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THE HYDE PARK
HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOLUME ONE.

1891-92.

PUBLISHED BY THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
HYDE PARK, MASS.

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THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1891.

No. 1.

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THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EVERETT SQUARE, HYDE PARK, MASS.

THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

APRIL, 1891.

NO. 1.

PROSPECTUS.

THE object of this publication is the advancement of the interests of the Hyde Park Historical Society, the publishing of articles of historical interest relative to Hyde Park and its vicinity, and the encouragement of historical study and research.

It is proposed to print, among other items of interest, many of the valuable papers already presented before the Society and selections from such as may hereafter be so presented; concise reports of the proceedings of the Society; articles on subjects of historical interest; biographical and genealogical sketches, and interesting reminiscences of men and events.

The Society does not undertake this publication for pecuniary profit and will expend all amounts received therefrom in increasing its size and value. The articles will be illustrated from time to time, and it will be our aim to make this publication not only interesting, but instructive.

We are fortunate in being able to present in this initial number of the RECORD a sketch of the life of a man who was prominently identified with social, business and religious life of our town in its earlier days, and who not only was one of the pioneers in the town's manufacturing enterprises, but was as well one of the first of our "town fathers" and one of the earliest members of the Society. It seems fitting that his record and likeness should be among the first, but we hope not the last, to be presented in the pages of our quarterly.

The RECORD will be under the editorial charge of Edmund Davis, who will be assisted by members of the Society and others.

We invite your assistance and co-operation. Will you not subscribe for a copy for yourself and also copies to send to friends and former residents? By so doing you will aid the Society in carrying on this important work with but little expense to yourself.

EDMUND DAVIS,
 LOUISE M. WOOD,
 JOS. KING KNIGHT,
 WALLACE D. LOVELL,
 CHARLES F. JENNEY,

CHAS. G. CHICK, *President.*

Committee on Publication.

FRED L. JOHNSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On the first day of March, 1887, pursuant to a circular letter bearing the names of Theodore D. Weld, Robert Bleakie, Henry A. Rich, Edmund Davis and Charles F. Jenney, between forty and fifty of the citizens of Hyde Park met in Association Hall, Neponset Block, to consider the expediency of forming an historical society.

The circular letter set forth the necessity of such an organization in the following terms: "There is a large amount of information concerning the early days of our town in the possession and knowledge of the older residents, which must soon be lost or forgotten, to a great extent, unless some organized effort is made to collate and preserve it."

Of this meeting, Amos H. Brainard was chairman, and Frank B. Rich, secretary. Remarks were made by Edmund Davis, Henry A. Rich, Charles F. Jenney, Edward I. Humphrey, David Higgins, Robert Bleakie, Henry S. Bunton, Merrill Underhill and James E. Cotter, all in favor of the proposed action. It was voted to form an historical society, and a committee was appointed to report, at a future meeting, a constitution, by-laws and list of officers. The next meeting was held on the fifteenth day of the same month, Amos H. Brainard again presiding and Henry B. Humphrey acting as secretary. A constitution and by-laws were

adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, Amos H. Brainard; vice-presidents, Henry Grew, Theodore D. Weld, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Robert Bleakie, David L. Davis, William J. Stuart, Henry A. Rich, David Higgins, James E. Cotter, Amos Webster, Sidney C. Putnam, Perley B. Davis, Benjamin F. Radford, Hobart M. Cable, Francis W. Tewksbury, James D. McAvoy, John B. Bachelder, Henry B. Carrington, David Perkins and Fred F. Hassam; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Henry B. Humphrey; corresponding secretary, Charles F. Jenney; curators, the president, treasurer and secretaries, *ex-officiis*, Edmund Davis, Henry B. Miner, Charles G. Chick, David C. Marr, Orin T. Gray and Henry S. Bunton.

The constitution adopted at this meeting defined the objects of the Society as follows:

“The object of this Society shall be the promotion of the study of history, with particular reference to that of Hyde Park, the preservation and perpetuation of the memory of persons and events connected with said town, and the collection of objects of historic interest.

“It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society by collecting by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts and pictures; and by such other suitable means as may, from time to time, seem expedient.”

The Society initiated, and through its members took a leading part in, the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. It was incorporated under the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth, April 14, 1890. Its present membership is about 238. During the first years of its existence the curators met principally in the rooms of the school committee or in that of the trustees of the Public Library, and halls were hired for the meetings of the Society. At these meetings many valuable papers have been presented. The growth of the Society has been steady and sure. It was never in so good a condition as at the present day. The past year, in particular, has been one of unbroken prosperity, and a more detailed statement relating to it will be found later in this number.

ZENAS ALLEN.

ZENAS ALLEN was the son of Benjamin (born November 4, 1777, died October 19, 1866) and Asenath (Coleman) (born October 7, 1776, died 1849) Allen.

His ancestors descended from the Puritans and took an active part in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was proprietor of the celebrated Black Horse Tavern in Cambridge (now Arlington) on the Lexington and Concord road. This tavern was the headquarters of the Committee of Safety for this section of the country, and the favorite resort of Hancock, Adams and many others of patriotic fame.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashby, Mass., November 4, 1805, and died in Hyde Park, May 20, 1887. His remains were buried in his family lot, near the Soldiers Monument at Mount Hope Cemetery, Boston.

In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter, and later that of a paper-hanger; in the latter trade, and in the buying and selling of house papers he spent more than thirty years of his life.

He removed from the town of Ashby to Boston in 1827 and resided there most of the time until 1866; the exceptions being about the year 1832, when he was employed by the United States Government in the mail service between Concord and Fitchburg, Mass., and the years 1859 to 1862, when he lived on his farm in Ashby.

For two years, 1853 and 1854, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the city of Boston and it is a remarkable fact that his father (Benjamin Allen of Ashby) was a member of the same body in the last-named year.

In politics he was identified with the Whigs until the Republican party was formed, and he was ever afterward enthusiastic in the support of Republican principles. His interest in political matters is forcibly shown by the fact that, in the sixty years in which he was entitled to vote, he failed but six times to cast his ballot.

He became a resident of Hyde Park in 1866, moving into a house that he had built, on Walnut street, in that year. He came here in the employ of the Hyde Park Woolen Company, one of the earliest of the manufacturing enterprises to be located in what is now a most prosperous town.

When the town was incorporated, he was chosen as a member of the first board of selectmen and he was re-elected in the following year, serving with Messrs. Henry Grew, Benjamin F. Radford, William J. Stuart, Martin L. Whiteher and David L. Davis, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Whiteher, are still living, and residents of our town.

Mr. Allen was much interested in the welfare and prosperity of Hyde Park; his advice was often sought and his judgment greatly respected by his fellow citizens.

He was a member of the Hyde Park Congregational Church; at the time of his death, as he had been for many years, he was one of its deacons, an office that he had filled, for a long time, in the Pine Street Congregational Church in Boston.

Mr. Allen was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Randall of Ashburnham, Mass., to whom he was united September 11, 1827; she was born in March 1805 and died in this town March 23, 1869; their two sons, Charles Hastings (born June 14, 1828) and George Henry (born November 22, 1832) reside in Boston, where both have filled many positions of honor and trust. He was again married March 24, 1870, to Mrs. Charlotte M. (Clarke) Sanders of New Ipswich, N. H., who is now a resident of our town.

Mr. Allen was one of the original members of the Hyde Park Historical Society.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.¹

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY: I remember when I first saw Pemaquid. I was cruising eastward in the yacht of the Hon. Benjamin Dean of Boston, and, owing to the fog, we ran in by Pemaquid Point until we reached the outer harbor. Here we caught mackerel and waited for the fog to lift. On the shore an abandoned porgy factory, perfumed as unlike a bank of violets as possible, occupied one chop of the harbor; on the other stood a large, square house, more pretentious than a

¹ Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, February 26, 1891.

farm-house, and in front could be traced some slight ridges and a few bunches of bushes.

We sailed the next morning, bound east, and on our starboard hand, as we neared the point, a lofty island some four leagues away attracted our attention,—it was Monhegan. When we returned from our explorations of the islands of the Penobscot and Mount Desert, we sighted the island, the morning sun playing on its top, bathed it in light; amid a peaceful ocean it rose like an island of the blessed; anon the lighthouse and then as with flowing sail we neared it, houses and then windows could be made out. The wind was fair, but on my suggestion that this was the hallowed ground, the germ of New England, we hauled up a little closer to the wind and dashed up to the head of the harbor, tacked and stood off on our course, westward, ho! We had seen the cradle of New England.

My theme to-night is specially the history of the Forts of Pemaquid.

DISCOVERY.

Before entering on this recital of the conflict of races and of nations, of civilization and savage life, to control the destinies of this continent, I should refer briefly to the discovery of this coast.

After Columbus had astonished Europe, and rivalled the Portuguese explorations of the East, the Pope divided the new-found territories, giving the west to the Spaniards and the east to the Portuguese. France and England, being left unsatisfied and dissatisfied, went for their shares in several ways. They captured the Spanish treasure ships and confiscated their cargo,—that is, private gentlemen did it in an unofficial way. When they got captured, the Spaniards hung them promptly at the yard-arm, and when the Spaniards were taken after a resistance, an old Norwegian or Viking method of sending captives “home by sea” was resorted to, and they were made to walk the plank!

In the north, the fisheries of Newfoundland and Cape Breton were pursued by French, Portuguese and Spaniards, to whom were added, in the last third of the sixteenth century, the English,—all well armed, holding their fares of fish not merely by the hook but by the sword, as the national law of the fisheries.

The coast between Nova Scotia and the ubiquitous Florida was little frequented, and very dangerous, except to heavily armed vessels. The sight of a sail was signal for a fight or a

flight. The few armed traders or piratical explorers who touched its shores brought to Europe the rumor that somewhere on what we now know as the coast of Maine there was a great, rich native city called Norumbega, a myth like the Island of the Seven Cities that Cabot pursued.

South of 40° north latitude the French had been beaten off from forming a settlement, and Sir Walter Raleigh had been defeated by vicissitudes and perils in a like purpose. We need not consider Cortoreal, Gomez and Verezano, nor Cartier, Roberval or Gilbert and the like adventurers.

Practically, our knowledge of the coast of New England begins with 1600, and we may leave the sixteenth century out of consideration, and begin here. In 1600, Sir Walter Raleigh and his relative, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had stirred up the English, and the French had equally awoke to the determination to have some part of the North American coast south of 45°, whether the Spaniards liked it or not. Patents were readily granted by princes for territory "in remote heathen and barbarous lands," but it was as difficult for the patentee to take possession as it would have been for the Royal Grantor to show any color of title in himself. At this date the trade of fishing at Newfoundland and Cape Breton and adjacent shores had been thoroughly exploited during the preceding century by French and English (Parkhurst, in 1578, estimates 530 sail fishing on these coasts); and it was almost side by side that these two nations now explored the riches of the New England coast, and grasped for its exclusive control.

In 1602, Gosnold made a voyage on this coast and touched the coast of Maine at York Nubble. His historiographer writes that as they neared the shore a Biscayan shallop under sail dashed out from the other side of the great rock and ran down to them, having on board some half dozen Indians with about two suits of European clothes divided between them. They held a very pleasant interview, the Indians making them quite a chart of the coast with chalk on a board, and Gosnold, finding himself at Lat. 43°, further north than his object, the Vineyard Sound and Island, bore away southward, leaving two isles (Boon and Isle of Shoals) on his port hand. This fixes the location; it also fixes the fact that French or Basque traders had been there before him, and that the natives had learned to handle the sloop. In 1603

Martyn Prying was on the coast, and in 1604 Weymouth was at Monhegan, and at Damarel's Cove Islands. In the same year, De Monts and Champlain were also at these points. The issue was shaping between the French and the English.

The French king, in 1603, had granted a charter to De Monts for all the region from latitude 40° to 48° or 49°, which we now call New York and New England.

The English king (James I.), in 1606, had granted the Virginia charter, divided into two sections, one, North Virginia, having nearly the same boundaries as the New France granted by the French. The Indians were in actual possession; the Spaniards claimed the coast. Here were two new titles. Who would get the actual possession of the land they all wanted?

De Monts and that skilful navigator, Champlain, came over in 1604, skirted the Coast of Nova Scotia, round into Port Royal, crossed to the other side of the Bay of Fundy and settled at the mouth of the St. Croix River. In 1605 they explored the coast as far south as the Nantucket Shoals; sighting the island Monhegan, "La Nef," they called it, and entering Boothbay Harbor, explored the Sheepscot and the Kennebec. Here on their return they learned of Weymouth's gross outrage. In the following year, after moving their residence to Port Royal, they again explored these coasts.

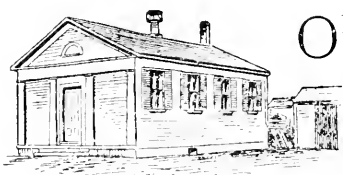
Shall it become New England or New France? It required an hundred and fifty years to settle this question.

The English Company, of whom Chief Justice Popham was the head, and whose members were West of England people, sent out two vessels under Raleigh Gilbert and George Popham, with settlers who made their first landfall at the island of Monhegan, where they celebrated religious services according to the Church of England, and then came over to the mouth of the Kennebec, and settled on an island which is now Fort Popham. From Monhegan they paid their first visit to Pemaquid.

The Indians of the country were of the Abnaki tribes, whose tributaries extended westward, and south through Maine, New Hampshire and part of Massachusetts. Their chief head was the Bashaba, who lived at Pemaquid, a few miles up the river.

THE BUTLER SCHOOL.

THE OLDEST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN HYDE PARK.

BY FRANK B. RICH.¹

ON the north side of East River street, between Huntington and Wood avenues, stands a one-story frame building known as the Butler School. It is the oldest school-house in Hyde Park. The history of the building dates back to the beginning of the century, while the history of the school covers a period of over one hundred years. At the Dorchester town meeting in March, 1783, the town voted "That Ebenezer Trescott, Nathaniel Weatherly and others be allowed their proportionable part of the school money, they using and improving it for the purpose of educating their children." At that time there were no public school accommodations for the residents of the sections now known as Hyde Park and Mattapan. Miss Polly Williams (afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Vose) was the first teacher engaged. The school was held in a building used as a corn barn; it stood in the yard of Richard Clarke opposite the site of the present school-house. For three years this rude and inconvenient structure served the purpose of a district school, the town of Dorchester making small appropriations each year for its maintenance. The people soon demanded more accommodations, and in 1786 a school-house was built about where the present Butler School stands, the expense being borne in part by the town of Dorchester and the inhabitants of the district. Among those who assisted were Ebenezer Trescott, George Clarke, William Sumner, Lemuel Crane, Richard Clarke and Jeremiah McIntosh, prominent residents of the district. The building was of wood, twelve feet wide, fourteen feet deep, one story high, and without plastering or clapboards. It had four small glass windows, which closed with wooden shutters. Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Joseph Hawes and others taught there. Of course the building could only be occupied summers, and in

¹ Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, April 22, 1887.

order to meet the requests for a winter school the teacher, Mr. Lemuel Crane, in the fall of 1799, transferred the pupils to his own dwelling, where the winter term was held. The house is still standing on River street, corner of Metropolitan avenue, and is owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Elishu Greenwood. Mr. Crane also held evening schools here for boys employed in the paper mill. The following year (1791) the school-house was improved and made more comfortable by filling in bricks between the boarding, but the building was never plastered.

In the list of teachers are Miss Polly Crane, in the summer of 1797; Dr. Samuel Gould of Dedham, the winter term of 1797-98; Benjamin Heaton, 1798-99, who, tradition says, was so near-sighted that the boys used to play tricks with him in consequence of this defect. His successor was a Mr. Peck, 1799-1800. In the winter of 1800-01 the Rev. William Montague, a distinguished elegyman, was engaged as a teacher. He was rector of Christ Church, Boston, from 1787 to 1792, and for twenty-six years following that was rector of the Episcopal Church at Dedham. He also took a great interest in the Butler School, particularly the study of mathematics. He died in Dedham, July 22, 1833, in his seventy-sixth year. Perley Lyon of Woodstock, Conn., kept the school from 1801 to 1803; Miss Martha Sumner in 1803; Griffin Child, 1803-04; he was the last teacher in the old building. The salary at that time was \$13 a month and board for the six winter months, for which the district paid \$2 per week. The district had now outgrown this 12 x 14 building, and in 1803 the town of Dorchester appropriated \$300 to build a new and commodious school-house. The population of the town of Dorchester at that time was about 2,500, and the town was divided into four school districts; this one, sometimes called the Western District, was given new boundaries and called District No. 5. It included all the territory from the old Dedham line, near the Readville cotton mill, to the old starch factory now standing on the north bank of the Neponset River, about half a mile below Mattapan. The district was large in area, the small population very much scattered, and the school fund insufficient to meet the actual necessities. At this time the former teacher came forward, Mr. Lemuel Crane, then a member of the board of selectmen of Dorchester, afterward Representative to the General Court from this district, and he deeded, June 26, 1804, to the fifth school district of Dorchester the present school

lot, containing about fourteen square rods, with the provision, "The said land to be held by said district for the purpose of building a school-house thereon, and to be improved for the benefit of schools, and for no other use; and when said district shall cease to improve the said land for the purpose aforesaid, for two years in succession, then the said land shall revert back to me or my heirs."

The town of Dorchester having appropriated \$300, the district added \$180, and the old school-house was sold for \$25, making \$505 for a building fund. Lemuel Crane, Jesse Ellis and Jeremiah McIntosh were appointed as a building committee, and the present structure, accommodating sixty pupils, was erected during the summer of 1804. Jesse Ellis and William Paul were the builders. The total cost, including desks, seats, fencing, etc., was \$472.86. William Sumner gave the school a stove, which did good service for over thirty years. Mr. Griffin Child, who had taught in the old building, opened the winter term of 1804-05 in the present building, the custom then being to have male teachers for the winter terms and female teachers for the summer. Among those who taught in the present building are Miss Susan McIntosh, 1805; Miss Clarissa Sumner, 1806; William Fox of Woodstock, Conn., 1807-09; Waldo Fox, 1810; Miss Sally Sumner, Eben Tolman, Aaron D. Capen, followed by a long list of prominent men and women of Dorchester. The number of pupils attending continued about the same for many years, for as the population increased new school districts were formed. In 1815 the district was made smaller by a school being established at Upper Mills, now Mattapan, called District No. 6. Then in 1829 District No. 7 was added. The number was still further increased and the districts renumbered in 1836, this district (No. 5) becoming No. 7. The name "Butler School" was given to the building in 1849, when the school committee of Dorchester changed all the district numbers to names. The reason given was to bring the schools into association with some of the great and good men who have lived among us. The name Butler was in honor of the Rev. Henry Butler, a native of Kent, England, and a graduate of Cambridge University. He settled in Dorchester about 1654, where for some twelve years he was engaged in the work of the ministry and in teaching. He died in England April 24, 1696, at the age of seventy-two.

The town of Dorchester continued the regular sessions of the school up to the time of the incorporation of Hyde Park, April 22, 1868, when the building became a part of the new town's property, and the school was continued, with slight interruption, until the opening of the Greenwood School, December, 1872, when the Butler School was closed, and remained vacant until September, 1884. In the earlier part of the century the building served the purpose of a church as well as a school, and distinguished clergymen of forty and fifty years ago occupied the desk. Among them were Rev. Hosea Ballou, the famous Universalist preacher, who made occasional visits here during the time of his pastorate over the Second Universalist Church of Boston. Clergymen from Dedham, Milton and Dorchester Centre also conducted services here on Sunday afternoons. A Sunday school was also held here, but there was no regularly organized society. The heirs of Lemuel Crane entered suit in 1881 against the town of Hyde Park to gain possession of the property on the ground of failing to comply with the provisions of the deed of 1804. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, who rendered a decision, May 11, 1883, in favor of the town. The following year upwards of \$600 was expended in improvements on the building, and in September, 1884, the old school building was re-opened once more and regular sessions have since been held. The general appearance of the building is about the same as in its earliest days, except that the tall elms on either side the entrance to the grounds have grown into more noble proportions, and after eighty-three years of public service, both as a district school and a house of worship, the old building stands firm, with promise of many years of usefulness yet to come. Its history is a forcible reminder of the enterprise and public spirit of our ancestors.

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN 1890-91.

CHARLES G. CHICK.

At the annual meeting of 1890 the Society voted to apply to the State for a charter, and a committee was appointed to carry out this vote.

On April 14, 1890, the charter was granted and the Society became an organized corporation with all the rights and powers given by our Public Statutes.

The Curators, having been authorized by vote at the annual meeting, then rented Room 5 in the Everett House for permanent headquarters. In this connection the last annual report of the President says, "Our means would not permit expensive rents, and, although the room is not such as we need, yet it has served us very well during the year. Members of the Society generously subscribed nearly funds enough to furnish it in an inexpensive, but comfortable manner. The value to the Society of the room was at once apparent, as contributions of books and other articles of interest began to be received. We have, during the year just closing, made very creditable additions to our Historical Library. . . . Many have contributed money to aid in the purchase of works that were desirable and could only be secured by purchase. Valuable contributions have been received from former residents who still have a cordial feeling for our town, and gladly add something to our collection. Others there are who have a general interest in our work, and, having means, willingly assist us. Historical Societies of other places have aided us in many ways, so that in the work we have met with much encouragement in all directions." The result of this work for 1890, the Corresponding Secretary reports as follows:

"Bound volumes (books)	549
Bound volumes (newspapers)	5
Unbound volumes (newspapers)	30
Pamphlets	339
	<hr/>

Entire number of additions to the Library during the year, 913

"Besides the above there have been quite numerous donations of photographs, engravings, deeds, maps, plans, programmes, notices and the like."

And he well says in his report that "Our aim has not been to gather together a collection of historical works such as are to be found in our Public Library, but rather to supplement the privileges there afforded by volumes which the Library is not able to secure with its limited appropriations."

Our fixed income depends upon our membership, and as we have now about 238 members our income should be about \$238 per year, leaving us about \$200 after paying our rent. This sum has been increased by contributions, so that the Treasurer's last report showed that the balance on hand in 1890 had not been materially decreased by our work during the year.

In order to keep our standing with other societies of like character, we must print our collections so as to exchange and get the benefit of as wide a circle of historical work as possible. To meet this the Curators voted to publish a quarterly, such as the Society can maintain.

The character and needs of our work find expression in further quoting from the annual reports of the President and Corresponding Secretary, "During the past few years we have realized more fully than ever before that true historical study and investigation do not deal principally with battles and political struggles, but with the people themselves, their mode of living, impelling principles and gradual development, as influenced by their environment. This is the true philosophy of history. . . . Hyde Park now has a population of about 10,268. It has churches, schools, a Public Library, literary and other societies in large numbers, and it should have a Historical Society, with a library where its members can, and any citizens may, examine any historical subject fully, without being obliged to go to neighboring cities or towns. In any matter where close research is desired, Hyde Park should offer as good advantages as other places.

It has been our duty to preserve all current items of local history, so that the future historian of the town may have abundant and accurate material from which to draw. As our library increases in size and value it is apparent that at some time in the near future larger and better accommodations will be necessary, and, knowing the usual energy of our townspeople, we confidently believe that when this need becomes apparent, proper and convenient rooms, or a building especially adapted to our use, will be forthcoming." At our October meeting a very interesting

paper was read by Hon. Erastus Worthington of Dedham, upon "The Indian Villages at Natick." This was of so much interest that the Society voted to have copies printed for exchange. At a meeting held in February, 1891, the Society had a double pleasure,—a donation by S. R. Moseley, Alfred Foster, Henry A. Rich and Charles J. Page, of an oil portrait of Alpheus P. Blake, the founder of the town, and a very interesting address upon Pemaquid and Monhegan, by Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston. This address was rich in early and obscure colonial history, and we are pleased to be able to publish it in full in our quarterly.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1868.

- Jan. 8. Catherine Sweeney, d. of Patrick and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- " 9. Harden Harlow Henderson, s. Alfred and Mary, both b. Augusta, Me.
- " 15. James Dolan, s. Thomas 2d, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. — Mass.
- " 16. Fannie Mary Darling, d. Henry A. b. Rowe, and Mary M., b. Bernardson.
- " 16. Jennie E. Adler, d. Leonard, b. Germany, and Catherine, b. Switzerland.
- " 24. Bertha E. Thompson, d. Benjamin F., b. Lee, N. H., and Euphrasia G., b. Derby, Vt.
- Feb. 1. Annie A. Williams, d. Jotham D., b. — Maine, and Emma A., b. Orland, Me.
- " — Andrews, d. Pierce J., b. England, and Lucy P., b. Exeter, N. H.
- " 10. David Hickey, s. David and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- " 15. Jeremiah Harrington, s. Patrick J. and Mary B., both b. Ireland.
- " 22. Margaret Hanson, d. Henry, b. Rochester, N. Y., and Fannie D., b. Ireland.
- " 23. Albert I. Matherson, s. Alpheus, b. Smithfield, R. I., and Phoebe C., b. E. Greenwich, R. I.
- " 24. Sarah A. Phelan, d. George, b. New Brunswick, and Mary C., b. Eastport, Me.
- Mar. 2. Caroline F. Meede, d. Garrot and Mary C., both b. Ireland.

- Mar. 2. Mary F. H. Safford, d. Horace S., b. Augusta, Me., and Mary S., b. England.
- “ 5. Margaret J. Munger, (b. Lawrence), d. John and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. — Raynes (died very young), s. Horatio G. and Elizabeth H., both b. Deer Island, Me.
- “ 7. Dennis E. Callahan, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Esther (Fitzgerald), b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 8. John Concannon, s. Patrick and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 8. Florence G. Gilling (b. Charlestown), d. Thomas H., b. Boston, and Sarah A. B., b. Shrewsbury.
- “ 8. Harriet I. Whittier, d. Albert R., b. Munroe, Me., and Caroline A., b. Boston.
- “ 14. Emma Meister (b. Oxford), d. Gustavus A. and Caroline S., both b. Germany.
- “ 23. Maria Jane Rooney, d. Andrew D. and Mary E., both b. Ireland.
- “ 25. Frank R. Heustis, s. Charles P., b. Westmoreland, and Charlotte F., b. Boston.
- “ 26. Wallace I. Neal, s. Andrew B., b. Exeter, Me., and Patience S., b. Bath, Me.
- “ 27. Margaret I. Parker, d. George, b. Scotland, and Margaret J., b. New York.
- April 1. Grace D. Underhill, d. Merrill, b. Marshfield, Vt., and Lois Ann, b. Belgrade, Me.
- “ 12. Mary Jane Holland, d. Michael and Mary Jane, both b. Ireland.
- May 2. Ida Frances Harrington (b. Connecticut), d. Daniel F., b. —, and Abbie F., b. — Mass.
- “ 2. Catherine Maloney (Mahoney), d. Florence and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 2. — Burke, d. Anthony and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Albion M. M. Soule, s. John A., b. Bath, Me., and Sarah (Moore), b. Bristol, N. H.
- “ — Long, d. W. D. Long, b. Scotland.
- “ 30. John Matthewson (b. Dunstable), s. Donald and Ellen B. both b. P. E. I.
- June 1. Mary Jane Riley, d. John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. Carrie Edith Keyes, (b. E. Douglass), d. Charles G., b. Berlin, and Juliet A., b. E. Douglass.
- “ 5. Ellen Gertrude Hill, d. John R., b. England, and Ellen L., b. Boston.
- “ 5. Herbert E. Noble, s. Mark E., b. Augusta, Me., and Mary H., b. Bath, Me.
- “ 6. Anna T. Reardon, d. Patrick and Sybil, both b. Ireland.
- “ 7. George E. Bancroft, s. David C., b. Philadelphia, and Lydia A., b. Taunton.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE HYDE PARK

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VOL. I.

JULY, 1891.

No. 2.

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THE
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HENRY GREW.

HENRY GREW was born in Boston, May 30, 1808. In boyhood he was a pupil at the gymnasium of the famous Dr. Francis Lieber, at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was also a student under Warren Colburn, whose mathematical works still perpetuate his memory. At sixteen years of age, he left school and entered the store, in Boston, of James Read, then an extensive importer of dry goods. The village of Readville in Hyde Park was named in honor of Mr. Read, who was largely interested in the cotton mill there situated. In 1830, Mr. Grew became interested in business for himself, but finally retired from active participation therein in 1845.

In a letter to the writer he thus refers to his first visit to what is now Hyde Park: "In the summer of 1845, I was boarding at Jamaica Plain. A holiday excursion carried my wife, children and myself to Dorchester for the day. We stopped in the woods about half a mile from where I now reside, and, strolling about, unexpectedly I came to a point where I was much pleased with the view of the Blue Hills and the valley between. I saw a farmhouse and went to it and inquired if it was for sale. The result was a purchase of several acres of land, and on the first day of May, 1847, I moved to Dorchester (now Hyde Park). I then built my present residence, and moved into it, August 1, 1847."

An interesting extract, from an address delivered by Mr. Grew in 1872, describing our territory as it was in 1847, may be found in Hurd's History of Norfolk County (1884), page 896, and in the Memorial Sketch of Hyde Park (1888), page 12.

The place chosen for a residence had been known as the Noah Withington Estate, and prior to the Withington ownership was the property of a man named Luke Trott. The old Withington or Trott house stood on the site of the barn near where Michael Kiggen now resides. Mr. Grew designates his sightly residence as "Woodlands," and from the hillside upon which it stands is a charming view of Hyde Park nestling in the valley of the Neponset, and covering the westerly slope of Fairmount, and of Milton with its famous Blue Hills. From time to time he has added to his extensive domain until it now includes nearly all the several hundred acres known as "Grew's Woods." This land constitutes a very beautiful natural park, and has been thrown open by its owner for use by the public, he having, at his own expense, repaired the roads leading through it and bridged the streams.

Mr. Grew has always taken a lively interest in local matters, and was chairman of the first Board of Selectmen of Hyde Park. He was a member of that Board for the first two years of the town and served a third term in 1873-74. For many years he has been one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He has been interested in the religious growth of the town, and has paid particular attention to its educational interests. Our largest school bears his name. He was one of the original members of the Hyde Park Historical Society and has been one of its vice-presidents ever since its organization.

Long past the three score and ten years said to be allotted to man, the subject of our sketch is still vigorous and hale. Since his eightieth birthday he has crossed the continent and visited Alaska. No form is better known upon our streets than his, and he is one of our most venerated citizens.

The name is worthily perpetuated in our midst, two sons, Henry S. and Edward S. Grew, being well-known and esteemed residents.

Mr. Grew's father was a Boston merchant, and his mother, Ann Greene, daughter of Benjamin Greene, of Boston, was a descendant of John Greene, a "contemporary and associate with Roger Williams in the early days of Rhode Island history."

A brief genealogy of the Grew family may be of interest, and is of value because it relates to a name that will be familiar

to our citizens long after the present generation has passed away.

1. John Grew¹ of Birmingham, Eng., landed in Boston, July 8, 1795. He married Mary Coltman, of Leicester, Eng., June 24, 1777, and died in Liverpool, Eng., Jan. 23, 1800. His widow died in Boston, July 25, 1834, aged 78 years. Their children were:

2. i, Mary Grew,² born in Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 4, 1778, married March 12, 1803, Benjamin Greene of Boston, and died in Boston, Dec. 23, 1817.

3. ii, John Grew,² born in Birmingham, Eng., Aug. 15, 1780.

4. iii, Henry Grew,² born Dec. 25, 1781, married June 24, 1802, Susan Pitman of Providence, R.I., died in Philadelphia, 1862.

5. iv, Charles Grew,² born Feb. 14, 1784, died in Boston, Oct. 12, 1803.

6. v, Ann Grew,² born May 6, 1786, married June 5, 1813, Seth Terry of Hartford, Conn., died Oct. 22, 1835. (See Terry Genealogy (1887) for list of their descendants.)

7. vi, Elizabeth Grew,² born April 2, 1798, died in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17, 1822.

2. John Grew² (John¹) born Birmingham, Eng., Aug. 15, 1780, married Oct. 21, 1805, Ann Greene of Boston. He died in Boston, Sept. 21, 1821. Their children were:

8. i, John Grew,³ born Oct. 29, 1805, died Sept. 21, 1821.

9. ii, Henry Grew,³ born May 30, 1808 (the subject of this sketch).

10. iii, Charles Grew,³ born March 18, 1810, died March, 1832.

11. iv, Ann Grew,³ born July 24, 1812, married James C. Alvord, and is now living.

12. v, Edward Grew,³ born Aug. 18, 1814, died March 11, 1842.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.]

HERE let me interject! Weymouth had kidnapped and carried off some Indians to England, where Sir Fernando Gorges got two of them, and, when they knew enough English, drew from them a knowledge of the country, the tribes and their power, etc., which was of great benefit in the future. One of these, Skitwares, found his way back to the Bashaba; another had come with the expedition as interpreter, and their intercourse was easy, and became very friendly; another, Saggamore Nahandu, had also been in England. It was clear the beaver trade was good and profitable. The Indians east of the Penobscot were called Tarrantines, were enemies of the Bashaba, and held rather to the French.

