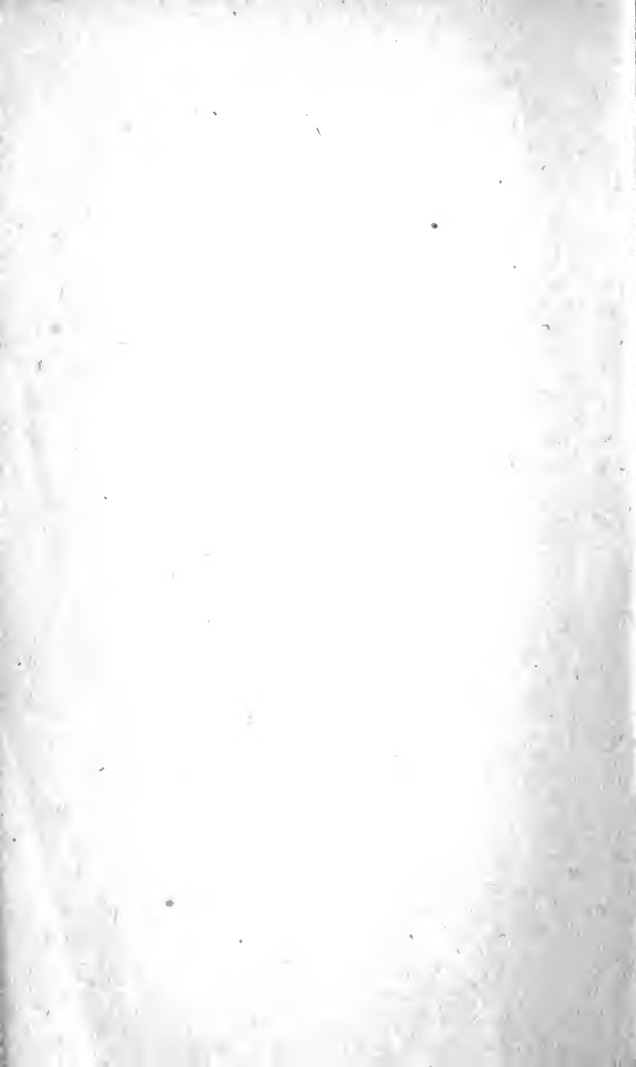




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Book D28³





AMERICAN TEXT BOOK FOR LETTERS.

Printed, published and sold by its Author, at 104 Washington St. Boston.

The American Text Book for Letters has passed the ordeal of three editions of the work, with renewed testimonials of its usefulness and worth. To those persons who have not seen this volume, and whose avocations or taste lead them to study the various forms, proportions and classes of letters, we offer the following recommendations in its behalf. Its examples and explanations are for *Sign Painting, Sculpture in Stone, Penmanship, Pitman's System of Phonography, Engineering, Engraving, Stenography, Die-Sinking, Lithography, &c. &c.* to which is added full instructions for the practical accomplishment of engraving on Wood, Copper and Steel, in the lined, stipple, aquatint and mezzotint methods: also, for Lithographic printing in colors; for forming Electrotype plates, Stereotyping, Type casting, Seal cutting; with abundant recipes for making Inks of various colors; Indelible Ink; Sympathetic Inks, &c. &c., interspersed with aphorisms and poetry: it contains 48 pages of beautifully engraved examples, including the Greek and Hebrew alphabets with their numerals; and 52 pages of typographical explanations; well bound at \$1.50.

Notice written by Madam L. H. Sigourney, of Hartford.

“AMERICAN TEXT BOOK FOR LETTERS.”

An exceedingly beautiful specimen of engraved letters and characters, comprising a complete system of penmanship, with much important correlative information. That it should in a comparatively short time, have reached a third edition, marks the appreciation of a favoring public.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

From the Recorder, by Nathaniel Willis, Esq.

This is a work of a novel character, and we should think might be found useful, it is evidently a work of great labor, exhibiting by well engraved plates, an extensive variety of forms of written and printed letters, and embracing a great deal of information, both curious and useful, in relation to the formation of letters, and the most correct method of producing them with the pen, brush, chisel or graver. It may be a useful manual in schools, families of children, and to clerks; and indeed any one may derive advantages from it as a reference book, it being as an helpmate to letters what the dictionary is to words.

From James N. Spencer, Teacher of Writing. •

MR. DEARBORN, SIR,

After an attentive perusal of your American Text Book for Letters, I take pleasure in expressing to you my approbation concerning it. The method which you have employed to elucidate the science, renders it easy for the pupil to acquire the art of forming and spacing letters accurately, and also gives a decided advantage over any thing hitherto published on the same subject.

I think that the teacher and the pupil need only to become acquainted with its merits to give it the preference. I shall introduce it in my classes and I trust it will be generally used in the schools and academies; I hope your industry and skill in simplifying and arranging so important a branch of study will meet a return, commensurate with the merits of your work and gratifying to yourself.

Truly yours,

JAMES N. SPENCER, Teacher of Writing.

From the President of Harvard University.

NATHL. DEARBORN, Esq., Sir:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your "American Text Book for Letters". I admire both the elegance of the design and the beauty of its execution. I cannot doubt but that it will be highly useful in improving the chirography of the youth of our country, both in respect to elegance and correctness. Hoping that it may command all the success and popularity it so justly merits, and returning my thanks for the copy you have been pleased to transmit to me,

I am very truly, your obliged humble servant,

Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1843.

JOSIAH QUINCY.

From the Daily Advertiser, by Hon. Nathan Hale.

We called attention to the plan of this highly useful work when Mr. Dearborn issued his prospectus for it. It has recently been published and the execution even exceeds the anticipation we had formed from the skill and taste which Mr. D. has already shown as an engraver; it will be found to include copies for every variety of "lettering" in use, and directions for the most correct method of making the various forms of letters, either with the pen, brush, graver or chisel. Mr. Dearborn's general directions will be found lucid and comprehensive.

The work contains solutions of several chirographical puzzles, which are of some curiosity. Among others we notice a monogram of all the capital letters in the alphabet, which requires throughout but six complete strokes, or strokes occupying the whole interval from the top to the bottom of the line. Teachers and others who have occasion to investigate closely the shape and appearance of different letters, will be pleased with these, as indeed with all parts of the work.

From the Emancipator and Free American, by Joshua Leavitt, Esq.

American Text Book for Letters, a very ingenious, tasteful, and valuable publication, by Mr. Nathaniel Dearborn, Boston.

Mr. D. has given an original and instructive analysis of letters, both script and text, with copies for the writing teacher and learner, the engraver, printer, &c. and ample instructions for making pens, preparing paper and ink, learning to write and other useful recipes.

The view which is given of the form, shape and proportions of letters, will do much to establish a correct taste. The exhibition on page 28, of Hogarth's "line of beauty," as constituting the basis of twenty out of twenty-six letters, of the capital script alphabet, is quite important. It is by so complete an analysis of the elements of the letters, which has enabled the ingenious author to accomplish the famous chirographic puzzle of combining all the capital letters of the alphabet, in a monogram, a feat we believe, never before accomplished.

In proportion as it shall come into use, we may expect the absurd forms and monstrous proportions, which are taught for elegant writing, will disappear before the clear instructions and perfect patterns of Mr. Dearborn.

To young men, especially we commend the work as a study and copy book, by which, for one dollar and fifty cents, and a little reasonable attention and practice, they may acquire a good hand writing, which, to any young man, is equal to a capital of a thousand dollars to begin life with. We speak feelingly on this point, and from a deep regret for early neglect.

REV. CHARLES F. BARNARD, of Warren Street Chapel, Boston, in a note to the author says, I have examined the American Text Book for Letters with great satisfaction,—it abounds with beauties and promises to be of great service to teachers, artists, and others, &c.

From Gov. George N. Briggs, Oct. 7, 1848.

Dear Sir;—Your American Text Book for Letters is the most finished and complete work of the kind I have ever seen. It seems to me to be admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, and I have no doubt will be extensively popular and useful.

Yours truly,

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

From the Atlas.

Mr. Nathaniel Dearborn, one of our most skillful and enterprising engravers, has recently published the third edition of his very beautiful and elaborate specimens of engraving, in a work which is entitled "The American Text Book for Letters." It presents specimens of almost every conceivable style of letters and writing, and must be very useful to those who teach or learn writing. The rules laid down for the formation of the letters, and for every department of the art of lettering and writing, must be very serviceable.

Mr. Dearborn devoted a year, or more, of labor, and more than one thousand dollars on the engravings in this work. It is a new and original book, differing materially from any thing of the kind ever published. Considering its cost, this beautiful little volume is offered at a fair price. We hope it will meet the encouragement from the public, which it well merits.

From the Evening Journal, by J. S. Sleeper, Esq.

American Text Book for Letters. This is a very ingenious, costly and valuable work, just published by Mr. Nathaniel Dearborn,—containing illustrations of the various kinds of letters now in use, with copious remarks in regard to the most correct method for producing them with the pen, brush, chisel or graver. It will be an important aid to the teacher of writing, —to any individual who wishes to improve his chirography,—and valuable as an occasional reference.

From the late Hon. Joseph Story, LL. D. Cambridge.

Dear Sir;— My constant occupation in my Circuit Court duties, has hitherto prevented me from thanking you for your kind and most acceptable present of a copy of your "American Text Book for Letters." I have examined the work with a great deal of care and with great pleasure. It contains beautiful specimens of different modes of writing and I am particularly pleased with the round hand alphabet, the Script Capital alphabet, and with the rules for proportioning the Roman print letters. I wish you entire success in this valuable enterprise, and hope that the public patronage will amply reward you for this meritorious effort, to secure and promote a beautiful style of writing and printing.

I am with great respect, truly yours,

JOSEPH STORY.

From the Daily Mail.

American Text Book for Letters This is the title of a very beautiful work published by Nathaniel Dearborn, which is the finest specimen of the arts, we have seen for many years. The neatness of the work is however the least recommendation; it contains ample instructions with copious remarks on the various letters now in use, with the most correct method for producing them with the pen, brush, chisel or graver, and therefore it is valuable in obtaining a correct knowledge of beautiful penmanship, and of great importance to the artist. It also contains a large amount of useful information upon other subjects. The Text Book displays much labor, talent and expense, and we trust the publisher will be liberally rewarded. It is highly recommended by many distinguished gentlemen.

From the Bunker Hill Aurora & Boston Mirror, by Cha's W. Moore, Esq.

MR. NATHL. DEARBORN, Engraver, of this city has just issued the third edition of one of the most useful and valuable text-books for educational purposes, which has for a long time fallen under our observation. It embraces a complete and perfect system of Penmanship, so beautifully and simply arranged, that the art may be easily acquired without the aid of a teacher. Alphabets of letters of every conceivable style are given, including the German Text, Old English, Greek, Hebrew, &c. The work also contains an entire system of Stenography and Phonography, with a great variety of explanations and directions, making altogether a most convenient and desirable, as well as beautiful book for the centre table or library.

From the Courier, by J. T. Buckingham, Esq.

American Text Book for Letters. Mr. N. Dearborn of this city, has published a book with this title, well got up and exceedingly neat in its appearance. About every conceivable form of letter is exhibited in the various characters of Script, Roman, German, Greek, &c., and a system of Stenography. It is one of the prettiest New Year presents that we have seen.

From Josiah Sturgis, Esq., Commander of the Revenue Cutter Hamilton.

NATHL. DEARBORN, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—I have perused with much attention, your "*American Text Book for Letters*," and it gives me pleasure to say, I think it a valuable production, well adapted for the Counting House, as for Schools; I have used it very successfully on ship-board, and in our Schools I should think it would be universally adopted. Wishing you every success the work so justly merits,

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 JOSIAH STURGIS, Capt. U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton.

BOSTON NOTIONS, BY NATHL. DEARBORN.

Printed, published and sold by the Author, at 104 Washington St. Boston.

Nathaniel Dearborn has just published an historical work on Boston, under the title of "Boston Notions; being an accurate and concise account of 'that Village' from 1630 to 1847"—with 50 plates, maps and wood engravings; 18mo., 450 pages, price \$1.50.

This work has been collated with care from the original manuscript books and records of the town and other correct sources; it may be relied on as a true transcript of its earliest state, respecting the governing laws; their heresies; disarming, excommunicating and banishing its citizens theretor, the hanging of Quakers and Witches, treatment of all religious sects if not of the puritanic, calvanistic platform; with the after era of patriotic strife for freedom from British rule and taxation: the forming of American institutions for learning and philanthropy, and the advancement of the Village through township authority and government, to a more concentrated power under a city charter in 1822; with a list of the inhabitants of Boston from 1630 to 1656: a list of ditto for 1695:—and the first directory for Boston, published in 1789: its pages also give a notice of the surrounding Cities, and Towns, with the Islands in the harbor, accompanied with a chart of the same:—with a biographical notice and miniature likeness of Geo. Washington, Samuel Adams, and Thos. Hutchinson; remarks on John Wilson, John Cotton, John Winthrop, Roger Williams, Thomas Dudley, Henry Vane, Benjamin Franklin and other eminent and public characters; with an account of Mount Auburn, with a map of the same, which closes the volume.

From Hon. James Savage, LL. D. Author of Winthrop Journal, &c.

Dear Sir—You have laid our native city under great obligation, by printing your "Boston Notions." The title, however, is not descriptive of its scope or merits: whoever looks over the copious Index will be directed to very many points of our peninsula, which he never visited, and must indeed, be a geographer of extraordinary accuracy, if he ever heard of all of them before. *Every day in the year he may take up the work and near the end of December, still find something new.*

But it is not merely novelty, with which the reader of your book shall be gratified. There is much, very much, of exact information, derived from assiduous research in places inaccessible to most people. Even the errors will have the advantage of driving some explorers to unusual fields of investigation, for the pleasure of exposing the small number of them. More than the cost of the whole volume is well laid out for the knowledge of the curious census, in either of the places between pages 42 and 65, and page 270 to 277, respectively one hundred and fifty, and two hundred years back. No other city in the world, I presume, can show lists of so distant times, with such approach to perfection.

With great regard, I am Sir,
your much obliged fellow worker,

Temple Place, 22 Nov., 1848.

JAMES SAVAGE.

From the New England Puritan, Thursday, June 15, 1848.

"BOSTON NOTIONS." *Being an Authentic and Concise account of "that Village" from 1630 to 1847, by Nathaniel Dearborn, Author of the American Text Book for Letters, &c. &c.*

In this volume of 450 pages Mr. Dearborn has brought together a vast amount of interesting and amusing matter, embraced in almost innumerable historical facts and statistics, connected with the first settlement and early history of Boston. It will be read with avidity by all classes; and its condensed mass of historical information renders it worthy to be preserved in the library of every family in this goodly city.

From the Boston Morning Post, May 2, 1848.

Boston Notions; being an Authentic and Concise Account of 'That Village' from 1630 to 1847. by Nathl. Dearborn, Author of the American Text Book for Letters, &c.

This thick little book of about 450 pages, contains more, it appears to us, than any other one volume extant, excepting perhaps Webster's large Dictionary. Mr. Dearborn has absolutely put every thing into it which could interest any body, of any class or age, in this good city. It contains many maps and engravings, and fac-similes of antiques—everything which is usually to be found in the "pictures" or "histories" of particular places—every thing which is usually found (except the names) in registers, directories, &c.—and many things which cannot be found any where else.

