

About the year 1800 Jonathan Harris, a Boston merchant, built a large house on the estate which he purchased at the corner of what is now Pearl and High Streets. These streets were formerly Hutchinson Street and Cow Lane. Its great cost, however, ruined Harris, and he lived in it but a few years and died insolvent. The house was therefore called Harris' Folly. Henderson Inches, a well-known merchant, was a later occupant of the house or a portion of it, until his removal to Beacon Street about 1851, and we are told that it was then used for an asylum. When business invaded the locality the house was taken down, and its former site was covered by mercantile structures. These were consumed in the Great Fire of 1872, and others which still stand took their place. The illustration shows "Harris' Folly" looming in the background above the residence of Jeffrey Richardson, who was in his day a well-known merchant of Boston.



AMORY-TICKNOR HOUSE Corner of Park and Beacon Streets

The house which, although much altered, still stands at the corner of Beacon and Park Streets, was built about 1804 by Thomas Amory, a Boston merchant, but business reverses prevented him from occupying it, and he removed to Roxbury. It was later, with an extension, converted into several dwellings, and was for some years occupied as a fashionable boarding-house. Several distinguished men were occupants during the early part of the nineteenth century, notably Christopher Gore while Governor of Massachusetts, Samuel Dexter, an eminent lawyer and cabinet officer under President Adams, and Fisher Ames, member of Congress. In 1825 the city of Boston rented a portion of the house on Park Street as a temporary residence for General Lafayette, when he was a guest of the municipality. In 1830 George Ticknor, the historian, became an occupant of the easterly portion of the Park Street side, and resided there until his death in 1871. Here was his large library of eighteen thousand volumes, and here his widow resided until her death. In 1885 the entire structure was given over to trade, and to-day it is the abode of many firms in various lines of business.



OTIS-AUSTIN HOUSE Beacon Street

It still stands at 45 Beacon Street, retains practically its original outward appearance, and was built by Harrison Gray Otis, one of the Mt. Vernon Proprietors, and mayor of Boston from 1829 to 1832. It is interesting to note that a city government was once organized in this house by the mayor, owing to his indisposition at the time. Mr. Otis first occupied the house in 1807, he having sold the large house still standing on Mt. Vernon Street, which he had built previously. When the Beacon Street mansion was built, the lot of land on which it stood measured one hundred and twenty feet on Beacon Street, and it had a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet. Moreover, there was a garden on the easterly half of the lot. Mr. Otis, however, sold to David Sears a portion of his garden, on which he built his house. Mr. Otis also built, between his house and Mr. Sears's, another house which he sold. After Mr. Otis's death in 1848 the house was sold to Edward Austin, who occupied it until his death in 1898. The estate is still in the possession of his relatives.



LAWRENCE HOUSE Tremont Street

In 1810 Charles Bulfinch, the eminent Boston architect, who was doing so much at that time to beautify his native town, designed Colonnade Row, which embraced the stately dwelling-houses on Tremont Street from West to Mason Street. It is interesting to note that, after General Lafayette's visit to Boston in 1825, this portion of Tremont Street was called Lafayette Place for several years, and that to-day Lafayette Mall stretches southward on the Common from Park Street. In the year 1821 Amos Lawrence, who became later one of Boston's eminent merchants and who was associated with his equally distinguished brother, Abbott Lawrence, in the great firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co., bought of David Grenough for twenty thousand dollars the easterly house of the Row, at the corner of West Street, and resided there until his death in 1852. The estate is still in the possession of the Lawrence family, and some years ago the attractive dwelling-house was replaced by a business structure bearing the name of the Lawrence Building. At the present time a more lofty and ornate Lawrence Building is taking its place among the mercantile houses of Boston. The house is shown on the left-hand side of the picture.



HINKLEY HOUSE Beacon Street

The double granite mansion which formerly stood at the corner of Beacon and Somerset Streets was built after the War of 1812 by David Hinkley, a rich merchant, who bought the land in 1810 of Jeremiah Allen, High Sheriff of Suffolk County. After Mr. Hinkley's occupancy, for a few years before his death in 1825, it became the home of Benjamin W. Crowninshield, who died in 1851. In 1852 the house became the home of the newly formed Somerset Club, and was so used for twenty years, when the club acquired by purchase the mansion house of David Sears on Beacon Street. The easterly house on Beacon Street was occupied by Benjamin Wiggin, merchant, whose death occurred about the year 1825. In 1825 the house was sold to Joseph Peabody, of Salem, whose daughter, Catherine Peabody, had recently married John L. Gardner of Boston, and the Gardners resided in the house for about forty years. In 1872 the combined houses came into the possession of the Congregational Society, which constructed stores on the first floor and used the upper part for society purposes. In 1904 the Hinkley houses were taken down and a new building erected on the site. It is now a portion of the store of the Houghton-Dutton Company.