In the autumn of 1608, the settlement at the Kennebec broke up and most of the settlers returned to England, but that did not close business operations. Sir Francis Popham, Gorges and others continued in the trade, and running the remarkably fine fishing, which the waters from Cape Newwagen to Pemaquid and to Monhegan afforded. Hither also the South Virginia Company soon sent vessels every year to fish for their own supply. In 1609, Zuringu notes one ship and a tender sailing for North Virginia, probably Sir Francis Popham's. The coast and trade were thoroughly explored on each side. Champlain's journals and maps were published in France in 1611, Lescarbot's history in 1609, and Martyn Pryng's admirable researches of 1606, and maps, were fully known to the North Virginia Company adventurers.

In 1610, Captain Argal, from Virginia, fished on the coast, in latitude $43^{\circ} 40'$. Another ship, his companion, was also on this coast.

In 1611, two captains, Harlie and Hobson, sailed for this coast from England. In this year the French visited the abandoned settlement of Popham at Fort St. George twice, under M. de Biencourt from Port Royal. Father Biard states they found some English sloops fishing, but did not attack them. The first collision took place this year, when a French vessel under Captain Platrier was captured by two English vessels, near

Emmetonic, an island about eight leagues from the Kennebec. These vessels were probably those of Mr. Williams, Popham's agent, and may have been those of Captains Hobson and Harlie.

1612. Williams is stated to have been on the coast this year also.

1613. The French had made a settlement at Mount Desert. Captain Argal, who was fishing from Virginia about Monhegan, heard of it and ran down, captured their vessels and many of the settlers, including Father Biard, broke up the plantation and took his prizes to Virginia.

1614. Argal also attacked the French settlement at Fort Royal. There was a resolute spirit astir under each flag. Perhaps its sole inducement was glory, but the value of the fishery and of the fur trade was practically held out to those who came the best armed and the best manned to partake in its profits. Neither side was disposed to invite the public into their confidence; it was too good a thing to be thrown open.

In 1614, John Smith came out with two vessels for trade, fish and whaling; also Captain Hobson was here with an interpreter; and in the fall Sir Richard Hawkins and two vessels came out to try the winter fishing and trade. They all came to Monhegan, and Captain Smith says that at Pemaquid, opposite him, was a ship of Sir Francis Popham that had traded there for several years. Smith states that he learned two French ships were trading about the Merrimack and that he did not go in sight of them, — judicious navigator!

Smith had the weakness of literature. He wrote well, and when he returned he wrote and published. Thus, what with him and Champlain, the trade secrets and profits of this coast were opened to the public, and a new era soon set in.

There was another effective cause also, which was the most important stimulus to the making of permanent settlements.

THE WINTER FISHERY.

The course of the English fishermen had been to leave home in January and reach Monhegan, or Damrel's Cove, in March, set up their stages and begin fishing. By June their fish were caught and by August or September dried, so that they could sail for Spain and obtain an early market. They brought out double crews, forty to sixty men, thus speeding their fishing. It

transpired that the winter fishing was the best in quantity and quality. As the adventurers were business people with an eye to profit, good grounds were opened to them for permanent establishments about these charmed fishing grounds, from Cape Newwagen and Damrel's Cove Islands to Pemaquid, and off shore to Monhegan,—where all the English fishing then was carried on. Sir Richard Hawkins was president of the North Virginia Council, and with his two ships wintered here, but in which harbor is now unknown, caught cargo for both ships, and sailed the following spring,—one ship for Spain, the other for Virginia. It was a success.

It is difficult to say how many vessels were yearly here before this, but Smith states he had six or seven maps given him before he sailed, which shows they were more numerous than have been recorded. The vessels anchored in harbors, built stages, fish-houses and flakes on shore, and sent out their crews in small boats daily to fish. Their fares were then brought to the stages, cleaned, salted and dried there, and shipped when ready for market. With the winter fishery the stages and small boats could be occupied all the year round, and the half crew left there be earning instead of lying idle.

Pemaquid was the best place for the fur trade, because of its proximity to the Bashaba; also it could in a great degree command the fur trade of the Kennebec. There is every reason to suppose that Sir Francis Popham's people built some block-house or trade station there, as he had traded there for several years, but no statement of the fact has come down to us.

In 1615, Smith states that four or five ships from London,—one sent by Sir Frances Gorges from Plymouth, and two under his command—sailed for Monhegan. Smith was captured in one of them by the French. How many came fishing from Virginia we do not learn. Smith wrote his book this year, and it was published in 1616. He was reproached bitterly for disclosing the secrets of the country. This publication gave impetus to the *voluntary fishermen*, not connected with the great companies, to come here and try their fortunes. In this year the Dutch sloop *Restless*, built at New York in 1611 by Adrian Block, came as far as the Penobscot on a trading voyage. Her captain, Hendricson, made a map of the coast.

The first vessel built in the country was the *Virginia*, built

1607-08, at the Kennebec settlement; the Restless was the next. Of course pinnaces had been taken out by fishermen and set up after arriving here, but these two were actually built here.

SETTLEMENT.

The contingencies of trade and the fishery were now developing the original purpose of the North Virginia Company. Sir Francis Popham's trading headquarters had been all this time at Pemaquid, as both Smith and Gorges state.

Sir Fernando Gorges now took up the matter of wintering there. Let me cite his own language, "I bought a ship for fishing and trade. I sent Vines and others, my own servants, with their provision, for trade and discovery, appointing them to leave the ship and ship's company for to follow their business in the usual place. By these, and by the help of the natives formerly sent over, I came to be truly informed of so much as gave me the assurance that in time I should want no undertakers, though, as yet, I was forced to hire men to stay there the winter quarter at extreme rates, and not without danger; for that the war had consumed the Bashaba," (and the plague, etc.), "notwithstanding Vines and the rest with him that lay in the cabins with the people that died, some more or less mightily, not one of them ever felt their heads to ache, and this course I held some years together."

This appears to make it clear that Pemaquid was occupied for trade purposes from the departure of the Popham-Gilbert Colony from the Kennebec in 1608, and at an early date permanently, with a view of establishing English settlements on the main land of the grant. Some writers say that it was at Saco that Vines with his men lay, during the winter of 1617-18. This plague raged about three years, killing nine-tenths of the Indians living between the Penobscot and Cape Cod.

In 1619, Captain Rowcroft left three men at Saco, who made their way eastward and crossed to Monhegan, where they were found in the spring. They must have had a boat, and probably the reason why they crossed from Pemaquid or Cape Newwagen was to join winter fishermen remaining there.

In 1616, Smith states four ships of London and two of Plymouth and Sir Richard Hawkins were again in these waters. He does not give the vessels from South Virginia. Vines also came in command of a ship.

In 1617, eight tall ships came there from England.

In 1618, six or seven volunteer ships came from the west of England, and those of the two companies. Captain Rowcroft also seized a French barque. Smith also states that in 1614, 1616 and 1617 he was prepared with ten or fifteen men to stay in the country, but his purposes were defeated. In 1619, he says one went from the West, those of London not stated.

In 1620, six or seven sail went from the west country, those of London not stated.

The prospect of establishing settlements was so flattering that early in this year the company applied for a new charter, obtained a warrant therefor, and the charter passed the Great Seal, November, 1620, creating them the Great Council of Plymouth, with boundaries from north latitude 40° to 48°, and powers of government, title to the lands, and also giving them a monopoly of the trade and the fishery. Before I pass to this charter I will continue the preceding subject.

In 1619, Gorges sent out Captain Dermer, who was to have met Captain Rowcroft, but found he was gone. Dermer took his pinnace and, with an interpreter, coasted as far as Virginia.

In 1620, he visited the harbor where the Pilgrims arrived in the following December. Captain Prying had called it, in 1603, Mount Aldworth; Champlain, in 1605, had named it Bay St. Louis, but the Pilgrim settlers called it New Plymouth. Dermer went from here with his interpreter and squaw to a distance into the interior, and rescued from the savages two Frenchmen who had been shipwrecked in a French barque some time before. "Mourt's Relation" states that the Pilgrims, when on Cape Cod, found one or two plank houses. Possibly these were of the South Virginia attempts to establish their cod fishery.

This new monopoly, the Great Council of Plymouth, caused a great row. The South Virginia Company fought it in parliament, claimed they, too, spent £5000 in establishing their fishery on the east coast, and were now cut off by this grant. The voluntary fishermen fought it, both in parliament and on the coast, as a monopoly. Gorges defended the charter bravely. The House of Commons was against him, but the king and the House of Lords were for him, and the charter stood. The Pilgrims had a charter from Virginia, but their settlement was in the New England jurisdiction. Gorges obtained a charter for them here

and helped them. But this branch of history is not within the scope of this discourse.

The French ambassador also objected to the king against this charter, as an infringement on the territory of the French. The question whether it should be New England or New France was pressed with renewed vigor.

Pemaquid became now the forefront of our array. A force of 1500 to 3000 armed fishermen, hanging on its flanks half the year, was more than ever impenetrable and imposing. The great profits of the fishing for all the round season drew settlements at convenient points. The Isles of Shoals, the Piscataqua, Saco, Casco, Monhegan and the Damrel's Cove Islands, even also Cape Ann, felt the balmy influence of profit and protection, and rallied settlers behind the overshadowing eyes of Pemaquid and Monhegan. Plymouth was not a good fishing place, nor was the Massachusetts, but on the eastern coast the fishermen rallied.

The younger Gorges came out governor for New England in 1623, and visited Pemaquid, but the council at home gave up the fishing monopoly and the voluntary fishermen thrived. I must not cumber you with details. The ships came to Monhegan or the Isles of Shoals and sent up to the bay in their pinnaces the passengers and freight due there. Those who wished to go to England generally sailed "down East" and took shipping there. For trade goods and fishing prior to 1630 Pemaquid was without an equal on the coast. The petition of the inhabitants there in 1684, to the Duke of York, concludes: "and that Pemaquid may still remain metropolis of these parts, because it ever have been so before Boston was settled." Grants were made at Pemaquid and Monhegan as early as 1623 surely; the Earl Arundel had this section assigned as his dividend in 1622, and Abram Jennings of Plymouth, who was then a member of the council, we recognize in 1626 as selling out his great trading establishment at Monhegan, and a flock of goats, which the Pilgrims and Mr. Thompson of Piscataqua came down and bought between them, also some £800 of goods.

We find Pierce with a patent of strange origin at Pemaquid, also Brown earlier than 1625, the latter rejoicing in a title deed from Captain John Somerset, the chief of that ilk, him whom the Pilgrims called "Samoset," who welcomed them in English and introduced them to one of Gorges' Indians, Tisquantum or

Squanto, who was afterwards their interpreter and diplomat for years among their neighbor tribes. There is no need to dwell on the land titles of Aldworth, Elbridge and Shurtz. There was a mechanic and farming population here, workers of iron, makers of clay pipes, tanners, shipwrights, adjunct to the fur traders and "ye fishermen," but the place being free had no archives. Mr. Shurtz, the Justice of Peace, appears to have been the total of government, unless they had also a town meeting. The Pilgrims, when starved near to death in 1622, saw a shallop come into the harbor which they feared was a French man of war. She proved to be from Damrel's Cove Islands. They followed her back in their own boat and got provisions from the generous fishermen to supply their needs. They had, states Bradford, the further benefit of finding their way there for future use. They came again in 1623, and when their boat was stove and sunk at Damrel's Cove Islands in 1624, the jolly fishermen joined in raising and repairing her for them. We infer that these voluntary fishermen were neither Brownists nor Puritans, as Phineas Pratt in his narrative states he arrived at these islands in 1622, and found that "the fishermen had set up a Maypole and were very merry." The Plymouth people soon set up a trade there and at the Kennebec, and supported their colony by its profits. They owed something to the merry fishermen as well as to Sir Fernando Gorges.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MATILDA (WHITING) VOSE.

BY CHARLES F. JENNEY.

THE subject of this sketch deserves more than passing notice, even though full biographical sketches have already appeared in the local and city press. She was our oldest resident, and few, if any, now living in the county, had reached such advanced years.

Matilda Whiting was born in Greenlodge, Dedham, July 17, 1788, married Jesse Vose of Milton, February 15, 1807, and died in Hyde Park, February 25, 1891, at the advanced age of 102 years and seven months. She was a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Ellis) Whiting, and a descendant of Nathaniel Whiting,

who joined the church at Dedham July 30, 1641, was admitted a freeman of that town May 18, 1642, and married Hannah Dwight, November 4, 1643, in the following line: Samuel, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dwight) Whiting, was born December 20, 1649, married Sarah Metcalf, November 23, 1676, and died December 4, 1727. Jeremiah, son of Samuel and Sarah (Metcalf) Whiting, was born April 12, 1695, married Ruth Wells, November 13, 1717, and died February 1, 1774. Joshua, son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Wells) Whiting, was born about September, 1729 (baptized September 21, 1729), married Elizabeth Pond, August 5, 1756, and died October 3, 1780. Joshua, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Pond) Whiting, was born February 21, 1758, married Mary Ellis, March 16, 1783, and died May 7, 1842. Mrs. Vose was thus connected with many of the oldest and most respected families of Dedham.

Three of her children still survive her, and two of these, Mary E. and Sarah M. Vose, reside in Hyde Park. The late Benjamin C. Vose, who will long be remembered and cherished, was her son.

June 1, 1719, Jeremiah Whiting, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, with four others, bought a large tract at Greenlodge, now a part of Dedham, but then in Dorchester. By deed dated July 26, 1720, a partition was made of this land, and upon the parcel granted to Jeremiah Whiting he soon after built the house, still standing, in which Mrs. Vose was born. After her marriage she resided on the Brush Hill road in Milton until November, 1861, when she made her home in what is now Hyde Park, and there resided until her death.

During her lifetime took place the inauguration of all the presidents, and but three of them survive her. She had a vivid recollection of the wars in which her country has been engaged since the revolution. A girl of eleven at the time, she well remembered the death of Washington. Fulton's steamboat made its first voyage the year of her marriage, and when the first telegraphic message flashed over the wires, she had passed the half-century milestone. More than threescore and ten years of her life had passed away when the bonds were struck from the slave. She was a witness of the wonderful development of electricity from the crude experiments of the eighteenth century to the marvellous achievements of the present day.

HYDE PARK IN 1788.

It is interesting to glance for an instant at the condition, at the time of the birth of Mrs. Vose, of the territory of what is now Hyde Park, and to note the marvellous change that has there taken place. It has been stated that this region was then a wilderness, but that is far from the truth. Although sparsely settled, it had long been a farming community. It is possible to tell with considerable exactitude the location of the dwellings then standing, and the owners of the same. At that time, what are now known as River street, Milton street (from Paul's Bridge to Sprague street), Sprague street, Readville street, Wood avenue and a private way very near where West street now is, were all the streets in existence.

On the part of Sprague street within our limits there were no buildings. On the northerly side of Milton street stood the residence of Ebenezer Paul, on or near the site of the house now owned by Dennis Mahoney; and also that of William Badlam. This latter house was probably occupied by said Badlam and his son Lemuel, and is supposed to be the house now owned by Pertia W. Aldrich. At that time, or very soon after, a small school-house stood at the corner of Sprague and Milton streets, for, in 1787, land there was conveyed for that purpose, and we know from other evidence that a school-house was there at a later period. Near this school-house was the residence of Jonathan Damon, standing at the corner of Readville street, and now well known as the Bullard Estate. On Readville street, near the present Damon school, was the dwelling of John Damon. All these were in Dedham.

No house is known to have been in existence on River street from the present Dedham line northerly, until the residence of Abel Ellis was reached. This was on the westerly side of River street near Ellis street, and was in Dorchester. Next northerly and upon the same side of River street, was the Howe homestead standing near the residence of Charles L. Alden. This estate was in Dedham, and about this time was owned and occupied by Thomas Howe and Thomas Howe, Jr. This house has been standing within the memory of many now living. Nathaniel Wetherby lived very near the northerly corner of River and Cleveland streets. His house and all the residences hereafter mentioned were in Dorchester. Jeremiah McIntosh's

house stood where Miles and Morrison's store now is. A house now standing on the northerly side of Barry street is believed to be the same then owned by Mr. McIntosh. There were no other dwellings until what has since been known as the Jones house, standing at the corner of River and Webster streets, was reached. This estate was formerly the property of the Merrifield family, but was, in 1788, owned by Increase Sumner of Roxbury, and occupied by tenants. It is believed that there was also a house on the west side of River street and between Lincoln and West streets, the property of Ebenezer Trescott. There certainly was a house there in 1798. Next came the present Greenwood house, then owned and occupied by Lemuel Crane, a prominent citizen of Dorchester. Very near the present Butler School was the residence of George Merrifield, standing on land owned by the town of Dorchester. A small school-house stood about where the Butler School now is (see *ante*, page 9).

There was no mill upon the present location of the paper mill, but a little southerly of the present mill stood paper and chocolate mills, and upon the Milton side of the stream a saw mill. The paper mill was the property of William Sumner, Patrick Connor and Richard Clark. The chocolate mill was owned by the same persons and was at that time occupied by Dr. James Baker, who founded the extensive business now carried on at Milton Lower Mills under the name of Walter Baker & Co. The saw mill was the property of Col. Josiah Hayden, and was not within our territory. Near the paper mill stood a low, old-fashioned house, now standing under magnificent elms, and owned by Mr. Roundy. This, it is supposed, was then occupied by George Clarke and Richard, his son. The Sumner house was not then in existence, but opposite the present paper mill stood a house owned by William Sumner. At the corner of Wood avenue and River street, near the residence of Hiram J. Townsend, was the old Trescott place, then belonging to and occupied by the heirs of John Trescott. Just beyond the River street station, and upon the south side of River street were buildings owned by James Boies of Milton. Near what is now West street, upon the present Grew Estate, was the residence of Luke Trott, and upon the southerly side of Wood avenue there was, as late as 1764, a small house known as the Birch House, and at that time owned by Ebenezer Boardman. It is not known

whether this was standing as late as 1788. The Fairmount district was wholly unoccupied. In all, there were probably two school-houses, two manufacturing establishments and seventeen or eighteen dwellings.



OLD WHITING HOUSE, GREENLODGE.

A REMINISCENCE OF GORDON H. NOTT.

BY ORIN T. GRAY.

THE writer remembers an amusing incident in which Gordon H. Nott, then one of the most prominent citizens of the new town, but who is now a resident of Chicago, was the actor. In the early autumn of 1868, having occasion to go to Boston on the first train in the morning, as the writer came up Summer street into Gordon avenue, he observed Mr. Nott dressed in a peculiar negligee costume, wearing a summer hat which had lost the better portion of its straw crown, trotting along the street in the peculiar manner habitual with himself, and finally stopping suddenly and stooping at the base of one of the beautiful maple trees near where Gordon Hall was subsequently erected. Mr. Nott had brought a hand-saw along with him, and immediately commenced in a vigorous manner to saw across the butt of one of the most thrifty and beautiful trees on the avenue. The writer was amazed that anybody could commit such an act as the destruction of so beautiful a tree upon the street, and, in a voice little less than a yell, in which, doubtless, both surprise and indignation were blended, demanded to know why he was

destroying that tree. Mr. Nott kept on sawing while he replied that the tree was dead, and he proposed to get it out of the way and set out a live one in its place. In language more emphatic than complimentary he was told that the tree was not only alive but one of the finest on the street. With a hasty glance into the foliage of the tree above him he discovered his mistake, and, with expressions about his absent-mindedness which were highly amusing but not adulatory, he quickly removed to the right tree, which was indeed dead, and which he started out to cut down, and begun to saw with vigor. The last words uttered by Mr. Nott, as the writer hurried to his train, were, "I would not have cut that tree down for one hundred dollars."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE two most notable events, since the April issue of the RECORD, were the celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of the incorporation of the town and the Field Day at Lexington.

The former was appropriately observed April 30th, last, the anniversary of the first meeting of the new town, in Y. M. C. A. Hall. In the enforced absence of the President, Mr. Orin T. Gray presided. There was a large attendance of members and friends. The Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Jenney, called the attention of the members to the work and growth of the Society, and urged the necessity of more commodious quarters. Alpheus P. Blake, of Boston, gave an interesting account of the inception and early stages of the present village. Hon. Charles F. Gerry, of Sudbury, related some interesting reminiscences of the early church and temperance work, and presented to the Society a number of interesting documents. Corresponding Secretary Julius H. Tuttle, of the Dedham Historical Society, and Secretary Frederic Endicott, of the Canton Historical Society, made brief remarks. There was also music, and readings by G. Fred Gridley and Dr. Charles Sturtevant. Refreshments were served at the close of the literary exercises. It was a most enjoyable occasion. Full reports will be found in the local papers.

The Field Day at Lexington, June 17th, last, in connection

with the Dedham Historical Society, the Canton Historical Society and Dedham Camera Club, was both interesting and instructive. In spite of the very threatening weather, nineteen representatives of this Society were present. A special committee of the Lexington Historical Society accompanied the visiting party and pointed out the historic places and gave interesting accounts of them. A souvenir was prepared for the use of the party, giving the inscriptions on the tablets and monuments, marking historic buildings and sites, and other valuable information. The thanks of the Society are most gratefully tendered to the Lexington Society for the hospitality so generously extended by its committee. The very interesting account of the trip published in the local papers was written by Mrs. Charles S. Norris.

NECROLOGY OF THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

UNDER this title, it is proposed to print notices of all deceased members of the Society. These sketches will necessarily be brief, but all facts gathered and not printed will be retained in the archives of the Society for future use and reference. This department is under the supervision of Charles G. Chick.

AUGUSTUS ASPINWALL PAGE, son of Edwin and Caroline M. Page, was born in Campton, Grafton County, N. H., June 6, 1840. When very young, his family moved to Brookline, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools. His father died when he was seven years old. In 1857, he entered the office of C. D. Head and T. H. Perkins, bankers and brokers on Devonshire street, Boston, where he remained twenty-one years. He then became a member of the firm of Hornblower & Page, brokers, State street, where he remained up to the time of his death, April 17, 1888. February 28, 1879, he was elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. He came to Hyde Park, May, 1872. He was a member of the Hyde Park Associates, also a trustee of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. September 17, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of

L. W. and D. Ellen Merrill. Of this union are two daughters, Mabel Augustus and Florence Gordon Page.

WILLIAM THOMAS HART, son of William and Emeline (Thayer) Hart was born in Foxboro, Mass., October 8, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. He taught school two years in Foxboro after the completion of his school course. He was then engaged for three years as book-keeper in the straw factory of that town. Mr. Hart then came to Dedham and held the position of Master in the Endicott and Oakdale School for seven years, at the end of which time he resigned to accept a position as Master of the West School in Milton, Mass. At this time he removed with his family to Hyde Park, where he made his home until February 15, 1889, the date of his decease. Mr. Hart was married at Grand Barrington, Mass., August 1, 1878, to Miss Ella C. Hatch, daughter of Stephen L. and Mary (Couch) Hatch. He leaves two children, William Stephen, born June 1, 1879, and Mary Della, born August 16, 1887. Mr. Hart was a member of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association, holding the position of vice-president at his death. He was a member of the Baptist Church, both at Foxboro and Hyde Park, and was a member of the Hyde Park Historical Society and took a lively interest in its proceedings.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1868.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15.]

- June 8. Louisa H. Ryan, d. Lyford, b. Linden, Vt., and Fannie L., b. Vinal Haven, Me.
 " 10. Julia McDonough, d. John and Julia, both b. Ireland.
 " 15. Mary Ann Haley, d. Patrick and Margaret G., both b. Ireland.
 " 15. Benjamin F. Radford, Jr., s. Benjamin F., b. Portland, Me., and Anna M., b. Stillwater, Me.
 " 17. George C. O'Malley, s. Coleman and Mary C., both b. Ireland.

- June 17. Lilian E. Rogers, d. William, b. Oxford, N. H., and Nancy R., b. Boston.
- “ 19. William J. McGorman, s. William and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 28. Florence H. Howland, d. Stephen, b. Plymouth, and Anne E., b. Newport, R. I.
- “ 29. Herbert Bates, s. Joseph C., b. Eastport, Me., and Harriet A., b. Portsmouth, N. H.
- July — — Rowell, d. James and Francis S.
- “ — James McCabe, s. James and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- “ 4. James W. Schofield, s. Joseph A., b. England, and Hannah F., b. Ireland.
- “ 4. Charles L. Edwards, s. Charles L. and Eleanor W., both b. England.
- “ 6. George W. Brooks, s. William and Catherine C., both b. Ireland.
- “ 7. Joseph Pearson, (b. England), s. George and Ellen S., both b. England.
- “ 28. Frank L. Grant, s. Edward L., b. Rockingham, Vt., and Julia A. H., b. Livermore, Me.
- “ 26. Hanora Wallace, d. Richard and Mary B., both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Margaret E. Thompson, d. Robert, b. New Brunswick, and Harriet A., b. England.
- “ 21. Albert Smalley, s. John and Alice D., both b. England.
- “ 21. John F. Putnam, s. William M., b. Boston, and Bertha F., b. Sandwich.
- “ 17. Marietta I. Hoogs, d. William H. and Hannah M., both b. Quebec.
- “ 17. Alfred H. Smith (b. Brooklyn, N. Y.), s. Richmond, b. Little Falls, N. Y., and Eliza W., b. Washington, Ill.
- Aug. 2. Charles F. Hubbard, (b. Charlestown), s. Harlem P., b. Deep River, Conn., and Adelia C., b. Philadelphia, Pa.
- “ 7. John W. Smith (b. Fisherville, N. H.), s. William and Mary E. S., both b. England.
- “ 7. Mary A. Cannon, d. Michael and Winnaford H., both b. Ireland.
- “ 7. Mabel L. Williams, d. John M., b. New Castle, Me., and Abbie M., b. Quincy.
- “ 10. Arthur E. Campbell, s. Josiah, b. New Brunswick, and Caroline W., b. Dixmont, Me.
- “ 11. Anna M. Fennell, d. William and Anna E., both b. Ireland.
- “ 19. James Linsey, s. Isaac and Mary M., both b. England.
- “ — John F. Bredt, s. Edward and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 25. Thomas Nash, s. James and Eliza M., both b. Ireland.
- “ 28. Annie A. Grant, d. William and Margaret D., both b. Scotland.
- “ 31. Joseph Henderson, s. William, b. Scotland, and Mary M., b. Ireland.

- Sept. 5. Thomas Mullen, s. Thomas and Ann C., both b. Ireland.
 " 15. Edith Eleanor Foster, d. Alfred, b. Kingsclear, Eng.,
 and Sarah E., (Brown), b. Deer Isle, Me.
 " 12. — Ventres, s. William H. S., b. Haddam Corner,
 Conn., and Eliza M., b. Brookline.
 " 17. Joseph Hepburn (b. Dedham), s. James, b. Scotland, and
 Allace F., b. P. E. Island.
 " 10. Isabella Loftus, d. Michael and Johanna G., both b.
 Ireland.
 " 18. Ellen Sullivan, d. John, b. Boston, and Ann L., b. Ireland.
 " 25. Gertrude A. Collins, d. Edward W., b. Portland, Me., and
 Hannah E. (Leseur), b. Homer, N. Y.
 " 29. Anna E. Bradbury, d. Cotton C., b. York, Me., and Anna
 E., b. Milford, Conn.
 " 22. Elizabeth Henderson, d. Robert and Mary C., both b.
 Scotland.
 " — Mabel A. Thayer, d. Lucius M. and Antoinette E., both
 b. E. Douglass, parents' residence, Milford, Mass.
- Oct. 1. Thomas F. Dolan, s. Thomas and Hannah H., both b.
 Ireland.
 " — Mary Ann Pierce, d. Abel M., b. Providence, and Mary R.,
 b. —, R. I.
 " 4. Mary A. Taft, d. Samuel and Charlotte E., both b.
 Uxbridge.
 " 7. Margaret Rafferty, d. Michael and Catherine F., both b.
 Ireland.
 " 12. Mabel Tupper, d. Albert, b. —, and Alveretta W., b.
 Johnston, R. I.
 " 15. Elizabeth F. Piper, d. Samuel N., b. Walpole, and Abbie
 F., b. Warren, R. I.
 " 26. Mary Allen, d. Thomas and Ann F., both b. Ireland.
 " 27. John Barnwell, s. John and Mary N., both b. Ireland.
 " 27. Grace E. Lindall, d. George and Louisa W.
- Nov. 9. Ellen Duggan, d. Michael and Ann O., both b. Ireland.
 " 19. Jeremiah Corbett, s. Jeremiah, b. Ireland, and Ellen M.,
 b. Stafford Springs, Conn.
 " 19. Lillie M. Hamilton, d. Edward P. and Sarah E., both b.
 Nova Scotia.
 " 27. Emma J. Sweetser, d. William S., b. Boston, and Almira
 E., b. —, Vt.
 " 30. Mary E. O'Mealley, d. Michael and Eliza L., both b.
 Boston.
- Dec. 1. — Halliday, s. George W. and Lucinda B., both b.
 Boston.
 " 1. Everett C. Angell, s. David, b. Deer Isle, Me., and
 Georgiana A., b. Sharon.
 " 8. — Ingersoll, d. William H., b. Gloucester, and Susan
 A., b. Westport.

- Dec. 16. — Collins, d. Albert R., b. Providence, R. I., and Sarah S., b. Lansdale, R. I.
 “ 19. Nathaniel S. Rogers, s. George A., b. England, and Susan P., b. Boston.
 “ 21. — Wilkins, s. Andrew J., b. Carlisle, and Hannah B., b. Warner, N. H.
 “ 25. Fanny Dillen, d. Henry T. and Anna T., both b. Ireland.
 “ 25. George Kingston, s. Thomas and Bridget C., both b. Ireland.
 “ 31. — Connoly, s. James and Bridget C., both b. Ireland.

1869.

- Jan. 8. Emma Otesse, d. Newell and Mary (Draent), both b. Canada.
 “ 18. Ellen Condon, d. Daniel S. and Mary A., both b. Boston.
 “ 20. Perley J. Whittemore, s. of Preston B., b. Foxboro, and Melinda C. (Loud), b. Cookshire, Canada.
 “ 23. Florence May Enneking, d. John J., b. Munster, O., and Mary E. (Elliot), b. Newport, Me.
 “ 24. Louisa Virginia Ellis, d. Joseph D., b. Fairhaven, and L. Virginia, b. Woodstock, Vt.
 “ 26. Susan Cox, d. Hugh and Elizabeth (Hickey), both b. Ireland.
 “ 29. Michael Barrett, s. Patrick and Sarah (Smith), both b. Ireland.
 “ 29. Lactitia A. Watson, d. William and Adelaide M., both b. England.
 Feb. 7. Frederick McGowan (b. Roxbury), s. Patrick and Margaret (O'Donnell), both b. Ireland.
 “ 13. John Mahoney, s. Cornelius and Joanna (Maddock), both b. Ireland.
 “ 25. Mary Jane Jackson, d. Thomas, b. Scotland, and Rosanna (Cooper), b. Ireland.
 “ 28. Harriet Florence Mayo (b. Roxbury), d. Charles H. and Harriet N. (Parker), both b. Boston.
 Mar. 6. Julia Sweeney, d. Timothy and Catherine (Reagan), both b. Ireland.
 “ 14. Emma Meister (b. North Oxford), d. Gustavus and Caroline (Schneider), both b. Germany.
 “ 14. Susanna Francis Cripps, d. Matthew A. and Mary (Quinn), both b. New Brunswick.
 “ 16. Thomas Rogers (b. West Roxbury), s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Hannah (Cowell), b. Baltimore, Md.
 “ 17. Rosanna Frances Downey, d. Thomas J. and Julia A. (O'Donnell), both b. Roxbury.
 “ 23. Joseph Francis Galvin, s. John, b. Ireland, and Catherine (Seavy), b. Boston.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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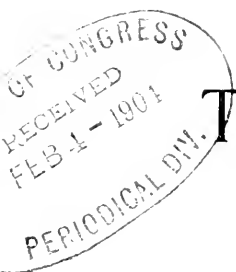
To Historical Societies.

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Your attention is called to the neat typographical appearance and accuracy of this publication, and also to the fact that if you have any printing to do it is to your interest to call and see us, or send to us for estimates. We can do your work well and accurately and our prices are reasonable.

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OCTOBER, 1891.

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THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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OCTOBER, 1891.

NO. 3.

MARTIN LUTHER WHITCHER.

BY CHARLES STURTEVANT, M.D.

THE combined record of the lives of individual representative men furnishes the best history of the community, in whose interests, and for whose welfare they cheerfully expended their best powers, and to whose advancement they daily consecrated their earnest efforts; and it is with this idea in mind that the present duty, which in this instance is indeed a labor of love, is undertaken.

The subject of this sketch was pre-eminently a modest, retiring man, who never courted public notice nor sought position for the sake of power, and the various offices he filled from time to time were *accepted as duties*, and held as *responsibilities* rather than sought after as *honors*.

Martin Luther Whitcher was born June 10, 1808, at "Bay Hill," Northfield, N. H., and was the son of Benjamin Harvey Whitcher and Catharine Badger Cole. He was a descendant of Thomas Whittier who, a lad of sixteen, came to this country in 1638, living first in Salisbury, and finally in Haverhill, Mass. The original family name was spelled Whittier, to which a portion of the family still adhere, while others prefer the other spelling and pronunciation. There was nothing especially noteworthy in the boyhood and youth of the subject of our sketch,—like many another quiet lad he was active and intelligent, and in his daily industry and fidelity to the lesser responsibilities of every-day life, laid the foundations of future usefulness.