One of its greatest valuables is its reprint of the first directory ever published in Boston. The literary part of the work is written in a peculiar and original style, which cannot fail to please. The copy sent us is handsomely bound in purple morocco, with gilt letters and back ornaments. In this age, when every body publishes his lucubrations, it is no easy matter to produce any thing which shall be both "new and true;" but we believe Mr. Dearborn has fully succeeded in giving to the world something both *unique* and valuable.

Mrs. L. H. Sigourney ("the *Mrs. Hemans of America*,") has penned the following notice of the "*Boston Notions*" at the request of the Author.

A quaint and appropriate title to a work of much research and miscellaneous detail. The antiquarian cannot but be interested by its sketches of the progress of our New-England Athens, from its peninsular element of Shawmut, to the height of its present elegance and prosperity: from the rude beacon with its crowning tar barrel, that in 1635 was to notify the surrounding country of Indian invasion, to the lofty monument on Buicker Hill, that now speaks of a nation's glory. The book is embellished by its ingenious author with a great variety of engravings.

L. H. SIGOURNEY.

From the Boston Daily Chrouctype, Thursday, May 4, 1848.

BOSTON NOTIONS; being an Authentic and Concise account of "that Village" from 1630 to 1847, by *Nathaniel Dearborn*. Published by Mr. Dearborn, at No. 104 Washington Street.

Mr. Dearborn is the father of Wood engraving in Boston, and of we know not how many of its other notions. In the book before us he has drawn together a vast number of historical, topographical and statistical facts, which must be interesting to all Bostonians and perhaps to some others. The book is furnished with a copious and well arranged table of contents, by which it may be easily consulted on any one of a thousand topics.

Among other rare and valuable things, it contains a list of all the citizens of Boston for its first twenty-six years, with biographical remarks upon the distinguished. It has portraits of some of our great men and of many of our most remarkable buildings. In short, it is altogether such a book as no one can do without who wishes to have the best knowledge of our local history, or to look to the bottom of that fountain of "notions," which has overflowed this land. Nobody could afford to get up such a book for the price asked for this. The author seems to have made the preparation of it a labor of love for near half a century, and the numerous engravings and maps included in it are the accumulation of long, steady and persevering toil. The paper and ink have hardly done justice to the engravings, but the knowledge imparted, is not at all diminished by this circumstance. We look for a large circulation for a book so convenient and meritorious.

From the Daily Mail, June 2. 1848.

'*Boston Notions*.' We know of no work of the same magnitude that gives so many facts, figures and illustrations as Mr. Dearborn's "*Boston Notions*." For many years the author has been assiduously engaged in selecting his "*Notions*" from the great mass that lay before him, and has now presented the public with the result of his labors, and a grand result it is too. How he can afford to sell such a volume so cheap passes our comprehension. It would seem that he has been for many years at work poring over the records of the past, and shaking the dust from so many things for his own amusement, but we can assure him his work will not fail to amuse the public quite as much as it has him. The book contains about 450 pages and 50 engravings, all neatly printed and elegantly bound. Mr. Dearborn, the public "owe you one." Let a man read this volume and he will rise from its perusal with a better knowledge of the history of Boston, than he could possibly get from any other source in the same time.

For this we commend the work most cheerfully to our readers. The perusal of this volume will show the reader how it happens that Boston is called the "*City of Notions*;" and he will find too that there are some pretty good notions. Read the book and our word for it you will not begrudge the time nor the expense.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, Jan. 1849.

Boston Notions; being an authentic and Concise Account of 'That Village' from 1630 to 1847. By Nathaniel Dearborn, author of the 'American Text Book for Letters,' &c. Boston: Printed by Nathaniel Dearborn.

Mr. Dearborn is an old and highly respectable resident of 'that village.' Thirty-four years ago he issued proposals for publishing a similar work, under the title of a 'Picture of Boston,' but was overpersuaded, and for sufficient reasons the undertaking was given up. The plan it would seem, however, was never abandoned, and the changes that have taken place since that time have only added to Mr. Dearborn's stores of information, and enabled him at this time to collect a large mass of interesting items concerning the earliest days of the settlement of that peninsula, which have been continued to the present time. These items and facts, including historical sketches of the rise and progress of Boston, its men and things, include a mass of information that it would be difficult to obtain in any other form. The work contains a number of engravings appropriately illustrating the text, and altogether reflects great credit on the skill and industry of the worthy compiler.

From Gov. George N. Briggs. Oct. 1848.

The "BOSTON NOTIONS" well sustains its title: it is rich with amusement and instruction, and contains a great amount of useful matter. The idea of such a book was a very happy one, and it is very happily carried out. I trust you will reap a liberal remuneration for the care, labor and expense in getting it up.

With great respect, I am sincerely and truly, yours,

GEO. N. BRIGGS.

From T. W. Harris, LL. D. Librarian of Harvard University.

Dear Sir—I have looked over and read a considerable part of your "Boston Notions," with much pleasure. The volume contains in a small compass, a great deal of valuable information, and such a variety as to suit many tastes. It will serve as a very convenient, descriptive guide to the curiosities and public buildings of the City: the historical, statistical, and biographical matter it contains will prove useful to many readers; and the two lists of early inhabitants of "that village," with the account of some of their ancient edifices, will gratify the lovers of antiquity. Moreover, the work recommends itself by the neatness of the typography and the number of the illustrations.

It has been said that "Boston folks are full of notions." May there be no lack, so long as you can continue to supply them with such as these.

Respectfully, your friend and servant,

Cambridge. Sep. 19, 1848.

T. W. HARRIS.

From the Rev. John Pierce, D. D., Brookline, Nov. 4, 1848.

Dear Sir— I have been highly gratified with perusing your "Boston Notions." The dry detail of facts is enlivened by the amusing anecdotes interspersed throughout the work. Among such an array of dates, mistakes will almost inevitably occur; to correct them would be the greatest favor, which your correspondents could confer. Matter-of-fact people have this advantage over logicians and metaphysicians, that whereas these are apt to take offence at the refutation of their arguments, one cannot confer a higher obligation on the former, than by kindly correcting their errors.

Wishing you much success in your antiquarian researches, I am happy to subscribe myself your fellow laborer,

JOHN PIERCE.

From the Quarterly Genealogical Register, July, 1848.

Few works have issued from the Boston press, which have been noticed in a more commendatory manner than this work by Mr. Dearborn. That it must be a most desirable work for all persons having the least interest in what Boston was, is, and is *to be*, there can be no question. A mere glance at its table of contents will bear us out in this conclusion. The author has been long engaged upon it, and though with him it has been a labor of love, we hope it will prove one of profit also.

Although we think he could have chosen a better title for this work, yet, better materials than compose it, it would be difficult, if not impossible to find. One of the most extraordinary documents contained in the volume, is that of "a list of all the inhabitants of Boston, from 1630 to 1656, with their locations, as far as may be ascertained from the Registry of Deeds, Book of Possessions of the Town, State Library, &c." Another, making almost as great an era in the history of the "Town," is an entire reprint of the "First Boston Directory." This was issued originally in 1789, and "Printed and sold by John Norman, Oliver's Dock." It contained short of 1500 names. The Directory of 1848 contains about 29,000.

The value of the "Notions" is very materially enhanced by a large number of the most appropriate engravings; as maps, portraits and views. Nor has Mr. Dearborn neglected to give that very desirable accompaniment, an INDEX.

CHESS PLAYER.

Nathaniel Dearborn has also compiled and published a work on CHESS, which is esteemed the best explanation of that beautiful game, of any in the market. Price 75 Cents. Also,

MOUNT AUBURN GUIDE,

Comprising a general description of that interesting cemetery, with 50 engravings on Wood, exhibiting the variety of Architectural designs for Tombs, Temples, Shafts and Mausoleums there erected, with a map of the roads and paths, forming altogether a pretty pamphlet. Price 20 Cents.

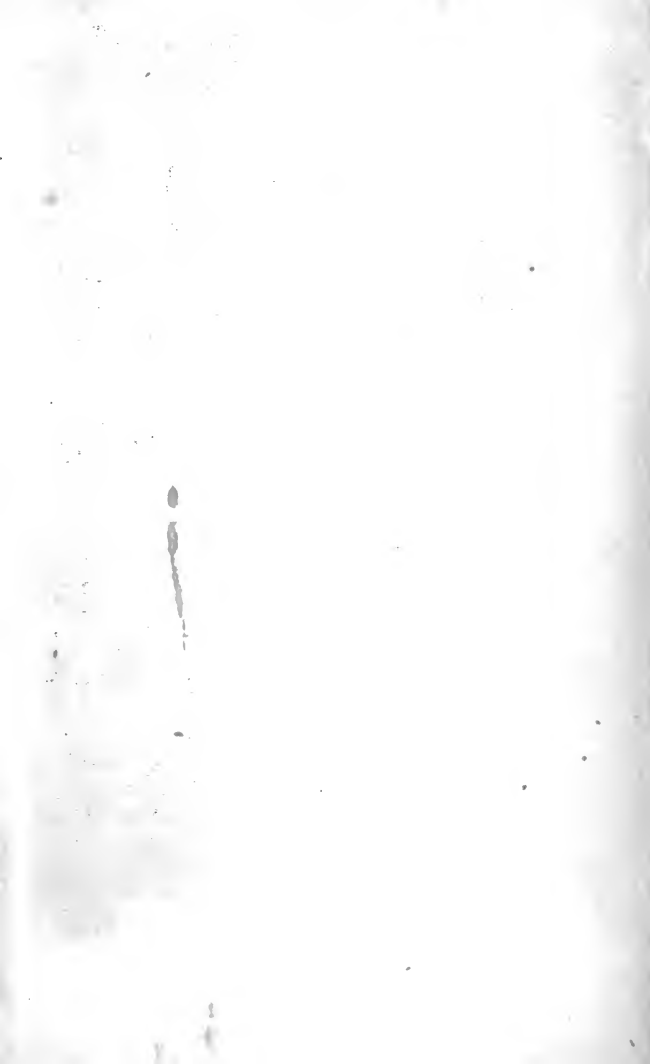
"A WAS AN ARCHER AND SHOT AT A FROG."

Also, the celebrated little work for Children; "*A was an archer and shot at a frog*;" with 24 colored engravings on wood, to which has been added a poetic moral lesson to each plate. Price 25 Cents.

MAPS.

Mr. D. has also published a large and small map of the *State of Massachusetts*; a large and small *Vicinity map of Boston*; do *map of Boston*; also, engraved and steel plates of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Checks, Bills of Lading; and has for sale Factory labels in every variety; Cloth Tags in Gold bronze, or printed with black: Muslin de Laine Tags, and Apothecaries labels.

N. D. conducts the operations in his *Type Printing Office*, and also in that of *Plate Printing*; and any orders in his particular branch of Engraving, will be answered to the satisfaction of the applicant, at 104 Washington Street, (1st Chamber floor,) Boston.





BOSTON NOTIONS;

BEING AN

AUTHENTIC AND CONCISE ACCOUNT

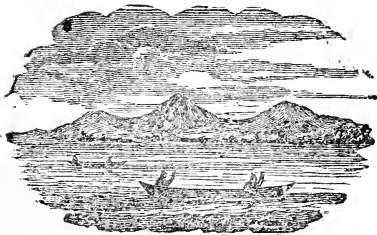
OF

“THAT VILLAGE,”

FROM

1630 to 1847.

BY NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Author of the American Text Book for Letters, &c.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
104 Washington Street.

Sold by W. D. Ticknor & Co., Boston; Henry Whipple, Salem; W. C. Little,
Albany; George R. Smith & Co., Bangor; Wm. A. Colman, Broadway,
New York; & J. B. Steel, New Orleans.

1848.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1848,

BY NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

In the clerk's office of the District Court of Mass.

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D 28

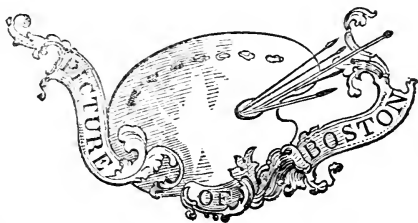
PREFACE.

Thirty-four years have nearly completed their cycle since the compiler of this volume, issued proposals for publishing a similar work, to have been titled, a PICTURE OF BOSTON.

About 300 names were on its subscription list, when being overpersuaded, the writing department of its pages was transferred to a person, who dallied with the original proposer, until the fervor of the design had waned on the public mind :

Three years afterwards, (in 1817) a 12mo. volume. entitled a HISTORY OF BOSTON, was issued, with his name as its author, yet published by some other person.

The original proposition for that work, is now copied from the BOSTON NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM, of June 24, 1814, with the painter's pallet as then for its heading.



NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Engraver on Wood, School Street, Boston,

Proposes to publish by subscription, a Picture of Boston and its vicinity : the volume will contain at least two hundred pages and ornamented with twelve accurate engravings on

wood of the public buildings in the town and suburbs;—Proposals for which are left in each Bookstore, † where those who wish to patronize the new style of engraving in this part of the country,* or those who wish for a history of the town of Boston are referred, for a more particular elucidation of the editor's plan.

The volume bound, to subscribers, will be \$1.25, and in boards, \$1 12 1-2.

Boston, June 24, 1814.

That first proposition is now redeemed: a large mass of interesting items have been collected concerning the earliest days of the settlement of this peninsula, and which have been continued to the present time: considerable labor has been devoted on many parts of the volume; and if the arrangement of the whole, is not quite so methodical as is desirable in a work of this nature, it is yet anticipated to claim some attention from the citizen and the antiquary; errors are inseparable from almost every literary production, but care has been exercised to commit as few as possible: should life be extended and another edition be required, exertions will be made for improving the pages with matter and in manner.

THE COMPILER.

Boston, March, 1848.

†At that date there were but about eight Bookstores in Boston.

*That of engraving on Wood, introduced into Boston in the latter part of the year 1811, by the Author of this work. ●

EXORDIUM.

IN compiling a work of so many elements as the following pages exhibit, a generous kindness on the part of those from whom authentic information should have been derived, was hoped for and even expected: those hopes and expectations have been baffled but in few instances: the erudite citizens of our own soil have freely given their aid to enrich the volume with statistical tables or with matter of importance: and which we now acknowledge with sentiments of gratitude.

The clergy of the various churches, with the venerable Dr. Pierce of Brookline, have afforded liberal assistance in perfecting that department of its history.

The invaluable libraries of the Boston Athenæum and of Harvard University, through their gentlemanly librarians, have been rendered free to the compilers use: the many volumes and pamphlets examined for information could not be chronicled, but a mass of items have been gleaned from the following sources:

Records of the Town of Boston, at the City Hall.

do. in the Registry of Deeds Office.

do. in the State Library.

The above have been mostly copied to the year 1656, by a careful young artist, during seven weeks labor.

Winthrop's Journal by James Savage, 2 vols., 8vo.

Holmes' American Annals, 2 vols. 8vo.

Snow's History of Boston, 1 vol. 8vo.

Ancient Charters, and Laws of the Colony, 8vo.

Mass. Historical Collections, 29 vols. 8vo.

Ramsay's History of the American Revolution, 2 vols. 8vo.

Morse's American Revolution, 8vo.

Farmer's Geneological Register, 8vo.