QUINCY HOUSE Park Street

The house which stands at No. 5 Park Street, and is the third house in the foreground, was built early in the nineteenth century, and was the home in which Josiah Quincy passed the evening of his life. It has since been converted into offices. Quincy bought the house in 1857 of William Gray, who had recently inherited it from his uncle, Francis C. Gray, who resided there until his death. Josiah Quincy is best remembered as the "Great Mayor" of Boston and as a great president of Harvard University. His fellow-citizens placed him as well in other positions of trust and honor. After resigning the presidency of Harvard University, he resided for several years in Beacon Hill Place. From there he removed to Park Street, which was then a beautiful residential street, facing the Common. He died in Quincy in the summer of 1864.



PRESCOTT HOUSE Beacon Street

At No. 55 Beacon Street there stands a stately dwelling-house which was built early in the nineteenth century. It was the home of the distinguished historian, William Hickling Prescott, for the last fourteen years of his life, and in it he died in 1859. Mr. Prescott had lived with his family and parents in the Rowe mansion on Bedford Street, formerly Pond Street, but in 1845, the year after the death of Judge William Prescott, the estate was sold and the old house taken down. It was then that the historian, who was at the height of his fame, bought the Beacon Street dwelling from Augustus Thorndike, of Newport, R.I. It faced Boston Common, and was an ideal home for a man of letters, containing Prescott's large library and a study in which he did his literary work.



PARKMAN HOUSE Bowdoin Square

The large granite double house which stood for years at the western end of Bowdoin Square was built about 1816 by Hon. Samuel Parkman, a rich merchant. He was father of Dr. George Parkman, who was murdered in 1840 by John White Webster. Samuel Parkman was the grandfather of Francis Parkman, the historian. Samuel Parkman lived in the house at the corner of Green Street until his death in 1824. The house at the corner of Cambridge Street was occupied by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blake, Jr. Mr. Blake, however, died in 1817, and his widow lived in the house until her death in 1847, sharing it with her mother from 1824 until her death in 1834. After Samuel Parkman's death his former home was occupied by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, and they lived there until about the year 1840, when they removed to the corner of Beacon and Joy Streets. Mr. Shaw was an eminent merchant, and was grandfather of Colonel Robert G. Shaw who, at the head of his colored troops in the Civil War, gave his life for his country. The Parkman houses, both falling into the possession of the Shaw family, remained standing until a few years ago; and the site is now covered by a business structure which bears the name Parkman Building.



SEARS HOUSE Beacon Street

There stands at No. 42 Beacon Street, facing Boston Common, the large and elegant granite mansion which was built by David Sears, who inherited great wealth from his father, David Sears, merchant. The western half of the house, two stories in height and containing one circular bay, was built in 1821. The entrance then was on a court-yard on the easterly side of the house. In 1831 Mr. Sears doubled the size of the house and made it three stories in height. This made the house the most costly one of the day in Boston, and its owner lived in it until his death in 1871. It became the property of the Somerset Club in 1872, and, even in these days of luxurious club-houses, makes an ideal home for Boston's representative club on Boston's representative street. Hon. David Sears was in his day a leading citizen of Boston. Born in 1787 on the same street on which he died eighty-three years later, his social position was always high in his native town and city. He was also prominent in political life, and served the Commonwealth in both branches of the legislature. His charitable endowments were numerous and large, and endure to this day.