Mr. Whitcher came to Boston in 1827, and established himself as a stone-mason and contractor, residing at South Boston. He

was married April 4, 1832, to Miss Nancy Locke, who was born December 15, 1812, at Portsmouth, N. H., and was the daughter of Elijah and Hannah Locke. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcher resided at South Boston about thirty-three years, removing to Hyde Park in the spring of 1860, eight years before the town was incorporated, and becoming, at once, identified with the best interests of the community, both in the church and in business matters, and real estate improvements. He was an active, prominent factor in all efforts having for their object the healthy growth and moral advancement of the town, and the establishment of good government. He was elected one of the first Board of Selectmen, serving in 1868-69, and again in 1873-74; was chosen one of the School Committee in 1870; was one of the original directors of the Hyde Park Savings Bank, and served on other advisory boards and committees, always rendering intelligent and acceptable services. When Mr. Whitcher first came to Hyde Park he lived in the house on East River street now occupied by the writer, and his investments thereafter were mostly in Hyde Park property, which increased in value under his intelligent and useful management, as the town grew and developed.

Mr. Whitcher's religious convictions were like his business ideas, positive and well-defined, and while he indulged in no self-righteous complacency, he was always ready to give "a reason for the hope that was in him." At South Boston he was connected with the Congregational and afterwards with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as an active and useful member, and held the office of Sunday School Superintendent for several years in the latter organization. Upon removing to Hyde Park he connected himself at once with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and rendered acceptable service in that body as long as he lived.

He was not connected with any other organizations, civil or social. At an early date he became interested in the anti-slavery movement, and cast one of the first two ballots for that party and for temperance reform which were cast in South Boston.

Martin L. Whitcher was most emphatically a self-made man, — a natural mechanic, — and he developed into a master-builder of rare judgment and ability, whose advice was sought after, and whose opinion carried weight with the men of his own occupation as well as in the communities where he lived and labored. He was awarded many contracts, public and private, for business

blocks, warehouses and residences in Boston and vicinity. He was just and liberal in his dealings with his employes, whose good word and best wishes he always received. During the construction of the Lee buildings on Bedford and Summer streets, Boston, he was suddenly stricken with heart disease and died before the completion of this building, at his residence, 19 East River street, Hyde Park, August 24, 1875. His wife died March 29, 1887, and of six children only one is now living.

Like his associates on the first Board of Selectmen, Mr. Whitecher was a man of sound judgment, liberal ideas, and loyalty to his convictions of duty, and although he was not permitted to attain to the full measure of "three score years and ten" of his earthly pilgrimage, the influence of his well-rounded and useful life will endure, and ever stand as his best monument.

THE STREETS OF HYDE PARK.

BY GEORGE L. RICHARDSON.

LOCATION.

THE more densely settled a town becomes, the greater the proportion of land that must necessarily be appropriated for streets. Every lot of land, however small, must have a right of way out. The primitive streets in Hyde Park were few. Where the nucleus of the town was located by the Fairmount Land Company and the Real Estate and Building Company, there was no village—only here and there a farm-house. The streets or roads existing at that time were River, West, Back, Milton, Sprague and Readville.

The Fairmount section was first built. It was laid out on a rectangular system, the direction of the longitudinal streets being parallel to that of the original grants. This system is most usually adopted in a level country, as it is the one of greatest simplicity and economy of land. Fairmount, however, as the name signifies, is hilly. Some of the streets have very steep grades. The rectangular system was departed from in the case of Williams avenue and Pond street, these being curved and more in keeping with the contour of the land.

In the laying out of Mt. Neponset, soon afterwards, a different system was chosen. The streets in this section are all curved, conforming to the natural contour of the land and leaving the enclosed area in good shape for building lots. The lower end of Maple street and the upper end of Pine street are now much steeper than as laid out by the Real Estate and Building Company, as they have been straightened by the town since that time.

In succeeding sections, as laid out by the last named company, we find that the locations of the new streets were determined partly by the character of the land and partly by the railroads. The railroads present an almost insuperable barrier for new street crossings, and the direction of travel and transportation to and from Boston is the same as that of the railroads. Sections one and six of the Real Estate and Building Company lie between the Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad and the New York and New England Railroad. They also include the water-shed between the valleys of Stony Brook and Neponset River. Here we find the two principal thoroughfares of the town—Hyde Park avenue and River street.

The system of long avenues is one characteristic of the Real Estate and Building Company's work. To have them located, it was necessary to enter upon land beyond its control. This was accomplished by co-operation with the Norfolk County Commissioners. Hyde Park avenue and Central Park avenue—practically one highway—were petitioned for and laid out by the County Commissioners, and then built by the towns of Dedham and Dorchester. They lie between the two railroads, are nearly parallel to the Providence Railroad, and extend from near the Dedham line to Forest Hills, there joining Washington street, which extends still further into Boston in the same direction. It is the principal route for transportation, if we except River street.

River street, originally an irregular road of varying width, was widened and straightened by the County Commissioners, through the efforts of the Land Company, from East Dedham to Milton Lower Mills. Parts of this street have been changed several times since the incorporation of the town. It is now a well-made street with easy grades. It connects with Blue Hill avenue at Mattapan and with Dorchester avenue at Milton Lower Mills.

There is undoubtedly more travel on River street and Hyde Park avenue than on any other streets. There may be a question

as to which has the most. I believe there has been no estimate of the weight or the number of teams going over each road respectively. Mr. Corson thinks Hyde Park avenue has the most. Both have easy grades, except where River street crosses the railroads. The length of Central Park avenue and Hyde Park avenue is nearly five miles, of which three are within the limits of Hyde Park. The length of River street is about the same.

Fairmount avenue, laid out by the County Commissioners from River street across the Neponset River, practically continues and extends to the Brush Hill road. It has a grade crossing at the railroad which it could not have had, probably, as the law now stands.

Williams avenue, lying partly in Milton, on the southern slope of Fairmount, has been extended to Blue Hill avenue. The new part is now called the "Bradlee Road."

Dana avenue, first located by the Real Estate and Building Company, has recently been extended to the Brush Hill road. Though it is straight the grades are comparatively easy. It lies at a lower level than Williams avenue, and the latter is lower than Fairmount avenue.

Huntington avenue, though only partially built now, may be an important street. It extends from River street in Hyde Park to Canterbury street in Boston. It was first laid out by Mr. Charles A. White, who co-operated with the Real Estate and Building Company. It is about one and a quarter miles long.

Metropolitan avenue is another of those long avenues built by said company, and afterwards laid out in part by the County Commissioners. It is about two and three-quarter miles long. There was some thought of extending it further, so as to partially surround the city. It extends from Washington street in Boston to the Brush Hill road in Milton. It is practically divided into three streets, the points of division being the Providence Railroad and the New York and New England Railroad. The obstacles in the way of making this avenue continuous were great. It crosses two valleys, two railroads and a river. There was at first a grade crossing at the Providence Railroad but this has long been discontinued. There has been some talk of an underpass bridge at this point, contingent on the lowering of Stony Brook and the raising of the railroad, but a grade crossing would be much preferred. At the New York and New England Railroad the crossing would

have to be by an overpass bridge, which would also span the Neponset River. This bridge would have to be twenty feet above the railroad, and consequently thirty feet above the river. This would involve raising the grades of five streets approaching the bridge on the northerly side of the river, to correspond. The time may come, however, when the growth of the town will permit all this to be done. Mr. L. B. Bidwell's estimate of the cost of an iron bridge fifty feet wide and about thirty-five feet above the river with embankments for approaches, was about \$74,000. For a bridge thirty feet wide and about twenty-eight feet above the river, with approaches, his estimate was about \$54,000.

It would seem that Glenwood avenue was to have been another long avenue connecting Hyde Park with the rest of the world. In some respects its history repeats that of Metropolitan avenue, though it is of less importance. Its location was presumably from Brush Hill road in Milton across the New York and New England Railroad, the Neponset River, the Providence Railroad, Mother Brook and Stony Brook, towards Washington street in West Roxbury. Like Metropolitan avenue, its history proves the truth of the maxim: "Business moves on the plane of least resistance."

As it stands now, there are three separate streets called Glenwood avenue. One is on the Fairmount side; another between the Neponset River and the Providence Railroad; and the third between Mother and Stony Brooks. This last is in that part of the town sometimes called "Sunnyside," which was owned and largely subdivided by Gordon H. Nott. To use a western phrase, it might be called "Nott's Addition."

Bullard's Addition lies in Readville, between the Providence Railroad and Mother Brook. These lands are subdivided by short streets, generally straight, branching off from Readville and River streets. There is a grove in Sanford's Addition that might answer for a Park Reservation.

The old Camp Ground at Readville is laid out on the rectangular system. The ground is very level, and is about 20 feet above the river or 60 feet above sea level. There is here a reservation called Hamilton Park, 520 feet long by 250 feet wide, with streets surrounding it.

Gilman's Addition is on high land, bounding westerly on

Mother Brook and bordering on the town line at East Dedham. There is one street laid out over it designed to connect Mill Lane in East Dedham with Dedham street in Hyde Park.

CONSTRUCTION.

No grades were established at first except on the new county roads, and of these only Central Park avenue was built to the required grade. The county having located certain highways and established grades thereon, it was left for the towns to construct them. The streets that were not county roads were made without established grades, the same as common roads in the country usually are. The hills were lowered and the valleys raised with plow and scraper, sufficiently to make tolerable ascents and descents. The result was an undulating grade with occasional depressions or hollows between the hills. Drains were laid across where necessary to preserve the natural drainage, and the road itself drained on to private land. This system answered until the abutting lands began to be improved, and houses built near the streets. Then artificial drainage was seen to be desirable—that is, artificial surface drainage. It was more desirable for the rainfall to be shed from the building lots towards the streets—either in front or rear—and for the streets to drain themselves by means of gutters into other streets or some natural water-way. Grades were then established with this end in view. It is evident, however, that it is much easier to fix a grade before any improvements have been made than to wait till houses are built, some low and some high.

For instance, there was a grade established by the county on Hyde Park avenue. It required a continuous descent from the summit where the High School now is to the meadow at Clarendon Hills, there to drain into Stony Brook. But the town of Dorchester constructed it so as to leave a hollow between Arlington street and Greenwood avenue. This hollow naturally drained over private land towards the railroad. If these private lands were raised up, the storm waters were retained in the street. In discussing a remedy it was proposed to drain this hollow by means of a pipe laid through the hill in Westminster street, rather than carry out the original grade as required by the county.

There was a grade established on Fairmount avenue, between

River street and the New York and New England railroad. The descent was to be continuous toward the railroad, but Dorchester built it without grade, leaving a hollow. Some ten years afterward Rev. Amos Webster discovered the record of a grade, and the town of Dorchester then reconstructed it as first proposed. There was some damage resulting. Bonney's store, near the corner of Pierce street, was lowered and Bragg's Block partly reconstructed. At the present time it is evident the damages would be very great. These are only two cases, among many, tending to show the importance of established grades, and the difficulty of changing them when once established.

House lots may be improved in different ways, according to their relative position and the taste of the owner. It is like the setting of a gem. Some like to invest their money in this way; but the owner must feel that the grade of the street is permanent. Any skepticism in regard to that will cause him to lose interest. If the grade is to be changed with each succeeding Board of Selectmen, each decreeing something different from its predecessor, then the question will become one of damages, not of landscape gardening,—of getting money from the town instead of expending it for the improvement of the town.

After the incorporation of the town, the first Board of Selectmen proceeded to establish grades on some of the principal town ways, and the succeeding Board graded others. Their work answered its intended purpose so far as drainage was concerned, though paved gutters were afterwards found to be necessary, especially in Fairmount.

In 1886, there was a renewed interest in streets, on the part of the inhabitants. There was a special demand for hard and dry sidewalks. The appropriation was liberal, and there was a great pressure on the Board of Selectmen. The Selectmen did not, perhaps, have time to deliberate and economize. They did not seem to be aware that previous Boards had established grades, but proceeded to make new ones as though there had never been any. There were, of course, damages resulting. The contiguous estates must be made to conform to the new grades, as they had already conformed to the old. This contingency had not been allowed for in the appropriations. After thus experimenting on Maple, Oak, and other streets, the new grades were abandoned as

impracticable. Thereafter curbstones were laid to the previous grade, with the exception of one or two slight changes. These sidewalks, composed of tar, sand and stones, were called "permanent improvements." The cost was borne in part by the abutters.

In 1889, the attention of the Selectmen was turned specially to the carriage way of the streets. They began to be repaired with broken stone instead of gravel. This is appreciated by all who drive, particularly in the early spring when the ground is thawing. Teams used to get fast at that time in the hollow on Hyde Park avenue. A hard surface requires less horse power.

In the original laying out of the different sections of the town, there were no reservations for public parks or commons, except in the case of Hamilton Park, already referred to, and perhaps one in Everett square. The streets are forty and fifty feet wide. The width is increased at crossing, and junctions by rounding the corners. This is one characteristic of the town. Three or four small reservations in the growing part of the town would perhaps answer practical purposes better than a very large park outside which people without leisure would have no time to visit. For those with leisure the Muddy Pond woods answers pretty well already. Mr. Grew has permitted the public to visit his land in these woods, and has made roads for that purpose. While visitors are not required to "keep off the grass" they are "strictly forbidden" to cut trees. When the time comes for this section to be improved several parks might then be reserved. Something in connection with the pond itself has been proposed. It is to be desired that whenever this territory—containing 1000 acres south of Washington street—shall be improved, it may be done in conformity with the physical character of the land and the inclination of travel, rather than with the lines of ownership.

There are now about thirty-eight miles in length of streets in Hyde Park, public and private.

PENNAQUID AND MONHEGAN

BY CHARLES ELI WOODRICK

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 79

WATERBURY, in 1691, writes in his journal that, on the day the *Arctick* got into Nahunkeek Harbor, Mr. Atherton, in his sloop bound to Pennaquid, dropped in and called on them. Mr. Abner, of Pennaquid, in the next year, sent to the bay an Indian woman who had been taken by the Finautines at Agawam. In 1695, Woodruff states only thirty ploughs were running in the bay. In 1696, he writes in his journal that one Chatten, in a sloop, had sailed to Pennaquid and brought back to the bay twenty cows and oxen with hay and water for them. In 1698, he states that the ship, the *Angel Gabriel*, was lost at Pennaquid in a great storm. She was intended for the bay, and her consort, the *James*, was nearly lost at the Isles or Shoals. Thus one can see that, though the bay settlements had much direct trade with even Britain, they had not displaced the ancient leadership of Pennaquid in the fish and fur trades. Its exports and casual passenger trade long flourished.

France, under the strong hands of Richelieu, had organized her settlements in North America and, not renouncing her claim to New England, was active in refining all she could into actual possession. Consequently, Pennaquid became a frontier station of the utmost importance to the frame of the English possessions westward on the coast. Individually, some stockades and a few garrisons had long been maintained at Pennaquid to oppose the onslaughts of French, Indians, and pirates, but this was individual work rather than public organization.

I may add here that the New Plymouth people made two errors to establish trading posts on the Penobscot, and that the French captured each and broke up their trade, in 1691 and 1695.

— THE PAPERS OF CHARLES WOODRUFF.

It is not my purpose to trace the long history of the French and Indian wars, but, referring to the subject, I begin with the loss of Pennaquid. I will trace the succession of the forts on the coast as successively they endured, briefly, because my limits are narrow, and because numerous general histories of New England contain the surrounding events which I must omit.

In 1639, we learn that a more pretentious fort was built at Pemaquid, where the farmer and resident fishermen had largely merged.

In 1632, one Dixey Bull, a disgruntled Englishman, turned pirate, and with fifteen others, surprised and plundered the settlement at Pemaquid and raised great disturbance on the coast. Bull lost one of his principal men in the attack. Captain Meale of Piscataqua went with forty men to the relief of Pemaquid. After this, Pemaquid seems to have had better protection, as we hear no more of such attacks. In 1664, this country east of the Kennebec came under the patent of the Duke of York, who paid small attention to it, for in 1675 one hundred discontented citizens petitioned to Massachusetts for, "wherein some times past we have had some kind of government settled amongst us, but for these several years we have not had any at all," etc., and therefore ask to be taken under the protection of Massachusetts. Eleven of the signers are of Pemaquid, fifteen are of Daniel's Cove Island, sixteen of Cape Newagen (Bonawagon in the petition), eighteen are of Monhegan, twenty one of Kennebec and fifteen of the Sheepcot. How many were of the opposite opinion does not appear: probably it was the more numerous party.

In 1675, the Indian War, known as King Phillip's War, began.

In 1676, the settlers at Pemaquid and on the adjacent islands were surprised by an organized, extensive Indian attack. Pemaquid was deserted, as was the country and coast, by all who could escape the merciless tomahawk. The survivors, about three hundred in number, took refuge at Daniel's Cove Island, where they held out about a fortnight, when, realizing the impracticability of defence, they sailed in various vessels west to Piscataqua, or Boston, and all east of the Sagadahoc was desolate.

Major Waldron with a strong force was sent down to redeem captives, and to retaliate. He had a sharp brush with the Indians at Pemaquid, a Fort Gardner is spoken of as being then in their control, probably a block house. They had burnt Pemaquid directly on its being abandoned. An affidavit in my possession of one John Cook, born east of the Kennebec, and driven off in 1676 by the Indians, speaks of a Mr. Radichal having been killed at Pemaquid by the Indians. The Duke of York's government at New York now awoke from their apathy and

prepared a formidable force to retake his possessions, and in 1677 took possession of the country and established a government. A new fort, on the site of the old one, was erected,—a wooden redoubt with two guns aloft, an outwork with two bastions, each carrying two guns, and one gun at the gate. Fifty soldiers were stationed as a garrison, and the fort was named

FORT CHARLES.

Under this protection, Pemaquid was made the capital of the duke's territory; a custom-house, licenses for fishing, and a Justice of Peace established. The Indians were awed, and a kind of treaty made with them. The smacks that had been captured were restored, captives released and a delusive hope of peace indulged.

1684 found "they of Pemaquid" much delighted with the glories, military and civil, of their capital, as well as their returning trade, petitioning the duke for more favors, "and that Pemaquid may still remain the metropolis of these parts because it ever have been so, before Boston was settled." Alas for this dream of the revival of the traditional capital, Norumbega, politics in 1686 enforced the jurisdiction of these parts to be ceded to the new royal Massachusetts charter, and the love-lorn Pemaquid was divorced from New York.

1687 brought a solace for their woe. The thirsty Bay Puritans under the orders of the judge of Pemaquid made a raid on the French settlement at Bagaduce, on the Penobscot, where the Baron Castine lived, and carried off to Pemaquid a ship and cargo of wines, etc., imported by him. This spoliation caused serious complaints from the French ambassador at London. I will not say that free rum flowed at Pemaquid. The perfumed and stimulating red wines of Gascony and Burgundy shed their nectar on the parched gullets of the judge, collectors, tide waiters and bailiffs,—the official aristocracy,—in biblical phrase, "without money and without price." Even the soldiers of the garrison, or at least the officers, got more than a sniff at the aromatic fluid. On Darwin's doctrine of heredity one might well claim that the Maine officials thus early were imbued with, and transmitted to their successors, the habit of seizing other people's wines and liquors and drinking them without paying for them.

In 1689, Fort Charles was surprised by the Indians, who cut

off the most of the garrison as they were engaged in some ordinary affairs outside the fort, and with a second body made an energetic attack on the fort, which was vigorously resisted by the small remnant within the fort. The next day the attack was continued, and finally, through Madocawando's efforts, Captain Weems was induced to surrender on terms for all within the fort, viz.: fourteen men and some women and children who had been fortunate enough to get in there for protection. They were immediately put on board a sloop and sent to Boston. Sixteen men had been killed in the attacks on the fort; of those outside who had been cut off, the French Indians carried off about fifty captives; the number of killed is unknown. It took Captain Weems three years to obtain the pay for his men and himself, and twice he petitioned to London. This was a serious calamity to the frontier, and the necessity of rebuilding and restoring Pemaquid was urgent.

In 1693, Governor Phipps, who was born in that neighborhood, (his father had lived at Pemaquid), directed the fort to be rebuilt in a solid way of stone. It took in the great stone at the southwest that was outside the old stockade and so unfortunate for it in the last attack, and was heavily armed and strongly garrisoned. He named it

FORT WILLIAM HENRY.

The long Indian and French war had devastated the frontier on either side, but the two rival nations still opposed a threatening front at Pemaquid and at the Penobscot. Predatory and bloody skirmishing was maintained on both sides against the settlements of their opponent.

In 1696, Fort William Henry was attacked by two French frigates and five hundred French and Indians, and on the second day it surrendered to them on terms. Chubb, the commander, was held long in jail in Boston on his return, his conduct having been unsatisfactory. The French destroyed the fort by tipping over the walls, and retired.

In 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick was made, and the possession of Nova Scotia was restored to France, whose claims to a predominant title over New England had never been abandoned. Renewed efforts were made on the English side to settle eastern Maine again. What with the attacks and counter attacks

stimulated by the national antipathy and the determination of the Indian tribes to limit the white man's occupancy to the mere fishing stations on the coast, regardless of treaties or prior sales by them, there was a constant turmoil. Treaties were violated directly the pressure that induced them was removed. The hardy New Englanders, grown skilful in Indian fighting, struck fiercely at the citadels of Indian power — their villages — besides maintaining defensive attitude around their own homesteads.

Let me generalize. In 1700-03, there were attacks on our towns; 1704-07, attacks by us on Port Royal. In 1709-10, Port Royal was recaptured by us. In 1711, our disastrous attack on Canada. In 1712 hostilities ceased, and 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht was made, whereby France ceded "all Nova Scotia or Acadia comprehended within its antient boundaries; as also the city of Port Royal, now called Annapolis Royal," etc. There was a bright hope for peace, but the indefinite limits of the cession soon led to further difficulty.

In 1716, an order to re-establish the Fort at Pemaquid was issued, but not executed.

In 1717, a treaty with the Indians was renewed, and in 1719 the old settlers and land holders at Pemaquid began to return.

In 1722, Lovewell's War broke out; the great successes at Norridgewock and at Pigwacket broke the Indian power. Some fishing vessels after hard fighting were captured and rescued. The bounty for scalps went up to £100.

In 1724, the Indians captured two fishing vessels at the Isles of Shoals and eight at Fox Island thoroughfare, in all twenty-two sail; killed twenty-two fishermen, and made twenty-eight prisoners. In 1725 more were surprised and taken.

In 1726, Dummer's Treaty was signed with the Indian tribes. It was not popular, but Pemaquid, after lying waste for over twenty years, began to revive.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LEGAL REMINISCENCES.

BY EDMUND DAVIS.

It has been said that the first physician who ventured to locate in what is now Hyde Park found the locality so salubrious and the people so healthy that he was obliged to decamp speedily

lest, "having no visible means of support," he should be arrested as a vagrant. This is not a matter of exact authentic history, but rather of oral tradition; one of those myths which are claimed by many eminent antiquarians to contain the germs of truths which cold, matter-of-fact, prosaic history cannot reach and grapple. But, however the fact may be as to the first doctor, there is no room for doubt that our town has always been good to members of the legal profession, who, in their turn, have shown their appreciation of it by flocking to it in considerable numbers.

The first lawyer resident in Hyde Park was William Rogers, who was practising in Boston at the time when the Twenty Associates decided upon settling on Fairmount, and who was early associated with these enterprising pioneers, and acted as their legal adviser. He was a man of ability and merit, was a member of the staff of Governor Andrew with the rank of assistant adjutant general, was one of the United States Registrars of Bankruptcy, and was moderator of the first town meeting held in this town. He owned and lived on the fine estate, 21 Water street, now the property of J. C. Hurter. He was a sound lawyer and a conveyancer of considerable reputation. He died January 15, 1869.

Willard F. Estey was the next in order to open a law office in Hyde Park. He came here about 1867, having previously taught school and practised law in Dedham. He left here about 1882, and has since resided in Maine. During a part of the time he was here he was in partnership with W. H. H. Andrews, and later with Henry B. Terry. Mr. Estey was a man of pleasant address, genial manners, and considerable success in his profession.

The next attorney to open an office here was Charles W. Turner, now at 27 School street, Boston. He was the first town clerk of Hyde Park, which office, on his resignation of it, passed to Henry B. Terry, who has held it ever since. Mr. Terry had been a student in Mr. Turner's office, which was at first in the building now occupied by Ryan's Express, and afterwards in the building known as Neponset Block, which occupied the site now covered by the Post Office building, until it was destroyed by fire in 1874. During the most, if not all, the time of his practice here, Mr. Turner was associated with Horace R. Cheney, a young lawyer of great promise, who was afterwards assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, and whose early death is

thought by many to have been hastened, if not caused, by his intense and unremitting devotion to his work. Mr. Turner has been for many years the trusted legal adviser of the Real Estate and Building Company. Both he and Mr. Cheney discontinued practice in Hyde Park in 1872 or 1873. About the same time Mr. W. H. H. Andrews, who has been before alluded to as a partner of Mr. Estey, and who came here in 1869 or 1870, gave up his office here and gave all his time to his increasing legal business in Boston.

Mr. Orin T. Gray came to Hyde Park in 1868 and soon acquired a good business here. In 1871 he and Mr. Edmund Davis formed a partnership which continued for about three years. Their offices were first in Cobb's Block, corner of Fairmount avenue and River street; afterwards in the ill-fated Neponset Block. When this building was burned the firm of Gray and Davis lost everything in their offices to the last scrap of paper.

Some short time prior to 1871 two other attorneys, now well known in the profession, lived and had offices in Hyde Park: Charles G. Keyes and George W. Morse. Mr. Keyes now lives at Jamaica Plain, and Mr. Morse in Newton.

Henry B. Terry, our local magistrate and efficient town clerk, commenced his practice here in 1871, in a building which was situated on the southerly side of Fairmount avenue, where French's grocery store now is. Not long after the above date Mr. Charles G. Chick, who had previously been living here and studying law in the office of Charles Levi Woodbury in Boston, was admitted to the bar, and became enrolled among the practising lawyers of Hyde Park. In 1872, Isaac G. Reed came to this town, residing near Hazelwood Station, and practising here and in Boston. His present whereabouts is not known to the writer. In 1874, Mr. James E. Cotter was added to the number. He opened an office in the brick building, where the town offices are now, in which building other lawyers, whose names have been mentioned, Messrs. Estey, Andrews and Terry, had their offices at one time or another. All of the legal gentlemen named, except Mr. Terry, had offices in Boston, which they carried on concurrently with those here, usually spending the day at the Boston office and the evening at the Hyde Park office, which was kept open during the day by a student. As

their Boston business has increased they have, with one or two exceptions, given up their Hyde Park offices and abandoned practice here, for the most part.

Other legal gentlemen have lived in our town during the earlier years mentioned, without making any effort to practise here, among whom may be named Henry Hyde Smith and Howard M. Hamblin.

There were also lawyers who never resided here, who in the earlier days of our town had a great deal to do with the legal business of Hyde Park people, among whom may be mentioned the late Judge Waldo Colburn of Dedham, N. F. Safford of Milton, Asaph Churchill of Dorchester, and A. J. Robinson and J. F. Colby of Boston.

Within the last fifteen years, or so, quite a number of other legal practitioners have become residents here and enjoying their share of the patronage and confidence of our citizens.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1869.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36.]

- April 3. John Hurley, s. Jeremiah and Joanna, both b. Ireland.
" 6. Mary Ann Welch, d. Michael and Joanna (Welch), both b. Ireland.
" 6. Nellie Ryan (b. Dorchester), d. Daniel and Margaret (Dolan), both b. Ireland.
" 9. Lawrence Corrigan, s. John and Bridget (Mulcahey), both b. Ireland.
" 23. Francis Joseph O'Keefe, s. Francis, b. Ireland, and Mary (Ronan), b. Palmer.
" 28. Annie Maria Claffy, d. Caius and Margaret (Curley), both b. Ireland.
May 6. Virginia Grolins, d. Charles and Louisa (Hill), both b. Canada.
" 9. Thomas Fannon (b. Dedham), s. Thomas, b. England, and Matilda (Monegan), b. Taunton.
" 12. John Foley, s. Cornelius and Honora (Foley), both b. Ireland.
" 13. Adelaide M. Bailey, d. Thomas and Elizabeth, both b. England.

- May 21. Ann Jeannette Turnbull, d. John and Jane (Henderson), both b. Scotland.
- “ 28. Anna Isabel Moffat, d. Elijah W., b. Scotland, and Lucy A. (Otis), b. Scituate.
- “ 30. Mary Dolan, d. Patrick and Catherine A. (Montague), both b. Ireland.
- June 5. Mary Ann Cullen, d. Thomas and Ann (Sullivan), both b. Ireland.
- “ 6. Mary Brown, d. John A. and Mary (Gorely), both b. England.
- “ 7. Charles McGinnis, s. Horatio, b. Stoneville, and Mary Ann (Quinlan), b. Ireland.
- “ 17. James O’Hern, s. James and Ellen (Fallon), both b. Ireland.
- “ 19. Thomas William Burns, s. John D., b. Ireland, and Catherine (Clark), b. Malone, N. Y.
- “ 20. John W. Phillips, s. John and Emily, both b. England.
- “ 21. Harriet Elizabeth Whittier, d. Albert R., b. Monroe, Me., and Carrie A. (Woodbury), b. Boston.
- “ 25. James Thomas Higginbottom (b. Boston), s. Thomas, b. England, and Margaret (Davis), b. Ireland.
- “ 28. Mary Francis Jenkins, d. Henry and Margaret (Raton), both b. Ireland.
- July 10. Ann Jane Murray, d. Thomas and Bridget (Roland), both b. Ireland.
- “ 14. Charles Roberts Brown, s. Samuel, b. England, and Mary Francis (Pierce), b. Dorchester.
- “ 18. Herbert William Kendrick, s. Henry C., b. Bedford, N. H., and Elizabeth (Boalman), b. Boston.
- “ 20. Margaret Sweeney, d. Patrick and Catherine (Donnavan), both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Ida Sharrock, d. George and Esther, both b. England.
- Aug. 2. Martin and David Flemming (twins), ss. David Flemming and Bridget Fitzgerald, b. Ireland.
- “ 13. Mabel Holmes, d. Thomas C., b. Provincetown, and Sarah H. (Kendall), b. Maine.
- “ 13. Bernard Duffey (b. Arlington), s. John and Mary (Connell), both b. Ireland.
- “ 15. Daniel Driscoll, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Ann (White), b. England.
- “ 15. Michael and John Wallace (twins), ss. Thomas, b. Salem, and Hannah (McDonnald), b. Ireland.
- “ 16. George Walker Lord, s. Orlando M., b. Lebanon, Me., and Isabella McGloughlin, b. St. John, N. B.
- “ 18. William Francis Duggan, s. John and Mary (Gill), both b. Ireland.
- “ 19. Ada Wilson, d. Gloude, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary E. (Dale), b. England.

- Aug. 20. Thomas Monchan, s. Martin and Mary (Donahoe), both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. Perley Edwards Davis, s. Perley B., b. New Ipswich, N. H., and Mary F. (Vining), b. East Randolph.
- “ 24. Nathan Byron Lowe (b. Nova Scotia), s. James N. and Dorithy (Gavel), both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 25. Robert Henry Burns, s. Robert H., b. New York City, and Philena (Trainer), b. Boston.
- “ 28. Nellie E. Stevens (b. West Dedham), d. John N. and Almira C., both b. New Hampshire.
- Sept. 2. — Price (b. Boston), s. FitzJames, b. Boston, and Mary F. (Kelley), b. Deer Isle, Me.
- “ 9. Catherine Walsh, d. Thomas and Catherine (Coleman), both. b. Ireland.
- “ 10. Addie Polis, Indian, Dorchester, d. Newell, b. Oldtown, Me., and Ann (Joseph), b. Quebec, C. E.
- “ 20. Sarah Grace Aldrich, d. Edwin C., b. Upton, and Susan M. (Holmes), b. Grafton.
- “ 27. John A. Mansfield, s. Ezra A., b. Wenham, and Olivia (Cushing), b. South Berwick, Me.
- “ 28. Mary A. Cushing, (b. Pembroke, Me.), d. William, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary Ann (Phinney).
- “ 30. Mary Ann Danovan, d. Charles and Ellen (Reagan), both b. Ireland.
- Oct. 7. John Francis Glispin, s. Charles, b. England, and Eliza (Shields), b. Ireland.
- “ 10. Susan Dutton Waldron, d. Charles E. b. Woodstock, Vt., and Susan D. (Dutton), b. Ludow, Mass.
- “ 12. Michael Gleason, s. Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Mariana), both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. John Henderson, s. Robert and Mary (Cox), both b. Scotland.
- “ 24. Bernard Swan, s. Bartholomew and Mary (Rich), both b. Ireland.
- “ 26. Lawrence Walker Potts, s. John Thorpe and Emma (Mycoe), both b. England.
- “ 29. Lucy Ryan, d. Joseph and Joanna (Hicks), both b. Ireland.
- Nov. 16. Mary Ann Armstrong, d. John, b. Maine, and Fidelia (Falborn), b. England.
- “ 17. Herbert Dow, s. James E., b. Pittsfield, N. H., and Olivia (Towne), b. Dedham.
- “ 20. Mary Ellen Lyons, d. Morris and Hannah (Keohana), both b. Ireland.
- “ 21. Frank Adams Williams, s. Jotham D., b. Alna, Me., and Emma A. (Brown), b. Orland, Me.
- “ 23. Annie Kelley, d. Michael and Bridget (Downey), both b. Ireland.