Files of the Columbian Centinel.

Monthly Anthology, 10 vols.

Bradford's History of Massachusetts, 8vo.

Whitman's Historical Sketch of the Ancient and Hen. Artillery Company.

Buckingham's Polyanthes, 8 vols.

Shattuck's (Lemuel.) Census of Boston.

Mr. Stephen P. Fuller, our veteran and excellent Surveyor, added many items of interesting locations to the pages of the early inhabitants in this work, and to those of later improvements.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

President John Adams was minister to England in 1785, and often met with Sir Benjamin West, the American painter: one day Mr. W. asked Mr. A. if he should like to see the cause of the Revolutionary War which gave freedom and independence to America: and if so, a short walk would exhibit it to him: this being an interesting subject, they walked to Hyde Park, near the serpentine river Thames: when Mr. W. observed, that King Charles II. came to the throne while a young man, surrounded with flattering courtiers, who declaimed against the mean appearance of his palace, as wholly unworthy of the monarch of England; adding that there was not a sovereign of Europe, who was lodged so poorly: that his sorry old brick palace of St. James more resembled a stable, and that he ought to build a princely edifice, suited to his station, and an honor to the kingdom: the King was fond of show and of Architecture, and readily listened to their suggestions, which were in fact all true.

This spot, said Mr. W. you now see, was selected for the site of the new palace: the King applied to his ministers on the subject, and they enquired what sum would be required for the purpose: he answered that he could begin with one million: they stated that the expenses of the French war had produced poverty in the treasury, but that his Majesty's wishes should be taken into full consideration. Some time afterwards, the King was informed that the calls on the treasury were too urgent to supply him from their present means, but that a revenue might be raised in America, to supply all his wishes, this suggestion was followed by action, and the scheme for taxing the colonies was carried into effect, for the purpose of building a Palace for his Majesty; but as the Americans did not agree to build it, the old brick building yet stands with all its accredited qualities.

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BOARDING HOUSE FOR INDUSTRIOUS FEMALES.

During the fall of 1847, a number of philanthropic ladies becoming interested in the welfare of females from the country, who come to the city for employment, united their influence and power for establishing a boarding house for the useful purpose of the strangers' convenience and accommodation, for a short or longer period of time; where respectable females can be secure from the alluring viciousness of the city. The house has been opened for a few months past, and favorable auspices have attended the concern: this industrial boarding house for the female stranger, is No. 6 Columbia St. near Essex St.: Mrs. Cummings, Superintendent: the asking price for board there, is \$1 50 per week, to those who have means to meet it.

A HOUSE FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN AND FEMALES.

A Society for affording a home to destitute children and females, supported by subscription, went into operation in Jan. 1847: their house is 26 Albany St.: Mrs. Garnaut is Matron. From 12 to 20 have been there provided for at a time, when from any sudden occurrence they had been deprived of a home or shelter. It is under the government of 24 managers, and report speaks favorably of the aid and benefits conferred, having been judicious and opportune.

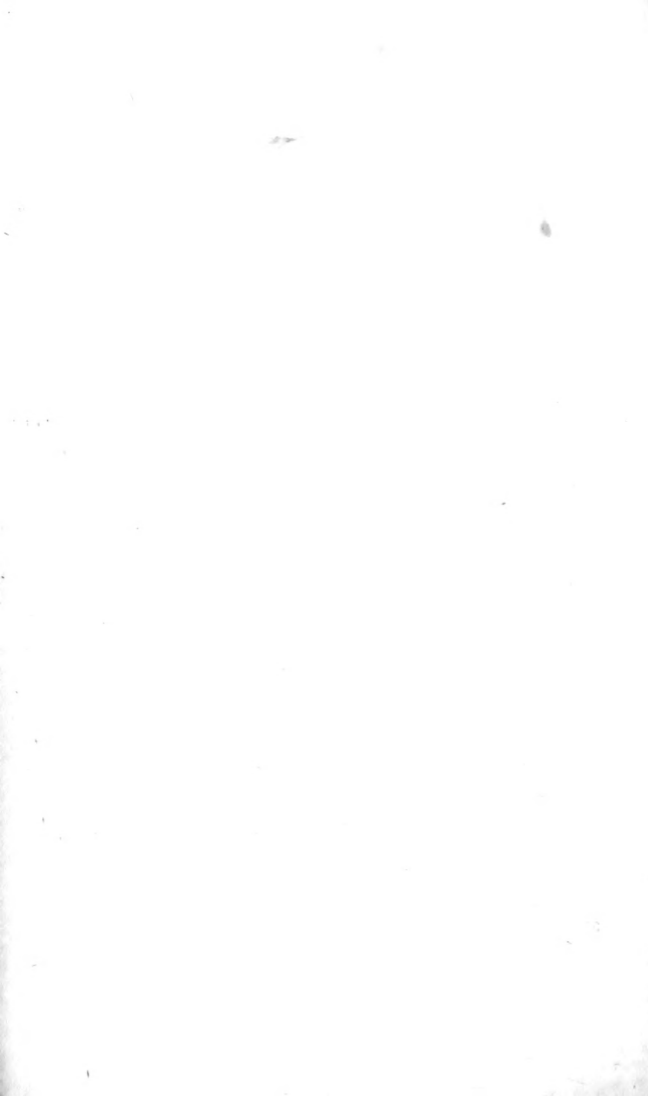
ENGRAVINGS IN THIS VOLUME.

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With 19 engravings on wood, additional, in the printed form.

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31. Faesimile of an engraving by Col. Paul Revere,[?] representing Boston beseiged in 1768, page 126.
32. Positions of the American and British forces at the commencement and close of the battle at "Bunker Hill," page 158.
33. View of the "Quochituaat" Fountain, on Boston Common, 374.
34. Map of the Vicinity of Boston, page 376.



CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE EMIGRATION

OF THE

DISSENTERS OR PURITANS.

THE established church of England, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the only religion then tolerated ; and any dissenter from the thirty-nine articles of that faith, was in danger of imprisonment, loss of caste, property, and of life ; many ministers were suspended, for non-conformity to the rules and forms of that church ; and they, with the laity, united in a separation from it, in 1566 ; and held their meetings for worship, in private houses : for this offence against the dictates of the crown, twenty-four men, and seven women were cast into prison at once : In 1571, Parliament passed a few acts for the relief of the puritans, but the Commissioners contrived to put into rigorous execution, the old laws ; and burnt two, as heretics, in Smithfield, in 1575 ; yet the dissenters multiplied and increased in a *pro ratio*, to the severity exercised toward them, until one quarter part of the English ministry, were suspended from their office, for non-conformity ; so numerous were the parishes, thereby vacated, that it became necessary to go, some ten to twenty miles, to attend the dispensations of an authorised priest : the people were warned not to succor, uphold, or employ any dissenters, particularly as teachers ; petitions of their grievances, were sent in to Parliament for relief, but without any good result : in 1583, the Queen established, a high court of Commissioners ; to punish with fine and imprisonment, *at their pleasure*, all who held any opposing sentiments to the English church ; and if the House of Commons, inclined to interfere with any proposed relief, they were repulsed by the prerogative of the

Crown, as being the only safe-guard and protector of the thirty-nine articles of the Christian faith.

Elizabeth died, March 24, 1603, and James, her successor, continued a series of the most severe, tyrannical treatment with the puritans : soon after he was seated on the throne of England, he issued his mandate for all of them to conform to the rites of the church, or leave the kingdom with their families : and this he determined to put into full effect. His Archbishop, Bancroft, was a proper instrument to deal out the King's wrath, and three hundred of the clergy were silenced, excommunicated, cast into prison, or forced to leave their country, in 1604.

In 1608, the persecutions were increased, through various forms ; and they had no choice left, but to stifle their consciences, and embrace a revolting religious creed, or that of quitting the land of their birth : the first attempt to escape was made in Boston, county of Lincolnshire ; where they were seized and searched : rifled of their funds, books, &c., and then were committed to prison for a month : a greater part were then released, but seven of their principal men were detained, and bound over to take their trial at the assizes : a resolution was then taken by them to flee to America on the first good opportunity.

In 1608, the Rev. John Robinson, with the people of his charge emigrated to Leyden, in Holland : but there they were discontented, and could not assimilate with the associations and habits of the Dutch people ; and the prospects for their posterity, were gloomy. After much deliberation, they resolved to remove to America : they took leave of their pastor, and returned to England, where another vessel was preparing for the same expedition : on the 6th of Sept. 1620, they set sail from Plymouth, and on the 9th of Nov. at break of day, they espied Cape Cod : it was their intention to have gone as far south as the Hudson ; but by a trick of the

Captain, they were obliged to land on this coast, although their patent gave them no such power or privilege : they then, while on board the ship, formed themselves into a body politic, for being regulated and governed by equal and just laws, and signed a Constitution for the better ordering and preservation of each other, on the 11th of Nov. 1620, and made choice of Mr. John Carver as their Governor : on the same day, they sent 15 or 16 armed men, to seek for a convenient place for a residence : their two first essays, were unsuccessful ; but on the 16th of Dec. their ship anchored in the harbor of Patuxet, where the Pilgrims took up their abode, and named it New Plymouth.

This was a dreary season to the pilgrims, for in addition to the many privations they suffered during the winter ; sickness and death had visited their little band, and made heart rending havoc in their friendly circle : but when cheering spring advanced, their hopes were buoyant with the renewing freshness of the season : when on the 16th of March, 1621, after passing three winter months, on this snow-clad land, without exchanging a word with any one, but their own circle, an Indian came before them, fearlessly, and gave them a friendly salutation, in broken english : his name was Samoset ; a Sagamore : he had a bow and two arrows : a tall straight man, with long black hair, braided at the back of his head : he asked for beer, and was given strong water ; and feasted on biscuit, butter, cheese, pudding and roast duck : all which he liked very well : he gave them much information about the surrounding country : the following day, they sent him with a message to their Indian neighbors, and through him, had frequent intercourse with the savages : at last, he brought to them, the only surviving native of the clan, that had inhabited that section of the country : his name was Squanto ; he was one of the 27 natives, that Hunt carried to Spain : but soon finding his way to England, he

was there kindly treated, and returned to his native soil ; for which he was anxious to requite, by any service to the Englishmen : and as long as he lived, he was faithful to his word and trusts, as a guide, mediator and interpreter : by kind dealing and prudent management, they induced nine Sachems, to sign a treaty with them, acknowledging themselves subjects of King James : these measures inspired the emigrants with a confidence of safety, in exploring the country about them : their first excursion, was by entering Massachusetts Bay, and viewing the harbor of Boston, on the 19th of Sept, 1621.—Squanto, with two other natives, were sent to cause speech to be had with the Sachems of the place : Obbatinewat, was Gov. or Sachem ; yet under Massasoyt : he also, signed the treaty under King James.

But little was known, among them, concerning this country, until Sir Walter Raleigh, attempted to colonize Virginia, between the years 1584 and 1608, when he established Jamestown ; a settlement was commenced in Newfoundland, in 1610. In 1614, some Dutch emigrants, built a fort at Albany, and founded that city. In 1602, Bartholomew Gosnold, made a direct rout from Falmouth, to Cape Ann, and for the great quantity of Codfish there, he named it Cape Cod. In 1614, the experienced navigator, Capt. John Smith, with two ships from England, explored the coast from the Island of Manhegan, near Penobscot river, to Cape Cod ; and in his boats, traded with the natives, and returned to England within six months, from the time he left, with a clear profit of 1500 pounds for his employers ; he formed a crude map of the new regions, and presented it to Prince Charles, who gave to it, the name of New England. Capt. Smith left one of his ships here, under the command of Thomas Hunt ; to load her with fish for Spain : when he was ready to sail he enticed 27 Indians on board, on a pretext of trading with them, and immediately seized the poor creatures, and put



ANCIENT SHIP OF WAR.

A Fac-simile copy from an engraving, of an armed Ship used in the time of Queen Elizabeth, in a treatise on "Navigation, late collected out of the best modern writers thereof, by Mr. Blundiule," published in 1595, being the fashion of vessels then navigated by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake and other celebrated voyagers and colonizers of America.

them under the hatches; carried them to Malaga, and sold some of them, for twenty pounds each.

May 1622, Mr. Thos. Weston, was one of the first adventurers for founding Plymouth Colony, but afterwards deserted it; sent two ships with 50 or 60 men to settle a plantation at Weymouth, but dissolute habits broke it up in one year: another attempt was made, the same year, by Capt. Gorges, but with a similar result:—In 1624, Mr. David Thompson, a Scotchman, who began a settlement near Portsmouth, N. H. removed to Massachusetts Bay: he squatted on Thompson's Island, and a fine neck of land, which was confirmed to him afterwards, by the court:—after that, several of the Plymouth people, with Mr. Roger Conant, settled at Nantasket (Hull:)—another party from England in 1625, brought out by Capt. Wolaston, and three or four partners for a speculation, located themselves in Braintree (Quincy.) While the Capt. and his chief partner were on a trading tour to Virginia, Morton, the next in command, made them all merry; and they spent their time in drinking, and dancing round a May-pole, and christened the place, "Merry Mount." Their unruly conduct attracted the attention of the government of the Colony, who sent Capt. Standish with some men, to break up the clan: to take Morton to Plymouth, and put sober men in their places.

The death of King James, occurred March 27, 1625, and the throne was soon occupied by his son, Charles the First: who put the reigns of the church government into the hands of those who scrupled not to ruin and destroy every one however talented, pious or useful, if an adhesion to the rites of the church of England, be wanting: at this deplorable era for the dissenters, the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, England, and Roger Conant, undertook to form a settlement in 1625, at Nantasket: the party soon removed to Cape Ann, and in the fall of 1626, to Naunkeag (Salem.) Success did not attend

the settlement, but Mr. White did not wish to see the plan relinquished, and promised those who would remain there, that he would procure a patent for them in England, and also, send friends, goods and provisions. It was not long before the Council of Plymouth, in England, had by a deed, bearing date March 19th, 1628, sold unto some six Knights, and gentlemen, about Dorchester, that part of New England, lying between the river Merrimac and the river Charles: and soon after that, a new patent was issued, dated March 4, 1629, giving to twenty-six persons, named on the patent, jurisdiction from three miles North of the Merrimac, to three miles South of every part of the river Charles, including all boundaries three miles South of the southern line of Massachusetts Bay, and in length, from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea.

In June, 1628, Mr. John Endicott, one of the grantees by Patent, brought out a few men, and then there were but 50 or 60 persons: more arrived in June, 1629, in all amounting to 386; with the last, came the Rev. Francis Higginson: but seven houses had been built at that time.

CHARLESTOWN PLANTATION.

About 100 of the Salem party, under the guidance of Thos. Graves, soon removed to Charlestown, where a settlement had commenced: three brothers, Ralph, Richard and Wm. Sprague, had left Salem the previous summer, to explore the country Westward, and having gone some twelve or more miles, through woods, they came to a neck of land, called Mishawun; the Sachem, John Sagamore, freely consented to their settling within his bounds.