WEBSTER HOUSE Junction of Summer and High Streets

At the corner of Summer and High Streets stood for years the house which was for ten years the home of Daniel Webster, whom Boston delighted to honor as the first citizen of the city, and whose memory still lingers in the place of his adoption. Mr. Webster first occupied the house about 1828, he having bought the estate in 1825, and he lived there until 1830, selling it in that year to Hon. Peter C. Brooks for thirty-two thousand dollars. It was in 1830, during his residence in this house, that Webster, then a leader in the United States Senate, made his celebrated reply to Senator Hayne of South Carolina, in which he defended with his matchless eloquence the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which had, in his own words, "kept him in the councils of the nation for so many years." Peter C. Brooks, who lived in the house until his death in 1849, was a distinguished Bostonian, and was reputed to be one of the richest men of his day. He was the father-in-law of three eminent citizens of Boston,—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D.D. When advancing trade swept away the mansions of Summer and High Streets, the house was taken down and a mercantile structure was erected in its place. After the Great Fire of 1872 a second building was erected, which bears on its front wall the inscription "The Home of Daniel Webster." The house appears in the center of the picture.



EVERETT HOUSE Summer Street

Hon. Edward Everett and his wife, Charlotte Gray, daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks of Boston, became possessed of the estate 32 Summer Street by the division of Mr. Brooks's property at the time of his death in 1849. Mr. Everett, who had recently resigned the presidency of Harvard College, became the occupant of the house in 1852, and resided there until his death in 1865. He was then by common consent, the first citizen of Boston, and the announcement of his death called from President Lincoln, only three months before his own death, a proclamation telling the country that the sad event had taken place. Mr. Everett filled numerous offices of trust and honor, the most important ones being those of Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to England, and Secretary of State of the United States. He was an accomplished scholar, and also possessed great eloquence and charm of manner. These combined to make his career one that will be long remembered.



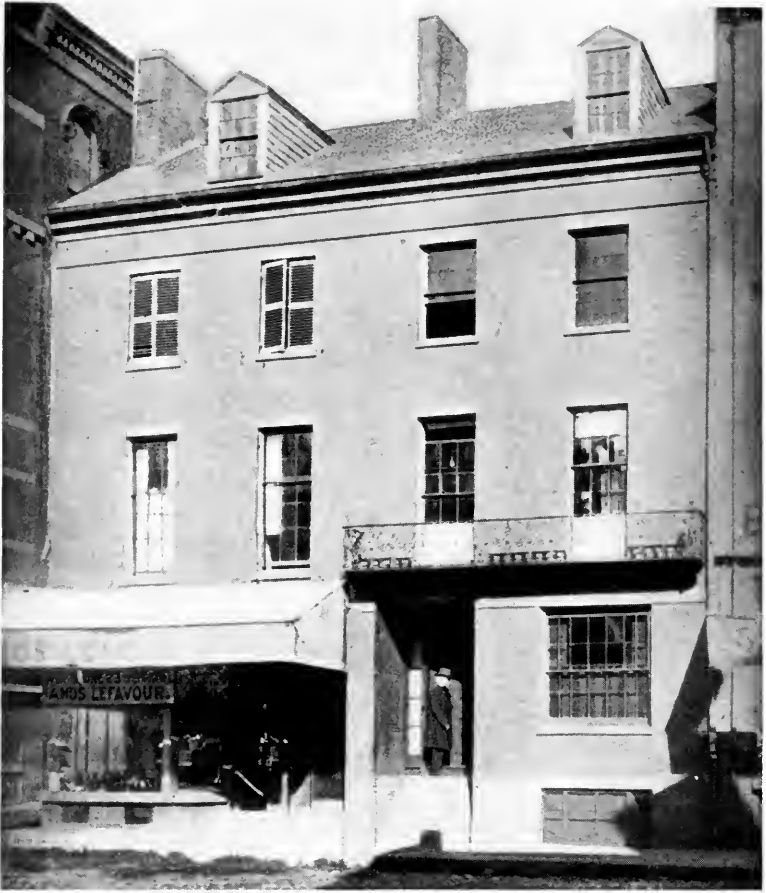
CHOATE HOUSE Winthrop Place

The neighborhood of Church Green was a favorite residential locality for Bostonians in the first half of the nineteenth century. At 3 Winthrop Place, now at the western end of Devonshire Street, shown back of its lamp-post, was the house which was the home of Hon. Rufus Choate, one of Boston's eminent citizens, from 1851 until his death in 1859. Mr. Choate bought the estate of William Ward, a Boston business man, and Ward acquired it in 1846 from Isaac McLellan, merchant, who had built it some years previously. It is interesting to note that during Mr. McLellan's occupancy of the house a reception was given there to General Lafayette, when he visited Boston in 1825, by General William Hull, whose daughter married Mr. McLellan. Rufus Choate's death, however, did not occur in this house. Owing to failing health, he sailed for England in company with his son, but soon became so ill that the steamship docked at Halifax, N.S., to put him ashore. He died there, July 13, 1859. Mr. Choate's attainments as a lawyer, scholar, and orator gave him great prominence in the professional, social, and political life of Boston. He served in the national House of Representatives and as United States senator from Massachusetts.



CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS HOUSE
Mt. Vernon Street

The house at No. 57 Mt. Vernon Street has to-day the same outward appearance as when it was built early in the nineteenth century. It was in 1842 the home of Charles Francis Adams. He occupied it until his death. Mr. Adams, who married in 1829 a daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks of Boston, was a prominent citizen for many years, and had the distinction of being respectively grandson and son of the second and sixth Presidents of the United States. He was elected in 1858 a member of the national House of Representatives in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and at the close of the session in 1861 was appointed United States minister to England by President Lincoln. In this office, during the Civil War and for three years afterwards, Mr. Adams served to the satisfaction of the nation. He returned to Europe in 1871 to represent the United States in the Alabama Claims Tribunal at Geneva, Switzerland. The decision of the Tribunal, by which England paid to the United States fifteen and a half millions of dollars, gave great satisfaction to Mr. Adams, and he returned to his native land considering this to be the crowning achievement of his life. Mr. Adams died in 1886 in the eightieth year of his age, and his widow survived him less than three years.



WENDELL PHILLIPS HOUSE

Essex Street

The modest dwelling No. 26, and later No. 50, Essex Street, was the home of Wendell Phillips, the anti-slavery leader, from 1841 until the year 1882, when it was taken down for the extension of Harrison Avenue from Essex to Bedford Streets. While living in this house, Mr. Phillips accomplished his great work in the anti-slavery cause, and he was aided in it by his wife, who, although a confirmed invalid for more than forty years, was always deeply and actively interested in her husband's labors for the African race. After leaving their old home in Essex Street in 1882, Wendell and Ann Phillips removed to Common Street, a distance of half a mile. There they found an old house on an old street, and in it they passed the evening of their lives. He died in 1884, and she followed him in a little more than two years. The illustration shows Mr. Phillips standing on the steps of his Essex Street home, the front door of which is preserved in the Collections of the Bostonian Society.



ANDREW HOUSE Charles Street

A walk through Charles Street, which skirts the river from which the street derives its name, shows us the house which was the home, during the closing years of his life, of John Albion Andrew, who will ever be remembered as War Governor of Massachusetts. In 1855 Mr. Andrew, who was then a practising lawyer in Boston, removed his home from Hingham to Boston, and became the occupant of 71, now 110, Charles Street. He resided there, having purchased the estate in 1862, until his death in 1867. He had been active for some years in the anti-slavery movement, and, as a result, was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1860, at the opening of the Civil War, and held that office until the close of the year 1865. His service to the Commonwealth and the Nation during the Civil War makes a record of which Massachusetts is justly proud. The tax upon Governor Andrew's strength during his term of office as governor resulted in his death before he had attained the age of fifty years.



TRINITY CHURCH RECTORY Clarendon Street

The house, No. 233 Clarendon Street, at the corner of Newbury Street, is noteworthy as having been the home of Phillips Brooks from the fall of 1880 until January 23, 1893, when he died within its walls, lamented by the entire nation. The house is the rectory of Trinity Church, and as such was built conformably to the taste of Dr. Brooks, then rector of the church. He was therefore its first occupant, and he continued to reside in it after his election to the bishopric of Massachusetts in 1891. After Bishop Brooks's death, another story was added to the house, and it was then occupied, until his death, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D.D., who succeeded Phillips Brooks as rector of Trinity Church, and it is now the home of Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., the present rector. Phillips Brooks was a favorite son of Boston. Born within its walls in 1835, he was educated at Harvard College, and afterwards for the ministry in Virginia. Returning to his native city in 1869, after a rectorate in Philadelphia, he devoted the remainder of his life to the moral and religious uplift of his fellow-citizens. It is no exaggeration to say that Phillips Brooks was the best-known and best-beloved preacher who ever occupied the pulpit in this country.