- Nov. 26. John Milan, s. Patrick and Hannah (Foley), both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Ida Paine, d. John A., b. Truro, Mass., and Mary A. Tibbetts, b. Newton Corner.
- “ 29. Robert Savage, s. James F., b. Scotland, and Mary (Flarherty), b. Ireland.
- Dec. 3. Sarah Alice Bolton, d. Benjamin and Mary Gorton, both b. England.
- “ 3. Annie Blake Raynes, d. Horatio G. and Elizabeth H. (Cannon), both b. Deer Isle, Me.
- “ 5. — Bazo, d. William A., b. Parsonsfield, Me., and Mary E. (Farnum), b. Hudson, N. H.
- “ 6. Richard Wallace, s. Richard and Mary (Burns), both b. Ireland.
- “ 8. Josephine Glispin, d. Thomas, b. Clappville, and Catherine (Sullivan), b. Lowell.
- “ 14. William James Rourke, s. John, b. Boston, and Ellen (Roach), b. Ireland.
- “ 17. — King, s. D. Otherman, b. Truro, and Susie E. Parkman, b. Fall River.
- “ 18. Mabel E. Phipps, d. William T., b. New Boston, Conn., and Harriet W. (Hammond), b. Weymouth.
- “ 20. — Lovell (twins), unnamed d's. Oliver, b. Yarmouth, and Sarah A. (Macomber), b. Dedham.
- “ 25. — Phalon, d. James and Susan (Kelley), both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 26. — Small, s. Franel's A., b. Westbrook, Me., and Caroline A. (Haight), b. Saco, Me.
- “ 30. Patrick and Daniel Flynn (twins), ss. John and Hannah (Hill), both b. Ireland.
- “ 31. — Eaton, s. James and Jeanette (Dickey), both b. Nova Scotia.
- Jan. 29. Laetitia A. Watson, d. William and Adelaide M., both b. England.

1870.

- Jan. — Mary A. Armstrong, d. John, b. Maine, and Delia (Filburns), b. Ireland.
- “ 2. Rebecca Finley, d. Thomas, b. England, and Ann M., b. Ireland.
- “ 8. James H. Leahy (b. Woonsocket, R. I.), s. Michael and Mary (McKenna), both b. Ireland.
- “ 8. Etta Thompson, d. John R., b. Maine, and Elenora (Raymond), b. South Boston.
- “ 10. Amy B. Adler, d. Leonard, b. Germany, and Catherine F., b. Switzerland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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THE HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

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No. 4.

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BENJAMIN F. RADFORD.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, son of Daniel and Dorcas (Barton) Radford, was born in Portland, Me., October 11, 1827. His ancestors were of English descent, and were among the first settlers in that locality.

At the early age of twelve he was placed with a farmer in East Limington, Me., to serve until he became of age, but by a fortunate turn of events, in 1842, he was released from this obligation. With an instinct for his future calling, the lad of fifteen began to learn his trade as a machinist in Manchester, N. H. In 1846 he removed to Gloucester, N. J., and, although but a youth, became a contractor for the manufacture of cotton machinery, employing from twenty to fifty men.

From 1850 to 1857 Mr. Radford was employed in and about Boston, for the greater part of the time as superintendent for Howard & Davis, manufacturers of clocks and sewing machines. In 1858 he became a member of the firm of George Fox & Co., having its place of business upon Kingston street, Boston. In 1864 this firm transferred its business to the newly organized American Tool and Machine Company, and ever since that time Mr. Radford has been connected with that corporation; first as superintendent of construction, and now as president and general manager.

In 1872 this company found it necessary to enlarge its furnace or foundry department, and erecting suitable buildings for the same in Hyde Park it removed thence from Woburn, where for some years it had rented a foundry. The first year in Hyde Park

it employed twenty-four men. Since that time it has added to the foundry, and has erected in Hyde Park other buildings for the various departments of its business, and now gives employment to about 275 men in addition to the 125 that it still keeps occupied in its Boston shop. The weekly pay roll in Hyde Park is about \$3,300.

In 1855 Mr. Radford was married to Miss Anna M. Hale, then of Worcester, Mass., but born in Stillwater, Maine. In 1865 he moved to his present residence on Fairmount avenue, then in Milton. Mr. Radford was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the new town of Hyde Park and when that event occurred he took a lively interest in the young municipality. He was a member of its first three boards of selectmen, and served a fourth term in 1873-74, and has also acted upon many important committees, always rendering valuable service.

Mr. Radford was one of the associate incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank when it was organized in 1871. He was one of its vice-presidents from 1871 to 1874 and again from 1888 to date; he also served as a trustee and member of the important board of investment from 1880 to 1887. He was one of the incorporators of the Hyde Park Water Company in 1884, and served on the first and every succeeding board of directors of that corporation. Mr. Radford was president of the Waverly Club from its organization in 1880 to the present year; is also a member of Hyde Park Lodge, F. & A. M., and has been one of the vice-presidents of the Hyde Park Historical Society ever since its formation. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church. In politics he was formerly prominently identified with the Republican party but in later years his sturdy independence has manifested itself in this, as in other matters, and Mr. Radford is now classed as an independent in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Radford have been blessed with a family of ten children. Four of these—James Edward, William Francis, Frank Hale and Paul Revere—survive and reside in Hyde Park. The other six—Annie Louise, Daniel and Luther (twins), Benjamin Franklin, Jr., Charles Augustine and George Hill—have deceased.

Strong and sturdy of physique, resolute and determined of will, the subject of our sketch always makes a forcible impression

upon all who meet him, and is a power in whatever he undertakes. When the history of Hyde Park shall be written his name will be one of those most prominently mentioned. Closely identified with, and a potential factor in, her social, political, and industrial interests, our town must ever place high upon the roll of her honored citizens the name of Benjamin F. Radford.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

On the extreme easterly coast of Maine, near Eastport, is a sparsely populated town. In 1880, its population was but 552, and its valuation, \$49,335.00. It was incorporated February 7, 1827, under the name of Trescott. This name was adopted in commemoration of Major Lemuel Trescott. Probably no other person receiving such honor ever resided in the territory now comprised in Hyde Park. His record shows that he well deserved it.

Lemuel Trescott was born in Dorchester and, beyond reasonable doubt, at the old Trescott Homestead, that stood in or near the northerly corner of Wood avenue (then sometimes known as Trescott's Lane) and River street. He was a descendant in the following line from William Trescott, one of the earliest settlers of Dorchester, who was admitted as freeman May 10, 1644, and died September 11, 1699, aged 84 years 8 months: John Trescott, born October 8, 1651, died January 22, 1742; John Trescott, born March 30, 1687, died April 27, 1767; John Trescott, born September 25, 1724, died April 28, 1804; Lemuel Trescott, born March 23, 1751, died in Lubec, Me., August 10, 1826.

Lemuel Trescott served his time as a carpenter in Boston, and was orderly sergeant of the Boston Grenadiers. When but twenty-four years of age he was a captain in Jonathan Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill. He served through the siege of Boston. His service in the Continental troops commenced January 1, 1777. He became a major in Col. Henry Jackson's regiment, May 20, 1778. His service continued through the entire war, and he had, according to Dr. James Thacher's *Military Journal*, the reputation of being "an excellent disciplinarian, an active and vigilant officer, and one well acquainted with his duty." William H. Kilby's *History of Eastport and Passamaquoddy*

states that "he commanded a battalion of light infantry under La Fayette, enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was an upright and patriotic man." The principal exploit with which his name is connected is the capture of Fort Slongo, L. I., October 3, 1781. Of this, Thacher, a contemporary, says: "This enterprise was conducted with much address and gallantry, reflecting great honor on the commander and his little party." During the administration of John Adams he was selected by Washington as a colonel in the provisional army raised in anticipation of war with France. He was offered a commission as colonel in 1812, but declined. He was one of the original members of the Massachusetts branch of the Society of Cincinnati.

Soon after the revolution he was in the vicinity of what is now Eastport, Me., extensively engaged in lumbering. From the excellent Bangor Historical Magazine we learn that he was, in 1784, trading in fish and lumber, at Moose Island, near Eastport. In 1798, when that town was incorporated, he was its first treasurer. He also held many other town offices. He was for many years collector of customs for the Machias and Passamaquoddy districts, and also had charge of the erection of the battery and block-house at Fort Sullivan, at Eastport. In 1824 he visited Boston expressly to see his old commander, La Fayette. The same year he was chosen a presidential elector, but did not serve. After the second war with Great Britain he resided at Lubec, and died there, leaving no issue. His funeral services were largely attended and military escort was furnished. When Eastport, soon after, built a public hall it was called Trescott Hall in token of the high regard entertained for him.

It is but recently that the place of his birth and boyhood was determined. His last known connection with what is now Hyde Park was in 1815, when he conveyed his interest in real estate in the westerly part of Dorchester, which he had inherited from his father. This land is at or near the present southwesterly corner of West and River streets, Hyde Park. Surely it is fitting to pay a passing tribute to the memory of this man and place his name upon our roll of honor.¹

¹ Special acknowledgment is due to the authorities referred to in the text for very valuable information.

PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 50.]

IN 1729, Dunbar, the governor under a royal order of the province of Sagadahoc, fixed his headquarters at Pemaquid. He rebuilt the fallen fort and called it

FORT FREDERIC.

In 1735, the jurisdiction was turned over again to Massachusetts, and in 1737 the fort was dismantled. In 1740 it was repaired, and 1744 it was strengthened for the French War, in which the colonial forces captured Louisburg. Canada remained still a potential instigator of frontier troubles.

In 1745, there were attacks on Fort Frederic; 1746, two more; 1747, two more, but 1748 brought the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

In 1750, another Indian War broke out, and in 1755 the new French War broke out which, after the most intense struggle of the two powers, closed by the capture of Quebec in 1759, and the surrender of all Canada and the obliteration of the frontier.

The ancestors of the most of us were in this war of conquest for the sake of that peace which the reunion of the whole settled continent under one flag affords to the industrious and home-loving citizen, and around the old hearthstones family traditions are yet proudly handed down of the gallant deeds that made the forts at Pemaquid a military supernumerary.

In 1758, the troops were withdrawn from Pemaquid; 1762, the cannon of Fort Frederic were taken out and shipped to Boston. The broken Indian power lost all hope when Canada fell; the remnant of their tribes were compelled to rely on the colonials for trade and supplies. The swords were beaten into ploughshares. The old fort leisurely rotted away, standing as a souvenir of the fierce and dubious struggle during a century and a half in which Pemaquid had been the hope or the stay of the English race in New England, the fore front of our battle for supremacy on this continent.

1775 yields us one more glimpse of the old fort. The men of the duke's country were all patriots; their worthies like the

fighting O'Brians, the Sprouls, and others, live yet in the local annals of Bristol and the state.

The coast was exposed to the piratical devastations of the navy of Great Britain; we could not match it, and it was apprehended that, could they fortify a good harbor as a base of operations, the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts might be lighted with the flames of burning houses and plundered as it had been in King Phillip's War. The English have ever shown a constitutional partiality for this kind of warfare in their contests with the American people. It was felt that the old fort was too big to be defended by Pemaquid, and too dangerous in an enemy's hands. A town meeting voted to pull down the fort, and strong hands quickly toppled over its old walls. The gates and platforms were already rotted, and in a few weeks the ruins of Fort Frederic were much in the condition that I beheld them more than a hundred years afterwards.

In 1812, Captain Sproul's company made their camp at the old fort, but did not rebuild it. They had several skirmishes during the war with plundering boat expeditions from British Men-of-War, which are duly narrated in the excellent History of Bristol.

Pemaquid has for half a century been frequented by historians, and antiquaries. Rows of almost obliterated cellars mark where houses once stood. A paved way has partly been laid bare by the removal of a foot or more of earth which had accumulated above it which seems to have led from the shore past the fort. Curious eyes also think they see evidences of a Spanish occupation earlier than the French or English era. A collection of relics is slowly accumulating there. The mossy stones of the old graveyard join in the chorus that Pemaquid is dead, engulfed in victory!

The frontier has been moved a hundred miles eastward of the Penobscot. The beaver and the Indian have been wiped out. The fishery has changed its character except at Monhegan. The former elements of its prosperity have ceased to exist.

In its harbor a stray coaster or a placid yachtsman seeks perhaps a refuge from fog or storm. And on a sunny day many a lively sloop or cat-boat from the city-peopled islands around Boothbay, Mouse or Squirrel, Heron or Capital, Rutherford, Isle

of Spring, or Fisherman, laden with happy, laughing, holiday residents, steers boldly through the reef-bound "thread of life" and speeds to these relics of New England's early struggle for existence. On those who have read its story these scenes make a deep impression.

Nine or ten miles off Pemaquid Point Monhegan towers like a cathedral. Westward, about the like distance, lay the Damrel's Cove Islands and Cape Newwagen. A half dozen miles beyond is the Sagadahoc of the Popham settlement, almost within signal distance lie these points of the triangle, within whose theatre were developed the struggles for the settlement and dominion of New England I have crudely laid before you. Here from the West of England, Devon and Somerset, gentlemen and fishermen, drove their keels first to its shores, and strove, gaining inch by inch, never relenting until the New England homesteads gathered under their lee to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

AT PEMAQUID.

The martial din is over. No flag flaunts from its bastions on the breeze, no wide-mouthed cannon stares over barbette or through port-hole, no morning gun wakes the sleepy inhabitants or the cruising sailor from his watch below. The mailed cavalier, the grim Puritan, the feathered Abnauqui chief, the French man-at-arms, the rollicking, May-pole planting fishermen of the West of England, the trading Dutchman, the land pirate and the sea pirate walk no more by daylight on the shores of Pemaquid; but when the spirits of the past come back at midnight the old Bashaba and these mighty men of past generations may gather in the mystic vision like the wild huntsmen of the Hartz Mountains. But other realistic visions might be also mirrored forth; the sky be relighted with the blaze of burning houses, barns and ships; the air wearied with the war whoop and the screams of wounded or dying men, the wail of women and children, the cries of battle and of the despair of plundered farmers and drowning fishermen. It was in blood, tears, pain, labor, and unrelenting perseverance that this land was won by the fishermen and the colonists. As the fruit of their sacrifices, in peace, plenty and prosperity we look back on the past. May I not ask of the warm-hearted members of the

Historical Society of Hyde Park a tribute to the memory of those hardy fishermen and landsmen, who breasted the storm of war by Pemaquid, until this land became, in fact, New England and not New France.

OPPOSITION OF MILTON TO INCORPORATION OF HYDE PARK.— When it was proposed to incorporate the present town of Hyde Park in part from the territory of Milton, while that municipality did not oppose the formation of the new town, it did successfully object to the line sought for by the petitioners. The official report of the town of Milton for the year ending February 1, 1869, contains the following as to the action of that town in opposing the boundary asked for:—

“The committee appointed at a special town meeting to consider the question of boundary between Milton and Hyde Park, and to protect the interests of the town, beg leave to report:—

“That they have given careful attention to the duty assigned them, and have succeeded in locating the line of Hyde Park along the ridge of the hill, in rear of Brush Hill road, ceding to Hyde Park from four to six hundred acres of the territory of Milton, but retaining in Milton all the inhabitants of Brush Hill, with a part of their lands.

“The committee were assured that the magnitude of the interest in question warranted the use of the *most efficient* means.

“Immediately on their organization they took means to secure the best helpers, and together with these, for a period of three months, they prosecuted the work until the result above named was reached.

“The committee cannot but congratulate the town on this happy and successful issue. Though at a somewhat *large expenditure*, they have saved to the town the inhabitants of Brush Hill and their beautiful territory.

“The committee also takes pleasure in stating that a *generous sum* was raised by the residents of the disputed territory, and appropriated for expenses, *not appearing in the account* herewith submitted.” Then follows in the report an itemized statement of expenditures amounting to \$2,917.38.

JOHN ELLERY PIPER.

BY REV. PERLEY B. DAVIS.

JOHN ELLERY PIPER was born in Dublin, N. H., November 29, 1830. He was the son of John, and Prudence (Greenwood) Piper. (See Leonard's History of Dublin, N. H., (1855) 382-384.) His early life was spent amid the quiet scenes and healthful influences of his native town. He was an apt pupil in the common and high schools of his birth-place, and also at the Seminary in the neighboring town of Hancock. At the age of eighteen years he taught school in the town of Marlboro, N. H. At nineteen years of age he came to Boston and entered into business with his uncle, Solomon Piper, then an extensive and widely known dealer in coal and building material. The nephew remained in this business in the city forty-one years, and was on the way to his office when death suddenly removed him.

Mr. Piper was married June 5, 1855, to Miss Sarah Mason Hayward, whose parents were Edward, and Emily (Foster). For twelve years the home of this couple was in Boston. During this time Mr. Piper, besides taking high rank as a proverbially upright and trustworthy business man, became actively interested in philanthropic and religious enterprises. He engaged in various kinds of mission work, and was a visitor in the Boston Provident Association.

In 1867, four children having then been born to them, Mr. and Mrs. Piper removed from Boston to Hyde Park. Their residence from first to last has been in the Fairmount district; and few homes in any community have been the centre of a larger or truer love, devotion and enjoyment. Although an extremely busy man, whose multiplied duties absorbed his time and strength and kept him much from his family, his affection and interest respecting the home circle were intense.

He held a high place in public esteem. In the city he was a member of the Mechanics' Exchange and of the Master Builders' Association. In Hyde Park he was called to fill various offices of trust. From 1871 to 1873 he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and served a third term in 1880-83. He served on different important town committees. He was a

member of the Hyde Park Historical Society; also one of the associate incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank; was one of its trustees in 1873, 1874, and 1877 to 1881; was vice-president of the same in 1875 and 1876, and from 1882 to 1890; and also served on its board of investment and auditing committee. His excellent judgment, candor and uncompromising integrity inspired the confidence of all.

In early life and during his residence in Boston his religious associations were with those of the Unitarian faith. On coming to Hyde Park he made the First Congregational Church his place of worship, and soon, adopting the views held by this body, entered into church membership. Here he became a pillar of strength, a counsellor of rare wisdom, and a brother greatly respected and beloved by all. For many years he was a teacher in the Sunday School. For nineteen years, by successive re-elections, he was called to serve the church as deacon. He was universally known in the community as *Deacon* Piper. The office and the man were well fitted.

On the beautiful morning of April 28, 1891, as he was nearing the depot to take the train for the city, he was struck by an engine, of whose approach he was probably unaware. His death was instantaneous. Neighbors and friends, including his youngest son, who were standing near and witnessed the accident, gathered at once around the lifeless body. Strong men wept. As the news rapidly spread gloom settled upon the community. Everyone felt he had lost a friend. He was one of the few men who live above reproach, and his removal caused deep and universal sadness.

He left children as follows: Edward Ellery, Alice Greenwood (Mrs. Fred Y. French), Marion Sarah (Mrs. Oscar W. Whitcher), Arthur Willard and Mabel Emily.

REMINISCENCES OF TWENTY YEARS AGO.

It was on the 17th of June, 1871, that I took a seat in the cars of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, at the old station at the foot of Boston Common, for my first visit to Hyde Park. I had for companions our former townsmen, Wm. H. H. Andrews, Esq., and Hobart M. Cable. Both of these gentlemen were then active in the town's affairs. Mr. Andrews was in the practice of his profession, having an office in Boston as well as Hyde Park. Mr. Cable resided on Austin street and was the New England agent for A. S. Barnes & Co., office 32 Bromfield street, Boston.

In due time "Hyde Park" was called by the conductor, and we alighted at that old, odd-looking building then used as a depot, but afterwards moved to Green street and used by Mr. Clark as a store. I cannot classify its architecture. This building, with the "spread eagle" shed on the west side of the tracks, covering the steps leading up to the streets, made an impression not altogether favorable. Passing from the station on our way to the Everett House I recall the streets as comparatively new, with sidewalks of earth and gravel, while the buildings were few.

Upon the right, as we walked along, stood the store of Messrs. Boynton and Rogers, now of C. T. Lovell, and the Episcopal church, while on the left the old house owned by the Hopkirk sisters stood where Mr. Raymond's block now stands. Next, a house standing back from the street on the site of the new Waverly Hall; further along was H. C. Stark's store, while upon the site of Everett Block was a dwelling-house, I believe, occupied by Mr. Morrill, father-in-law of the late Joel F. Goodwin.

From the Everett House I noticed the buildings now occupied by Mr. Worden and Mr. Tuckerman; also Odd Fellows' Block, in which W. H. Ingersoll had his store of gentlemen's furnishings. About the "square" were Dorr's block, now occupied by Mr. Coffin; Cobb's Block, the block and old house between Central avenue and River street; while the Neponset Block, afterwards burned, was receiving its finishing touches, as was also the brick block of Mr. Beatey. The Congregational Church stood upon its present site but was much smaller than now.

After a good dinner at the Everett House, then kept by Frank McAlvey, and where I met for the first time our genial postmaster, Samuel R. Moseley, we strolled down Fairmount avenue and ascended the long flight of stone steps leading to Mount Neponset, at a point just in the rear of the dwelling-house of Rev. Dr. Amos Webster. Here we had a fine view. I could see the houses, quite scattered, upon the side of Fairmount. The "Blake" school-house, now called Fairmount, was not quite completed. To the south, in the Readville district, could be seen the tall chimneys and roofs of the large rolling mills of the New England Iron Company. Mr. J. B. Richardson was then superintendent of these works and employed a large number of men. Near these mills were the planing mill and lumber yard of B. F. Leach; Glover & Wilcomb's curled hair factory; the tannery, then or subsequently, of D. M. & F. A. Easton were also in that vicinity; the "Damon" School building had been built the year before; while nearer and at the foot of the hill was the chimney of the Hyde Park Woollen Mill. This mill was then in operation but was subsequently burned. On Sunnyside stood Gordon Hall. The Grew School building was approaching completion. The Union Vise Co.'s factory appeared in the distance. This factory was much enlarged and is now operated by the Brainard Milling Machine Co.

Wending our way to the Boston, Hartford & Erie Station we passed the store of Barney Connor, then in Whipple's Block. So well satisfied was I with the appearance of the town that the next month I became one of its citizens.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1870.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 56.]

- Jan. 12. Mary Long (b. Brookline), d. Thomas and Ellen (Daly), both b. Ireland.
- " 14. Sarah H. Williams (b. E. Bridgewater), d. Francis C., b. Boston, and Mary H. G., b. Bolton, Mass.
- " 17. Ida M. Luther, d. Edward E., b. Taunton, and Jane B., b. Ireland.
- " 17. Catherine W. Cannon, d. Michael and Winiford H., both b. Ireland.

- Jan. 19. Mary Curran (b. Boston), d. Stephen and Marie C., both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. Charles V. Edwards, s. Charles L. and Eleanor J. W., both b. England.
- “ 26. George M. Butler, s. George H., b. Charlestown, and Harriet P. W., b. Nantucket.
- “ 28. Charles W. Neal, s. Andrew B., b. Exeter, Me., and Patience S., b. England.
- “ 30. Margaret M. Kelly, (b. Milton), d. Thomas and Ellen L., both b. Ireland.
- “ 31. George Charles, s. George, b. Ireland, and Annie (McAvoy), b. New York.
- “ 31. Mary Ann O'Donnell, d. Alexander and Johanna F., both b. Ireland.
- “ 31. Martha H. Hollis, d. Charles H., b. So. Boston, and Anna M., b. Stoughton.
- Feb. 3. George M. Warner (b. Westboro), s. William R., b. Walpole, N. H., and Ellen M. H., b. Oakham.
- “ 7. Joseph McDonough, s. John and Julia S., both b. Ireland.
- “ 11. Mabel E. Nickerson, d. Franklin L., b. No. Dartmouth, Mass., and Annie E. (Bacon), b. Needham.
- “ 11. James Denin, s. John, b. Taunton, and Margaret R., b. Ireland.
- “ 13. Annie E. Hamrock, d. Henry and Ann H., both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Bedelia Riley, d. Joseph and Margaret W., both b. Ireland.
- “ 21. Edward H. Killion (b. Roxbury), s. John, b. Ireland, and Rosanna H., b. Dorchester.
- “ 22. Charles T. Brownell (b. Newport, R. I.), s. William S. and Mary E., both b. Newport, R. I.
- “ 23. John T. Davin, s. Matthew, b. New York, and Margaret B., b. Newfoundland.
- “ 23. Peter McGowan, s. Thomas and Catherine F., both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Bridget M. and Margaret A. Holmes, twin dd. of William and Sarah (O'Mealy), both b. Ireland.
- “ 28. Charles Hanson, s. Henry, b. New York, and Fanny D., b. Ireland.
- “ 28. Alexander Lothrop (b. Wrentham), s. John A. B., b. Barnstable, and Augusta C. A., b. Maine.
- Mar.— Joseph Glinn, s. Thomas and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
- “ — — Harris, d. Alfred and —, both b. England.
- “ 1. Frederick J. Mercer, s. George and Emily N. (Johnston), both b. England.
- “ 2. Charles E. Meister, s. Gustavus A. and Caroline S., both b. Germany.

- Mar. 6. Charles E. Cable, s. Hobart M., and Ettie R. (Ells), both b. Walton, N. Y.
- “ 10. Lillie M. Hilton, d. Warren W. and Orissa P. D., both b. Maine.
- “ 10. Irving W. Middleton (b. Lowell), s. Henry and Mary M., both b. England.
- “ 14. Fred E. Chesley (b. So. Boston), s. Samuel A., b. Portland, Me., and Sarah H., b. Solon, Me.
- “ 15. Catherine Haley, d. Patrick and Margaret G., both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Mary J. Foley, d. James and Hannah M., both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Charles J. Ellis, s. Charles J., b. Dorchester, and Ada H., b. Canada.
- “ 18. Dora M. Wiggin, d. George T., b. Durham, N. H., and Mary E., b. Bow, N. H.
- “ 23. Mary E. Galvin, d. John, b. Ireland, and Catherine L., b. Boston.
- “ 23. Luna Peters, d. Bruno and Anna A., both b. P. E. Island.
- “ 28. Marion Blake, d. Alpheus P., b. Orange, N. H., and Ruth S., b. Pittsfield, N. H.
- Apr.— ——— Kingsley, s. Charles and ———, both b. ———.
- “ — William H. Gurney, s. Morris, b. Hampsted, N. Y., and Eliza, b. Ireland.
- “ 3. George E. Rand (b. E. Boston), s. David S., b. Portsmouth, N. H., and Sarah M., b. Boston.
- “ 3. William R. Chamberlin (b. Southboro), s. Henry C., b. Southboro, and Mary S., b. Marlboro.
- “ 7. Rose F. Rooney, d. Andrew D. and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 9. Ambrose Barnwell, s. John and Mary A., both b. Ireland.
- “ 13. Anna McLean Husted (b. Centreville, R. I.), d. Richard W., b. Hallowell, Me., and Anna (McLean), b. Nashville.
- “ 14. Howard S. Adams, s. Henry S., b., b. Derry, N. H., and Hannah M., b. Newbury.
- “ 15. Minnie J. Monroe, d. Joseph, b. New Brunswick, and Lydia A., b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 18. Alice M. Sullivan (b. Lawrence), d. John, b. Ireland, and Naomi P., b. New Brunswick.
- “ 18. James H. Barry, s. James and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 20. Nora Lane, d. John and Eliza, both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Edward Burke, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- May— Charles Carter, s. Charles, b. England, and Harriet, b. Nova Scotia.
- “ — Isaac Charles (b. New York), s. Isaac and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 3. Daniel O'Brien, s. Daniel and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. Mary C. Welsh, d. Lewis and Julia, both b. Ireland.

- May 6. Cora E. Holt, d. John C., b. No. Andover, and Susan A., b. No. Chelsea.
- “ 8 or 9. Daniel C. Richardson, s. Alonzo H., b. Moultonboro, N. H., and Emeline E., b. Salem.
- “ 16. George L. Knight, s. Albert, b. Portland, Me., and Elizabeth, b. Petersboro, N. H.
- “ 16. John Nichols (Indian) (b. Pittsburg), s. Newell and Susan, both b. Oldtown, Me.
- “ 30. Frederick A. Hodges, s. Addison S., b. Smithfield, R. I., and Esther A., b. New York.
- “ 30. Mary O'Shea, d. Edward and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.
- “ 30. Thomas F. McLellan, s. Thomas, b. Scotland, and Margaret M., b. England.
- June— Margaret Daveran, d. Mark and Judy, both b. Ireland.
- “ 2. John King, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. Herbert Jenkins, s. Howard and Eliza B., both b. Nantucket.
- “ 6. Mary E. Foster, d. Alfred, b. Kingsclear, Eng., and Sarah E. (Brown), b. Deer Isle, Me.
- “ 8. Alice Ells, d. Charles, b. Nova Scotia, and Ann, b. St. John, N. B.
- “ 15. Frank A. Noyes, s. Frank A., b. Maine, and Sarah A., b. Roxbury.
- “ 20. Alice W. Brown (b. Hingham), d. Joseph W. and Lucia E., both b. Abington.
- “ 22. John Allen, s. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. Edwin F. Corson (b. New Bedford), s. Charles M., b. Maine, and Helen M., b. Fairhaven.
- “ 28. Ann E. Routley, d. Henry, b. England, and Mary E., b. Boston.
- July — George Booswane, s. — and —, both b. Canada.
- “ — Franklin Scates, s. Jas. C., b. Vermont, and Mary, b. England.
- “ — Annie M. Taylor (b. Connecticut), d. William, b. England, and Theresa, b. West Roxbury.
- “ 2. Alice M. Price, d. William and Maria, both b. England.
- “ 3. Edward Grant, s. Edward L., b. Vermont, and Julia, b. Maine.
- “ 4. Charles C. McLaughlin (b. Nova Scotia), s. William H. and Alice, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 6. Anna A. Homer, d. Joseph G., b. Conn., and Eliza A., b. Massachusetts.
- “ 9. Anna L. Daley, d. Michael, b. Massachusetts, and Margaret, b. Ireland.
- “ 9. John F. Beatey, s. John, b. Canada, and Annie J., b. Boston, Mass.
- “ 10. William Green (b. Eastport, Me.), s. Robert, b. Maine, and Annie, b. St. John, N. B.

- July 15. Fanny Scott, d. James M. and Mary S., both b. New Brunswick.
- “ 16. Betsey Barrett, d. William and Julia, both b. Ireland.
- “ 19. Cora B. Young, d. Isaac and Mary, both b. Maine.
- “ 26. William Collins, s. Dennis and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Alice G. Noyes, d. George E., b. Castine, Me., and Annie T., b. England.
- Aug.— Minnie O’Keefe, d. Francis and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ — Carrie Churchill, d. Charles D., b. No. Bridgewater, and — b. Georgia.
- “ 2. John Gibbons, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 7. Eva Ryan, d. Isaac Lyford, b. Linden, Vt., and Fanny, b. Vinalhaven, Me.
- “ 8. Catherine Rofferty, d. Michael and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- “ 10. Ellen Kenney, d. Thomas and Maria, both b. Ireland.
- “ 11. — Calief, s. G. Everett and Sarah F., both b. New Hampshire.
- “ 11. James Shea, s. Bartholomew and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
- “ 11. Carrie E. Campbell, d. Josiah, b. New Brunswick, and Carrie, b. Maine.
- “ 15. William Ryan, s. Thomas and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Charles A. Radford, s. Benjamin F., b. Portland, Me., and Anna M. (Hale), b. Stillwater, Me.
- “ 20. Sarah Concannon, d. Patrick and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 25. Alfred L. Willard, s. Le Baron, b. Massachusetts, and Minerva, b. Uxbridge.
- “ 31. Frederic Nichols (Indian), s. Joseph and Eliza, both b. Oldtown, Me.
- Sept.— — Small, s. John, b. Massachusetts, and Eliza, b. —.
- “ — George Morse, s. Edwin and Mary, both b. —.
- “ — Ann Cunningham, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 1. George Wood, s. William and Celia, both b. England.
- “ 2. Julia N. Whitehouse (b. Boston), d. George H., b. Oxford, Me., and Clara T., b. Lawrence.
- “ 9. John Corbett (b. Attleboro), s. Jeremiah, b. Ireland, and Ellen, b. Connecticut.
- “ 11. Bridget McCowler, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 12. Dennis Harrigan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 12. — Williams, d. John M., b. New Castle, Me., and Abbie M., b. Quincy.
- “ 15. Lucy K. Sears, d. H. G. O., b. No. Rochester, and Mary, b. New Bedford.
- “ 19. — Brackett, d. John S., b. Great Falls, N. H., and Bessie E., b. Strafford, N. H.
- “ 20. John Ready, s. Patrick, b. Ireland, and Julia F., b. Canada.
- “ 24. David A. Bancroft, s. David C., b. Philadelphia, Pa., and Lydia A., b. Taunton.

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THE
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VOL. II.

APRIL, 1892.

NO. 1.

WILLIAM J. STUART.