The success which was attending the plantations, encouraged the grantees who resided in England, to persevere ; and several of the principal members, entered into an agreement, to remove themselves and families, provided, the whole government, and patent, might be first legally transferred and established, to remain with them, and others who should join with them : this measure was resolved on, to avoid the inconveniences of administering a government at such a distance, and for alluring men of worth, and wealth, to embark in the enterprise : this alteration was made in the company affairs, Aug. 1629, and on the 20th, a meeting was held for electing a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Assistant, who would be willing to remove : Mr. John Winthrop, was chosen Governor, and Thomas Dudley, Lieut. Governor; the company appointed 10 agents for the concern, for procuring stock, provisions, vessels, &c. &c., five of them to remain in England, and five to accompany the emigrants : by the end of Feb. 1630, fourteen vessels were engaged, to take over 1500 passengers, and every requisite for a firm plantation.

As all the fleet could not be made ready at once, four of them set sail on the 8th of April, and arrived in safety : the first, which arrived, was the *Mary-John*, bringing the Rev. John Warham, and John Maverick ; with families, from the Counties of Devonshire, Dorsetshire and Somersetshire ; and Mr. Edward Rossitter and Roger Ludlow, two assistants: with Roger Clapp, who was soon afterwards, Capt. of Castle Island. They were to have been landed up the Charles river, but the Capt. (*Squibb*,) insisted on putting them ashore, on Nantasket Point ; there, they obtained a boat, and loaded it with goods, and ten armed men, under the direction of Capt. Southcot, and made for Charlestown : there they saw a few wigwams, some few English people, and one house : they continued their course to Watertown, and landed with

their goods, for the night: in the morning, some natives appeared, and stood at a distance; at last, one of them held up a bass; when an Englishman went to him with a biscuit, for an exchange; and this commenced a friendly intercourse: they erected a shelter for their goods, for the night, but did not remain there long; for having discovered a neck of land, (South Boston,) fit to keep cattle on, they removed there.

On the 14th of June, the ship *Arbella*, so named in honor of the wife of Mr. Johnson, arrived in Salem; bringing Gov. Winthrop, and Mr. Isaac Johnson: this ship was 350 tons burthen; mounting 28 guns: commanded by Capt. Peter Welbourne; on the 3d. of June, they approached the American coast, and sounded 80 fathoms: the next day, 30 fathoms, and dined on fresh fish: on the 8th. Mount Desert was espied, and the air seemed redolent with garden perfumes; and birds flew about the ship: on the 12th, passed between Baker's Island, and another small one, and came to anchor, a short distance from Salem harbor; Mr. Endicott and others from Salem, came on board; and some of the passengers returned with him to his hospitable dwelling: the next morning, others left the ship, and went ashore on the other side of the harbor, and feasted on strawberries; which they found in such abundance, they named it Strawberry Bank.

Other ships of the fleet, occasionally arrived, and on July 6th, but one was absent; the loss by casualty, or sickness, having been but fifteen persons, a public day of Thanksgiving and Praise, was kept throughout the plantations, on the 8th, of that month.

This last emigration, was intended to have been mostly located on one spot, and that, to have been called Boston; that plan was partially frustrated, by the irregularity of arrivals, and partly by the sad situation of the Salem settlement: sickness, death, and want of the necessaries of life, had been their portion, for some time past: eighty deaths had occurred

during the previous winter, and those yet alive, were weak, and in want: of corn, meal, or bread, they unitedly, had not enough for two weeks in prospective; and the large lot of servants, they brought out with them, at an expense of 16 or 20 pounds for each, they were obliged to give them their freedom, for want of food, for their sustenance: and many of the first settlers, had left Salem for the Mystic: Charlestown, and up the river Charles.

Gov. Winthrop, stopped at Charlestown, and with some other public Officers, were accommodated in a building, they called *the great house*, on the westerly side of the market square: others resided in cottages, booths and tents: but so cold, and moist, that sickness prevailed among them, at such an extent, there were not enough well, to take care of the sick. The Gov. had engaged a house to be built for him there, and purposed to make it a permanent residence; but the water they were obliged to drink, was from one spring only, and which could not be approached, but at low tide, and this was brackish, and impure; it was at the spot, now occupied by the State Prison: on account of their great afflictions, the Governor proposed for a day of Fasting and Prayer; and the 30th, of July, was thus solemnly appropriated: after the divine services of the day, it was motioned to enter into a church covenant, with all who knew one another as having godliness at heart, and many then signed the covenant for the church: their meetings where first held in the open air, under an oak tree; in time, they held meetings in *the great house*.

Besides the English, who were located in Charlestown, when Gov. Winthrop arrived; on Noddles Island (East Boston,) there lived Mr. Samuel Maverick, a gentleman ever ready to entertain strangers: he had built a Fort there, and mounted four cannon to protect him, from the Indians: and on the western side of the peninsula, called Shawmut, a Mr.

Wm. Blackstone had pitched a tent; which land in those days, at high water, appeared like two Islands, the north and south parts, being connected by a narrow isthmus.

Mr. Blackstone, communicated to Gov. Winthrop, that he had found excellent springs on the peninsula, and urged him to remove thither; this incident, with the fact that they were much pleased with Shawmut neck, induced several persons to commence a settlement there.

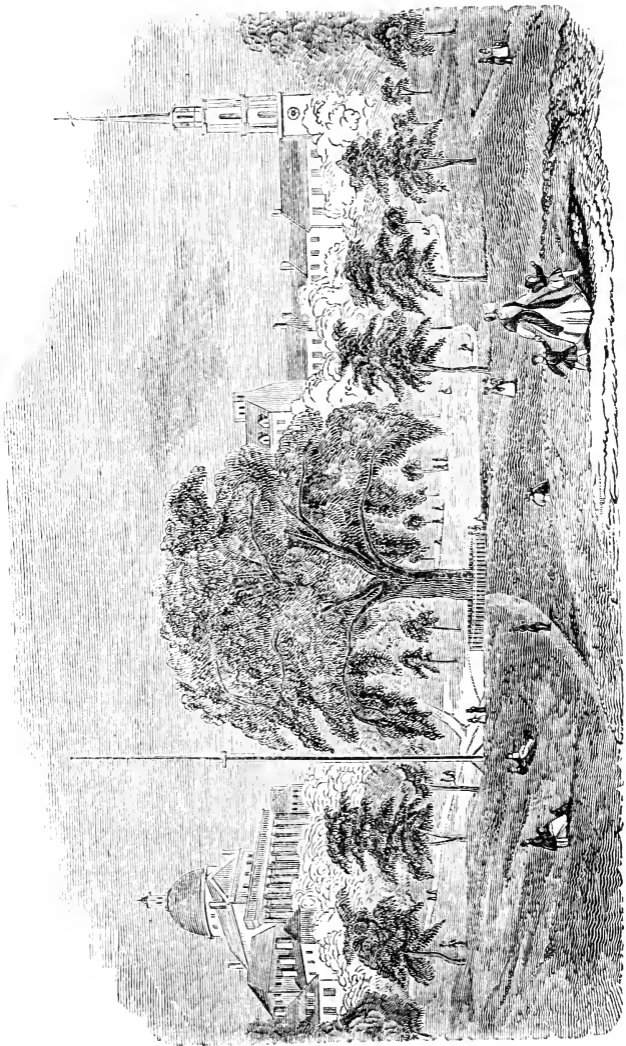
BOSTON PLANTATION.

1630, Aug. 23. The first court of assistants, under the authority of the patent, was held on board the *Arbella*, at Charlestown; the first question propounded was, "How shall the Ministers be maintained? it was ordered that houses be built for them, at the public expense; and the salary of Rev. Geo. Phillips, at Watertown, to be £30, and that of Mr. Wilson, £20, till his wife arrived.

At the second court, it was ordered, that the name of *Matapan*, be changed to *Dorchester*;—that upon Charles River, Watertown; and *Tri-mountain*, to be called *Boston*.

Boston was settled Sept. 7, 1630; and peopled by dissenters from the Church of England, some few of whom were from Boston, county of Lincolnshire, England, who gave to it its name: the Indians had called it *Shawmut*, on account of its good springs of water, and the English settlers in Charlestown called it *Tri-mountain*, from its then three prominent hills: *Chicatabot* the reigning Sachem of the then tribe of Indians, gladly received the Europeans within his territory, and for a valuable consideration conveyed to them this land of their choice; and the descendants of that Sachem, in 1684, ratified the sale by signing a quit claim deed with the expression that "they had received a valuable consideration





BOSTON COMMON.

therefor : ” and here we may add, that the whole lands in New England, were in the same manner purchased of the reigning Sachems of the different tribes ; and paid for as in every other fair species of trade, viz : with an equivalent to the amount and in manner asked for, by the previous holders of the soil.

Mr. William Blackstone, from the Charlestown settlement, was the first European known to have lodged on this peninsula, and from that circumstance only, claimed most of the land ; he invited Gov. John Winthrop and others to remove over from Charlestown, on which Mr. Johnson, with several others took up their residence. On the 10th. of Sept. 1634, a Tax of £30, was assessed on the inhabitants, for the purchase of any claim Mr. Blackstone may have on the land excepting about six acres, which he would still hold for his own enjoyment and advantage : every house holder was to pay six shillings, at least ; and some more toward making up that sum : after that date the town laid out ground for a training field, and for the feed of cattle ; which spot is now our glorious common : this lot was extended in length, by a purchase by the town, Oct. 8, 1787, of two acres and one-eighth of Wm. Foster, on its southern and eastern boundary, adjoining the burial ground.

The Common contains 48 $\frac{3}{8}$ ths. acres, and the garden west of Charles Street, 25 acres ; being 73 $\frac{3}{8}$ ths. acres in the whole area : the common was surrounded with a wooden post, three-railed fence ; in 1836, that fence was removed and the present imposing iron picketed enclosure, took its place : the expense therefor, being partially paid by the inhabitants residing on its border ; the rest being paid by the city : the whole cost of it, was \$82,159.85 ; individuals subscribed \$16,292.00. The length of iron fence is 5932 feet.

The British in 1775, raised a fort near the centre which yet partially remains, and a little north of that is a pretty pond

or sheet of water, called 'Crescent pond : ' when the city charter was obtained, in 1822, a clause was inserted, debarring the city council, forever, from selling any of the common. 1630, Aug. 23, it was decreed by the court, that carpenters, joiners, brick-layers, sawyers, and thatchers, should take no more than two shillings a day on pain of ten shillings penalty.

The first general court of the colony, was held at Boston, Oct. 19, 1630,—Dec. 28, the G. C. decided, that Newton (name altered to Cambridge, 1638,) should be the seat of government ; and to remove the munitions and ordinance there :—Nov. 4, it was promulged by the court, that if any person would set up a Ferry, between Boston and Charlestown, he should receive one penny for every person ferried over, and one penny, also, for every 100 lbs. weight of goods.—Weekly trainings are ordered.

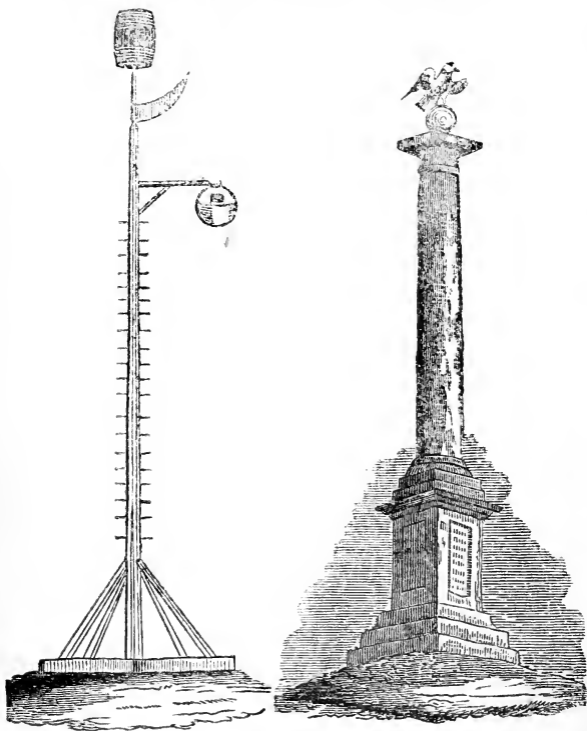
It has generally been conceded by antiquarians and historians, that the many, and good springs of water, constantly flowing from particular spots on this peninsula, was an important, if not the *particular* reason, for our puritan fathers' choice, in making Boston their favorite residence : there were a number of those springs about Beacon hill, and at that westerly part of the town ; and one of superior purity and power, continually gushed forth, at the north corner of Spring Lane and Washington Street, over which, is the bookstore of the Messrs. Lorings.

Fort-hill was originally called Corn-hill ; there was a Fort began on it, in 1632, by the people of Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury and Dorchester ; and completed 1634, and ordinance mounted in it, in May ; Sir Edmund Andross took shelter in the fort, in the commotions of 1689, where he, and his accomplices were made prisoners, for their tyranny and oppression.

Beacon hill, was situated on the northwest side of the common, a little northeast of the State House ; on the top of it,



BEACON AND MONUMENT ON BEACON HILL.



The four Tablets bearing the inscriptions here copied, with the Eagle which surmounted the Monument, is preserved in the State House

was a beacon, with a tar barrel at its apex, erected in 1635, which was to have been fired, to give an alarm in the country, if Boston should be attacked or besieged : this was blown down in 1789, and a plain doric column erected of brick and stone, incrustured with cement ; a large gilt eagle, at its top, supporting the arms of America : its elevation, 60 feet ; diameter of the column, 4 feet ; the pedestal, 8 feet, : the hill was of a sugar loaf form, 138 feet above the level of the sea.

Inscriptions, commemorating important occurrences, were on the tablets of the pedestal ; as follows : on its south, To commemorate that train of events, which led to the American Revolution, and finally secured liberty and independence, to the United States, this column is erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Boston, MDCCXC.

On the west side ; Stamp act passed 1765, repealed 1766. Board of Customs established, 1767. British troops fired on the inhabitants, March 5, 1770. Tea destroyed in Boston, Dec. 16. Port of Boston, shut and guarded, June 1, 1774. General Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 4. Provincial Congress at Concord, Oct 11. Battle of Lexington, April 9, 1775. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. Washington took command of the Army, July 2. Boston evacuated, March 17, 1776. Independence declared by Congress, July 4, 1776. Hancock, president.

On the north side; Capture of Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. Capture of Hessians, at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. Capture of army at Saratoga, Oct. 17,—Alliance with France, Feb. 6, 1778,—Confederations of the United States, formed, July 9. Constitution of Massachusetts, formed 1780. Bowdoin, president of convention. Capture of British army, at York, Oct. 19, 1781. Preliminaries of Peace, Nov. 30, 1782. Definitive treaty of Peace, Sept. 10, 1783. Federal constitution formed Sep. 17, 1787, and ratified by the United States, 1787 to 1790. New Congress assembled at New York, April

16, 789. Washington inaugurated President, April 30. Public debts, funded, Aug. 4, 1790: and on the east side, AMERICANS; WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE, SCENES OF LUXURIENT FERTILITY, OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE, AND THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS MEET YOUR VIEW, FORGET NOT THOSE WHO BY THEIR EXERTIONS, HAVE SECURED TO YOU THESE BLESSINGS.