HOLMES HOUSE Beacon Street

The house No. 296 Beacon Street, with the bay window, is of interest to Bostonians as having been the home of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, professor and poet, from the year 1871 until his death in 1894. The house is on the water side of Beacon Street. Dr. Holmes was professor of anatomy and physiology at the Harvard Medical School for many years, and as such was the instructor of students who became distinguished physicians and surgeons. He was even more widely known as one of the group of men of letters who made Boston famous as a literary centre in the middle of the nineteenth century. He was a frequent contributor to literary as well as medical publications and periodicals. Besides his poems and his best-known novel, "Elsie Venner," he wrote several books of essays, the best known being "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." After the appearance of the last-named volume, Dr. Holmes was always known as "The Genial Autocrat."



MELVILLE HOUSE Green Street

The home of Thomas Melville, the last of the "cocked hats" in Boston, stood for many years on Green Street, formerly Green Lane, near Bowdoin Square. He bought the estate, a part in 1788 and a part in 1800, and lived in the comfortable house erected there for about forty years. He is recorded as a resident of Green Street as early as 1796, and he died there in 1832. Major Melville—for such was his title—was a well-known citizen of Boston for many years. He participated in the Boston Tea Party in 1773, served in the Revolutionary War, and was Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port of Boston from 1789 to 1829. He was popularly known as the last man in Boston to wear a cocked hat and knee-breeches, and as such was immortalized by the poet Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote of him in his poem "The Last Leaf":—

"I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches and all that
Are so queer."



DEACON HOUSE Washington Street

This mansion was built on Washington Street at the South End about 1848 by Peter Parker, a wealthy Boston merchant, for his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Preble Deacon. It was designed like a French *château*, and the extensive grounds which surrounded it were enclosed by a high brick wall. The entrance to the house was on Concord Street, through double gates, beside which was a porter's lodge. The Deacon family lived, however, but a few years in the great house, and went abroad, where Mr. Deacon died about the year 1851. Mrs. Deacon and her children returned to America, and lived again in the house, but later returned to Europe to live permanently. The house and its contents were sold at auction on the first three days of February, 1871, soon after the death of Peter Parker, and the event was a noteworthy one, as thousands of Bostonians, admitted by ticket, crowded the mansion before the sale to view the splendor of the house, furniture, and works of art. The estate is now practically covered with buildings, but a portion of the mansion still stands, and on it the passer-by on the elevated train reads the words "Deacon Halls."



GARRISON HOUSE Highland Street, Roxbury

At 125 Highland Street, Roxbury, on an elevation thirty feet above that thoroughfare, stands "Rockledge," which was for the last fifteen years of his life the home of William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery leader. He died in the city of New York in 1879, while there on a visit. Mr. Garrison removed to Roxbury in 1864, after having lived in Dix Place, Boston, for eleven years. It was in Dix Place in the years preceding the Civil War that he accomplished so much of his great work in the cause of the abolition of slavery, but "Rockledge" was the suburban home in which he passed the last part of his life. His former residence is now occupied as the Saint Monica Home for Aged Colored People. William Lloyd Garrison's career is a part of the history of Boston, and indeed of the country. It was said of him, when he died, by a metropolitan newspaper which had reviled him when living, that his life "was lived with a simplicity, singleness of purpose, and unflinching devotion to a self-imposed task rare in the annals of any time or any land."



HALE HOUSE Highland Street, Roxbury

At 39 Highland Street, Roxbury, near Eliot Square, stands a house of generous proportions, showing a two-storied Ionic portico in front. It was the home for forty years of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., who was called at the time of his death "Boston's Grand Old Man." In 1869 Dr. Hale bought the estate, which had been the home of William Goddard, and he lived there until his death in 1909. Edward Everett Hale, who was born in Boston in 1822, was a son of Hon. Nathan Hale, a well-known Bostonian of his time, and he was named for his uncle, the distinguished Edward Everett. He was a lineal descendant of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution. He was educated at Harvard College, and became a clergyman, but he was also widely known as an author. Countless productions of his pen have been published, and some of his stories, notably "The Man without a Country," are classics. Dr. Hale, for the greater part of his long life, was a leader in the religious, philanthropic, and literary activities of his native city. He was known nation-wide as the founder of the "Lend-a-Hand" movement.



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