WILLIAM J. STUART, son of Arthur and Agnes (Mason) Stuart, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1828. He comes from the noted Stuarts of Scotland, through a Scotch-Irish branch. His father was prominently connected with railroading in the United States from its earliest days, being employed on the Pottsville Railroad, in Pennsylvania, one of the first adventures of this now greatly multiplied means of travel. About 1835 he came to Boston and became what is now called assistant superintendent or general manager of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and thus William received the educational advantages of the justly celebrated public schools of Boston, supplemented by two years' attendance at Marshall S. Rice's private school at Newton. When he was fourteen years old he was indentured to learn the trade of coppersmith with Hinkley & Drury (predecessors of Boston Locomotive Works). Serving until he was of age, he became master of all the details of the business, but, wishing a short change of avocation, he went to Pennsylvania and passed one season with a company of civil engineers on a railroad in Lehigh Valley. Returning to Boston, the next year he engaged in business for himself as a coppersmith in South Boston, on the site ever since occupied by him for the same purpose. Since the establishment of his business, which was largely devoted to locomotive work, there have been three radical changes in the character of his products.

From locomotive work he changed to sugar-works for Cuban plantations. About 1860 this trade was superseded by steam-

boat work for Loring, the ship-builder, and during the Rebellion was entirely employed on government vessels. He made the copper-work of the first two gun-boats (small ones) ordered by the government, and also for, among numerous others, the "Nahant" and "Canonicus," and put all the copper-work into Commodore Farragut's celebrated flag-ship "Hartford." When the war closed and government work ceased Mr. Stuart for some years was engaged on sugar machinery and brewery fittings, but now makes a speciality of radiators for house-warming.

He has been content with a profitable business of moderate extent, has never tried to do a rushing business, and has had no desire to change from the even tenor of his regular avocation. Although burned out three times, he has, on each occasion, at once rebuilt, and, as before mentioned, carries on his business to-day where he first started.

Mr. Stuart married, May 23, 1853, Sarah M., daughter of the distinguished Dr. Leroy Sunderland. She was a woman of more than ordinary attraction and character. She died July 26, 1871. On October 4, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Daniels, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Snow) Barber.

Mr. Stuart became a resident of Fairmount in the spring of 1858, and the next year became a land owner there, and erected his present residence on Water street. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Hyde Park, was elected one of its first and second Boards of Selectmen, was its second representative to the Legislature, serving two years (1878-79), and has been one of the three commissioners of the sinking fund of the town ever since the organization of that board in 1875. Mr. Stuart has been connected with the Hyde Park Savings Bank ever since its incorporation in 1871, and has been one of its Trustees since 1873, and of its Board of Investment since 1877. He has been a member for many years of the four masonic bodies in the town, and served very acceptably as treasurer of each. He has ever been active in public affairs, is a thoroughly genial and pleasant social companion, and has many friends.

He is an advanced thinker, and holds the most liberal and progressive views in politics, religion and other questions of the day. Originally Free-Soil, he has been a Radical Republican

since 1856. He is one of the best representatives of the town of his adoption, and to whose welfare he has given so much of his service, and holds a high place in the regard of his townsmen.¹

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF HYDE PARK.

BY ELLA F. BOYD.²

THE story of the rocks of the greater part of our whole state is a very complicated one. Only few rocks are now what they were when laid down,—in form, shape, or even in composition.

Volcanic agencies have, in the past, been actively engaged, even more actively than they now are in volcanic regions. In some periods long openings or fissures were made in the earth, and the lava, flowing out of these rents, flooded the whole district for miles in extent. We often find this phenomenon in the rocks of the so-called Boston Basin.

Earthquakes have played an important part in the history of the region. Landslips have occurred and rocks have been rent, forming the joints or parallel cracks that are to be seen almost everywhere.

Then, too, interior heat has caused the rocks to become somewhat plastic. Lateral pressure, produced by contraction of the inner hot nucleus of the globe, and consequent sinking of the cooler and more hardened crust, crushed, folded and tilted the rocks until they formed great serpentine undulations.

Frost, rain and the atmosphere for millions of years have lent their aid to the general work of denudation and deposition, and we have the results of all these agencies before us to study and unravel, if we can.

The "Boston Basin" is a name that has been applied to all of our sedimentary and eruptive rocks of approximately the same geological horizon in Eastern Massachusetts. The

¹ This sketch is largely taken from Hurd's History of Norfolk County (1884).

² Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, Feb. 3, 1892.

oldest of these are the slates of Braintree, containing the famous fossil trilobite, *Paradoxides Harlani*; the limestones of Nahant and Weymouth, containing the fossil *Hyalithes*, and many patches of quartzite and schist, that were formerly sandstone and slate, but have been changed by metamorphism. The fossils show these rocks to belong in the lowest division of the Palæozoic Era, the Cambrian Age.

Next, according to John H. Sears of the Essex Institute, Salem, comes a rock which he has named *Essexite*. This is an eruptive rock of a dark color, and very porphyritic and schistose in structure. It is composed of the minerals feldspar and augite, with some biotite. This, however, is a local rock, occurring at Marblehead.

The third rock in the series all authorities agree to be diorite, another eruptive composed of basic feldspar and hornblende. The sedimentary rocks, at this early age, were rent in all directions, and the diorite in the form of lava was erupted through them. As an example, A. C. Lane has noted some 500 dikes at Nahant, a town which contains less than a square mile of land, and this mostly covered with soil.

Nature then seemed to pause for awhile, to gather strength for renewed activity, for, after these rocks had become hard, a fourth series, still of igneous origin, was laid down. These were more acidic than the last and of lighter color. The granites, felsites and syenites belong here. Quincy and Dedham granites are typical varieties of this group.

Syenite bears a close resemblance to granite and is like it in composition, except that it contains no quartz, that is, it is composed of orthoclase feldspar only, except microscopic quantities of other minerals.

Felsite is like both in composition, and was the glassy overflow at the time of eruption. Granite never reaches the surface at the time of formation. The overflow during an eruption is called obsidian and varies from the homogeneous glassy mass to the porous, light variety that we call pumice. In time this obsidian devitrifies, or turns to a stony material, and forms the felsite so common in Hyde Park.

Again we had a long period of rest, and then the sea and other agencies began their work of denudation. Cliffs of diorite, felsite, granite and quartzite were torn, broken and

crushed, and the fragments rolled, with ceaseless energy. Our conglomerates were then formed. We find pebbles of granite, felsite, quartzite and even of slate in the conglomerate. The diorite, which disintegrates much more quickly than the other rocks, was probably reduced to clay and afterwards changed to slate.

Then there are evidences of periods of elevation as well as of subsidence of the earth's crust; for we find our sixth series of rocks composed of flows of melaphyr and porphyrite (both volcanic lavas) *interbedded* with conglomerate and slate.

Another period of rest in which a vast bed of slate was deposited, and then, as Prof. W. O. Crosby says, "The weakened crust below the still unconsolidated sediments could no longer resist the growing horizontal thrust or pressure, and it yielded; and thus inaugurated an important geological revolution. The slate and conglomerate were powerfully compressed in a north and south direction, and thrown into a series of gigantic folds, having a general east-west trend. Although they have suffered enormous erosion, these folds, when not drift covered, are still distinctly traceable." I have quoted this at length because it explains a great deal of our Hyde Park geology. He also says: "The strata was extensively broken and faulted . . . many of the faults and joint fissures being injected by highly liquid rock (diabase)." This general description of the rocks of Eastern Massachusetts has been given in order that the following pages may be better understood.

The geology of Hyde Park presents two natural divisions, viz., the solid rocks, and the superficial deposits, or that part covered with the drift left by the Glacial Age.

In the first division we find rocks belonging to the fourth, fifth and sixth series already mentioned, the granites, felsites, porphyrites, conglomerates and slates, with a number of diabase dikes.

Felsite occupies a prominent place, and we have many beautiful varieties, from nearly pure white to green, pink, red and gray, the difference in color being due to different degrees of oxidation in the iron.

On Pine Garden Rock are found some of the best examples of concretionary structure in felsite. It occupies a small portion of the ridge just north of the German picnic ground. The rock-

mass is of a delicate green color, and the concretions are of bright pink. These concretions vary from an almost microscopic size to an inch in diameter, though the average size is about three-eighths of an inch. When examined carefully many will be found to contain a nucleus consisting of a grain of quartz, and to have a radiate structure around the nucleus. This spherulitic structure is one of the stages of devitrification in the glassy obsidians.

The first stages of the process must be studied with a microscope. Under a high objective a thin section of obsidian will be found to be full of minute, imperfect crystals called crystallites. These increase with age and, having an attraction for each other, often segregate around a common centre, forming opaque, stony spots in the rock. It is then called spherulite or spherulitic obsidian. The concretions are often so abundant that the weathered surface has the appearance of conglomerate, as the concretions are slightly harder than the rock-mass, and so do not decompose as rapidly as the latter.

The same rock occurs again in Grew's woods, west of Beaver street, and toward Muddy Pond. This is not as attractive in appearance as that found on Pine Garden Rock, the contrast of ground-mass and spherulites is not as great; the green is a dirty green and the pink a whitish pink, probably due to decomposition.

At the eastern part of the town the felsite assumes the red tints, then as we go toward the west the rock becomes gray and finally merges into granite. At the junction of Arlington and Westminster streets we find an outcrop of the typical red variety. This deeply red rock is very homogeneous and breaks with conchoidal fracture. When weathered it presents a banding of two shades and makes a very pretty rock when polished. It might well be utilized for decorative purposes.

The banding is the result of fluidal motion while in a plastic state, as lava flows from a volcano, and different colors thus become intermingled. These bands are not continuous; they seem to be only elongated patches. Geikie speaks of this structure in the obsidians of the Lipari Islands as "drawn out spherulites."

The darker streaks are harder and withstand decomposition better than the lighter colored ones, for in weathered specimens they stand in ridges on the surface. In fact, in many places,

small patches of true jasper are found. At Riverside Square is a fine display of this banding.

Some of the felsite is brecciated, that is, it is full of sub-angular pebbles which are darker than the rock itself. The explanation of this probably is that after the flow of lava had hardened, but before it had become entirely indurated, there was another violent volcanic outburst, breaking the lava into pieces of all shapes and sizes, while the new flow filled all spaces and re-cemented the mass. Wherever we find volcanic breccia like that described above, proximity to the original vent is indicated. This structure is found in the northern part of the town. One typical exposure can be seen near the junction of Metropolitan avenue and Hubbard street.

No volcanic vents have been found in this vicinity, but they must be in a northerly direction, for not a great distance from the locality of brecciated felsite is a mass of tuff, a sandstone made up of volcanic ash, of coarse and fine material, indicating that the original place of eruption is not far off.

Tuff is an interesting rock, and occurs on the west side of the railroad cutting, just north of the bridge, near River Street station on the New York and New England Railroad.

A large ledge of the gray variety of felsite is found on Hyde Park avenue, bounded by Dell avenue, Lincoln street and Central avenue. This ledge extended also down Hyde Park and Central avenues to West street, until a large portion was blasted away to make room for dwellings.

The same rock was met on Central Park avenue as far south as Clay street. This was much sought for by residents of the town, when blasted by the Water Company. Fine slabs covered with dendrites were procured, under the name of "fern rock," a common misnomer, the mistake of many who regard the impressions as fossil ferns.

From the compact, homogeneous felsites to the coarse-grained crystalline granites, we have a gradual transition, an interesting and unusual feature, not often shown as plainly as it is in this town. The first stage after the felsite is a very fine grained granite, so fine that the constituents can only be told with the aid of the lens. This is called micro-granite or eurite. A small outcrop was found in the woods north of Back street. Other outcrops were in Grew's woods between the felsite and the granite.

One very interesting locality was on the path leading from the Hermit's to Muddy Pond. First was a compact felsite; at the next outcrop was found to be still compact felsite, but with feldspar and quartz crystals developing; just beyond was eurite; and finally granite.

Granite occupies the entire western part of the town, and is probably a continuation of Dedham granite. Some of it is very pretty, having a greenish tinge, due to the presence of epidote. Other outcrops are gray in color, more like the Quincy granite, but nearly free from hornblende.

A small patch of porphyrite is seen on the New York and New England Railroad near the River Street station. This is also an eruptive rock, but of later date, as it is found interbedded with the conglomerate. It looks somewhat like felsite with well-developed crystals of feldspar, but it is composed of a more basic feldspar than the felsite. The eruptive rocks, with the exception of the porphyrite, probably covered the whole township, and from these rocks our conglomerates were made.

A very interesting specimen of stratification of sandstone and conglomerate was seen on River street near Business street—bands of alternate sandstone and conglomerate of about two inches wide. In this same ledge was a large dike of diabase, seven feet broad, and on either side of it the conglomerate was well baked, as no doubt the workmen learned to their sorrow when they tried to blast it.

After the eruption of the granites and felsites there must have been a long period of quiet, for these overflows to have become hardened, before the deposition of the conglomerates began. The sea wore away the ledges, and rounded the angular fragments into pebbles, as it does on our beaches to-day.

Time, with the aid of heat and pressure, changed this shingle-beach to a conglomerate. The conglomerate covered most of the region over the felsites. But after this the great disturbance took place, and the rocks were crushed together into long, corrugated folds, having a general east-west direction.

The rocks on the upper part of the folds, or anticlines, were stretched to their utmost capacity and were easily weathered away, leaving the under rocks exposed. This is why we have these long, narrow areas of alternate felsite and conglomerate.

The southerly line of the conglomerate has the same direction

as the Neponset River. It is first seen on River street near the Boston line. It then parallels the railroad track to the river. There are many outcrops in the river-bed. Others occur on Walter street, corner of Pierce; and finally disappear beneath the sand plain beyond Fairmount.

The northerly line begins on Hyde Park avenue, near Arlington street, then crosses the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad; and there is a large outcrop on the corner of West and Austin streets. Ledges are noted all along Austin, Beaver, Childs and River streets, along Dedham street, Glenwood avenue, then in a westerly direction toward the Dedham line. The general strike of the rock was found to be N. 50° E. to N. 70° E. and the dip was to the south-east from 20° to vertical.

In Grew's woods, south of Austin street and south-west of Beaver street, is a well-defined fault, or line showing where the earth's crust has slipped out of its original position. On the side toward Austin street is well-stratified sandstone, with a strike of N. 70° E.; dip, S. E. 70° to 80° . This is full of joint planes. On the west side of the fault is felsite of concretionary as well as finely banded structure. The banding is so regular in some places that a casual observer would be apt to call it stratification.

There are no minerals of any importance in Hyde Park,—a few inferior quartz crystals, a small amount of iron ore in the form of hematite, and also pinite, a mineral formed by the decomposition of felsite, comprising almost all.

In preparing this part of the paper, my thanks are due to Prof. W. O. Crosby of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his kindness in allowing me to compare my map with one of his, yet unpublished, and make certain corrections.

Ages passed away before the second division of our geological story, in which we find the superficial deposits, and it is to these that we owe many of our topographical features.

Clarendon Hills, Fairmount and Mount Neponset, as well as the higher portions of Sunnyside, are composed of drift material brought here during the Glacial Age. Fairmount and Clarendon Hills are typical drumlins. Geologists do not all agree on the formation of drumlins, but it is the most generally accepted theory that they were formed under the ice-sheet. Probably some obstruction caused the debris to pause in its onward movement, and then more and more material gradually accumu-

lated, forming it into a rounded hill. Some authorities think drumlins are old moraines worked over by succeeding glaciers, as they are never found, in this vicinity, over forty miles from the southern boundary of the glacial area. Whatever their formation, drumlins are composed of a mixture of clay, some sand and gravel and large and small semi-angular stones or boulders. The boulders usually have been striated, or scratched in transit.

It is a typical feature of drumlins to have surface springs, owing to the substratum of clay or till. This explains why so many cellars on Fairmount suffer from inflowing water.

Mt. Neponset is also a drumlin. Two smaller ones are near Atherton street, and the tops of two still smaller may be seen in the vicinity of Sunnyside street. The lower part of these is covered with a sand plain. Many of the boulders are of conglomerate.

After the glacial period we had a milder climate and the glaciers melted, leaving immense rivers to work over the drift, and the result is our sand plains, clay beds and kames. Kames are long ridges of modified drift, with steep sides similar to those of a railroad embankment. These are formed in the rivers, on the top of the ice-sheet, according to the theory of Warren Upham of the U. S. Geological Survey. They are composed of gravel and well-rounded boulders, which are never striated or scratched, this feature, as well as others, separating them sharply from drumlins. The kame is often stratified, showing water action in sorting the material.

Many of the ponds, swamps and kettle-holes of this town are found in the modified drift. A fine example of a kettle pond may be seen near the rubber works at River Street station. There are two kames on the Readville side of Fairmount, others north of Clarendon Hills station. All the swamps in Grew's woods, as well as in the Clarendon Hills district and the level sand plains all over the town, belong to this period, known as the Champlain Period.

The sluggishness of the Neponset, as well as of other rivers in this vicinity, is due to the fact that the land was elevated during the Ice Age, and the rivers cut deeper beds to reach sea level; then when it subsided the land near their source was left about 200 feet below the level of the sea.

Thus we find laid down in geological succession the granites

and felsites, both eruptive rocks, the latter being merely the overflow of the former; overlying these, are the conglomerates and slates, interbedded, in the eastern part of the town, with porphyrite; after these were laid down the great disturbance crushed the rocks into long folds, their tops being eroded, leaving the long, narrow areas of alternate felsite and conglomerate. Lastly, over the whole, we find drift material—drumlins caused by the ice itself, and kames, sand plains and swamps, due to subsequent water action.

MRS. MARTHA FOSTER CLOUGH.

BY CHARLES F. GERRY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Canterbury, N. H., August 19, 1770, and died in Hyde Park March 26, 1861. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Abiel Foster, the first Representative to Congress from New Hampshire.

The New England Gazetteer speaks of him as follows: "He possessed in a great degree the esteem and confidence of the people; and soon after he left the pastoral care of the church he was called to arduous duties as a magistrate and legislator. In 1783 he was elected to Congress, and for three years was a member of that body under the old confederation. He was successively returned a member for nearly all the time until 1804, when he retired to private life and domestic tranquillity. He was an ardent lover of his country, and faithfully served his constituents, by whom his memory will long be cherished." He was an intimate friend of Washington, who presented him with a miniature painting of himself, said to have been one of the best ever taken, and is still handed down as an heirloom in the family. He died in February, 1806.

Her mother's maiden name was Mary Rogers, a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr.

Mrs. Clough came to reside in the present limits of Hyde Park with her granddaughter, Mrs. C. F. Gerry, in the early spring of 1857,—the first year of the settlement,—residing first in the Robinson House, corner of Fairmount avenue and Water street, now the residence of Mr. Andrew Washburn; afterwards,

for a few months, in the Seavey House, now the residence of Mr. B. F. Radford; and the balance of her life at the home of Mr. C. F. Gerry, at the corner of Oak street and Central Park avenue. She was a woman of rare intelligence, and kept pace with all the leading political questions of the day, discussing them with great earnestness and ability. She could see no peaceful settlement of the slavery question, and the year before she died predicted that a great war was near at hand. When doubts were expressed in reference to her predictions her reply was, "It will surely come; and there will be a camp near here, and you will see soldiers going and coming on the railroad"; all of which was soon after literally fulfilled, as she died only seventeen days before the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, which inaugurated the civil war she saw so plainly with her prophetic vision. In religious belief she was a Congregationalist, and ever lived a consistent Christian life.

Her death occurred at the advanced age of 90 years and seven months, and her remains were taken to Sudbury, Mass., for burial.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF DR. HORATIO LESEUR.—
 Rev. Perley B. Davis, Edward W. Cross and Edward I. Humphrey, who were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Dr. Horatio Leseur, a vice-president of this Society, who died December 23, 1891, have reported as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Horatio Leseur the Hyde Park Historical Society loses a member whose life and character have elevated him to a high place in the affection and esteem of all who knew him. Deeply interested in the welfare of others, of unselfish spirit, of most genial manners and of excellent judgment, his rare combination of qualities placed him among the few who win at once the love and respect of all; and cause his removal from us to be an occasion of lasting regret. By his pure and attractive life he has made it easier for others to walk in the pathway of high and noble manhood."

We hope to have the pleasure of presenting to our readers in the near future a sketch of the life of Dr. Leseur, with an accompanying portrait.

HYDE PARK AND FAIRMOUNT SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.¹

SATURDAY evening, February 10, 1866, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the residents of Hyde Park and Fairmount, as our village was then known, was held in the newly erected "Music Hall," then standing near the easterly corner of West River street and Hyde Park avenue, but now remodelled and standing on the corner of Webster street and said avenue, and occupied by Dr. John A. Soule. At this meeting was formed the "Hyde Park and Fairmount Society for Mutual Improvement." Its by-laws provided for regular meetings for "improvement by declamation, debate and composition," and a meeting to be held in April of each year for the "purpose of considering and deciding all questions in regard to streets and avenues, and the ornamenting of the same."

Alpheus P. Blake, in an address to this meeting, defined the object of the society as follows: "To add to the social attractions of the village, encourage and stimulate intellectual development, beautify the place by ornamenting the streets and avenues by setting out shade trees, and aiding such other objects as may from time to time appear for the best interests of the community." Samuel A. Bradbury presided and Capt. J. A. Judson acted as secretary, and Charles A. White, Samuel G. Greene and others, whose names are not preserved, were prominent in this meeting. John L. Butman, Alpheus P. Blake and William T. Thacher were appointed a committee to prepare a list of officers, and the meeting then adjourned until the following Tuesday. At the adjourned meeting the following officers were elected: President, Charles A. White; vice-presidents, Samuel A. Bradbury, Theodore D. Weld, Martin L. Witcher, Amos Webster, Charles F. Gerry, Benjamin F. Radford and William J. Stuart; recording secretary, Benjamin C. Vose; corresponding secretary, J. A. Judson; treasurer, Thomas C. Evans; auditor, William M. Bragg; directors, Alpheus P. Blake, Samuel G. Greene, Hypolitus C. Fisk, J. P. Collins, Edward Roberts, John L. Butman, John D. Bradlee, Francis H. Caffin, Ezra G. Perkins, Charles D.

¹ The material for this sketch is entirely from the extensive historical collections of Henry A. Rich.

Hubbard, Edward Norton, Waldo F. Ward, William T. Thacher, John J. Raynes and Jairus Pratt. The list of officers embraced nearly all the then prominent citizens of the villages. The society continued in active existence for about two years.

This society exercised a very beneficial influence. During its existence trees were set out by it upon both sides of Fairmount avenue, and were also furnished without charge for setting in other streets. Many of these remain to the present day. It also erected a fence upon both sides of Fairmount avenue, extending nearly all the way from Everett square to the top of the hill.

Of the first board of officers only eight,—Messrs. Weld, Webster, Stuart, Radford, Fisk, Caffin, Ward and Raynes,—now live in Hyde Park. Eleven,—Messrs. White, Whiteher, Vose, Bragg, Greene, Roberts, Bradlee, Perkins, Norton, Pratt and Thacher,—have deceased. Mr. Bradbury now resides in Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Gerry in Sudbury, Mass.; Messrs. Evans and Blake in Boston, and Mr. Butman in Mexico.

ADAMS' OPINION OF HANCOCK.—William Clarence Burrage, in his excellent essay read before the Bostonian Society, entitled "John Hancock and His Times," alludes to the various criticisms made as to Hancock, and in particular to the statements of Henry Cabot Lodge and Horace E. Scudder, in the Memorial History of Boston, as to the unfavorable opinion entertained of him by John Adams, and adds: "There are no proofs for these careless statements."

Mr. Burrage might, indeed, have said further that there is abundant evidence to the contrary to be found in the statements of President Adams, who, in a deed to the town of Quincy dated July 25, 1822, provided for the erection of a "stone school-house," the present Adams Academy, "over the cellar which was under the house anciently built by the Rev. Mr. John Hancock, the father of John Hancock, that great, generous, disinterested, bountiful benefactor of his country, once president of Congress and afterwards governor of this state, to whose great exertions and unlimited sacrifices this nation is so deeply indebted for her independence and present prosperity, who was born in this house."

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held on the third day of February last, in the lecture room of the Waverly Club, the following officers were elected: President, Charles G. Chick; vice-presidents, John B. Bachelder, Stephen B. Balkam, Robert Bleakie, Isaac J. Brown, Isaac Bullard, Henry S. Bunton, James E. Cotter, David L. Davis, Perley B. Davis, Willard S. Everett, Henry S. Grew, Edward J. Hickey, David Higgins, James D. McAvoy, David Perkins, Sidney C. Putnam, Henry A. Rich, William J. Stuart, Francis W. Tewksbury and Theodore D. Weld; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Fred L. Johnson; curators, Amos H. Brainard, Edmund Davis, Orin T. Gray, Edward I. Humphrey, Charles F. Jenney, Joseph King Knight and George L. Richardson. The curators at the close of this meeting elected Charles F. Jenney corresponding secretary.

The following extracts from the president's annual report are of interest:—

“The year just past has been one of steady work by the society. New members have been added, the library increased, and many facts as to persons and places of interest to us, because associated with the early history of our town, have been gathered and preserved. In fact, the work of the Society has been valuable in its various departments.

“At the time of the last report the curators recommended that this Society publish a ‘Quarterly.’ This enterprise has been undertaken and carried forward successfully during the year. Our members have given it loyal support. The first number of the “Hyde Park Historical Record” appeared in April, and met with a very warm welcome from the local press and from our citizens generally. The present subscription list numbers about 300. With a little personal effort upon the part of each member this number might be easily doubled. If this could be done it would enable us to do more work and to present illustrations from time to time of persons and places, that will be of value to the future generations.

“We have secured, in the four numbers published, good pictures of Messrs. Allen, Grew, Whitcher and Radford of the

town's first Board of Selectmen; also of Mr. Piper, a prominent citizen and a Selectman at an early date.

"These portraits, with lectures and items of local interest, give our publication great value.' I feel that each member of our Society should be not only a subscriber but should constitute himself an agent during the coming year, that our list may be enlarged. The price per year being but fifty cents is within the means of any citizen.

"Another matter that now presses upon us is a lack of suitable rooms. Two years ago, we, for the first time, secured a room which this Society could call its home. Its value was at once apparent from the rapid collection of valuable books, pamphlets, pictures and other matter. Now this room is wholly inadequate for our purposes. The book cases are all filled, pictures find no room upon the walls and other articles of interest cannot be displayed. The approach to it is not inviting. I feel that I voice the views of your curators in saying that we have outgrown it and that the enterprise of the Society demands a larger and better place for our collections and for our work. Our library work is crippled at this time, and, unless larger rooms are obtained, I fear the interest in this department will flag.

"The curators have other and better rooms in view but the increase in the annual rent causes us to hesitate until some plan shall be formulated by which our treasury can be aided. Our annual income is small, as appears by the treasurer's report. I believe the Society has the confidence of our people and that if some way can be fixed so that the public at large can aid us, it will gladly do so.

"In the past it has been a matter of concern to us that the town had no local cemetery. This subject has been

1 "State Library of Massachusetts, State House, Boston."

"I congratulate your Society upon the excellence and value of its publication." — C. B. TILLINGHAST.

"The HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD closes its first volume with the number for January, 1892. Every town in Rhode Island ought to have, and might have, just such a periodical. It is one of the pleasantest of the Book Note Exchanges." — *Book Notes*, Providence, R. I.

"The four numbers are highly creditable to the town, and clearly indicate what other towns should do in the way of trying to preserve their local history." — *Light*, Worcester, Mass.

discussed by the curators from time to time with a view to press the matter for action by the town. It has seemed of much importance to have those who have been prominent, and, indeed, the citizens of the town generally, find burial within its limits that their memories might be perpetually preserved with the town in which they lived. It is a source of gratification to us that this matter is now taking shape and this want is likely to be met very soon.¹

"I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the fact that the 'Reaper' has been busy among our members since our last annual meeting. Indeed, we have suffered severely! By the death of Messrs. Piper, Benton, Putnam, Dr. Leseur and Henry Grew, we have lost members of great value. All were men of prominence in the town. Four of them were early residents here and took active parts in Hyde Park's affairs.

"It is not my purpose here to write eulogies of these worthy men, but simply to remind you of our loss, and of our duty to them and that of our Society to see to it that our archives bear in some form such sketches and other tokens as will give to future generations accurate knowledge of these men and of the characteristics which led to their success and made them honored by their fellow-men. In the death of Messrs. Grew and Leseur we lose two of our vice-presidents. Both of these gentlemen have aided the Society by their influence and by their means, in times of need.

"The enterprise in which we are engaged demands patience, perseverance and constant care, that the work required be properly and correctly performed. It needs money as well, that the Society may afford opportunities for thorough work. Let me ask for it your interest and support the coming year that the Historical Society may move forward with vigor and confidence in the work of all its departments, and real progress be made.

"The time is fast approaching when, in order to take the permanent position we wish to hold, some strong effort must be made to secure funds for a permanent building. We now have

¹ February 17, 1892, the town authorized the Selectmen to purchase for a cemetery, such portions of the "Gilman Farm" as was in their judgment expedient, and appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase and preparation of said land.

a library and collections of large money value, and of much more worth to us as, in case of loss, many articles could not be replaced.

"This Society should be made the centre of literary people of the town, and with a suitable building where such people could feel at home in their work it would become so, and we should gain strength by their presence and association. I believe the citizens at large will gladly aid in providing us with such accommodations, provided a reasonable plan of operation can be submitted."

From the report of the corresponding secretary, it appeared that there had been, during the year 1891, added to the library 263 volumes, classified as follows:—

Town and county histories, celebrations, and records,	52
Genealogical and biographical,	49
Educational,	30
Publications of Historical Societies,	15
Church histories, etc.,	6
Newspapers,	8
Miscellaneous,	103
	<hr/>
	263

and also 347 pamphlets, classified as follows:—

Town and county histories and celebrations,	14
Genealogical and biographical,	18
Educational,	8
Publications of Historical Societies,	112
Church histories, manuals and sermons,	10
Relative to the town of Dorchester,	71
Miscellaneous,	113
	<hr/>
	346

Special mention was made of the kindnesses extended to the Society by the Dedham Historical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The latter, from among its duplicates, contributed a nearly complete set of the town and school committee reports of Dorchester, of great value in connection with the early history of this town. And, among many other benefactors during the past year, attention was called to the valuable additions made by Henry S. Bunton to the educational department of the library, the gift to the

Society from Miss Sarah M. and Miss Mary E. Vose of books and an ancient lamp, and of forty-four valuable pamphlets relating to the history of Ohio from Sam Briggs of Cleveland.

At this meeting a valuable essay (printed in this number) was read by Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, who added much to the interest of her theme by exhibiting specimens showing the various rock formations of the town. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Boyd and also to the Waverly Club for the free use of its lecture room.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1870.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, PAGE 72.]

- Sept. 25. Clara L. Hill, d. John R., b. England, and Ellen L., b. Boston.
- “ 27. Margaret E. Butler, d. John F., b. St John, N. B., and Bridget A., b. Milton.
- “ 29. Sarah Sullivan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- Oct. — Thomas L. O'Brien, s. John and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
- “ — Crestie A. Otesse, d. Newell and Mary (Draent), both b. Canada.
- “ 2. Gertrude Rowland, d. John F., b. Philadelphia, Pa., and Eliza, b. Hollis, Me.
- “ 4. James E. Thompson, s. Robert, b. Nova Scotia, and Harriet, b. England.
- “ 5. — Pratt, d. Jairus, b. Boston, and Susan H., b. Portland, Me.
- “ 6. Nora E. Jordan, d. Matthew, b. Ireland, and Ellen, b. Brookline.
- “ 10. Samuel A. Bradbury, s. Sumner T., b. Boston, and Annie, b. Milton.
- “ 11. Francis A. Whittier, s. Napoleon B., b. Nashua, N. H., and Ellen, b. Dorchester.
- “ 13. Jennie King P. Thomson (b. New York), d. John W. and Jennie K., both b. Scotland.
- “ 14. Fanny G. Tarrant, d. George M. and Mary A., both b. England.
- “ 15. Mary E. Conroy, d. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 15. Bessie I. F. Bleakie, d. Robert and Isabella, both b. Scotland.

- Oct. 17. Winifred P. Hamlet, s. Martin V. B., b. — N. H., and Delia, b. Milton.
- “ 17. Alexander Lamon, s. John A. and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 20. Sylvester T. Moran, s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Delia, b. England.
- “ 21. — Flanders, d. Henry, b. — Vt., and Antoinetta, b. Nashua, N. H.
- “ 21. Bridget Mahoney, d. Florence and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Catherine McNabb, d. James, b. Ireland, and Mary Ann, b. Dedham.
- “ 22. George H. Kendrick, s. Henry C., b. Bedford, N. H., and Elizabeth (Bolman), b. Boston.
- “ 24. — Kendall, d. Charles F., b. Worcester, and Adelaide M., b. Dracut.
- “ 26. Nellie O’Hearn, d. James and Ellen (Fallon), both b. Ireland.
- “ 26. David Crankshaw, s. David S. and Lydia, both b. England.
- “ 29. — Coggins, d. Charles and Harriet, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 31. Ann E. Beatty, d. Robert W., b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Scotland.
- Nov. — Wheeler, s. — and Elizabeth, both b. —
- “ 6. — Richardson, s. William, b. England, and Jane, b. New Brunswick.
- “ 9. Thomas F. Fallon, s. Peter and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 11. Mary E. Downey (b. Attleboro), d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 12. Grace M. Willard, d. Henry L., b. Wrentham, and Adelaide M., b. Pawtucket, R. I.
- “ 14. Annie W. Mullen, d. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 15. John M. Corrigan, s. John and Bridget (Mulcahey), both b. Ireland.
- “ 17. Rosie A. Hilton, d. William B. and Lavinia, both b. Maine.
- “ 20. James Anderson, s. James and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Frederick J. Whipple, s. Frederick J., b. Boston, and Lucinda D., b. Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- “ 26. William Cousadine, s. John and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Mary E. Norton (b. Boston), d. Thomas, b. New York, and Johanna, b. Ireland.
- Dec. 3. — Estey, d. Lewis B. and Helen A., both b. Rhode Island.
- “ 4. John W. Costello, s. Michael and Mary E., both b. Ireland.