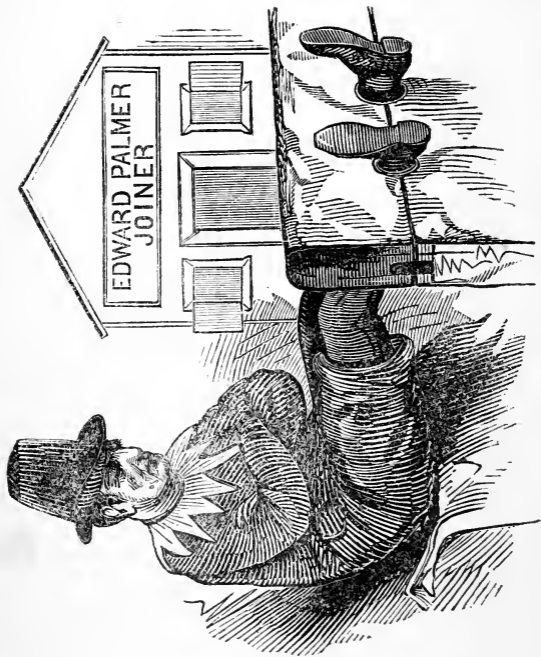
A mill creek was formed July 5, 1631, from the town dock, through, into a cove on the northwest-by-north, line; and a plank was laid over it in Ann St. which had the name of draw bridge, it being originally intended to have been made to hoist for vessels to pass; one also, in Middle Street, (now Hanover,) which was called the Mill bridge, it being near to a grist mill: this whole creek was filled in with earth, in 1825.

PRIMITIVE ITEMS.

The first night watch in Boston, was appointed Feb. 1635: In 1653, in lieu of a watch, a bellman was provided, to go about from 10 till five in the morning.—In 1649, it was ordered that no person should play at shuffle-board, bowling or any other play, about a public house, under pain of forfeiture of 20 shillings from the keeper, and 5 from every person playing; also, if any one deny the scriptures, to be the word of God, to be fined £50 or whipped 40 stripes, unless he publicly recant; in which case, his fine is £10, and whipped if he pay not that;—and if the said offender after said recantation or punishment, shall the second time obstinately maintain the said wicked opinion, he shall be banished or put to death as the court shall judge.

It was ordered that every inhabitant having any of John Reeve's and Lowdowick Muggleton's books, and shall not





EDWARD PALMER, IN THE STOCKS HE BUILT Page 21

bring or send them unto the next magistrate, shall forfeit £10 and the books burnt in the market place at Boston, on the next lecture day by the common executioner.—Philip Ratclif, (a servant) being convicted of slanderous invectives against the church and government; to be whipped, lose his ears and to be banished, which was “presently” executed.

1640. Edward Palmer was hired to build a pair of Stocks, and on being adjudged as asking a great price for them, was sentenced to be put in them for one hour.—and Capt. Stone was sentenced to pay £100, to Justice Ludlow, for calling him a just-ass, and also, prohibited from coming into Boston without the Governors leave, upon pain of death.—Josias Plastow, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians; was ordered to return eight baskets, to be fined £5, and to be called Josias, and not Mr. Josias in future.

1635, Nov. 30, It was agreed, that no further grants of allotments of land shall be made to new comers, without they may become members of the church:—also, that none shall sell their houses or lands without the consent of the allotters:—and also, all who have allotments for habitation shall build thereon, by the first of March, or else the land will be disposed of.

1636, June 6, Richard Fairbank, sold two houses “in Sudbury end,” to two strangers contrary to order, which sale was made void and he fined five pounds.

1638, Jan. 8, Eighty-six poor families with 337 heads, were allowed 4 and 5 acres each, according to the distance from Boston, at muddy river, (Brookline:)—and 30 other families, Gov. Winthrop, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wilson, “and other principal persons” 300 acres and upwards, each.

1642, March 4, It was ordered, that the remaining lands not disposed of excepting those laid out for commons at Boston, Braintree and muddy river, be divided among the

present inhabitants, with such as may join us within two months; the apportionment to be done by the Selectmen.

1645, Sept. 7, It was ordered, that all grants of land, were, and shall be, *ESTATES IN FEE SIMPLE*, with due privileges to the grantees, and their heirs, forever; except where a term of years had been expressed.

1652, Feb. Richard Woody, is admitted an inhabitant, on condition he shall not be offensive, by his trade.

1657, John Pierce, is admitted an inhabitant, on the testimony of J. Everill and I. Collamore.

1652, An Irish woman was admitted, on the bond of D. Faulkner, for seven pounds; that she should not become the town's expense.

Sargent Perkins, for being drunk, to carry 40 turfs to the Fort.—Samuel Lovell, admonished to take heed of light carriage.—Catherine, wife of Richard Cornish, was found *suspicious* of incontinency, and admonished to take heed.—John Wedgewood, for being in the company of drunkards, to be set in the stocks.—John Daw, for criminal connexion with an Indian woman, to be severely whipped; and at the next session of the court, it was changed to death, to both parties, if with another man's wife.

Dock Square, was formerly a 'cove or bay,' the tide rising near to the pump, in front of the late Mr. Tuckerman's building: it was filled up, about 1780.

Oliver's Dock came up to Kilby Street, on one side of which, stood the famous Stamp office, which was destroyed by the citizens and b'hoys, in 1765: and with that movement, was the most effective resistance made, to the British scheme of taxation; and the first public demonstration, that the people intended to obtain freedom and independence for themselves and their descendents, throughout all time.

The greater part of Quaker Lane, (Congress St.) is made land; it is in the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant,' that

lighters and boats ' came up as far as Congress St.—Smelts were taken in Federal St. near to the church; from a view of the grounds in connexion with the above, it may be supposed that the greater part of Congress St., all Liberty Square and Kilby St. were flats, on which the tide rose.

The first settlers pitched their tents at the base of the three hills on their eastern side, but many removed to the north end, which became the most elegant and populous part of the town.

Mr. Johnson, who came to Boston at the invitation of Mr. Blackstone, had his square portion of land comprising all between Court and School Sts. and between Tremont and Washington Street; on being near his last days he desired to be buried at the south-west corner of his lot; and the people exhibiting their attachment to him wished to be buried near him; this was the origin of the Stone Chapel burying ground.

1631, March 16. The first recorded fire, was on this day at noon; the chimney of Mr. Thomas Sharp's house took fire, "the splinters not being clayed at the top and taking the thatch burnt it down:" the wind being north-west, carried the fire to Mr. Colburn's house some rods off, and burnt that down; with much of their furniture and other goods belonging to those who hired part of the buildings.

1631, March 4. Nicholas Knopp was fined £5, for taking on himself to cure the scurvy with a water of no value yet selling it at a dear rate; to be imprisoned till he has paid the fine or else be whipped, and be liable to any man's action of whom he had received money for said water.

March 22. All who have cards or dice or gaming tables, shall make way with them before the next court.—May 18, W. Cheeseborough's house burnt, all the people being present.

1632, May 8. Gov. John Winthrop, re-chosen Governor and Thomas Dudley, Lieut. Governor. Conant's Island

(Winthrop's Island) was granted to the Governor, at a nominal rent.

1634, April. Long Island, Hog and Deer Island, were granted to Boston, for nominal rent, and convenient enlargement at Mount Wolaston: they were permitted to cut wood on Dorchester neck.

1636. Romney Marsh, (Chelsea) Spectacle Island, and Noddles Island, (East Boston) were added; at these places, portions of the soil, were allotted to every family in Boston.

Mr. Wm. Blackstone was admitted to take the freeman's oath, before the law restricted that privilege to church members, only, of the puritan faith: he was an ordained Episcopal clergyman; a man of great learning, and of generous sentiments, yet eccentric: two writers state, that he lived in Boston, 9 or 10 years: it appears he did not much enjoy himself among his associates, and sold all his rights here, excepting six acres of well cultivated land, located near Cambridge bridge, then called Barton's point; he never would join any church here, saying, 'I came from England, because I did not like the LORD BISHOPS, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the LORD BROTHERS': he removed to Cumberland, built a house, formed for himself a beautiful park, and cultivated part of the land, known as the 'Whipple farm:': he raised an orchard there, being the first that bore the yellow sweeting apple; and it was said, he raised the first orchard in Massachusetts: though he did not agree with Roger Williams, he often walked to Providence, to preach: and to encourage his young hearers, and gratify his own benevolent feelings, he would have them partake of his beautiful fruit, which were the first they had ever seen:—he was in Boston, April 17, 1635, and again, on March 9, of that year, as the records testify: when he became aged, and could not walk far, as he had no horse, he rode on a Bull, he had trained for that purpose;

he died, May 26, 1675, and was buried on Study hill, where a flat stone, marks his grave.

1633, Sept. 4, The Rev. Mr. Cotton arrived, and with him, two hundred other passengers; he was ordained teacher of the first Church, situated in State Street, Oct. 10.

1634, March. In Gov. Winthrop's Journal, it is stated, that by order of court, a market was erected in Boston, to be kept every Thursday, that being Lecture day; this is the first notice of the Thursday lecture, in that Journal; but by an order of Court, Oct. 1633, appointing one o'clock for them, shows, that they had been earlier established.

John Cogan, opened the first shop, and Samuel Cole the first house for entertainment.

1634. The general court, held a session in Mr. Cotton's church; he, preaching the election sermon; and laid it down as a rule, that a magistrate ought not to be reduced to a private citizen, without just cause and public conviction, &c. but his sermon did not have the effect he probably intended; for the freemen proceeded to vote, and made choice of Thos. Dudley for Governor, and Roger Ludlow for Lieut. Governor; leaving out Mr. Winthrop, altogether; and Newton, (Cambridge,) became the seat of government for the year.

1634. In the course of this fall, some of the people had been abused and insulted on board a vessel in the harbour; and the supercargo of the ship, being on shore, he was seized and committed, till he gave bail, that the offender should be forthcoming; when, upon examination, not much could be made of the matter, the bail was discharged, with advice to the master, not to bring any such disorderly people here again.

1635, Feb. 9. It was agreed by general consent, that the inhabitants shall plant, only, upon ground already broken up, or upon Noddles Island, from Mr. Maverick's grant; and

that every able man shall have two acres to plant, and every youth one acre.

1632, Oct. 3. Every one shall pay a penny sterling, for every time of taking tobacco in any place. The first notorious thief in Massachusetts, was sentenced to lose all his estate; out of which double amount to be paid for whatever stolen; to be whipped; bound out for three years, and after that to be dealt with as the court directs.

The court at Boston, ordered a man to be severely whipt for cursing, swearing, justifying the same, and glorying in it.

1633. Mr, Cotton desired baptism for his son, born on the passage whom he named Seaborn.

Nov. The Sachem Chicatabot died: he had frequented Boston, and was on very friendly terms with Gov. Winthrop: at one time he came with his 'sannops' and squaws, and presented the Gov. with a bushel of corn: after refreshing themselves with a cup of sack and a taste of tobacco the sachem ordered the whole party away, in a thunder storm: himself with one squaw and a 'caunop,' staying all night: he sometimes dressed like the inhabitants, but his best dress being on the wane, he wanted the Gov. to sell him a suit; but was told that English Sagamores did not truck, but calling his tailor, was directed to make a suit, to be ready in three days: at that time Chicatabot returned, and his new dress of regimentals were put on and suited him finely and pleased him mightily: he was treated to a collation, but would not eat till the Gov. had asked thanks, and ending the repast desired for the same; and after presenting two good skins of Beaver to the Gov. he departed: in this, he gave evidence of great politeness: some of his brother chiefs on a visit at one time being invited to attend a sermon, getting weary of the service went out, broke into a near house, and satisfied their hunger with the best they could find.

1634. A man who had often been punished for being drunk, was now ordered to wear a red D, about his neck, for a year.

April 3. Governor Winthrop went on foot to Agawam, [Ipswich,] and spent the Sabbath there, preaching.

1635, Ordered, that any one entering into any private conference at a public meeting, to the hinderance of its concerns, shall forfeit twelve-pence, for public uses.

May 6th. A court was held at Newton (Cambridge,) when John Haynes, Esq., of that place, was chosen Governor, and Richard Bellingham of Boston, Deputy Governor : these Officers were elected with written votes, but the Assistants, were chosen without names : the Gov. nominating one Assistant to the voters : they all then went out at one door, and came in again at another ; and each put a piece of paper into a hat : such as voted for the one nominated, had some figure or scroll, upon it ; and those opposed to him, put in a blank paper.

Absence from church, the Assistants were to take cognizance of ; and fine the delinquents not exceeding 10 shillings, or by imprisonment.

Punishment for any deviation from the peculiar line, marked out by the Puritans, to this date, 1635, had been sentenced in most cases, by *ex-post-facto* law ; taking life and limb : branding with hot iron, and clipping off ears ; but at this date, the deputies agreed, that a body of laws, should be framed, which would be approved of by the General Court, and some ministers ; as a fundamental code.

Mr. Wilson returned from London, with his wife, May 26, 1632,—and the Congregation began in August, to build a house for public worship, and one for their pastor, and made a voluntary contribution of 120 pounds. The Meeting-house was erected on the south side of State Street, about where the Exchange Coffee House now is ; its roof was thatched,

and its walls were of mud. Up to that period one hundred and fifty-one members; of whom 94 were men and 57 women had joined the Boston church in full communion: in those days, there was a distinction of offices in the church which is not now retained. Mr. Wilson was first ordained at teacher, and Nov. 22, was chosen Pastor: Mr. Thomas Oliver was chosen ruling Elder.

CONFUSION IN THE CHURCH.

1635, Oct. 6, Two ships arrived, and Mr. Henry Vane, (son and heir to Sir Henry Vane, comptroller to the King's house,) came passenger: he had been employed by his father while Ambassador for foreign affairs; but being called to the obedience of the Gospel, forsook all the honors and preferments of the Court to enjoy the ordinances of Christ, in there purity here: he was now twenty-one years of age: made great professions of religion: enthusiastic, and conformed to the peculiar scruples of the day: the people soon became attached to him and admitted him a member of the Church Nov. 1st, and on the 30th, was appointed with T. Oliver, and T. Leverett, for one year to have the hearing and decision of all cases of dispute, in lieu of trial at court: but that appointment was not repeated.

Mr. Vane and Hugh Peters. endeavored to unite some of the "people of quality," with their magistrates; where there appeared to be a little difficulty or misunderstanding; and at a meeting procured by them of all parties; harmony was restored.

It was at this time, Jan. 1636, that, that useful, pious, and good man Roger Williams, was sentenced to banishment or death for having been guilty of *heresy*: the most important count, was that of avowing his conviction and belief

that by immersion in the river, and not by the ordinance of sprinkling, was the primitive and most correct platform for a connexion and for a true acceptancy in the church.

Mr Vane, was admitted a freeman March 3, 1636 : and at the election in May, was chosen Governor and Mr. Winthrop, Lieut. Governor :—The Gov. took more state upon him than any one of his predecessors : 15 ships in the harbor fired salutes on his election, and in return he invited their commanders to a dinner : his administration for some months satisfied the people ; but towards the end of the year they were discontented and weary of his government : and this he was made sensible of : he received letters from home inviting his return, which he communicated to Messrs. Winthrop and Dudley, and they agreed that the occasion would justify him in a compliance.

He called a meeting of the General Court, and made known the necessity of his quitting the country : the court considered the subject till next day, when one of the members lamented the loss of such a Governor at such a time, in such pathetic terms that Mr. Vane burst into tears ; and avowed that although his continuance here would involve the utter ruin of his estates in England ; yet he would have hazarded all that rather than have left them at such a time if other things had not pressed him more ; which was their differences of opinion and dissensions : scandalous imputations on himself, as if he was the author of it all : therefore he thought it was best to give place for a time : this last part displeased the court, but on his acknowledgement that it was an expression that slipped from him, in passion ; they silently consented to his departure.

Some of the church regretting his loss, held a meeting ; and agreed that they did not apprehend any necessity for his leaving for the reasons alledged : and sent some of their members to signify as much to the court : Gov. Vane

expressed himself so obedient to the church, that notwithstanding the licence of the court, he durst not go away, contrary to the will of the church.

The dissensions Mr. Vane referred to, were in the church; which at that time, composed the great body of the people of the town: the members usually met together, once a week, to repeat, review, and debate, the Sunday Sermons: and as their doctrines did not permit the women to bear a part in the discussions, they thought they might hold similar meetings, among themselves, with much usefulness: accordingly Mrs. Ann, wife of Wm. Hutchinson, a woman of piety, ready talents, and flow of speech, established one at her house: her fame gained a numerous auditory; from 60 to 80 usually attended: she took the lead in prayer, and in repeating Mr. Cotton's sermons: after which she made observations, and reflections, on their tendency, &c., a reason she gave for her practice, was, the injunction given by Paul, that the elder women should teach the younger: these meetings were generally approved of, until she commenced making invidious distinctions, between the ministers of the colony; classing a few as evangelical, and under the covenant of grace, and all the rest were under the covenant of works.

Mr. J. Wheelwright, a half-brother to Mrs. Hutchinson, and a minister of learning, and piety, joined with her in these sentiments: to the above classification, two other new tenets were added; first, that the person of the Holy Ghost, dwelleth in a justified person: second, that sanctification was no proof of justification; and in addition to these *important* items, she maintained, that individuals might as herself had been, favored with immediate revelations, equally infallible, with the scriptures.

The greater part of the Boston church, with Mr. Cotton, and Gov. Vane, held to the doctrines of the indwelling of the Holy Ghost; Mr. Vane, even maintained the idea, of a per-

sonal union ; Mr. Winthrop, Rev. J. Wilson, and four or five members, denied both : but at last concluded, that the Holy Ghost, is God ; and dwells in the believer, as the Father and the Son ; yet as Scripture does not declare the manner of this union, and as the mention of the person of the Holy Ghost, is not made there, or in the writings of the primitive churches, it was earnestly desired that the word person, should be foreborne, as tending only to doubtful disputation.

Such are some of the strange vagaries, that disturbed the peace of Boston, in 1636 ; its church became opposed to all churches in the country : arraying their ministers, and magistrates against this vineyard of Calvinism.

Ministers from the country, repaired to Boston, to examine the case in a friendly and private manner ; as some strange ideas had crept into their own churches : on the subject of sanctification there was but little difference, but on personal union they could not agree. Mr. Peters at this conference, told Gov. Vane, that less than two years gone, the churches and the inhabitants were at peace and happy ; and besought him to consider his little experience, and to beware of hasty and peremptory conclusions which he perceived he was very liable to ; this could not be misunderstood. Mr. Wilson made a speech on the sad state of the churches and the danger of a separation, laying all the blame on the new opinionists ; the General Court holden in March, joined in the controversy : it had a party in favor of Mr. Cotton, but more were on the side of Mr. Wilson and his friends. Mr. Wheelwright preached a sermon on Fast day, increasing the irritation ; and the court was to take that into consideration.

The court met on May 17 : a petition was presented from Boston which Gov. Vane would have read, but Mr. Winthrop declared it out of order, as this was a court of election : the meeting was very tumultuous ; some fierce speeches were made, and blows given : the election proceeded, and

made choice of Mr. Winthrop for Governor, and Mr. Dudley, for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Wheelwright appeared at court, but they respited him, till the next session : to consider whether he would retract his errors, or abide the decision of the court : his answer was, "If I have been guilty of sedition, let me die : recantation is out of the question : if you proceed thus, unrighteously against me, I shall appeal to the tribunal of my King." A party of emigrants was now expected, who would be favorable to the new sentiments prevailing in Boston, and to prevent such a "calamity," the court passed laws, prohibiting all persons from entertaining any strangers, who should come with any intention to tarry, without liberty from one of the standing council, or two other assistants ; this severe order was so obnoxious, that on the governor's return from court, every one refused to show him any respect.

Mr. Vane returned to England, August 2d : on his arrival in London, he became active in the political affairs of state : was Knighted in 1640 : joined the party against Charles, and after the restoration, was tried for high treason, and beheaded June 14, 1662, being about 50 years of age. Mr. Vane, while here, formed a powerful protection to the heresy party ; Roger Williams was banished two years previous for sentiments, considered less dangerous. Mrs. Hutchinson continued her lectures with increasing notoriety : both church and state were thrown into confusion, and those in power lost the confidence of the people who became quarrelsome, and ready for more serious events : both parties claimed Mr. Cotton as their leader : and he was desired to state from the pulpit his position, which he did ; denouncing most of the new doctrines as false.

A Synod was held May 30, for the purification of Boston from heresy : a place was appointed for the professors of the new opinions and also for spectators : a list of 82 erroneous

opinions was read, which had believers in them in various parts of the country, many of which were the most monstrous and absurd that seemingly ever entered the brain of man: all the members of the synod signed the condemnation except Mr. Cotton, who though he disliked a great part of them refused to condemn them as a whole; this decision brought the clergy closer together, to oppose false ideas and doctrines.

Mr. Wheelwright continued his preaching, and Mrs. Hutchinson her meetings; and their followers were so set, that when Mr. Wilson went up the pulpit steps to preach, one half of the congregation left the church. The court met on the 26th of Sept. when Mr. Wheelwright appeared, but was discharged; they could not count a majority for executing the decrees of the synod; the house was dissolved, and a new one chosen, with eleven, out of twenty-six of the former deputies: they again met at Cambridge, Nov. 2. This court on consultation, concluded, that two such opposing parties, could not continue together, without some hazard of ruining the whole; and agreed, to send off some of the principal actors: they made a pretext for such a course, by the remonstrance from Boston to the court in March; which was then rejected as a presumptuous act: and was signed by upwards of 60 persons.

Mr. Aspinwall, was one, and Mr. Coggeshall defended it; they were therefore expelled from court. Mr. Wheelwright was then summoned, to acknowledge his offence, or abide the sentence of the court: he answered. "he had been guilty of no sedition or contempt, and delivered nothing but the truth:" he was desired to leave the colony of his own accord, but would not; he was disfranchised and banished: Mr. Coggeshall, was deacon of the Boston church, he was disfranchised, and enjoined not to speak any thing to disturb the peace, upon pain of banishment: Mr. Aspinwall was the author of said remonstrance, for which he was disfran-

chised and banished. Wm. Balston and Edward Hutchinson, were both signers and defended their course; they being sergeants, were turned out of office, disfranchised, and Balston fined £20, and Hutchinson, £40; but Hutchinson owning his fault, his fine was remitted; four or five more were disfranchised:—Capt. Underhill's commission was taken away: and a poor Ferryman, lost his place: ten others, on acknowledging their offence, were pardoned: it was also an order of Court, that the seventy-six named individuals 'on their list, should deliver in at Mr. Keayne's house, all such guns, pistols, swords, powder, shot, and match, as they shall be the owner of, or have in their custody; and no one, so rendering his arms, may buy or borrow, any of such articles, until the court shall so order.' 58, of those named, belonged to Boston; being about one quarter part of the business men of the town.

Mrs. Hutchinson, came next: three ministers, testified that, Mrs. H. asserted, 'that there was a broad difference, between themselves, and Mr. Cotton; that he preached a covenant of grace, and they of works; that they were not able ministers of the new testament'; this, comprised the head and front of her offending: 'she acknowledged her confidence in revelations, which she had received in regard to future providences:' this last, alone, satisfied most of the court, that she was deserving of banishment.

Gov. Winthrop. If it be the mind of the court, that Mrs. Hutchinson, for these things that appear before us, is unfit for our society; and if it be the mind of the court, that she shall be banished out of our liberties and imprisoned till she be sent away, let them hold up their hands.

All but three.

Those that are contrary minded, hold up yours.

Mr. Coddington and Mr. Colburn, only.

Mr. Jennison: I cannot hold up my hand one way or the other, and I shall give my reasons if the court require it.

Gov. Winthrop,—Mrs. Hutchinson! the sentence of the Court you hear is, that you are banished from out of our jurisdiction, as being a woman unfit for our society: and are to be *imprisoned* till the court send you away.

Mrs. H.—I desire to know wherefore I am banished?

Gov. W.—Say no more: the court know wherefore, and is satisfied.

Mrs. H.—remained in Boston and in the neighborhood in the custody of some of the clergy: on the 22d of March, “she was cast out of the church for impenitently persisting ‘in a manifest lie.’” She received orders to “leave the jurisdiction, before the close of the month,” and departed on the 28th day: she went with her husband to Rhode Island: in 1642, after the decease of her husband she removed into the Dutch settlement beyond New Haven, and the next year, she with all her family consisting of 16 persons were killed by the Indians, except one daughter whom they carried into captivity.

DETACHED CHRONOLOGICAL ITEMS.

In 1638, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was formed: and organized on the first Monday in June: they made choice of a Captain from Boston; first Lieutenant from Dorchester: 2d. do. from Charlestown, and Ensign from Cambridge: the title of their Charter, was, THE MILITARY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS: the change in their title, was commenced by the people; for the respect borne towards them, for so great a length of time.

In 1642, the industry of the people had raised extra produce enough to supply Portugal, Maderia and Spain with the chief elements for the support of life, through commercial exchanges: in 1641, the Town was assessed for the cost of their selectmen’s dinner to the amount of two pounds and eighteen shillings—June 1656, Mrs. Ann Hibbins was tried and adjudged guilty of witchcraft, and executed therefor: the Rev. Mr. Buck said, “it was because she had more wit than some of her neighbors;” this was the third execution for witchery in New England: the first took place in Connecticut, and the second in Charlestown.

In 1676 King Charles 2d, began a course of coercive mea-

asures to regulate the trade of these then plantations, which the people at once refused to acquiesce in.

In 1658 three Quakers of the name of Holden, Copeland, and Rouse, were deprived of their right ear by the Boston Hangman, in pursuance of the sentence of the court against Quakers, and four persons suffered the penalty of death in 1660 for the same offence.

To show in what manner the practise of impressment suited the people of Boston, the following incident will give full evidence: Commander Knowles with his squadron of British men of war, anchored in the harbor of Nantasket, in 1747, and as some of his men deserted, he determined that their places should be supplied by a press-gang in Boston, and accordingly on the 17th of November, sent his boats to town, manned for that purpose, and forced off some landsmen and sailors: as soon as it became known, the people gathered in masses for consultation, and to obtain their release with satisfaction for the insult: a Lieutenant being on shore who had no concern with the doings of the press-gang, was immediately seized by the populace, but was providentially saved from injury, by the speaker of the House of Delegates, as he was then passing by, and cleared the Lieutenant of the charge, when he was permitted to be led safely away; on receiving intelligence that some British Officers were at Gov. Shirley's house, they wended their course there, when it was quickly surrounded: a deputy sheriff undertook to control the irritated mind of the people, but he was seized by them, carried off and set in the stocks: at night-fall, lots of them gathered again in King Street (State,) while the general court was in session; when volleys of stones and brick-bats, were hurled through the windows into the council chamber: Gov. Shirley with his friends, appeared in the balcony of the State House, and appealed to the best feelings of the people to bear and forbear a little while, when he

hoped to obtain the release of, and redress for every one of the impressed: this availed but little to quiet them; and when they learned that one of the barges was up to the town, a general rush was made to get possession of it, but by mistake they seized a merchantman's boat, and bearing it in triumph through the streets, passed in front of the governor's house, and burnt the craft remote from any building.

The militia were ordered out the next day by the governor, but none appeared, when under apprehension for his personal safety, the governor fled to Castle Island on the 19th: when most, if not all the men impressed, returned to their homes and the British fleet put to sea the same day.

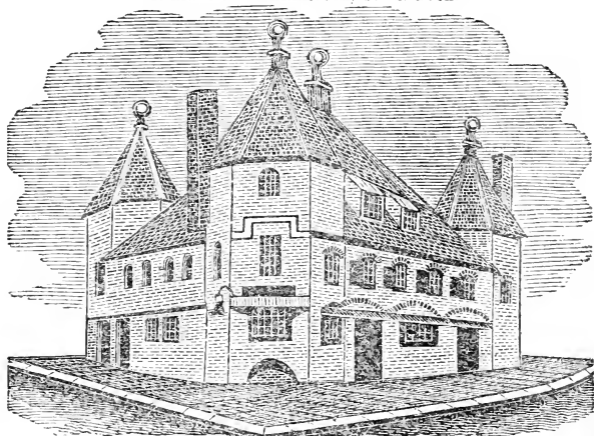
The records of Jan. 21st, 1639, state "there is granted to the overseers of the wharves and crane, an hundred acres of land at Mount Wolaston, next to the allotment already granted, towards repairing and maintaining said wharves and crane."

1641. Valentine Hill, Edwd. Bendall, and associates obtained a lease of the Town dock for 80 years from 1646 and built wharves and warehouses thereon, and leased the same for the residue of the term, which often resulted in a bona fide sale from the town authorities: the property they erected reverted to the Town, at the expiration of their contract, where no sale was made: Codman's wharf they built and it was sold to John Woodmasy: Spear's Wharf was another, which was sold to Eliakim Hutchinson. Many wharves were built before 1673, when the great work of constructing the stone wharf was accomplished: 2200 feet long from India wharf to Fleet st: 22 feet thick of stone and 20 feet high, which was designed for a town rampart and wharf, but never having occasion to use it as a fortification, and it not otherwise being productive property, was suffered to decay.

Eastward of Faneuil Hall, which seems to have been the chief place for mercantile business; on a narrow point of

low land which was anciently granted to Mr. Bellingham and sold to Christopher Lawson and John Scottow previous to 1650 : on this spot a Triangular warehouse (as represented in the cut,) was erected in 1700, probably by Dutch Tea merchants : the building was of large brick, on a stone foundation ; its roof slated : it had three towers finished with a ball each : it was taken down in 1824 to make room for the Quincy Market improvements : it measured on Merchants' Row 51 feet ; and 15 feet of its south west projection is in that street : on Clinton St. side it extended 55 feet and a few feet of its north east corner is in that street : North Market St. side, it measured 48 feet and the mass of its area, is covered with the two westerly stores on North Market St.

TRIANGULAR WAREHOUSE, TOWN DOCK.

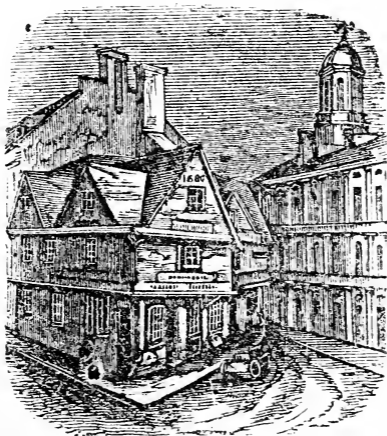


A large fire commenced Aug. 8th, 1679 : at one Gross' house, sign of the " Three Mariners," near the dock : upwards of 80 houses, 70 warehouses and several vessels with their lading were all consumed : the whole loss was computed at £200,000, supposed to have been set on fire, and ten suspected persons were ordered out of the jurisdiction and kept

imprisoned till they departed. The houses and stores near the town dock, were re-built either with brick or if with wood, plastered on the outside with a strong cement intermixed with gravel and glass, and slated or tiled on the roof; of two stories, with a garret in the peaked top.