A DICKENS FESTIVAL

Will be Given in Waverly Hall, Wednesday
Evening, May 18, 1892, at 8 P.M., for
the Benefit of the Hyde Park
Historical Society.

The liberal patronage is invited of every one who is interested in the growth and perpetuity of the Historical Society, and who wishes to enjoy a unique and charming entertainment.

About one hundred characters will be presented from the books of Charles Dickens. Tableaux, character sketches and recitals will be given. The entertainment will conclude with a dramatic presentation of scenes from David Copperfield under the direction of G. Fred Gridley. Tickets will be sold at auction on the evening of May 7 at eight o'clock, in Association hall. Tickets remaining unsold will be furnished any time after this sale for fifty cents each.

Immediately after this entertainment the annual supper of the Pickwick club will be given, presided over by Mr. Pickwick. Those taking part in the festival will be present, in character, participate in the post-prandial exercises and help to make a fit ending to the evening's jollity. Tickets, \$1.00; number limited to the capacity of the banquet hall, to be obtained of Charles G. Chick, president of the Historical Society.

E. I. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

S. E. SWALLOW, Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee.

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DR. C. A. LESLIE,

DENTIST,

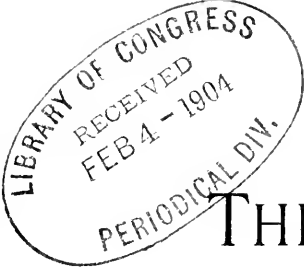
25 CENTRAL AVE., HYDE PARK.

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Chas. Sturtevant, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

27 EAST RIVER ST.



THE HYDE PARK

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THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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NO. 2.

DR. HORATIO LESEUR.

BY JOS. KING KNIGHT, D.D.S.

DR. Horatio Leseur, the youngest son of William Frost and Elizabeth Carpenter Leseur, was born at Rehoboth, Mass., June 20, 1820. There were six sons and four daughters in the family, three of whom remain; Hannah F. Leseur and Mrs. Eliza Sheldon, of Rehoboth, and Benjamin F. Leseur, of Fairmount avenue, Hyde Park. They were descendants of the Huguenots, the grandfather coming from France to this country, and it is supposed that he lost his life on the return voyage. William Frost Leseur was an intelligent and cultured gentleman, and was schoolmaster and justice of the peace in Rehoboth.

In early life Horatio Leseur gave proof of his future career by his industrious habits and close application. School advantages were decidedly limited, but in the face of obstacles he obtained a good education and was well informed on the subjects of the day.

At the early age of twenty, he married Hannah Cook Waterman, and shortly afterward they decided to try their fortunes in the then "out west." Moving to the centre of New York state in 1842 was far different from traveling in our palatial cars of to-day. The journey was made to New York city in a sailing vessel, and from there by way of an Erie canal boat and stage coach, they reached their destination, the village of Homer, in Cortland county. After engaging in business here for a few years, during which time three daughters were born into the home, they returned to Massachusetts, and in 1852 Dr. Leseur entered the dental profession in Boston, and continued

in active practice until his final illness. Thoroughly upright and conscientious in all his dealings, he made friends of all with whom he came in contact, and thus by personal influence built up a business and a name.

In 1864, he bought the residence on Maple street, Mount Neponset, which has since been the family homestead. February 14, 1891, the place witnessed a scene of great rejoicing, for it was the celebration of the golden wedding, and also an expression of thankfulness that up to that time the family circle had remained unbroken.

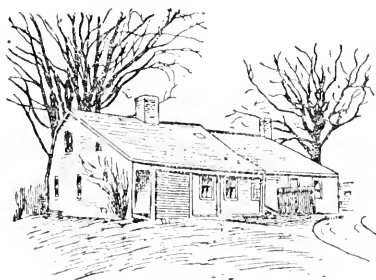
Dr. Leseur was a man who, while taking no active part in politics, had the courage of his convictions and always endeavored to perform what he conceived to be a citizen's duty. He was greatly attached to the town of his adoption, and was always ready to do what he could for its welfare. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a vice-president of the Historical Society, connected with the Golden Cross and Five Year Benefit societies, and an active worker in the Congregational Church and Society, where he held many important offices. For nearly twenty-eight consecutive years he was a teacher in its Sabbath School, and dearly loved those to whom it was his duty to minister. From early childhood he was a lover of music, and many have been the occasions on which he has contributed to others' happiness, as well as his own, in this direction.

As Rev. Perley B. Davis has very fittingly said, "he possessed a rare goodness of heart which gave him a most winning influence wherever he was known. Everybody loved him. His unassuming benevolence found numerous channels for the bestowment of unheralded charities. His sympathies for those in trouble were tender and easily awakened. He loved to relieve suffering and assuage sorrow, whether of body or mind. He created a hopeful, restful atmosphere wherever he was; he was pre-eminently a peacemaker. It seemed impossible for him to speak other than loving words. His faith was strong and unflinching, yet simple and trustful as a child."

Yes, though dead, he yet speaketh; and the community is better for the life which he has lived among us. The bereaved widow and three daughters, Hannah Elizabeth (Mrs. Edward W. Collins of Hyde Park), Mary Emily (Mrs. Dr. Robert R. Andrews of Cambridge), and Lucy Angeline (Mrs. Dr. Jos. King Knight of Hyde Park), still remain to revere and cherish his memory.

THE OLD SUMNER HOMESTEAD.

BY MRS. ANNA H. WELD.



OLD CLARK HOUSE.

FOR those familiar with the present aspect of the old Sumner House on East River street, it is not easy to picture it as it was in the long ago, brimming with young life and echoing the shouts of children who trooped through its broad hall, played hide and seek among its nooks and cran- nies or held high counsel in its spacious garret. Standing in the

midst of well kept grounds and fine orchards, Sumner Hall was one of the fine suburban residences of the time.

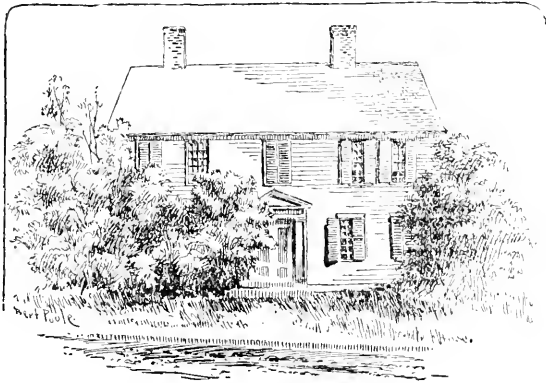
Enjoying social position and dispensing a large hospitality, the family drew around them a circle of cultivated people. Here "Father Ballou," the apostle of Universalism, loved to come and exchange views with his friend Mr. Sumner and occasionally preach in the little Butler School House, bringing annually his entire family to feast upon the cherries which grew so abundantly in the orchard. Here the well-known Dr. Thaxter, Judge Cushing and Judge Robbins were often entertained.

In the earlier days, no little degree of style was maintained by the family; the elder children remembered going to church in the yellow family coach with its driver and footman.

The house was built in 1790, Mr. Sumner living at the time of building it in the house a little further up River street, now long occupied by the family of Elihu Greenwood. The house was well built with staunch timbers and finished with panelled wainscoting and fluted cornices.

Mr. Sumner was married three times. He had fourteen children, the eldest, a boy, died in infancy and was buried at the "Barracks" in Dorchester where Mr. Sumner was stationed at the time; the remaining thirteen were reared in this house. Of his four sons two were paper makers, one a noted sea captain, and one a farmer on the land in Milton which has descended through six generations of Sumners. Of the nine daughters, all,

with one exception, spent their entire lives in the old house ; all died here and all are placed together in the family tomb in Milton. Two only, the oldest and youngest were married. The youngest, the wife of Col. Nathaniel Crane, continued to live at home, and the eldest returned to her father's home with her four children on the death of her husband, Mr. George Fessenden. Her two sons died early, one being lost at sea. Her two daughters grew up with Mr. Sumner's children and were as sisters with them. The oldest, Eliza Fessenden, was never absent from



FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY D. W. LEWIS.

OLD SUMNER HOMESTEAD.

the house during her life of eighty-six years, more than a few months at a time. The youngest married Capt. Friend Crane and had her home elsewhere many years, but returned to the sheltering roof to die in her old age. Mr. Sumner's last wife dying in 1805, the care of the entire family devolved upon his second daughter, Martha, or Patty, as she was called. She proved herself equal to the situation. Possessed of great energy of character, and executive qualities, she conducted the affairs of the family with marked ability. The children all loved her, though, in accordance with the manners of the time, her discipline was strict, and swift and sure was the retribution to follow upon an act of insubordination. Her chief aid was old Chloe, (a female slave liberated by the Massachusetts Eman-

ipation Act), whose devotion to the children, who were at once her pride and her torment, was touching. They ever cherished for her an affectionate remembrance. They were as a family possessed of great personal charms, uniting beauty with intelligence, wit and culture.

In the later years of her father's life, and after his death, his property being involved, the sisters united in earning with their needle and otherwise for the family needs and to clear off mortgages, working with untiring industry on embroidery, making gloves, fine linen, ruffled shirts, plaiting straw, etc.

They were noted for their fine needlework and the delicacy of its finish. They were among the first to cultivate strawberries for the market, and were the first to send cut flowers to Boston, really inaugurating the trade which has grown to such proportions. They erected greenhouses and cultivated the most rare and beautiful flowers, and their large garden was a special attraction to many visitors. The larger, stronger varieties, having crowded out the more delicate ones, now grow and bloom in a wild luxuriance; a striking instance of the "survival of the fittest." They did not permit their labor to stifle all social and intellectual life, or chill their hospitality. They sang and played the piano, their brothers played the flute and violin, and many were the scenes of revelry, of music and of dancing which the great hall extending through the house has witnessed. The late Edmund J. Baker, of Milton, said, "I often visited there, and it was a pleasant place to go. The ladies were well informed and agreeable; they would bring to the sitting-room their strawberries to hull, or their basket of flowers and weave their wreaths and boquets while they talked, and it was pleasant and social."

The never failing resources of the barn with its mows and swallows' nests and the woods, fields and river, together with the bright home life, made this a favorite place for children and a number, among them their cousin, the Hon. Charles Sumner, with his brother and sisters were in the habit of spending here each year many happy vacation hours.

The Misses Sumner found time for outside interests, being active in church and Sunday school, concerning themselves in the founding of the Milton library and other matters of the day.

Their father, William Sumner, was a descendant of William Sumner, of Dorchester, who came from Bicester, Eng., in 1636.

This ancestor was a prominent man in the town of Dorchester. He held the office of selectman for twenty-two years, and was for twelve years deputy to the General Court. We find him at one time appointed committee for "building a new meeting-house"; at another time to make a treaty with the Indians. Again, we find the following: "William Sumner and Deacon Drake are desired and appointed to enquire after a school-master. Some say that there may be one found at Bridgewater." It would seem that the profession was not crowded at that time.

There were eighteen of the descendants of this first William in the Revolutionary War. Six were in the unfortunate expedition to Canada, five of whom were lost. One of the descendants of William Sumner, of Bicester, was Gov. Increase Sumner, one of Massachusetts's early and most honored governors. He was appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court at the age of thirty-six years. He was elected governor of Massachusetts in 1797, 1798 and 1799, but died before entering upon the third term. Knapp in his Biographies says, "No death since, except Washington's, was more deeply deplored in the Commonwealth. His remains were interred with public honors and his funeral was attended by the president of the United States."

Mr. Sumner, the builder of the homestead, was born at Milton in 1748. He was a lieutenant in the army and belonged to the "Alarm List," and was called upon for service at any and all times. He helped build forts at Lovell's Point, Plowed Hill and Cobble Hill. He commanded one of the three boats sent at one time to destroy the light-house on Long Island in Boston Harbor.

The fascines used in fortifications at Dorchester Heights were cut from the portion of the Sumner estate called "Pine Garden," the spot being selected on account of its obscurity by General Washington, who more than once rode up the little lane "Back street," now Wood avenue. On the night when in dead silence, with the aid of three hundred teams, the drivers of which spoke no loud word to each other or their teams, these fascines were removed from their place of concealment to the "Heights," Mr. Sumner carried three loads. He remembered when an old man, that night's work with much satisfaction.

Mr. Sumner's brother, Job, was a major in the Revolution; his son was father to the Hon. Charles Sumner; Mr. Sumner's

brother, Enos, was a physician and the doses which, as revealed by his prescription book, he administered to the worthy inhabitants of Milton and the adjoining towns, were simply appalling; a grand nephew of Mr. Sumner, Edwin Vose Sumner, distinguished himself in the Mexican War and took a prominent part in the War of the Rebellion, being promoted to major-general.

After the close of the Revolution, Mr. Sumner engaged in paper making with Mr. Richard Clark, who lived in the quaint house under the elms, now owned by Mr. Samuel Roundy and Mr. Thomas Field and which had been brought up the river on the ice from its original site to where it now stands. Mr. Sumner soon after became sole owner of the mill and water privilege in Hyde Park now occupied by the Tileston & Hollingsworth Company.

In 1798, he built a new mill and continued in the business more than thirty years. He built also a cotton mill, a corn mill and a chocolate mill. He was beside a large land owner and was actively engaged in farming.

Mr. Sumner was a man of fine physique which had descended through generations. It is related of his kinsman, Increase, father of Governor Increase, that once while driving a loaded team up a long hill in Roxbury, the "ni-bow" broke and the ox escaped. The team beginning to go backward, he placed his shoulder under the yoke, and shouting "gee up" to the off ox, together they pulled the load up the hill.

Mr. Sumner took active interest in town affairs and educational matters. We find him signing petitions for school house and school fund. At one time he gave a stove to the school which did service for thirty years. He joined with others in his district in building and giving to the town a school house on the site of Butler School. This building was afterward moved up to the Sumner farm and mounted on four stone posts was used for a corn barn.

Mr. Sumner was blind during the last part of his life. He was a generous, warm-hearted man, though quick of speech as were his fathers before him, for we find in 1675 the original William, the recipient of so many town honors, "called upon to appear before the church to give satisfaction for offensive language against the militia," and one of his descendants, Judge Thomas

Sumner of Milton, was so outspoken with regard to his tory principles as to be obliged to leave the country.

In a letter written by his daughter, Clarissa Sumner, she says: "I believe my father to have been as Pope says 'The noblest work of God, an honest man.'"

At the time of the settlement of Hyde Park, two daughters only of Mr. Sumner, Miss Clarissa and Sally Sumner were, with a granddaughter, Eliza Fessenden, the sole representatives of the family left at the homestead. With them lived their brother-in-



WILLIAM SUMNER. BORN, 1748. DIED, 1836.

FROM A SILHOUETTE IN THE POSSESSION OF A GRANDDAUGHTER, MRS. ANDERSON E. HOLLINGSWORTH, OF BRAINTREE.

law, Col. Nathaniel Crane, a true-hearted old school gentleman, one loved and respected by all. The elder of these sisters, Miss Clarissa, was a woman of much practical energy and did most of the outside business of the family; she was well-known and respected by many of the merchants and business men of Boston.

The late Miss Sally Richards Sumner who was the last of this group and the youngest but one of Mr. Sumner's nine daughters was a woman of many rare qualities of mind and heart. She received, for those times, a liberal education in a private school in Boston. She boarded with a friend of her mother, in whose home she mingled with some of the elite of Boston. Among the

frequent guests of the house were the mayor of the city and the governor of the State. In this society her delicate beauty and gentle dignity made her a favorite. Miss Sumner was ever in the true sense a gentle woman, refined and ladylike in her tastes and in her conversation, and with a strong intellect. She taught school for a number of years in the Butler school-house, as had also two or three of her older sisters, and her pupils have pleasant associations with the time spent under her tuition. Miss Sumner was opposed to woman suffrage, but this did not prevent her from taking in common with her sisters, a lively interest in public affairs. She was a staunch Republican, and many a young man in whom she has detected symptoms of wavering has received from her the *Boston Journal* with marked passages, accompanied by letters of her own, which were often more vigorous and convincing than the printed columns.

She was a woman of tender sympathies, which, with her excellent judgment, made her ministrations at the sick bed invaluable, and from her youth, in case of sickness in the family and neighborhood all turned instinctively to her. Although with her New England training she was never demonstrative in her affections, yet she responded quickly to any expression of affection, giving back in two-fold measure. Her love for her father was deep and abiding; she devoted her young life to caring for and cheering him in his blindness and age. She solaced many a weary hour for him with her music, but she never played after his death. She held in tender love the remembrance of her sisters, and as the circle narrowed her interest in Spiritualism developed. To her it was a blessed assurance of immortality and gave a sense of the loving presence of her dear ones, which was most cheering and sustaining in the severe trials that were her portion in her later years. Her death in 1887 removed the last of those who for nearly a century had called this place home.

The house remains unchanged, except that the wasting hand of time has been laid heavily upon it. The original clapboards are upon its sides, the first window sashes, the old knocker, the great square locks, with their brass handles worn by the touch of many hands now turned to dust, remain; but its sanded floors, its wide-mouthed kitchen fireplace, with its snug chimney corner hung with poles of "crooknecks" and red peppers, are things of the past, together with the whirl of the spinning wheel, the clatter

of the loom, the dash of the churn, the use of the butter print, the cheese press, the carding comb, the flax switchell, the candle mould and the tinder box. The busy hands which occupied themselves with these industries, too, are folded to rest, and now the old house, a "silent witness" of the mysteries of life and death, which for a century have revealed themselves within its walls, stands a monument of the past, a reminder of the fleetness of man's days. "As for a man his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it and it is gone, and the place thereof shall know it no more."

WHEN WAS READVILLE SO NAMED?

The locality now known as Readville was as early as 1655, called the "Low Plain" (1 *Dorch. Rec.* 103), and after it became a part of Dedham was for years known by the name of "Dedham Low Plain." When the school district was there established, it naturally came to be known as the Low Plain District. This name evidently became distasteful to its residents. Mr. Edmund Davis states in his excellent historical sketch that "about 1850, it was named by its inhabitants Readville, in honor of Mr. Read, who was the principal owner of the cotton mill there"

Does not the following extract taken from the school records fix the date of the adoption of the name beyond any reasonable doubt? October 8, 1847, "Voted that the name of Low Plain School District be changed to that of Readville."

The mill at that time was owned by a corporation called the Dedham Manufacturing Company, and the Mr. Read referred to was James Read of Boston, then of the firm of Read & Chadwick commission merchants, and largely interested in the mill and selling most of its products. Our late townsman, Henry Grew, was at one time associated in business with Mr. Read. (See Vol. 1, page 17).

TEACHERS IN THE READVILLE SCHOOL.

The following list is taken from the books and papers of the Readville school district now in the possession of the Hyde Park Historical Society and from the reports of the school committee of Dedham. The school was in existence for many years before the earliest date here given, but no complete record of teachers prior thereto is known to exist. The list closes with the year of the incorporation of Hyde Park.

1839.	Mary Colburn. Silas M. Blanchard.	1854.	Martha M. Davis.
1840.	Mary Gardner. Susan Thompson.	1855.	" "
1841.	" " Mary Gardner.	1856.	" " Frances E. Griggs. Benjamin L. Pease.
1842.	Elmira Gardner. James P. Treadwell.	1857.	" " Esther M. Nickerson. John O. W. Paine.
1843.	Almeria E. Fitts.	1858.	" " Mary A. Bullard.
1844.	" "	1859.	John O. W. Paine. Mary J. Folsom. Albert H. Essex.
1845.	" " Elbridge Clapp. Ann E. Bullard.	1860.	" " Mary J. Folsom. Samuel H. Nichols.
1846.	Bethiah A. Holmes. Elbridge Clapp.	1861.	" " Mary J. Folsom. Joseph R. Draper.
1847.	" " Almeria E. Fitts.	1862.	" " Martha M. Davis.
1848.	" "	1863.	" " John Nelson Stevens.
1849.	" " Mary Goodnough.	1864.	John Nelson Stevens. <i>Principal.</i> Miss E. N. Gardner. <i>Assistant.</i>
1850.	Henry C. Nash. Martha A. Parker.	1865.	John Nelson Stevens. <i>Principal.</i> Sarah H. Fish. <i>Assistant.</i>
1851.	Henry C. Nash. Rebecca Bullard. Joseph R. Draper.		
1852.	" " Miss E. T. Waterman. Nathan H. Chamberlain.		
1853.	" " Martha M. Davis.		

1866. John Nelson Stevens.	1867. John Nelson Stevens.
<i>Principal.</i>	<i>Principal.</i>
Sarah H. Fish.	Sarah H. Fish.
<i>Assistant.</i>	Abbie L. Everett.
	Anna J. Barton.
	<i>Assistants.</i>

Almeria E. Fitts, who was a teacher six years and whose services were lost by reason of her death, is referred to as "eminently successful." In the latter years, at least, of her service, she not only taught the elementary branches but had a class in Latin. In 1846, Mr. Clapp kept an evening school. This was, however, a private enterprise. Mr. Nash was a student at Harvard and married an inhabitant of the district. He is now dead. Miss Rebecca Bullard is now the wife of Carlos Slafter, of Dedham. Mr. Chamberlain is a well-known episcopal clergyman of Cambridge and has also been eminently successful in the lecture field. Miss Martha M. Davis now resides at Readville with her uncle, David L. Davis. John O. W. Paine is a lawyer and is said to be following his profession in California. Miss Mary A. Bullard, a sister of Miss Rebecca Bullard, still resides in the family homestead at the corner of Readville and Milton streets. Mr. Stevens was born in Haverhill, Mass., and at the close of his services as a teacher, made his home in Readville and died there November 10, 1891, at the age of seventy-five. Miss Everett is now the wife of Frank F. Jaques and resides at Kansas City, Mo.

Nothing definite is known concerning the other names and additions and corrections to the list will be gladly received. Information as to any of these teachers is desired.

IRA LEWIS BENTON.

BY CHARLES G. CHICK.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Andover, Vt., Nov. 22, 1821. He was the son of Erastus and Nancy (Cram) Benton. Both of his parents were born in New Hampshire, his father at Jaffrey and his mother at Templeton; so that it can fairly be said that Mr. Benton came from New Hampshire stock.

In the early days of his life, and it might almost be said in his boyhood, he developed a taste for military matters, and such was his enthusiasm and skill that he became a captain of an artillery company comprised of boys and young men at Derry, Vt., when he was but fourteen years of age and was awarded a premium for his skill when about fifteen years of age.

In 1840, he left Vermont and went to Boston, where he studied music and devoted a greater part of his time to that profession, singing in concerts and church choirs. He was a member of the choir in the Old South, Park Street and other churches for a number of years; he was also a member of the Handel and Haydn society and taught singing. Although he gave a great part of his time to musical matters, Mr. Benton had not neglected to equip himself for the struggle of life in a more sturdy way, as we find him for several years as a blacksmith on Bridge street, Boston. He had evidently learned this trade with his father, who was a "village blacksmith" in Vermont.

Mr. Benton was married in Nashua, N. H., April 28, 1857, to Mrs. Martha Ann Farnham, a widow, and came to Hyde Park the same day. For seventeen years he lived on Fairmount, and was an active man during the early days of our town history. When the war broke out in 1861, he closed his Fairmount home and went to Springfield and was employed in the United States armory there for three years. A short time he lived upon a farm in Carlisle, in this State. With these exceptions Hyde Park has been the home of Mr. Benton since 1857. His face and form were familiar to our citizens. He was an active man, strongly built and of medium height. He had a pleasant face and cheery word for everyone. Two children were born to him, but neither survive him. He died at his residence on Hyde Park avenue, where the later years of his life were spent, on April 8, 1891. Mr. Benton was an active member of the Historical Society and contributed from time to time much valuable information connected with the early affairs of this town. He was one of the "Twenty Associates," and as one of that number must always be regarded as one of the founders of the town.

The following extracts from an appreciative notice in the Hyde Park Times of April 10, 1891, are well worthy of permanent preservation:

"Mr. Benton was a great help to the young community in a

musical line. He conducted the first singing school and led the choirs at different times at the union services and at the Baptist and Episcopal churches. His family was the seventh to settle on Fairmount, and they lived for a long time on Fairmount avenue, moving recently to Hyde Park avenue.

“In the early social history of the town Mr. Benton took a prominent part. His singing ability was brought into requisition at many religious services, as well as at the many concerts of which he was the chief promoter. His concert in the old Music hall, which was moved from Boston and stood on the lot at the rear of the building now occupied by Putnam & Worden on Hyde Park avenue, was a notable occasion. Many of the young people received their first instruction in singing from him. He also took great interest in the Fairmount lyceums in the old days before the war, and was associated with such well-known men as the late Daniel Warren, L. B. Hannaford, James Sumner of Brush Hill and William J. Stuart. He was always ready on such occasions and the times he answered calls for his vocal ability, frequently being accompanied by his step-daughter, Mrs. W. A. Blazo, an accomplished pianist, are without number. An enterprise remembered only by the older citizens, was his fleet of fifteen pleasure boats on the Neponset river, which he ran in connection with the old picnic grove on the hill (later removed by the Hartford and Erie railroad) near Pierce street.

“Mr. Benton erected a number of buildings in this town. He formerly owned, besides the old homestead on Fairmount avenue, the old school house at the corner of that avenue and Highland street, below Mr. Weld’s residence. He was connected for a time with J. Secor Smith in the carriage and blacksmith business in a building which they erected on Bridge street, and which was later destroyed by fire. He also built four houses on Warren street in Boston. Like many other persons he had his trials and reverses, but one was always sure of a cheery word from him, and when he was no longer seen about our streets he was greatly missed by the old timers. During his illness since last October he has been a great sufferer, but he maintained a cheerfulness and patience that was remarkable, and which was reflected on his countenance as the writer saw it yesterday, stilled in death. One could but reflect on the remark which Mr. Benton made when the question of celebrating the town’s twentieth anniversary was

being discussed three years ago in old G. A. R. hall. Some one had suggested waiting until the twenty-fifth anniversary. 'Don't do it,' said Mr. Benton, 'we are here now, but who can say how many of us old residents will live to see the twenty-fifth anniversary? Let us celebrate now.' His remarks did much toward carrying the vote and he took great interest in all the details of that celebration."

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL
COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING
TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

THE school in the "western district (River street)" has been called by "the name of the Butler School, after a Mr. Butler, a teacher in the public schools of the town more than two hundred years ago." April 1, 1850.

"The Butler School, though not strictly coming under the head of Grammar Schools, we may here make mention of. It has done well under the accomplished teacher who has had charge of it the last six months. But the semi-annual change of teacher, to which, under existing arrangements it is subjected, is, in the opinion of the committee, a serious hindrance to its best success, and they would earnestly commend it to the consideration of those most interested in the school, whether a permanent female teacher of superior competency, would not secure for them a greater benefit than they now derive. The committee have entire confidence that it would do so. In the Winthrop, Everett, Mather, Norfolk and Butler Schools instruction is given in the Latin language, and the exercises, in several, were very satisfactory." April, 1851.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. Miss M. Crane, teacher; whole number of pupils, twenty-four; average attendance, eighteen. This school is well advanced and thorough in all the branches taught and in a prosperous condition. The examinations were quite satisfactory. Although the smallest school in town, the labors of the teacher are arduous, the great diversity in the age and attainments of the scholars making impossible anything like classification. Such a

school requires the best qualifications in its teacher, and this has them in its present one." April, 1853.

"The Butler School has suffered much of late from irregular attendance of pupils. The teacher is faithful and the appearance of the school good, considering the peculiar circumstances." "At the Butler School-house, some repairs have been made and a ventilator placed in the roof of the building." March 31, 1857.

"The Butler School-house has been cleansed and colored and the stove refitted. Cost \$23.38." April 1, 1858.

"The Butler School, though very small in numbers, is interesting in appearance; so unlike the other schools in the town with its great diversity in the age and studies of its pupils. It is subject, from peculiar circumstances, to great irregularity of attendance; but its order appears highly satisfactory and its lessons well learned." April 1, 1859.

"The number has been increased by the establishment of a new school at Hyde Park. This young and thriving village presented its claim for school accommodations in the early part of the autumn of 1859. After a thorough examination of the subject, the committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the claims were just and reasonable. They accordingly established a new Primary School in the village and hired a hall for its accommodation. It went into operation on the fifth of December under the care of Miss Sarah E. Johnson, who was elected to the place, November 29th. Miss Johnson has thus far proved herself faithful and successful in her new vocation."

"The Butler School has been—temporarily at least—some-what injured by the establishment of the school at Hyde Park; but this, under the circumstances, could not be avoided. The only injury referred to is the diminution of the number of its pupils. In other respects the school is as flourishing as ever."

"It may be proper to suggest also that within a few years, a large school-house will probably be needed at Hyde Park. If the town can foresee what will be the appropriate location, it is respectfully suggested whether it may not be expedient for the town to secure, in advance, a lot of ample dimensions for the purpose." April 1, 1860.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. The *true stamp* here, also, and never brighter than now."

"HYDE PARK SCHOOL. Here, also, the committee express

their satisfaction with the condition of the school." April 1, 1861.

"BUTLER SCHOOL. This is a small school, having almost as many classes as there are pupils and having all the grades of study from those of the lowest Primary to those of the Grammar department. It has the same teacher that it had last year. The teaching is thorough, and, at the recent examination, the school appeared remarkably well.

"HYDE PARK SCHOOL. This school has been generally prosperous during the year. The building, however, in which the school was formerly kept, having been consumed by fire, a room in another building was immediately obtained and the regular sessions of the school were interrupted only for a short time. This school, too, is of a mixed character, containing scholars in various grades of study, from those grades belonging properly to the Primary School, to some belonging to the Grammar School." April, 1862.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1870.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20.]

- Dec. 5. Robert E. Crosby, s. William and Caroline, both b. England.
- " 8. — Hathaway, d. Edward, b. Boston, and Henrietta, b. Providence, R. I.
- " 14. Ella Nash, d. James and Eliza, both b. Ireland.
- " 14. Catherine T. Kennedy, d. Hugh and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 21. — Wilson, d. Hosea, b. Maine, and Emma, b. St. Stephens, N. B.
- " 21. Wallace L. Collins, s. Edward W., b. Portland, Me., and Hannah E. (Leseur), b. Homer, N. Y.
- " 22. Charles Stack, s. John and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- " 23. — Tower, s. Charles B., b. Boston, and Harriet I., b. Vermont.
- " 26. — Williams, s. Rinaldo, b. Maine, and Susie, b. Harvard.

- Dec. 26. Daniel B. McGorman, s. William and Mary, both b. Ireland.
 “ 31. Thomas F. Maloney, s. Thomas and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
 “ — Clara Measte, d. W. — and —, both b. Canada.

1871.

- Jan. 11. Frances W. White, s. William, b. Dorchester, and Mary A., b. Lowell.
 “ 12. William P. Brown, s. I. John and Harriet D., both b. Vermont.
 “ 18. Ellen C. Knibbs, b. Boston, d. James H., b. England, and Mary C., b. Nova Scotia.
 “ 22. Catherine A. Elliott, d. Joseph W. and Margaret, both b. Nova Scotia.
 “ 22. Florence G. Hoogs, d. William H. and Hanna M., both b. Canada.
 “ 24. Ida F. Barney, d. James E., b. East Providence, R. I., and Amanda M., b. St. Louis, Mo.
 “ 25. Mary E. Curran, d. Bernard and Mary, both b. Ireland.
 “ 26. Mary J. Sweeney, d. Thomas and Jane F., both b. Ireland.
 Feb. 2. Nellie J. Annis, d. James L., b. Maine, and Clara McE., b. England.
 “ 5. — Cheney, d. Horace R., b. Maine, and Virginia P., b. Ohio.
 “ 6. Hannah J. Dolan, d. Thomas and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
 “ 6. Silas A. Perkins, s. Almon, b. Jackson, N. H., and Hannah J., b. China, Me.
 “ 11. Christina Turnbull, d. John and Jane H., both b. Scotland.
 “ 13. Ann E. Mahoney, d. Cornelius and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
 “ 14. Flora Nilson, b. Boston, d. Alfred and Josephine, both b. Sweden.
 “ 16. James W. Holland, b. Assebeth, s. Michael and Mary, both b. Ireland.
 “ 17. Charlotte R. Briggs, b. England, d. James J. and Eliza, both b. England.
 “ 17. Margaret Barrett, d. Patrick and Sarah, both b. Ireland.
 “ 17. George R. Lewis, s. James A. and Clara, both b. Walpole.
 “ 21. George H. Clark, s. T. Emery, b. Waterford, Vt., and Nellie, b. Sunenburg.
 “ 22. John E. Rooney, s. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
 “ 27. Eliza F. Whitcroft, d. George H., both b. England, and Emma J., b. Gloucester.