BUILDING, CORNER OF ANN STREET AND DOCK SQUARE.

This building is the only one now standing in Boston, partaking in any eminent degree the architecture of 1680: the original timber still supports the building and the peaks of the roof are the same. The rough-cast plastering has broken glass imbedded in it, on which the storms of 168 years have made but little impression; the building is 32 feet in length and 17 feet wide, the cut is a good representation of it on the north side of Faneuil Hall.



Bendall's cove covered the whole of Dock Square up to the end of Brattle Street and the tide waters rose on the south and southwest sides to the narrow side-walk of this building. Mr. Simpson is its principal occupant as a trader in feathers, &c.

ORIGIN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A trifling incident occurred, from which grew the important results of dividing the magistrates from the deputies and forming a legislature of a senate and house of representatives: a small pig strayed from its owner, one good Mrs. Sherman; and her husband and the 'childers' not being at home to look after the darling, it wandered through the town of Boston, breaking into cornfields and feasting as its hunger prompted: about the same time a pig was brought to capt. Keayne, who had it cried a number of days, many came to see the pig but no one claimed it as their pig: so capt. Keayne brought up the pig with one of his own, and fed it for a year, and just as he had killed it for the pork barrel, good Mrs. Sherman came forth and demanded her pig, and accused capt. Keayne of wilfully killing her grunter: the matter came to the ears of the church, and they investigated it in their usual thorough manner; and cleared the captain of all wrong in the premises: but good Mrs. Sherman was advised by Mr. Story, an english merchant, to prosecute the captain, and there he was again cleared with £3 damages for costs from plaintiff: and on his prosecuting Mrs. Sherman and her adviser Mr. Story for defamation, he recovered £20 from each.

This result so vexed Mr. Story, that he searched country and town for matter against the captain, about the stray pig: and at last hunted up one of the captain's witnesses who went to the Salem court and confessed that he had forsworn himself on the trial: Story then petitioned June 1642, for another trial to be had which was granted; and seven days were then occupied with the case: but no decision could be had as *that* required a majority of magistrates, and also, of the deputies: there were thirty deputies; of which fifteen were for Story, and eight for the captain, and seven

neutral; and there were nine magistrates: and two of them were for Story, and seven of them for the captain: it was expected in the country, that Story would have won the day, but as it was not so decided, the court was spoken of disrespectfully, charging the magistrates with thwarting the course of justice with a negative on the voice of the deputies; some maintained that the negative power should be taken from the deputies; and in 1644, a formal attempt was made for that purpose, but without effect: it was thereupon moved that the magistrates and deputies do set apart in future, and from that time motions and resolves have been sent in a parliamentary way from one house to the other, the consent of both being necessary for any act or law of the legislature: but the finishing effect of the stray pig did not abide here, for good Mistress Sherman continued her outcry so loud and long, that the captain was at last obliged to purchase peace, by giving to her his living fatted grunter. It is also said that the £3 damages paid by Mrs. Sherman was returned to her by capt. Keayne for the sake of peace.

In 1636 the Indian tribe of Pequods slayed some English traders in the vicinity of New London, for which satisfaction being demanded without success, Endicott, with 80 men was sent to treat with them, but no treaty of peace could be made with them; in 1637, Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut, sent a force to subdue them, and put to rout the whole clan of natives, with the loss of only one Englishman; this was the only warlike dispute had with the Indians till 1675, when the sachem, King Phillip, commenced an exterminating war with all Europeans. Capt. Church with a few men pursued the Indian to his den, at mount Hope, R. I., where a friendly Indian shot him dead, and this ended the Indian warfare for that time.

CITIZENS OF BOSTON FOR THE TWENTY-SIX EARLIEST YEARS.

The following is a list of all the inhabitants of Boston, from 1630 to 1656, with their location as far as may be ascertained from the Registry of Deeds office: Book of possessions of the town: records in the State House Library: these were copied by a young gentleman with care and many weeks labor: Savage's Winthrop Journal: Mass. Historical Collections, Snow's History of Boston and John Farmer's Antiquarian vol. on New England Statistics.

The list is no doubt imperfect: some of the inhabitants were freemen in England and did not take the freeman's oath here: the members of the first dispensing government are not thus recorded, and some few adventurers among the first emigrants did not take the oath: but the list is as perfect as great labor and time devoted to the subject can make it, and it is hoped may be the means of adding a few items to the knowledge of the early localities of our City, in its first exertions for forming and building up this ancient town.

The 58 inhabitants of Boston who were *disarmed* for heresy in religious opinions in 1637, have a star (*) affixed to their names.

Acres John, 1656.

Adams Alexander, freeman, 1648, bought the house formerly owned by John Seabury, next to Walter Merry's, near the north battery: mem. artill. co., 1652, had sons, John, Samuel, and probably others.

Adams Nathl, freeman 1617: had seven children. Died March 30, 1690.

Adams Samuel, took the oath 1643, owned a house near the Cove and Conduit in Ann St. Gen. Gibbens' Warehouse west, the Cove south.

Addington Isaac, freeman 1650, probably mem artill. co. 1652, lived next but one to Capt. Leverett, with Robt. Scott, between: he died March 19, 1715, aged 70 years.

Alcock Thomas, freeman 1631: died Sept. 14, 1657, had son John, born 1651.

Allen George, took the oath 1645, lived on Washington St., cor. of Winter, having Nathl. Woodward south, John Palmer east, and J. Merriam north.

Allen Dea. Henry, (Joiner,) a freeman in 1648, died Jan. 6, 1696.

Allen Bezoone, took the oath 1641, owned a house and wharf at Bendall's Cove, (Dock Square,) north-east cor. Wilson's lane, and next south of him was Joseph Rock. He died Sept. 14, 1652.

Alford Wm. had son John, born 1658: this name is sometimes spelt Alvord.]

Allison James, 1644, had a son James, born 1650.

Allyne Edward, took the oath 1638, (spelt Alleyne in the town record,) representative 4 years: owned a lot north of the new meeting house, Mrs. Mary Hawkins and Robert Field being neighbors, died Sept. 8, 1642

Anchor Thomas, his house was bounded by Jos. Bastard, south, Wm. Weeks, north, Wm. Phillips, east, Charles River, west.

Anderson John, 1647, owned a lot east of Barnabus Fawyer, with Capt. Clark west, near the new meeting house.

Andrews John, had sons, John 1656, James 1664, and Edmund 1665.

Angier John, lived on Common St. having a house, garden, orchard, &c., previously belonging to his father-in-law, Wm. Aspinwall: on his north Thos. Woodward, Barker, Richard Cooke, R. Wright, T. Bomstead, and Thomas Grubb: and on the east, the high st. (Washington,) Ephraim Pope and Anthony Stoddard on the south.

Armitage Godfrey, took the oath 1638, had a house on Exchange St., Wm. Toy adjoining: Rev. John Wilson's estate west.

Arnold John, took the oath 1635. (in the town record it is spelt Arnoll,) owned on Salem St. near to Thos. Stanbury.

- *Aspinwall Wm., (Deputy,) freeman 1632; but was a candidate in 1630, representative 1637; disarmed 1637; lived near the Old South meeting-house, and had a house, garden and orchard of 2 acres on Common St.; he was banished in 1638 for religious heresy, viz: a different perception on some points of the Calvinistic religion. "In 1642, 27th of 1st mo. March, he was allowed to come to the Gen. Court and tender his submission and made a free and full acknowledgement of his errors and his detestation of sin; when he was reconciled to the church and his sentence of banishment released;" he was Recorder of the Town afterwards, mem. of artill'y. co. 1643; removed to R. I., returned to Boston and finally to England and there died; had three daughters and two sons.
- Atkinson Theodore, 1634, (Hatter,) took the oath 1642, mem. artill. co. 1644; owned a house, orchard and garden; land of Gamaliel Waite, east; Job Judkins, south; the two streets north and west; died Aug. 1701, aged 90.
- Aubrey Wm., merchant, married daughter of Secretary Rawson, 1653.
- Avery John, died July 31, 1654.
- Avis Wm., had a son John born 1665.
- Awkley, Miles, had a son Miles born 1638.
- Aylet John, (Merchant,) 1655, owned a public house, known as the sign of "Noah's Ark" at the north end, which was kept by John Vyall; he also owned a wharf at the same place.
- Babcock Geo., 1651, died Sept. 2, 1695.
- Baker Alexander, freeman in 1646; had sons, Alex. born 1635, Sam. b. 1637, John b. 1640, Josh. b. 1642, Wm. b. 1647, Benj. b. 1652 and Josiah b. 1654.
- Baker Francis, had a son Nathaniel b. 1642.
- Baker John, took the oath 1634; perhaps mem. artill. co. 1644, lived at the north, near to Geo. Dell. Rich. Staines and Mark Hands; had sons John, Thomas b. 1653, Samuel 1654, and Nathaniel 1656.
- Baker Lancelot, 1644.
- Baker Thomas, freeman 1649, died Jan. 3, 1699, had sons, John, Joseph and perhaps Thomas.
- Baker Wm., 1652, had sons, John b. 1653, and Wm. b. 1655.
- Baldwin Geo., had a son John born 1639, died 1643.
- Ballantine Wm., 1653, had sons, John, David, Benj. and Wm.
- Balstone John, died June 6, 1706, aged 86.
- Balstone Jonathan, had sons, John b. 1645, Jonathan 1651, James 1657, Robert 1662 and Benj 1663
- *Balston Wm., (Dep.) took the oath 1630, disarmed 1637; sold his house to Thos. Connell in 1638 and went to R. I: the name is also spelt Baulstone.
- Ballentine Wm (cooper,) owned a house and land; Geo. Barrill, (cooper,) on his north, and John Phillips, west.
- Balson Jonathan, once owned a lot and house, "lying in a straight line with "John Wakefield's on the south and south-east, the other not straight but "crooked, next the land of Jas. Balson and John Clark," which he sold to Mordica Nichols in 1655.
- Balson James, lived next to Mordica Nichols, on Union st.
- Barker Edw., 1650, had a son Thomas born 1657.
- Barker Nicholas, (carpenter,) took the oath 1636, (in the town record, spelt Baker,) mem. Artill'y. Co. 1656, lived near Winter st. on Washington st.
- Barnard Matthew, mem. artill. co. 1660, freeman 1673, had sons, John, born 1654, Thomas 1657, Benj. 1662.
- Barnard Richard, mem. artill. co., 1662, died Dec. 20, 1706.
- Barrell George, (cooper,) freeman in 1643, died Sept. 11, 1643. "19th of 9th mo. Nov. 1638. At a meeting this day of Thos. Oliver (and other overseers) it appeared by a writing dated the 2d of Nov. last under the hand of Thos. Painter, that Geo. Barrell, cooper, hath for him and his heirs and his assignees, for £28, bought of said Thos. Painter, his dwelling house with the appurtenances and ground under it in Towne, and whereas, he had the consent of the townsmen, and soe is admitted a townsman upon

'condition of inoffensive carriage.' At the above date, the value of a house with a lot of land, seems to have been about equal to a good cow, which latter then sold at 20 to 24£.

Barrell John, died Aug. 29, 1658, mem. Artillery Co. in 1643. had four sons.

Barlow Bartholomew, lived next to Wm. Franklin, near the Town Dock.

Barnard Bartholomew, owned a house and lot near the new meeting-house,

Wm. Beamsly on his south and Zacharie Phillips north.

Baselin Geo. was an associate with Henry Simons in the grant of the Mill pond in 1643

*Bates Edward, freeman March, 9, 1636, disarmed in 1637 for heresy in religion, removed to Weymouth.

Bates George, freeman, 1636.

Bateman John, lived on Ann st., bounding on Robt. Winsor, the sea So.-east.

Battle or Brattle, Robt. freeman 1657, died Dec. 23, 1658. lived on Brattle sq.

Beetfield Samuel, died Sept. 1, 1660.

Baxter Nicholas, 1639, lived at the cor. of Summer and South sts, owning a considerable lot to the water. died probably Jan. 10, 1692.

Beamsly Wm., 1632, mem. Ch. 1634, took the oath 1636, (but spelt Bensley in the town record,) lived south-west of Zacharie Phillips, having Wm.

Phillips on his north-west. he died Sept. 29, 1658.

Belcher Edw'd., took the oath 1631, lived in the vicinity of Boylston market.

Bellingham Rich'd., Gov'r., in 1641, 1654 and from 1665 to 1673 owned an estate where the Marine Railway now is, also a lot on the Cove, and resided on Tremont st., next to John Coggan, opposite the Chapel burying ground, he died in 1672, about 80 years of age, he was buried in the Granary burying ground and over his tomb, which belongs to the heirs of the late Gov. Sullivan, is the following epitaph:

Virtue's fast friend within this tomb doth lie,
A foe to bribes, but rich in charity.

*Bendall Edw'd., (Ferryman & Trader,) freeman 1634, disarmed 1637, he leased a considerable part of the town dock which bore his name for many years; he resided at the south west projection, where the grocery is by Mr. Wellington, opp. the south west cor. of Faneuil Hall. mem artill. 1638, had sons, Freegrace, Reform and Hopefor. he died in 1682 at an advanced age.

Bennet Richard and Peter, brothers. 1645, had an estate by will from Christopher Stanley, and Peter laid out the street by his name at the north end.

Benning Ralph, died Nov. 14, 1663.

*Biggs John, took the oath 1634, disarmed 1637. mem artill. co., 1641, removed to Ipswich, owned east and west of the land in the new field, the marsh being on the north and near him lived Jesse Glover and Robt. Turner.

Bill John, lived northwest of Wm. Courser, Wm. Tyng being on his south. he died Dec. 1638.

Bishop Nath'l., took the oath 1645, lived next door to Mr. Powell on Milk st. corner of Bishop's Alley, (Hawley st.) had sons, Jos., Benj., John and Sam.

Blake Henry, freeman, 1645; died July 26, 1662.

Blainthaine Wm., freeman 1643, lived next to Th. Wheeler, d. June 15, 1662.

Blackstone Wm., took the freeman's oath 1630, the first European settler in Boston; he pitched his tent here alone, probably in 1625: and in 1635 sold all his land rights in Boston for £30, excepting 6 acres of land, which he retained on Beacon and Charles st. this he disposed of a year or two afterwards: his house was on or near the site of H. G. Otis' estate. He removed to Cumberland, R. I., where he raised an orchard; he died at his residence, which he named "Study hill," in 1676; the next year the Indians destroyed his house, and laid his lands waste. The canal from Worcester to Providence was named for him.

Blackleach Wm., lived next north of Wm. Davis, on Congress st.

Blackbone Walter, took the oath 1639, owned a house, shop and land on Washington st., near Bromfield st., afterwards sold to Francis Lisle, barber.

Blanchard Joseph, died Dec., 1637.