- Feb. — Asa P. Collins, b. Boston, s. Samuel A., b. Conn., and
Laura, b. Waitham.
“ — Patrick Gill, s. John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
“ — Enez Dora, b. Dedham, d. — and Ida, both b. Ireland.
- Mar. 4. Robert Sampson, s. Solomon J., b. South America, and
Betsey, b. France.
“ 7. Hugh T. Williams, s. Francis C., b. Boston, and Mary, b.
Bolton, Mass.
“ 8. Elizabeth W. Butler, d. George H., b. Charlestown and
Harriet P. W., b. Nantucket.
“ 8. William Balfoul, b. Boston, s. James and Margaret, both
b. Scotland.
“ 10. Winnafred Cripps, d. George, b. New Brunswick and
Catherine, b. Ireland.
“ 10. Anna F. Holtham, d. Henry S., b. England, and
Georgianna F., b. Roxbury.
“ 14. Florence Keltie, d. James and Magdalen, both b. Scot-
land.
“ 16. Ida R. Haskell, d. Besture B. and Caledonia B., both b.
Deer Isle, Me.
“ 17. James P. Dolan, s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b.
Boston.
“ 17. John and Patrick Hickey, (twins), ss. David and Ann,
both b. Ireland.
“ 18. Michael Manning, b. Boston, s. John and Mary, both b.
Ireland.
“ 21. Willie A. Ham, s. Augustine D., b. Wolfboro, N. H., and
Annie W., b. South Abington.
“ 22. Harry S. Merrill, s. Charles H., b. —, N. H., and
Elizabeth A., b. Ludlow, Vt.
“ 22. — Shehan, d. Edward and Mary, both b. Ireland.
“ 22. Fred W. Hill, s. Warren S., b. —, N. H., and Annie
M., b. Maine.
“ 26. Ada M. Mason, d. William A., b. Salem, and Amelia, b.
Ohio.
“ 26. Mary A. Henderson, d. William, b. Scotland and Mary, b.
Ireland.
“ 26. Mary C. Lyford, d. Byley and Addie, both b. Maine.
“ 26. Fred H. Bryant, b. South Boston, s. Walter C., b. —,
N. H., and Helen, b. Portsmouth, N. H.
“ 27. — Cobb, s. Charles H. and Josephine, both b. Maine.
“ 29. Catherine M. Crawford, b. Boston, d. William M., b. New
Jersey, and Delia, b. Roxbury.
“ 29. James A. Dalrymple, s. A. C. and Mary J., both b. Nova
Scotia.
“ 31. Bertie I. Potter, s. Thomas O., b. Gifford, N. H., and
Laura A., b. Meredith, N. H.

- Mar. — Terrance McGowan, s. Andrew and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- April 3. Fred L. Luce, s. David W., Jr., b. New Bedford and Clara A., b. Boston.
- “ 8. Lucy W. Howard, d. George L. and Margaret D., b. Boston.
- “ 9. Catherine Rooney, d. Patrick and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 9. Eldon M. G. Joubert, s. Ludger A., b. Canada, and Frances A., b. Brandon, Vt.
- “ 18. Janet Choate, d. George W., b. Ipswich, and Mary E., b. New Bedford.
- “ 18. Robert C. Sears, b. Medfield, s. Eben T., b. Dennis, and Susan E., b. England.
- “ 19. Elnora P. Simpson, b. Maine, d. Eben F., b. Deer Isle, and Julietta, b. Maine.
- “ 19. George P. Elwell, s. Isaac W. and Maria L. (Gould), both b. Boston.
- “ 20. Annie Rooney, d. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 20. Bessie Lincoln, d. Silas S., b. Norton and Eunora R., b. Winthrop, Me.
- “ 22. Carrie B. Thompson, b. Boston, d. George W., b. New York, and Mary E., b. —, N. H.
- “ 22. Margaret Dolan, d. John F., and Rosanna, both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. Clara A. Rollins, d. George F., and Clara, both b. Hamilton, N. H.
- May 1. Eliza Burns, d. John B., b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Malone, N. Y.
- “ 3. Alice M. Mooar, d. James F. and Melissa, both b. Maine.
- “ 6. James Galvin, s. John, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Boston.
- “ 8. Arthur A. Prentice, b. Worcester, s. Adrastus A. and Helen M., both b. Northbridge.
- “ 10. Mary A. McDonough, b. Canton, d. Peter, b. Ireland, and Ann, b. Boston.
- “ 10. John Monahan, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 13. Thomas J. Relley, s. Thomas and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
- “ 20. Norman H. Schofield, s. John L. and Huldah, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 23. Charles L. Wilson, s. Frank L., b. Maine, and Hattie E., b. Mass.
- “ 23. Agnes Curran, d. John and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Minnie E. Crocker, d. James and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 29. Annie L. Sweeney, d. Patrick, and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- “ — — — O’Mealey, d. Michael and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.

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THE HYDE PARK

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OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 3.

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HYDE PARK.

THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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WILLIAM H. H. ANDREWS.

BY CHARLES G. CHICK.

In keeping the record of the men who have at different times been actively interested in the affairs of the town of Hyde Park, we are often carried beyond its limits and in very many instances beyond the borders of the state for their early lives and training. Few indeed are the persons prominent in the affairs of the town who can claim citizenship as a birthright.

The life, energy and enterprise which has done so much to place Hyde Park in the position she now holds came from other towns and states.

Among those who took an active part in this work during the first decade after the town was incorporated was William Henry Harrison Andrews, born at Pleasant Ridge, Me., May 10, 1839, son of Charles and Dolly (Bradstreet) Andrews. In early life, trained to toil upon the farm and the stone quarry but with a mind constantly craving for books and education, as is often the case these desires for mental work were triumphant and in 1861 the record finds Mr. Andrews entering Bowdoin College after having fitted himself at Hampden Academy and Maine State Seminary in Lewiston. At this time he is described by those who knew him as a young man of strong physique and vigorous mind, ready and willing to grapple with difficulties, physical or mental. One year at college was all he was destined to enjoy. War clouds had settled darkly over his country and like many another patriotic son, he left the halls of learning for the tented field.

On August 8, 1862, he enlisted and started for the front without any assignment to company or regiment, simply an enlisted man ready for such duty as might be given him. At the front he was assigned to the Eleventh Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, Col. H. M. Plaisted, and served in the army until February, 1866. Much of the time he was at the front in active service. He was at Roanoke Island, Fernandina, Fla., with the Army of the James under General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, and was with General Grant's army in front of Petersburg and assisted in the pursuit and capture of General Lee's army at Appomattax. He was at one time acting quartermaster upon the staff of Gen. R. S. Foster and also served as acting adjutant of his regiment, as post quartermaster, and was commissary of subsistence and ordinance officer at Warrenton, Va. On March 1, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and October 30, 1865, he was commissioned as captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers. In all of these positions he discharged his duties with exactness, fidelity and courage. His comrades speak highly of his service and character as a soldier.

After being mustered out in 1866 he returned to his native State and for a short time was engaged in the apothecary business at Bangor. Not being satisfied with this he sold it out and came to Boston in 1867 and entered the law office of Messrs. Woodbury (Charles Levi) & Ingalls (Melville E.) as a student. By close application he fitted for and was admitted to Suffolk Bar, May 20, 1868. The next year he came to Hyde Park to reside. From this time till November, 1879, this town was his home. After admission to the bar he remained with Messrs. Woodbury & Ingalls until June 14, 1869, when he opened an office at 42 Court street, Boston. Mr. Ingalls having been appointed to a position in connection with a western railroad Mr. Andrews took his office at 28 State street, Boston, in January, 1871, and occupied the same from that time until 1890, with Hon. C. L. Woodbury and the writer.

In 1870, Mr. Andrews was elected to fill a vacancy in the Hyde Park school committee, serving until March 1871, when he was elected for a full term of three years; but after one year of service he resigned. Again, in March, 1876, he was elected to this committee and served for a full term of three years, two of which he was secretary of the Board.

In 1873, Mr. Andrews married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Penman) Wood, of Philadelphia, Pa., and took up his residence in the house then owned by him at the corner of Austin and Chestnut streets. He resided there until November, 1879, when he moved to 25 Highland avenue, Boston, which was his home until his death.

While in Hyde Park he took an active interest in all public matters. He was a Republican in politics but inclined to be independent in his action. His sympathies would sometimes induce him to serve a trusted friend at the expense of party discipline. As a lawyer, he was painstaking and persistent. He would never go to the trial or argument of a case if he could avoid it, until he had mastered all the facts and law bearing upon his cause. He argued his cases with perspicuity, skill and force, and conducted the practice of his profession in such a manner as to have the confidence of the courts before which he appeared. He was a man of genial temperament, an entertaining companion, of large sympathy, quick impulses and modest of his own achievements.

About a year before his death his health began to fail, caused in a measure by disease contracted by army life and exposure. In February, 1892, he started for Florida, hoping for improvement, but upon reaching Philadelphia he was prostrated by a fatal sickness and died in that city, April 19, 1892. At the time of his decease he was a member of the American Loyal Legion and a comrade of John A. Andrew Post 15 G. A. R., of Boston. He always took a deep and active interest in these organizations and his comrades in the army were held in high esteem.

He leaves three children, Thomas Wood Andrews, Isabella J. Andrews and Elizabeth A. Andrews.

While Mr. Andrews was not a member of the Hyde Park Historical Society, he was much interested in its work and from time to time made contributions to its library. Like many others who have once resided within her borders, Hyde Park and his friends there always had a warm place in his heart.

THE STRIPED PIG.

No event, taking place within the present territory of Hyde Park, ever achieved as great a notoriety as that connected with the subject of this article. The scene of the incident was the old muster field at Readville (then a part of Dedham) on the southerly side of Milton street, lying between Neponset River and the Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad, afterwards well-known during the rebellion as the site of Camp Meigs, and now divided into lots and forming one of the most pleasant neighborhoods of the town.

Tuesday, September 11, 1838, was the date of the famous muster, and its story is well told by an unknown correspondent in the *Boston Herald* for August 26, 1892, from which the following quotations are taken.

"The Legislature had passed what was known as the 'fifteen-gallon law.' This was looked upon as a death blow to the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, and, indeed, it almost put an end to the drinking saloons in those days, for the law was enforced with rigid impartiality. It prohibited the retailing of any spirituous liquors, except for medicine and for use in the fine arts by apothecaries and physicians specially licensed, in quantities of less than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time.

"How to procure something to drink other than water at this Dedham muster, by the thousands who visited and took part in it, was the problem of the day. An enterprising and ingenious Yankee struck an idea which he carried into immediate effect. He erected a tent and stored it bountifully with New England rum. A pole was set up near the tent, and flying from it was a banner on which was painted the semblance of a pig, striped red and black. A placard set forth that this natural curiosity could be seen on the payment of fourpence (six and a quarter cents). It met with but little patronage at first, but as soon as it became known that a glass of rum was given to all those who paid for admission, the crowds, to use an expression of to-day, "caught on," the patronage became something extraordinary, and no one went thirsty.

“The fame of the Striped Pig spread and an extract from a letter from New York, published in several of the papers, ran, ‘A new beverage called the Striped Pig, is all the go here at this moment at the Astor and all the fashionable hotels.’

“Even this was not all. The stage seized on the incident, and at the National Theatre, Boston, was presented on the evening of Monday, September 24, 1838, ‘A new occasional burletta called the Striped Pig.’ The same night at the Tremont Theatre, the famous bass singer, William F. Brough, who had been playing an engagement there, took his benefit and among other attractions announced ‘A comic song, called the Dedham Muster, or the Striped Pig, written expressly for this occasion by one of our first men, will be sung by Mr. Wills.’ ‘Our first man’ was believed to be the late Thomas Power, at that time clerk of the police court. Wills was an excellent comedian, and a capital singer of comic songs. If my memory is not greatly at fault, he is one of those who perished in Long Island Sound by the burning of the ill-fated steamer Lexington. The song was set to the old air, ‘The King and the Countryman,’ and I give it entire. It may be said that the song had a great run, and was sung by almost everyone, high and low.”

In Dedham just know, they'd a very great muster,
Which collected the people all up in a duster;
And a terrible time, and what do you think,
To find out a way to get something to drink.
 Ri tu, di nu, di nu, di nu,
 Ri tu, di nu, di na.

A Yankee came in with the real nutmeg brand,
Who has sold wooden clocks throughout all the land,
And he hit on a plan a little bit slicker
By which he could furnish the soldiers with liquor.

They would not allow him to sell by the mug
Unless he could furnish a fifteen-gallon jug,
And as folks wouldn't drink in a measure so big
He got out a license to show a striped pig.

He thought he'd go snacks with the four-legged brute
That belongs to the genus that knows how to root.
This fellow was taugt, no doubt, by the devil
The way to get at the root of all evil.

The Striped Pig.

In the sham fight there was a very great slaughter,
 And them that survived it they couldn't get water,
 For them that had wells for a quart ax'd a quarter,
 Which was a great sight more than they ever had orter.

A doctor who wanted somê patients to rob,
 Looked into the tent in search of a job;
 Disease in the optics he could descry,
 For each one that went in had a sty in his eye.

A sailor came up under full sail,
 Who said he chawed oakum in many a gale;
 He gave the porker a boisterous hail,
 And ax'd for a quid of his pig tail.

A wealthy distiller next looked in,
 To see how they turned their grain into gin;
 He dryly remarked after drinking his fill
 That was a queer way of working the worm of the still.

A farmer rode by on his long-tailed steed,
 To ask what they would give him for feed;
 Said he'd a good stock of the Fifield breed,
 But such a striped pig he never had seed.

The sign at the tent was Striped Pig to be seen,
 The wonder of Dedham, this four-legged thing;
 A four-penny bit they paid to get in,
 Which Piggy paid back in his brandy and gin.

The temperance men they felt rather sore,
 They thought the Striped Pig was a very great bore,
 But they told the keeper they'd no longer rail
 If he'd rig out his pig with a temperance tail.

The folks at the muster they all agreed
 That this was the pig for crossing the breed,
 For he left his mark on every biped
 That went in sober, but came out striped.

“That the force of the line ‘For them that had wells for a quart ax'd a quarter,’ may be thoroughly appreciated, the following from an editorial in the *Boston Times* two days after the muster, is extracted: ‘The Dedhamites, of course, looked upon the occasion as one intended to line their pockets, and their extortions would have been unendurable on a less patriotic occasion. In many cases twenty-five cents were extorted for a glass of water. A murrain on the fifteen-gallon law if such is its effects in raising the cost of the temperance element.’”

The event was at once seized upon, not alone as subject for amusement, but by those interested in temperance, for comment and moral lessons. The illustration given is an exact reproduction upon a reduced scale from a very rare colored lithograph published in 1839 by Whipple & Damrell, No. 9, Cornhill, Boston, and speaks for itself. The original is in the possession of the Hyde Park Historical Society and is a gift to it from Mr. James R. Corthell, of Readville.

William S. Damrell, one of the publishers, then resided at Readville in the handsome cottage near the entrance to Fairview Cemetery and now occupied by E. A. Fiske.

In the library of the Dedham Historical Society, is a little volume, entitled "A History of the Striped Pig," published by Whipple and Damrell, in 1838, from which, by the permission of that Society, the following account of the incident is quoted:

"The last 'muster' field at Dedham, in Norfolk County, will be long remembered, as remarkable for having produced two rare monsters of the swinish race;—the one a quadruped hog, 'ring-streaked' and striped, like the kine of old Laban, — and the other a biped brute, a rum-seller, acting in his trade under the appropriate banner and in the appropriate company of the 'striped pig' aforesaid. The partnership thus openly established and avowed, however long it may have subsisted, has heretofore been a dormant and secret one, both parties apparently ashamed to publish their connexion and affinity. The world heard a thousand years ago, of *evil spirits* entering into swine, but not till 1838 have the venders of *evil spirits*—the 'masters of the spell' of alcohol—come boldly forth as a swinish confederacy, with the name, 'image, and superscription' of the four-footed member of the firm inscribed on their sign,—with an honest exhibition of 'the mark of the beast on their foreheads.'

"On that memorable day there appeared, high raised aloft among the tents and booths which checkered the military parade ground, the banner of the rum-seller, bearing thereon as a proper heraldic device, not a *hog's head* merely, but a '*whole hog*,'—a hog, not in its simple and natural state, but a hog '*disguised*' with paint, (or liquor.) This curious and aptly chosen emblem was accompanied by a false advertisement, that in the tent below might be found a great natural curiosity, by any person disposed to invest his fourpence-halfpenny in sight-seeing. This lying

program, not less than the device which it accompanied, was a fair manifestation of that spirit which is 'a mocker' and a deceiver.

"Within the tent below stood the worthy couple already described,—the 'striped pig' and his associate,—surrounded by all those elements and implements of intoxication which have brought so much woe and death into the world, prepared for the use and enjoyment of customers.

"At first but a few individuals were tempted to enter this den of iniquity. A shrewd Yankee pauses long before he will pay his money to see a pig, or any other beast, whose exact picture is before his very eyes without a fee. But one or two did straggle in, and multitudes gathered about the tent and stared at the sign, and discussed its merits and wondered at its meaning.

"It was not long before the earliest visiters came out of the tent, looking considerably less silly than when they went in, and winking their eyes most knowingly and smacking their lips with as great apparent satisfaction as if they had been discussing a pork steak, instead of a striped pig. Inquiries were made, whispers were exchanged, curiosity gained a sudden access of energy, the tide of visiters began to flow and ebb very strongly, the noise of laughter, the jingling of glasses, and the astonished grumbling of the pig, were heard in the booth; and ere long it was known all over the parade ground, that the enlightened spirit of inquiry which carried visiters to the pig, was abundantly rewarded by dividends and donations of 'grog,' in whatever form was most desired.

"A strange monster to be seen for six cents, and a glass of rum *gratis!* What tippler could resist the attraction? *Similis simili gaudet!* Many a toper now yielded to his sympathies, and moved off *hog-ward* with rapid steps, attracted by animal magnetism or fellow-feeling, and acting in obedience to that law which leads animals of the same species to herd together. Hundreds went and looked and drank, and went and looked and drank again, until in some instances they acquired such surprising *clairvoyance*—such strength and clearness of vision—that they actually saw double, and beheld two striped pigs, and were so strangely excited by the revelations of the spirit thus acting within them, that they reeled and capered and danced like a company of ranters, or a crowd of the disciples of St. Vitus or St. Simon,—

and in some cases, it is said, they imagined themselves transformed into pigs, (a supposition not far from correct,) covered with stripes, and equally entitled with their prototype to the admiration of standers-by. Nay, so far did these delusions extend, that more than one (on dit) of those who called most frequently on the pig, actually came out at last on all fours, grunting vociferously, and affording to the crowd one of the most edifying illustrations that could be desired of the fraternal relations between the drunkard and the swine.

“All this was considered a capital joke by the ‘striped pig party;’ for old Norfolk has for several years been a thorough temperance county, and no licenses for the *sale* of spirits have recently been granted. But the pig’s partner found no difficulty in obtaining from the selectmen of Dedham a license to exhibit his striped monster and himself (*par nobile fratrum*) on the day of the muster, and the *gift* of a glass of grog was regarded as an admirable evasion of the ‘oppressive law,’ and an equally admirable expedient to bring the pig into notice.

“We can readily imagine the reflections of the pig-exhibiter which preceded and those which followed his ingenious speculation. Let us look into his heart for a moment.

“As the muster-day approached, the rum-dealer, whose ‘occupation,’ like that of Othello, had ‘gone’ some years ago, under the operation of the old ‘arbitrary’ 28 gallon license law, as administered by the temperance commissioners for Norfolk County, stood leaning listlessly against the side of his ‘piggery,’ meditating sadly upon departed profits, — now and then roused from his reveries by a neighborly *grunt* or a querulous squeal from the sty, and now and then, possibly, remembering, and striving to forget, the sad face and abundant tears of the poor wife of some drunken husband who bought of him his daily drams, — pleading with the hard-hearted retailer to have mercy on herself and her suffering children, — or starting impatiently away from some other reminiscence of the miseries produced by his accursed traffic. Thus musing, he remembers that ‘Muster,’ — the great carnival of drunkenness in former times, — is now approaching, and in his heart he curses the temperance party, the temperance County Commissioners, and the ‘tyrannical’ law which has deprived him of the ‘homebred fireside right’ of corrupting virtue, and hardening and confirming vice. But midst

his muttered imprecations, a bright thought, inspired perhaps by his recent dram, and perhaps by his porcellian neighbors the swine, flashes upon his mind, and he turns towards the sty with a cheerful countenance and a hearty expression of satisfaction.

“That is the very thing,” says he, “and if I don’t “come the paddy” over these self-styled temperance folks, I’m mistaken!”

“The cause of this sudden exclamation is the plan of exhibiting a striped pig ‘for a consideration,’ and of giving away his liquor. It is true he felt rather ashamed to take a hog into such intimate relations with himself, but for money he will ‘go the whole.’ It is true that he felt some fears that his evasion of the law might not quite save him from the penalties of the offence, and that possibly some malicious individual might get him indicted for obtaining money by false pretences, but these risks of being treated as a criminal and a swindler were trifles in comparison with the certain profits of the speculation.

“So he resolved to apply to the selectmen of Dedham for a license to exhibit his extraordinary pig. Meantime he takes one of his boys, a lad of fifteen years old, whose young mind is ready to admire and imitate his father’s *honesty*, and with a pot of paint proceeds to the hog-pen. His first obstacle is the reluctance of the porkers to become parties to this transaction. With a delicacy of conscience which ought to have made him blush, and a firmness of purpose worthy of a good cause, and a voice of protestation, loud and long and eloquent, each swine applied to, refused to join in the proposed partnership of iniquity. But their resistance was vain, for by great effort the father and son contrived to secure, pinion, shear and paint, zebra-like, one of these scrupulous disciples of the trough, and put him in trim for the projected exhibition.

“And now the muster-day has closed—the tent has been taken down—the sign is folded up and laid aside—the pig and his partner have returned home, weary and spirit-worn, the one to his ‘wallowing in the mire,’ and the other to his *social altar*, to count up his ill-gotten gains. The swine, at least, is none the worse for his liquor, for he has abstained from intoxication. Can as much be said of his master?

“As the man sums up his filthy gains, counting out, one by one, the battered bits of silver, or the soiled rags which he has taken from the poor, the debased, the beastly, his memory

presents to him a long catalogue of hideous faces — bloated, red-eyed, expressionless, brutal — a phalanx of ragged forms, of trembling hands, and staggering limbs, — and coupled with these come also (for they are all familiar to his eye) a multitude of others, the sad and sorrowful countenances of parents and wives and friends near and dear, upon whom the drunken customer has brought disgrace, and sorrow, and want and disease. But no, we will not believe that the miserable wretch who could thus trifle with law, and offend against decency, has any conscience left to trouble him. We will rather suppose that he goes to his heavy sleep rejoicing in his earnings, — remembering with delight that customers were driven to his net by the exorbitant prices charged for cold water by the owners of wells in the vicinity of the parade ground, — and to dream, perhaps, that he and his ‘striped pig’ are deified by the rum-selling craft, and placed as constellations in the celestial system of the tippler.

“We regard the striped pig as the dram-seller’s genius, or spirit, incarnate, — as the bodily manifestation of that afflatus of the infernal regions which animates and inspires the dealers in drunkenness — the traffickers in the essence of death.

“Until the Dedham ‘Muster,’ the pig himself had not made his appearance bodily; but the invisible spirit of the pig had, for many a long and sad year, been wandering up and down in the world, on its evil errand.

“It is a curious fact that the advent of the striped pig at Dedham became at once almost universally known, and everywhere celebrated by a certain class of people. From Maine to Kentucky, almost as one man, the tippler and the vender of tittle, adopted the ‘critter’ into favor, bestowed his name upon their sign-boards, and rallied around him as the type of their whole brood and generation. His portrait is hung in one of our most popular drinking saloons; — it is mounted over many a ‘grogger’ in our own country; — it is even astonishing the cockneys in the purlieus of Billingsgate and St. Giles. Newspapers have been christened after him, and a numerous party are threatening to carry him to the polls at our next election.”

The remainder of the volume is largely devoted to moralizing and an interesting discussion of the temperance cause with the incident used as a text.

October 1, 1838, a little four-page sheet, entitled the “Striped

Pig," appeared, apparently for the purpose of ridiculing the temperance movement of that day as exemplified in the fifteen gallon law. It is not known that more than one number was ever issued. A copy of this very rare paper is also to be found in the library of the Dedham Historical Society, and the illustration at the end of this article appeared at the head of its first page and is reproduced by the courtesy of that society.

The following account of the muster is from the *Columbian Centinel* of September 15, 1838:

"The Independent Companies of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, under command of Major-General Bradley, were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor, at Dedham, on Tuesday last. The place selected for the occasion was a large plain near the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, about eight miles from Boston. There were present two companies of Dragoons, six or seven companies of Artillery, and some twenty companies of Light Infantry and Riflemen, each company being in uniform and generally with full ranks.

"About two o'clock, His Excellency, the commander-in-chief and suite, were escorted by the Divisionary corps, the Independent Cadets, under Colonel Lowell, from his quarters, to a temporary platform on the field where, after having rode round the lines in a Barouche drawn by four horses, His Excellency reviewed the several companies, as they passed. The troops all appeared remarkably well. The review having finished, His Excellency and suite, Major-General Bradley, Brigadier-General Winthrop and their suites were escorted as before to the presence of the Major-General, and partook of a sumptuous collation. Towards evening, there was a sham fight by the companies of the Division, and a very spirited contest was waged for nearly two hours. The weather of Tuesday was dry and warm, and favorable for the service. On the whole, the parade at Dedham was agreeable, and highly honorable to the character of the Division."

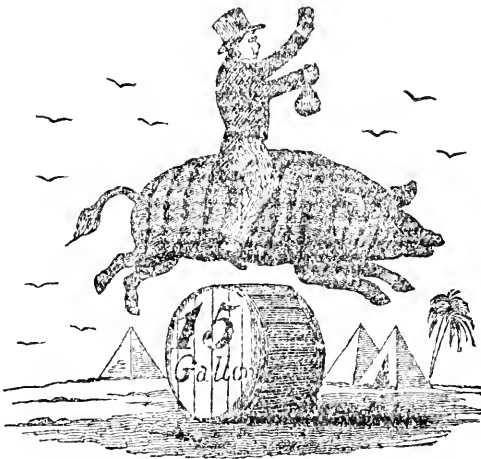
The muster was of the three brigades from Norfolk and Suffolk counties, comprising the first division of the militia of the state. Major-General Edward W. Bradley of Roxbury was in command. The first brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Appleton Howe of Weymouth and was comprised of companies mainly from Roxbury, Dorchester, Quincy, Hingham and Weymouth. The second brigade was from the western part of Norfolk

County, including, among other towns, Dedham, Walpole, Franklin, Bellingham, Needham and Wrentham, and was under the command of Brigadier-General Harvey H. Sumner of Foxborough. The third brigade, Brigadier-General Grenville T. Winthrop, was from Boston.

The *Boston Times*, in the editorial before quoted, says of the muster:—"The cars were crowded to excess and every vehicle that could be chartered raised its full share of dust upon the highroad to Dedham."

As a matter of justice, it should be stated that the Dedham paper of that date states that the amount of intoxication at this muster was much less than was usually seen at such gatherings, and that everything was quiet and orderly.

The story of the striped pig has often been told and the event very frequently said to have taken place in other localities. The late George William Curtis once used it to point a moral in an *Easy Chair* essay upon "Temperance Legislation," but erroneously stated that the event occurred in Maine.



EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL
COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING
TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37.]

"The Register of the Hyde Park School for the Summer term, was consumed with the building when that was burned." April 1, 1862.

"The Hyde Park School has passed from the hands of its former teacher into those of Miss Mary H. Clough, its present teacher, December 26, 1862.

"From the necessities of the case, it remains as yet an ungraded school. The time is not far distant, probably, when the number of children in that thriving village, claiming the benefit of our public schools, will require the appointment of a head Master and Assistant. In the mean time, Miss Clough has labored with zeal, earnestness, and marked success, to bring the school into a good condition. The committee, however, are not forgetful of the great fidelity and the other good qualities belonging to her profession, which were manifested by Miss Sarah E. Johnson, the first teacher of this school." March 31, 1863.

"BUTLER SCHOOL, RIVER STREET. Highly satisfactory." March 31, 1863.

"In the report of 1860, the attention of the town was called to the growing wants of Hyde Park. It was suggested that it might be necessary in a few years, to establish a grammar school in that vicinity, and that, if the true spot for the schoolhouse could be foreseen, it might be good policy for the town to secure an ample piece of land in advance. The time has come when something must be done. The present accommodations are altogether inadequate. The hall now used for a schoolroom, is crowded to excess. The furniture, though good for this day, is not of the most approved style. There is no play-ground except the public street, and no rear yard appropriate for a large and mixed school.

"Two plans have been suggested for supplying these wants. One is to enlarge the hall, put in sufficient furniture, and keep the school where it is. It is understood, however, that this enlargement will not be made, unless the town will take a lease of the hall for five years. To lease, for so long a time, a place so destitute as this is, of one of the most essential requisites of a

well-managed school—a retired and ample play-ground—seems of doubtful expediency.

“The other plan is, to purchase a lot of land, put up a cheap schoolhouse of two or three rooms, sufficient to meet the growing wants, for some five or more years to come, and leave the arrangements for the more distant future to be made when that future shall arrive.

“The committee present this subject to the town. It deserves serious consideration. It ought to be looked at in all its bearings. Immediate economy is a very important object to be secured; but this is not the only one to be aimed at. So far as it can be made to harmonize with the best interests of the school, so far let it be pursued most earnestly. Nay; it may sometimes refuse to furnish what the school may be very desirous of having, provided the thing refused be not essential to its welfare.

“The committee have not the means of determining in advance, which plan would, in the end, be the more economical. The school would undoubtedly be more benefited by the adoption of the latter plan.

“One thing the committee would urge upon the town with great earnestness. *If the town purchase a schoolhouse lot, whether it be built upon immediately or in the distant future, let it be a lot of ample dimensions.*” March 31, 1863.

“In the Hyde Park district, a tasteful and commodious building has been erected, adapted to meet the present and future wants of that rapidly-increasing section of the town. It was also found necessary to appoint a male teacher to take charge of this school.” March 7, 1864.

“BUTLER SCHOOL. This school, though comparatively small, is an interesting one—containing many excellent scholars, and reflecting much credit on the patient fidelity of the teacher.

“HYDE PARK SCHOOL. This is the latest-born of our family—but a vigorous and promising youth, growing so fast as to be seriously incommoded in the quarters at present provided. The tables are rather turned, as it becomes the duty of the Principal, who has so often sat in judgment on other teachers, to hear what the Committee have to say of him; but he has no reason to fear. Though hindered by inevitable embarrassments in the present location, he is doing, in his own favorite phrase, ‘excellently well.’ His accomplished assistant, who for much of the year had

the sole charge of the school, deserves also the approbation of the Committee; and when permitted to reorganize and classify the pupils, in the beautiful building which is just completed, these teachers will have, it is confidently believed, the fullest success." March 7, 1864.

"The BUTLER SCHOOL. This school is under the charge of Miss E. H. Page, who is entitled to be classed among the most successful teachers in town, and deserves more than a passing notice. The united testimony of our board is to her credit. In geography, spelling and reading, the report is 'very good;' in arithmetic, 'excellent;' in grammar, 'extremely satisfactory;' and in history, 'she leads all the rest.' 'The Committee deem it but justice to them to say so much for the encouragement of a very worthy teacher, and a valuable though humble public servant."

"The HYDE PARK SCHOOL closes the list. With a teacher of great practical experience, whose heart is wholly devoted to the cause, the condition of the Grammar department is not what we could desire. But there are controlling circumstances which may have produced this result. It is comparatively a new school in a new location. It is imperfectly graded; the scholars are frequently changing, and are inconstant in their attendance. The Committee feel confident that the same efforts used here would have produced very different results in any other school in town. The Primary department, under Miss Clough, is in a very satisfactory condition. The Committee have received with regret the announcement that Miss Clough intends to retire from her post at the end of the present term and take pleasure in bearing their testimony to the rare ability and diligence with which she has discharged her arduous duties." March 6, 1865.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40.]

1871.

- June 1. Bridget Rooney, d. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
“ 2. Elizabeth A. Crosby, d. Adin B., b. Dedham, and Catherine A., b. P. E. I.
“ 6. Mary Hurley, d. Michael and Mary, both b. Ireland.
“ 7. — Corson, s. Reuben, b. W. Waterville, Me., and Clara b. Pocassett.
“ 13. Florence E. Kenny, d. Patrick and Ann, both b. Ireland.
“ 17. James H. Thacher, s. William T., b. Attleboro, and Annie, b. Providence, R. I.
“ 17. Herbert C. Timson, s. Thomas J., b. Newfane, Vt., and Susan C., b. Vinal Haven, Me.
“ 18. William J. Cunningham, b. Clappville, s. John and Rose, both b. Ireland.
“ 19. Lillian M. Harlow, d. Philander, b. Cornish, N. H., and Susan, b. Charlestown.
“ 20. Philan Dion, s. Julius and Virginia, both b. Canada.
“ 22. Alberta A. Cutler, b. Chicago, d. Charles A., b. New Brunswick, and Carrie F., b. Dorchester.
“ 22. Caroline F. Wheeler, d. Thomas S., b. England, and Caroline, b. Cleveland, O.
“ 26. James Jordan, s. Edward and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
“ 27. Eleanor C. Edwards, d. Charles L. and Eleanor J., both b. England.
“ — Agnes Littlefield, b. Boston, s. Charles G. and Nellie B., both b. Maine.
“ — Mabel G. Hunt, d. Herbert E., b. E. Douglass, and Nettie A., b. Boston.
- July 1. Marion H. Murray, d. Thomas and Annie, both b. Ireland.
“ 2. Halcyone D. Shaw, b. Great Falls, N. H., d. Edward P., b. Bath, Me., and Ocella B., b. Salem.
“ 4. Alice Elizabeth Jones, d. Benjamin H., b. Boston, and Louise E., b. Baltimore, Md.
“ 5. Willie Slocomb, s. Edwin L., b. Maine, and Sarah C., b. Hardwick, Mass.
“ 10. Agatha V. Cogley, d. James and Annie, both b. Nova Scotia.
“ 10. Lydia G. Rouillard, d. Edwin R., b. Chelmsford, Mass., and Eliza A., b. Acton.

- July 10. John J. O'Merrow, s. Dennis, b. St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Margaret A., b. New Jersey.
- " 11. — Rooney, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 12. George H. Hawkins, b. Wollaston (Quincy), s. Zadore J., b. Nova Scotia, and Mary E., b. Newfoundland.
- " 12. Edna F. Walker, d. Edwin R., b. West Cambridge, and Eunice A., b. Augusta, Me.
- " 14. James Glispin, s. Charles, b. England, and Elizabeth, b. Ireland.
- " 17. Catherine J. Lyons, d. Morris and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
- " 17. Joseph H. Degan, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 20. Jeremiah Gleason, s. Jeremiah and Mary Ann, both b. Ireland.
- " 20. Mary F. Gurney, b. Woburn, d. Bradley F. and Mary F., both b. Norway, Me.
- " 24. George F. Bailey, s. George G., b. Boston, and Annie E., (Libby) b. Weld, Me.
- " 24. Francis McKenna, s. Edward and Frances, both b. Ireland.
- " 30. Florence W. Davis, d. Perley B., b. New Ipswich, N. H., and Mary F. (Vining), b. E. Randolph (Holbrook).
- " 31. Edith K. Yallop, b. England, d. Charles and Alice, both b. England.
- " 31. George Bonner, s. William and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- " 31. Margaret Savage, d. James, b. Scotland, and Mary, b. Ireland.
- " — Jennie Oswald, d. John and Mary, both b. Scotland.
- " — Mary A. Gilman, d. Charles H., b. — and Helen, b. Boston.
- Aug. 2. David Driscoll, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Annie, b. England.
- " 6. Margaret Coughlan, d. Jeremiah and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
- " 9. Margaret. C. Cripps, d. Matthew A. and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
- " 11. — Bonner, s. William A., b. South Abington, and Martha, b. Windon, Ct.
- " 12. Cornelius P. Mead, s. Garret and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 14. — Laws, s. William D., b. Monson, Me., and Eliza A., b. Elliott, Me.
- " 14. Gracie L. Wood, b. Walpole, d. Nehemiah S. and Abbie W., both b. Nova Scotia.
- " 15. Mary E. Ansby, d. William and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
- " 19. Ellen McG. Campbell, d. John and Agnes (Bleakie), both b. Scotland.
- " 24. Harriet C. Morse, d. George W., b. Ohio, and Clara R., b. Newton.

- Aug. 27. Orrin C. Nute, s. James R. and Margaret J., both b. New Hampshire.
- “ 28. Franklin A. Ray, s. George H. and Annie L., both b. Boston.
- “ 29. Andrew Bloom, s. Julius R. and Anna S., both b. Sweden.
- “ — — Allen, s. John and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- Sept. 1. Elizabeth Erady, b. Nova Scotia, d. James, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary, b. New Brunswick.
- “ 4. George T. Hanchett, s. George W., b. Mass., and Augusta, b. Michigan.
- “ 5. Charles L. Kelleher, s. Daniel, b. Worcester, and Mary, b. England.
- “ 9. — Peppard, d. James F., Nova Scotia, and Mary B., b. Cranston, R. I.
- “ 9. Nicholas Burger, s. Antoine, b. Germany, and Elizabeth, b. Maine.
- “ 10. Frederick L. Wiley, s. Joseph and Angie, both b. Maine.
- “ 11. Robert G. Elkins, s. Robert G. and Abbie, both b. Maine.
- “ 15. Warren A. Oliver, s. Edward N., b. East Stoughton and Fannie R., b. East Bridgewater.
- “ 15. Georgia Bonnell, d. John B., b. Digby, N. S., and Helen M., b. Maine.
- “ 16. Daniel Quinn, s. Richard, b. Ireland, and Sarah A., b. Maine.
- “ 17. James P. Shea, s. James and Annie, both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Everett Alverson, d. William and Anna, both b. Rhode Island.
- “ 18. — Fowler, s. William W., b. Dedham, and Sarah J., b. West Bridgewater.
- “ 19. Edward Swan, s. Bartholomew and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. John Toole, s. Patrick and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. George L. Gibson, s. Thomas E., b. England and Mary b. St. John, N. B.
- “ 24. William E. Bullard, s. Isaac, b. Dedham, and Frances E. (Davis), b. Canton.
- “ 24. Mary E. Kimball, d. Oliver D. and Mary E., both b. Boston.
- “ 26. George Moffatt, s. Elijah W., b. Scotland, and Lucy, b. —
- “ 30. John Haley, s. Patrick and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ — Annie Butler, d. Patrick and — both b. Ireland.
- “ — Mildred Durell, d. James M., b. Newmarket, N. H., and Baslire T., b. Charlestown.
- “ — — Rogers, d. — b. Maine, and — b. Mass.
- “ — Ansel A. Stahl, s. John H., b. Attleboro, and Maria A., b. Milton.
- Oct. 6. Winifred Kendall, d. Edward A. and Tilly H., both b. Mass.

- Oct. 7. — Price, s. Fitz J., b. Boston, and Mary b. Maine.
 “ 8. Walter E. Piper, s. Samuel N., b. Walpole, and Abbie F., b. Warren, R. I.
 “ 8. Frederick W. Blasdale, s. Henry, b. France, and Fanny W., b. Maine.
 “ 8. Marion T. Raynes, d. John J., b. Deer Isle, and Martha A., b. Weymouth.
 “ 12. Marion M. Perkins, d. G. Henry, b. No. Brookfield, and Eliza J., b. New Hampshire.
 “ 12. Agnes S. Scott, d. Albert E. and Annie, both b. Nova Scotia.
 “ 12. John M. Norris, b. E. Boston, s. Josiah, b. Exeter, N. H., and Eliza, b. E. Boston.
 “ 14. Margaret L. Bower, d. Edward and Catherine S., both b. Nova Scotia.
 “ 19. Florence L. Gridley, d. G. Fred, b. Boston, and Nannie S., b. Maine.
 “ 20. — Ames, d. Jedithur W., b. N. H., and Nellie E., b. Maine.
 “ 24. Thomas F. Mahoney, s. John F. and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
 “ 27. John W. O’Leary, s. Cornelius and Mary, both b. Ireland.
 “ 27. Rosanna Rogers, d. Michael, b. Ireland, and Hannah, b. Baltimore, Md.
 “ 27. Georgia E. Roehl, d. Edward E., b. Europe, and Ella F. (Perkins), b. So. Reading.
 “ 29. Nellie Riley, d. Joseph and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
 “ 30. Benjamin Wesley Taber, s. Joseph S., b. Fairhaven, and Eliza F., b. Provincetown.
 “ 31. Ellen Welch, d. Richard and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.
 “ — Lillie Mountain, d. George and Ellen, both b. England.
 “ — John Cullen, s. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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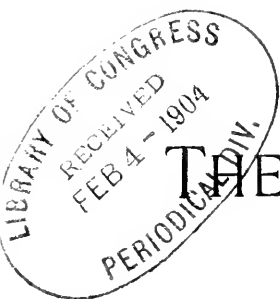
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Lancashire Insurance Co., Eng. Providence Washington Insurance Co., Prov.
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EVERETT SQUARE, - - - -

HYDE PARK.

THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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No. 4.

JOHN BLEAKIE.

BY JOHN SCOTT, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

IN the death of John Bleakie, Hyde Park lost one of her worthiest citizens. For a generation he was familiar with the growth and people of the town. To the very latest breath he took a lively interest in her affairs, in a quiet but earnest way. He was born in Hawick, Scotland, December 22, 1811, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., July 31, 1892. Thus he was permitted to live beyond the age of ripeness mentioned by the Psalmist of old. Even with the weight of four score years his mind was vigorous and strong.

His life was a very eventful and industrious one. Beginning in humble circumstances, he pursued his way in his chosen profession, in Scotland and America, until success was achieved. Step by step, he rose, from the most obscure position in the woolen industry, to the distinction of employer and manufacturer. The record of his life, in brief, is as follows. Being left at the very early age of three without a father, he was reared in the household of John Scott, his grandfather, who did a small business in woolen weaving. At this period most of the woolen industry in the south of Scotland was done in small shops and in dwelling-houses. Such were the modest beginnings of the colossal establishments of to-day.

Being the child of a race of weavers, he naturally took to the business of his forefathers. The click of the weaver's shuttle was as regular as the mother's lullaby in his ears. His environment gave him inspiration and bent his energies. At the tender age of

ten, he was earning his living as a "piecer boy" and got three shillings per week for his labor. A little later he was taken to his grandfather's shop, where he was taught the weaving and designing of cloth. This was before power looms were used on the Borders.

Having thoroughly and very early equipped himself with a knowledge of his profession, he sought employment in larger mills, which afforded a wider field for the play of his abilities. His rise was rapid, gratifying and sure. His employers, who ranked in the van of tweed manufacturers, saw and quickly appreciated his abilities, by promotion to the management of the weaving-room. He was the first in Hawick to adapt a "witch" or fancy head motion to a power loom. This change allowed power or fast-running looms to produce elaborate designs or patterns.

About the year 1847, American capitalists were awakening to the importance of the woolen industry. Among them were a company of men organized as the Amesbury Manufacturing Company, of Amesbury, Mass., who desired to operate a fancy woolen mill, especially in the manufacture of Scotch goods. Accordingly, they sent a representative across the seas to select a man who possessed a thorough knowledge of the business, and to engage him. The choice fell upon Mr. Bleakie, who was then in the full vigor of young manhood. In the above mentioned year, he left his native land and came to the United States.

In America the same push and practical insight which had characterized his career in Scotland, were displayed. It did not take him long to make up his mind that this was the land best suited to his aspirations and talents. So he established a home in Amesbury and brought to it his wife and four children, from Scotland. In various parts of the country his services were employed. He always filled positions of responsibility and trust. In Tolland, Conn., he began with his eldest son, Robert, to manufacture woollens. This undertaking might be called the genesis of the large woolen manufactory known now as the Hyde Park Woolen Mills, operated so successfully by his sons, Robert and John S. When the Hyde Park mills were acquired by his sons, Mr. Bleakie wove the first yard of cloth. With this act he closed his long, active, business career.

He retired to a home near the mill, where he might yet

hear as in youth the click of the shuttle and the song of the busy weavers. His love of the beautiful was finely expressed in his ardent devotion to the culture of flowers. The people of Hyde Park know how charming were the grounds about his house and what delight he took in their proper care.

He was married twice. First to Mary Maxwell, of Ruther Glen, in 1832, in Scotland. Second to Jane Lowry, of Dedham, Mass., in 1871. He had no issue by his second marriage. By his first, he had four children, namely, Robert, John S., Agnes (Campbell) and Elizabeth (Scott), all of whom survive him and are residents with their families in Hyde Park.

In the course of his life what mighty changes have taken place in the social, political, and industrial world. When he was born, the government of the United States was in its infancy. Established and older nations looked upon the struggles of the Western Republic as being only a bubble or mere effervescence that the strong winds of adversity would blow away; but the experiment has grandly succeeded, and hath proven the nobility of man. When he was born, the tread of Napoleon's battalions was shaking the governments of Europe. Napoleon had reached the beginning of the end; the power of Great Britain was soon to break him forever; Waterloo was at hand. The progress in the industrial world since Mr. Bleakie began to labor has been really marvellous. He had seen the hours of labor for the working man change from 5 A. M. till 7 P. M., until they are now only ten hours per day, and even less in many branches of trade. In the matter of wages the changes wrought have been no less gratifying. Then seventeen dollars per month was a good weaver's wage; now fifty dollars is easily earned, with the shortened time of work. And well may we now exclaim —

'Mid the dust and speed and clamour
Of the loom-shed and the mill,
'Midst the clink of wheel and hammer,
Great results are growing still.

He had watched from the beginning the growth of American textile manufactures. At his death an industry of great magnitude had arisen and was flourishing all over the land. Nobly and well had he borne his part. As employee, overseer, manager, and in retirement, he always gave lustre to his labor. He left

earth, not as one who had no hope, but in departing he seemed to say to the three generations gathered around him —

Say not "Good-night," but in some brighter elime
Bid me "Good-morning."

LYMAN HALL.

BY GEORGE L. RICHARDSON.

"In those days," said Hiawatha,
"Lo! how all things fade and perish!
From the memory of the old men
Pass away the great traditions."

LYMAN HALL stood about where the steps now are that lead up to the westerly end of the foot-bridge, and nearly opposite the Hyde Park station on the Boston and Providence Railroad.

There were only two tracks at that time. A third track has since been laid on the westerly side; the road-bed has been widened and the present wall built. The ground in the rear of the wall has also been raised somewhat above its original height.

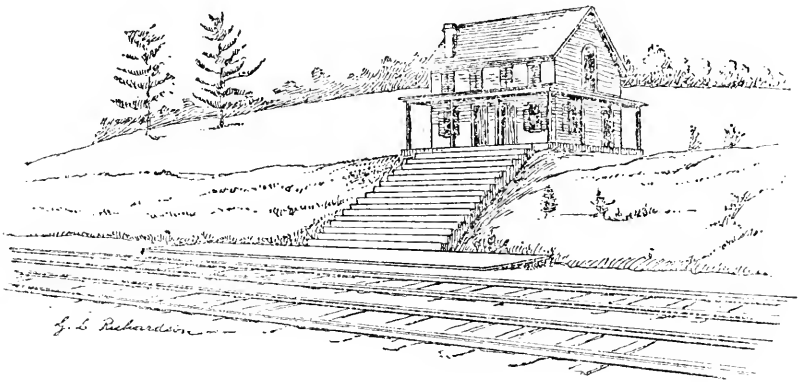
The accompanying view was drawn from memory, but it is said to be a fair representation by those most familiar with the premises.

Lyman Hall was built for a station-house by the late Rev. Henry Lyman and others living and owning land in that part of the town. The money was probably raised by subscription by Mr. Lyman, Gordon H. Nott, Charles A. White and others. A second story was added to serve as a Hall, wherein to hold religious meetings.

On June 22, 1858, Henry Lyman, Gordon H. Nott and Albert Bowker, Trustees of the Hyde Park Land Company, sold the land on which the building was to stand to Elbridge G. Horton, a brother of Mrs. Nott. Horton transferred it to Lyman, July 1, 1858. Soon afterwards Mr. Lyman built the station house. The ladies' waiting-room was at the northerly end, the men's room at the southerly end and the hall overhead taking up the space within the roof.

Religious services were held in the hall regularly for a year or more. Although they were union meetings, yet they may be

considered as the beginning of the present Hyde Park Episcopal Church. During the week Mr. Nott and Mr. Amos H. Brainard engaged ministers to preach in the Hall on Sunday. These clergymen were entertained by Mrs. Nott and others. The late Ira L. Benton was choir leader, and his family took part in singing with Mrs. I. G. Webster and Mr. Brainard. There was a melodeon on which Mrs. William A. Blazo and sometimes Miss Helen Parrott performed.



LYMAN HALL.

Among the clergymen who preached in Lyman Hall were: Dr. Samuel B. Babcock, Rector of St. Paul's Church, of Dedham; David Green Haskins, of Roxbury; Mr. Withington, of Dorchester; George S. Converse, of St. James' Church, Roxbury; L. H. Eastman; William R. Babcock; Dr. Wayland; John W. Nott, of Cumberland, Md., a brother to Mr. Nott.

Dr. Wayland baptized the first child in the parish at Lyman Hall.

Mr. Lyman also preached there occasionally. He had been educated as a Congregationalist minister.

The writer happened to be in town one Sunday and heard Mr. Lyman read a sermon at the Hall. The subject was, "The Christian Life." In substance it was as follows:

A Christian life, no doubt, should be one in conformity with the life and teaching of Christ. The statement appears simple enough, but is it practicable as a general rule? Could the affairs of our time be managed by men who took no thought for the morrow, or who gave to every would-be borrower? Or could governments be administered by officers who gave their backs to the smiters and allowed themselves to be insulted with impunity?

Evidently not; and no man knew this better than he, who, had his kingdom been of this world, would have had servants to fight for him.

It is evident, notwithstanding, that a simultaneous practice of the precepts of Christ would result in the reformation of our race; many evils would disappear; poverty would be reduced to a minimum; disarmament would follow. If the angels' song—commemorated every year—was not a mockery then, that era of peace and goodwill is destined yet to dawn upon the world.

How, then, shall we reconcile the literal with the spiritual interpretation of the Word?

“The letter killeth,” but the spirit giveth life. In the sermon read by Mr. Lyman the practicability of a Christian life was discussed at length.

It is generally the case with historic buildings that our interest is in the events and associations connected with them. The humble station-house serves as a stage for the representation of character. We are interested in those who were connected with it; their aims, their aspirations, their successes, and even their failures are noteworthy, for they are a part of our common humanity. They have performed a brief part and then departed for “fresh fields and pastures new.”

The Rev. Henry Lyman, who built the stone house now owned by Col. John B. Bachelder, and occupied it for a while, died five or six years since in New York City.

The Rev. Messrs. Withington, Samuel B. Babcock and Wayland have since died.

The Rev. David Green Haskins, who is now in Cambridge, took considerable interest in the parish, and continued to do so after the meetings were discontinued at Lyman Hall.

Mr. Charles A. White died a few years since.

Mr. Gordon H. Nott, who bought nearly all of the Hyde Park

Land Company's land and sub-divided and sold it, is now a civil engineer in Chicago. He is the author of a scheme for draining the city of Chicago, entitled "The Lower Level Plan." He proposed to drain westwardly, away from the Lake, as other plans do, but at a much lower level. His scheme included purification of the sewage product, and was published in 1893 in opposition to other plans recommending dilution.

The meetings were held at Lyman Hall for a year or more or until the members of the parish moved to Bragg's Hall on Fairmount avenue, which was probably in the summer of 1859. The late William B. Weeman had been station agent during this time and till the new depot was built on the other side of the railroad by the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation.

The foregoing is perhaps the most interesting part of the history of Lyman Hall, if we except one short episode to be hereafter described. After the meetings had been discontinued and it was no longer used as a passenger station, it seems to have lost its *raison d'être*—its reason for existence. It was simply a building to be used for any purpose.

Henry Lyman had mortgaged the property to Isaac Pratt, Jr. In June, 1861, Pratt foreclosed the mortgage and sold the property at auction to William A. Cary, who immediately sold it—the land and station-house—to the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation. The said corporation still hold this land although in a modified shape. They now claim all between Business street, River street, and the railroad. The Lyman Hall itself, seems to have passed into the hands of Charles A. White, for we find him afterwards collecting the rents. Mr. Weeman, hiring of Mr. White, used the hall for a billiard-room. In one of the waiting-rooms below, he had a restaurant. In 1866, Mr. Weeman underlet the lower part to Francis H. Caffin and P. C. Clapp. Mr. Caffin, a goldbeater, hired what had been the men's waiting-room, which was in the southerly part of the lower floor. Clapp had what had been the ladies' waiting-room, which was smaller than the other on account of a stairway leading up into the Hall from the outside. Mr. Clapp was a shoemaker. Mr. Weeman himself occupied the hall with his billiard tables.

Mr. Caffin carried on his business of goldbeating in the station-house for two years. He had bought a large tract of land between Lincoln and West streets, it being the first sold by

the Real Estate and Building Company in that section. His was the first or nearly the first new house built on the company's land in that vicinity.

Now about this time, 1868, there was a young married man seeking to hire a house. He found plenty of houses for sale but none to let.

"I could let a barn, now," said William T. Thacher, then a well-known real estate broker. Finally, he heard of Lyman Hall. So as soon as Mr. Weeman's lease had expired, Mr. John A. Soule hired the entire building. This was in August, 1868. He occupied the lower story for a dwelling; the hall above he proposed to use for a gymnasium. He also gave lessons in self defence.

It will be remembered that after the war, the price of everything except real estate was high. On this account many considered real estate a poor investment. There were those, however, who considered it a good time to buy. The agent of the Real Estate and Building Company declared that real estate was always the last thing to move. Sure enough, after a while, the price of real estate rose far above its normal value. This was the case in all the suburbs of Boston, and indeed all over the country. Buildings were going up on every hand; farms were sold and laid out into building lots; those who had bought low now sold high, if they wanted to.

This movement, however, did not effect the Lyman Hall property. The proverbial inertia of real estate seemed to concentrate in that spot. Having been deprived of its original functions, Lyman Hall looked on with sullen indifference at the signs of life and activity by which it was surrounded. At last Mr. White hit upon a plan by which, it was thought, this real estate might be assisted to move. This was done with the aid of the Railroad Company, who wanted to lay a third track on that side. On a Sunday in November, 1869, it was moved on the cars to Readville to land owned by Mr. White, on Charles street—now Damon street—on the northerly side near the railroad. During the transit it rested on two flat cars, one on each track. Mr. Soule with his family was then living in the upper part—the Hall—designing to occupy the lower part for a fish market.

After becoming established at Readville, this design was carried out. There was a fish market kept by Mr. Soule in

what had been the men's waiting-room, and a shoe factory by a Mr. McGaw, in what had been the ladies' room.

In August, 1870, Soule sold out to McGaw. The latter carried on the fish business for three months and then sold out in his turn to F. M. Haynes. Soon after Haynes removed to Dedham, where he still carries on the same business. Others may draw any conclusion they like from this latter circumstance, but I think the trouble was with the building.

After this the building was unoccupied, except that during 1870 the hall was let for dances, and that after that, used once a week by the Good Templars, who had their property in it until 1876, when the building was destroyed by fire.

There seems to have been something in the shape or arrangement of Lyman Hall building which made it undesirable as a dwelling, store or manufactory. Peace to its ashes!

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL
COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING
TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 56.]

“The past year has brought about many changes in our corps of teachers. In May last, Mr. Increase S. Smith was removed by death from the work to which in various ways, he had so long and so faithfully devoted himself. A man of admirable scholarship and of great mental and bodily activity, he had many qualifications of a successful teacher; while his integrity of purpose and his interest in all good works won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens. In recognition of his faithful service for seventeen years as a member of the school-committee, and for nearly three years as a teacher in the Hyde Park School, a special meeting of the board was held on the day of his funeral, at which meeting resolutions of respect to his memory were passed; after which the committee attended the funeral-service, as did many of the teachers of the town, the schools being closed for the half-day by direction of their respective supervisory-committees.

“The rapid increase of population at Hyde Park has made it needful to employ an additional assistant in the school of that

district, and to finish off and furnish for her and for the teacher transferred from the Butler School, the upper story of the school-house.

“The BUTLER SCHOOL was merged in the Hyde Park School at the beginning of the fall term, and its faithful teacher, Miss Page, finds there a more satisfactory field of labor; having charge of a room tolerably well graded, instead of one where her time was to a great extent wasted by being given up to a large number of insignificant classes. The school-building, which, if it had been kept in use longer, would have needed extensive repairs, has been turned over to the selectmen of the town.

“The new master of the HYDE-PARK SCHOOL, Mr. Edward M. Lancaster, is working faithfully, and with good prospect of success, to overcome in his school difficulties which have prevented it from taking hitherto the position in which the committee would gladly see it. The better grading of the school made possible by the transfer to it of the teacher and scholars of the Butler School, and by the employment of the additional teacher made needful by the rapid growth of the neighborhood, gives to Mr. Lancaster advantages which his predecessors were not fortunate enough to have; and the committee are happy to repeat the assurance of one of their number that thus far he has more than realized their hopes.

“The merging of the Butler School in the Hyde Park School, and the employment of an additional teacher there, has obliged the committee to finish off and furnish the upper story of the school-house at a cost of twenty-nine hundred dollars.” March 4, 1867.

“The BUTLER SCHOOL is subjected to difficulties similar to those existing in the Stoughton School. If there be any want of success, it is not through the fault of its teacher: but this little school of about twenty scholars, of all ages from four to seventeen, is necessarily divided into not less than sixteen classes; and of course the portion of the teacher’s time which each one can enjoy is too small to do justice to the efforts bestowed. In reading and spelling, the school appears well. In history, ‘it has but one class of four scholars. If this consisted wholly of beginners, it would be ranked very good. As it is it takes a fair place among second classes.’ In arithmetic, the report says, ‘I examined five classes, and was well satisfied with all of them.

It was quite evident that great care had been taken by Miss Page in the instruction of her pupils.' In grammar, 'the one scholar who represented the first class had the highest mark that any class of that grade received. The second class, of six scholars, stood second in its grade. Of the two scholars representing the third class, one recited very well and the other quite poorly, making the average mark a very low one.'

"'The HYDE PARK SCHOOL,' say the examining committee, 'has perceptibly advanced since previous examinations. And, though from local causes and irregularity of attendance it is not yet up to the desired standard, it is making progress; and, when the number of its scholars shall have so increased as to justify the employment of a third teacher, very much will be gained by grading the classes more perfectly.' The place in this school formerly occupied by Miss Clough has been vacated by her resignation, as anticipated in the last annual report, and the vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the choice of Miss Matilda H. Payson, who has discharged her duties with much credit to herself and with profit to her pupils." March 5, 1866.

"The HYDE PARK SCHOOL appears to have improved under the charge of Mr. Lancaster and his assistants; and this improvement is specially noted by the examiner in history and geography: the percentage of attendance throughout the school also deserves commendation.

"In April, Miss Sarah M. Vose was chosen third-assistant; and, in December, the number of scholars had increased so as to make needful the employment of an additional assistant, when a temporary recitation-room was fitted up for her in an entry of the school-house.

"In view of the possible cutting off of this part of the town, the committee may not be called on to make further provision for its school. Should, however, the district remain a part of Dorchester, greatly increased accommodations will be needed to meet the wants of its rapid growth. The present building, which three years ago was ample for twice the number of scholars which it then held, is now not large enough for all that belong in it; and, at the present rate of increase of population, a school-house of the size of our largest would be filled in a very few years." March 2, 1868.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF SIDNEY C. PUTNAM.—To the president and curators of the Historical Society. The undersigned, to whom has been committed the duty of drafting resolutions on the death of Sidney C. Putnam, respectfully report the following:—

Whereas, The hand of death has taken from us Sidney C. Putnam, an officer and honored member of our Society, and a man universally respected and esteemed by his townsmen and his business associates,

Resolved, That in this loss we, as a Society, realize anew his value and worth as an interested and faithful member and officer, one whose influence was ever exerted for the welfare of the Society as well as for other undertakings for the benefit of our town and its people; as one whose voice was always heard in advocacy of intelligent and well directed measures for the public good, and whose actions were in accord with his speech; as one whose business standing and integrity imparted credit to the town of his residence and its citizens.

Resolved, That while we must acquiesce in that common law of humanity which sooner or latter lays us all in that "sleep which knows no waking," and brings cessation of life's joys and sorrows, triumphs and defeats, we yet can but deplore with more than usual regret the application of that law when it deprives us of one whose life was of so much value to those about him.

Resolved, That the members of the Hyde Park Historical Society hereby extend there profound sympathy to the bereaved widow and daughter in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the Society and published in the HISTORICAL RECORD and a copy be sent officially to the family of the deceased.

EDMUND DAVIS,
WILLIAM J. STUART,
HENRY S. BUNTON,

Committee on resolutions.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40.]

1871.

Nov. 2. — Eaton, d. Charles W., b. Newton, and Emma F., b. Salem.

" 8. William Kelley, s. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.

" 11. Jennie L. Swinton, s. William, b. Scotland, and Jennie (Scott), b. Boston.

- Nov. 11. Arthur Homer, s. Joseph G., b. N. H., and Eliza A., b. N. Y.
- “ 12. Julia A. Welch, d. Lewis and Julia, both b. Ireland.
- “ 16. John F. Murray, s. Robert, b. England, and Susan, b. Ireland.
- “ 16. James Mulvey, s. Francis and Jane, both b. Ireland.
- “ 17. Edward T. Galvin, s. Thomas and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 17. Frank Nolan, s. John F., b. Ireland, and Elizabeth, b. Mass.
- “ 18. Patrick Kenny, s. Thomas and Maria, both b. Ireland.
- “ 20. Nettie C. Davis, d. Edmund, b. Canton, and Sophia, b. Dedham.
- “ 22. Patrick Gately, s. James and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Timothy McCarty, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 23. — Grant, s. William and Margaret, both b. Scotland.
- “ 24. Mary E. Enneking, d. John J., b. Munster, O., and Mary E., (Elliot), b. Newport, Me.
- “ 25. Lizzie L. M. Lombard, d. Solomon T., b. Truro, and Annie J., b. Wrentham.
- “ — — McDermott, d. John and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
- “ — — Bates, d. Joseph C., b. Eastport, Me., and Harriet A., b. Portsmouth, N. H.
- Dec. 1. John Murray, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 2. Edwin N. Estey, s. Willard F., b. Easton, and Jane E., b. Canton.
- “ 4. Winifred Allen, d. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. — Uriot, s. George and Bertha, both b. Germany.
- “ 5. William H. McGaw, s. Alexander, b. Ireland, and Mary E., b. Mass.
- “ 9. Roxanna H. Vivian, d. Robert H., b. Boston, and Roxanna (Nott), b. Derry, N. H.
- “ 10. Stephen R. Gurney, s. Morris and Eliza, both b. Ireland.
- “ 11. Willis P. Woodman, s. Stephen F., b. Mass. and Carrie B., b. Amesbury.
- “ 12. Catherine McDonough, d. John and Julia, both b. Ireland.
- “ 12. Patrick Gibbons, s. Martin and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 13. Charles F. Buckley, s. Patrick and Catherine, both b. N. S.
- “ 18. John J. Finley, s. Thomas, b. England, and Ann, b. Ireland.
- “ 22. — Matthey, d. Amable and Ada, both b. N. S.
- “ 25. Mary E. Horrigan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Rosina Gero, d. Jeremiah and Margaret, both b. Canada.
- “ 28. — Murphy, d. Brian and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 29. — Adams, s. Henry S., b. Derry, N. H., and Hannah M., b. Newbury, Mass.
- “ 29. — Vose, s. Benjamin C., b. Milton, and Amelia, b. Chelsea.

- Dec. 29. — Merrill, d. Rufus S., b. Lowell, and Mary A., b. Boston.
 “ 29. Annie M. Rourke, d. John, b. Boston, and Ellen, b. Ireland.
 “ 30. — Jones, s. Charles C., Jr., b. Boston, and Annie M., b. St. John, N. B.
 — — Georgia E. Ray, d. George, b. Boston, and Mary, b. Dorchester.
 Mar. 2. Elizabeth C. McDonald, d. Peter and Mary E., both b. P. E. I.

1872.

- Jan. 1. Mary Ann Allen, d. Charles Allen and Sarah Farrell, both b. England.
 “ 2. Mary F. Regan, b. Roxbury, d. James, b. Boston, and Rosanna, b. England.
 “ 5. Arthur R. F. Russell, s. Rufus, b. N. H., and Mary E. (Coppinger), b. Waltham, Me.
 “ 5. Lucy S. Clark, d. Samuel D., b. N. H., and Annie M. (Smith), b. Boston.
 “ 5. Emily D. Knight, d. Joseph E., b. Maine, and Maria A. (Blood), b. Windsor, Vt.
 “ 7. Benjamin S. Whittier, s. Napoleon B., b. N. H., and Ellen (Baxter), b. Dorchester.
 “ 10. Charles H. Ells, s. Charles, b. Nova Scotia, and Ann, b. St. John, N. B.
 “ 13. John and Bridget Tierney, (twins), children of John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
 “ 13. Carrie M. Sears, d. Wilson, b. Nova Scotia, and Jane, b. England.
 “ 13. Henrietta P. Thompson, d. William, b. Ireland, and Sarah (Hastings), b. Needham.
 “ 20. Anna L. Perkins, d. David, b. Hampton, N. H., and Hannah S. (Dunn), b. Dixfield, Me.
 “ 22. Bridget Norton, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
 “ 26. James Powers, s. Jeffrey, b. Ireland, and Anna S., b. N. B.
 “ 26. Willie Baker, s. Ernest and Dora B., both b. Germany.
 “ 27. Percy B. Lawrence, s. B. B. and Lavinia (Green), both b. Maine.
 Feb. 2. Patrick Conolly, s. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
 “ 4. Mary Burke, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
 “ 1. Alfred A. Bowles, s. William W. and Eliza, both b. Nova Scotia.
 “ 6. Delia Cunneiff, d. Patrick and Catherine, both b. Ireland.

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