- Blott Robt., took the oath 1635, lived on the cor. of Washington & Winter st.
- *Bosworth Zacheus, took the oath 1636, disarmed 1637, lived on the so-west corner of School st., and near to him was John Norton, Rich. Cook and elder James Penn; mem. artill. co., 1650; died July 28, 1655.
- Bourne Nehemiah, [shipwright] mem. artill. co., 1638, freeman 1641, lived in a house formerly owned by Lieut. Savage, and afterwards by Edwd. Gibbens; next neighbor was Goodman Smith; had son Nehemiah born 1640.
- Bourne Garret, took the oath 1635, in the town records it is Jarrett Bourne, lived on Essex st.; corner of Washington st., had a son John born 1643.
- Bowen Griffith, took the oath 1639, (spelt Griffin in the town record,) lived on the north cor. of Essex and Washington st.; had son Peniel, born 1644.
- Brackenbury John, had a son John, born 1657.
- Bracket Richard, (jailor) freeman 1636, lived on Washington st., near Court st.; mem. artill. co. 1639; died March 3, 1691, aged 80.
- Bradley Richard, 1651.
- Bradford Robert, mem. ch. 1640; freeman 1642; had a son Moses, born 1644
- Brecke Edwd., 1639, owned a house, warehouse and wharf on Ann st.
- Brenton Wm., deputy, merchant, took the freeman's oath 1634, resided in Congress st., John Leverett being on his north. he removed to R.I. in a few years after, and died at Newport, 1674.
- Brick Robert, merchant, lived on Court st., land of Jas. Everell, on his south-west, which he afterwards sold to Roger Seaward, seaman, 1655.
- Bridgeham Henry, freeman 1643, mem. artill. co, 1644, capt. constable 1653.
- Briggs Wm., 1642.
- Briscoe Dan'l, freeman, 1642, lived on Washington st., near to Warren st.; he was drowned June 8, 1642.
- Brown Richard, took the freeman's oath, 1630, first ferryman, Nov. 5, 1633, to Charlestown, lived at the ferry way, near Medford st.
- Brown Jas., took the oath 1636, mem. artill. co., 1643, had son James b 1635.
- Brown Edward, owned a house and garden on Sea st. next south of Nicholas Baxter.
- Brown Wm., from Salem, bought Thomas Foster's house and lot on Essex st.
- Broughton Thos., owned about three acres on Mill hill, near Charles river, and he also owned a lot near the town dock.
- Buckman John, lived northwest of Merry's point, near to John Hart.
- Bulger Richard, took the freeman's oath 1631, member Boston church.
- Bunstead or Bomstead, Thos., (Pewterer,) freeman, mem. Artill'y. Co. 1647, had a son Gerard, born 1643, kept shop a little above the Old South, and owned through to Tremont st., he died in 1677.
- Bunstead Edward, freeman, 1640, had a son Joseph, born 1653.
- *Bull Henry, freeman, 1637, disarmed same year, removed to R.I., was Governor 2 years, died 1693, aged 84 years.
- *Burden George, (butcher) took the oath of a freeman 1637, disarmed 1637, owned a house and slaughter house with Mr. Webb on one side, and Mr. Hudson's brewhouse on the other side, near Essex st.
- Burnell Wm., kept in Ann st., next to Gov. Henry Vane, the dock being on his south. had a son John, born 1644.
- Burnham Robert, had a son Robert, 1647.
- Buttall Leonard, (bricklayer) sale made to Richard Staines (sail maker)—
- "House and Shopp—house parteth the land of Mr. Hutchinson on south-west ende, and the southerly ende is bounded and adjoining the house of
- "Capt Symkins, on the ground of Robt. Winsor on the north east:—said
- "shopp fronteth on Conduit st., with 5 foote of land on the southwest side
- "of aforesaid house, adjoining the land of Mr. Hutchinson, also, land on
- "the southerly end of Capt. Symkins' house, and the wharf adjoining this
- "said last mentioned land, and a fifteenth part of the water conduit, with all
- "the priviledges:—with a proviso, that the said Staines pay into the school
- "at Boston, 6s. 3d. yearly, and Capt. Symkins to enjoy certain priv-
- "iledges." 1656. This conduit was a water tank, built at the expense of

- Capt. Keayne, who made provision by will for the building the conduit for water, for use in case of fire.
- Butall Thomas, [glover] member church, 1639.
- Buttolph Thom., freeman 1641, owned 5 acres on Buttolph st., and a house and garden, betw'n Cornhill and Court st., and 1 1-2 acres on Essex & Bedford sts. died Nov. 30, 1690, had sons, Thos, born 1637 and John born 1639.
- *Button John, freeman 1634, disarmed 1637, he was one of the Company for improving the Mill pond in 1643.
- Cakebread Thos., freeman, 1634, mem. artill. co., 1637, removed to Sudbury, died Jan. 4, 1643.
- Carnes John, mem. artill. co. 1649, its Capt. same year.
- Carter Thomas, freeman 1647.
- *Carter Richard, took the oath 1636, (in the town record spelt Carder,) disarmed 1637, formerly owned a house and 1 1-2 acres of land fronting the common, with Ralph Mason on his east and Capt. Leverett on his north.
- Chadbourne Wm., 1644.
- Chapman Jacob, townsman, 1642.
- Chamberlain John, (currier) freeman, 1651, bought Wm. Courser's house. Wm T'yang on his south; Robt. Porte, southeast; Common st. north.
- Chaffee Matthew, (ship carpenter,) took the oath 1637, (name spelt on town record Chafe) mem. artill. co., 1642, owned on Ann st., between Cross and Richmond streets.
- Checkley Anthony, Capt., mem. artill. co., 1662.
- Checkley John, freeman in 1648, son John born 1653.
- Chelett Nicholas, freeman, 1645.
- Cheeseborough Wm. (constable) took the oath 1631, he removed to Mt. Wollaston, after he was burnt out April 17, 1631; there he lived many years and became rich; in 1649 he removed to Stonington, Conn.
- Cheever Bartholomew, took the oath 1647, lived east of John Lewis, with Jas. Hudson on his west, near the water mill, north end, died Dec. 18, 1693.
- Chrickley Richard, [blacksmith] freeman 1642, sons Samuel born 1640, Jos., 1643 and John 1657.
- *Clark John, (Dr.) took the oath 1632, disarmed 1637, owned a lot near to John Wakefield, on the high way to the new meeting house, driven to R. I. before 1638, he was treasurer there. died April 20, 1676.
- Clark Thomas, [blacksmith] a townsman 1639, mem. ch. 1640, freeman 1641, had sons, Cornelius 1639, and Jacob 1642. owned on Ann st. near N. sq.
- Clark Capt. Thomas, took the oath 1638, owned a lot at the south end, mem. artill. co. 1651; maj. of the Suffolk Reg., rep. 18 years; speaker of the House 5 years, assistant 5 years, died March 13, 1683.
- Clapp Roger, took the oath 1634, was commander of Castle Island.
- Coddington Wm., freeman in the first government; was an assistant for eight years, and built the first house with brick; he left the town April 26, 1638, with the fruits of the Antinomian controversy, removing to Aquiday Island, R. I. He died at Newport, R. I., Nov. 1st, 1678, aged 77 years.
- Coddington John, died Aug. 18, 1655, had a son John born 1653.
- Coggan John, (deputy and merchant,) took the oath 1633, opened the first shop in Boston at the corner of State st. and Washington st.: he lived at the cor. of Beacon and Tremont; died in 1658, possessing 500 acres of land in Woburn which was valued at £10 total; mem. artill. co., 1638; married Martha, the widow of Gov. Winthrop.
- Coggan John, jr., took the freeman's oath 1642.
- *Coggeshall John, (Deputy) took the oath 1632, disarmed 1637, representative in 1634; he was disfranchised and banished in March, 1638, for his heresies in religious opinions; retired to R. I. in 1647, was president of that colony.
- Cole Robert, was a freeman in 1630, often being found drunk was sentenced to wear a red D about his neck for a year, Feb. 22, 1633.
- *Cole Samuel, (Deputy) freeman 1636. and mem. ch. disarmed 1637, he died 1666: he opened the first public house in Boston, on Merchants' row, midway between State st. and Faneuil Hall.

- Cole Wm., 1653, supposed to have witnessed a deed to Rev. J. Wheelwright in 1638, and to have died at Hampton, 1663.
- Colburn or Colbron, Dea. Wm. took the oath 1630, (supposed to be deacon Wm. Colburn who lived on Essex st.,) his field extended from the south of Kneeland st. to Castle st. and from shore to shore east and west, and the original highway turned at Kneeland st. to the east, by the sea shore, and came out into the present Washington st. near to Castle st. Washington st. was laid out in 1663 through that field: he was chosen representative to the Gen. Court, in the place of Jn. Coggeshall in 1638, he died Aug. 1, 1662
- Collicott Richard, from Dorchester, freeman 1633, mem. artill. co. 1637, rep. same year; died 1686, had daughter Experience, born 1641, and son Dependence, born 1643.
- Collins John, (shoemaker) mem. church and freeman 1646, mem. artill. co. 1644, owned half of a house and garden, having John Sanford north, and Thomas Leader, south, had son Thomas born 1645.
- Colman Edward, 1651, son Joseph born 1656.
- *Compton John, took the oath 1634, was disarmed 1637; owned house and garden on Water street, near to Kilby st.
- *Cook Lieut. Rich'd, [tailor] took the oath 1635, disarm'd 1637, mem. ch. 1634, mem. artill. co. 1643, and perhaps rep. from Dover, 1670, unless he was the R. C. who died at Malden, Oct. 14, 1658; lived on Washington st., south of Wm. Aspinwall.
- Connell Thomas, inhab't 1638, lived in a house he bought of Wm. Balstone.
- Copp Wm., (shoemaker) took the oath 1641, was owner of "Mill hill" alias "Snow hill" and at this time "Copp's hill," at the north end.
- Copal John, (Deputy in 1634,) he with Wm. Brenton and Jn. Sanford, lotted out Hog Island to the inhabitants and freemen for cutting wood there, Nov. 10th—yet his name on the freeman's list cannot be found, or other notice than this.
- Cornish Richard, died Feb. 6, 1694.
- Corwithen Dickory, [ship master] died Sept. 6, 1653.
- Cotton John, Rev. took the freeman's oath 1634, lived on Tremont row; he arrived in Boston, Sept. 4, 1633; he died Dec. 23, 1652. We preserve the following epitaph by Mr. Woodbridge, to his memory and worth.
- "A living breathing Bible, tables where
Both covenants at large, engraven were;
Gospel and law in 's heart had each its column,
His head an index to the sacred volume;
His very name a title page; and next,
His life a commentary on the text:
O, what a monument of glorious worth,
When in a new edition he comes forth!
Without errata may we think he'll be—
In leaves and covers of eternity."
- Cotton Wm., freeman in 1646, mem. artill. co., 1650, had a son Wm. b. 1654.
- Courser Wm., (victualler) took the oath 1636; (this name is sometimes spelt Corser) owed a house having Robert Porte southeast; Wm. Tyug, south; James Bill, northwest; and the Common st. northeast, which he afterwards sold to John Chamberlain; had a son John, born 1642.
- Cowell Ed., lived north of James Johnson, fronting the common.
- Coy Matthew, (barber) appears to have owned a house on Water st., bought of widow Ann Hibbins, and adjoining her residence.
- Cullimore Isaac, (carpenter) freeman 1643, owned about 3-4 of an acre on both sides of Ann st. near Richmond st, which street and also Fleet st. was laid out in 1636; he also owned a house and 11-4 acres of land on Fleet street, and also a lot on Court st.
- Crabb John, (joiner) freeman in 1636, owned a house and land 'twixt lands

- of Mark Hands on the west; land of Major Edwd. Gibbens, north; Bartholomew Barnard, east, and the meeting house, south.
- Crabtree John, 1639, son John born 1639.
- Crainwell John, asked to be a freeman 1630, freeman 1634, probably d. 1639.
- Cranwell Thomas, admitted a resident 1638.
- Crowkham Francis, 1619, lived on Hanover st., near Concert hall, on an estate purchased of Wm. Philpot.
- Davis Wm. took the oath 1645, com. of Ancient and Hon. Artill. Com., from 1664 to 1672, owned a house and yard bounded by Wm. Blackleach, north, John Everett, east, Water st. south, and Devonshire st., west.
- Davis Wm., jr. lived next west of Wm. Pierce north side of State st.
- Davis George, freeman, 1645, one of the founders of the Second Church.
- Davis John, (joiner) took the oath 1635, owned a lot; John Wilson on his north and east; himself west; in the vicinity of Wilson's lane.
- Davis Samuel, freeman 1645, had son Samuel b. 1654.
- Davis James, (mariner) mem. church, took the oath 1635, owned near the south marsh; Henry Webb being on his north; had a son Jacob 1639.
- Davenport Richard, Capt., took the oath 1634, mem. artill. co., 1639, was commander of Castle Island many years; while there he was killed by lightning July 15, 1665, and Roger Clapp succeeded to that office.
- Dawes Wm., freeman, 1646, died March 24, 1703, aged 86 years; had sons, Ambrose 1612, Wm. 1655, and Robert 1656.
- *Davy John, freeman 1636, disarmed 1637, a John Davie was a magistrate in Boston in 1680.
- Dell Geo., (mariner) freeman 1651, had four sons: lived at the north part of the town, near Mark Hands, Richard Staines and John Baker; he died in 1655, he left property to the amount of £1506. 14s. 7d.
- Denning Wm., an inhabitant, owned a lot on Boylston st. near the old wind-mill, on Fox hill, where the public garden now is, at the bottom of the common. died Jan. 20, 1654.
- Dennis Thomas, had a son Thomas, born 1630.
- Dennis Edmund, 1640, an inhabitant.
- Dibble Abraham, 1648, an inhabitant.
- Dickerman or Deekman, Goodman, freeman 1638, lived next south of Wm. Phillips, near the new meeting house.
- Dinely Thomas, an inhabitant, died Jan. 15, 1655.
- *Dinely Wm., freeman, 1637 and church member, disarmed, 1637.
- Doubleday Roger, died Nov. 22, 1690.
- Douglass Wm., an inhabitant 1640, freeman 1646, had a son Wm. born 1645.
- Dowse Francis, took the oath 1641, owned a lot north of Wm. Courser, with the land of Wm. Tyng on his west, near the sign of "the Castle."
- Dowse Lawrence, (carpenter) member of the church, 1643.
- Downs Thomas. 1652, perhaps of Dover, 1663.
- Drury Hugh, mem. artill. co. 1659, son John born 1646.
- Dudley Thomas, he was the first deputy Governor, was Governor in 1634, 1640, 1645 and 1650, but if not Gov. or Lient. Gov he was an assistant. Gov. Belcher wrote the following epitaph on this hard character in public duties and rigid bigot in private life.
- "Here lies Thomas Dudley that trusty old stud,
A bargain's a bargain, and must be made good."
- He was indefatigable in tightening the reins of government and for exiling all persons guilty of heresy, he died at Roxbury, July 27, 1653, aged 76.
- Duncan Nath'l, took the oath 1635, owned a lot in Wilson's lane, which he afterwards sold to Nathl Souther.
- Dunster Henry, took the oath 1640, first president of Harvard University; he previously lived at the corner of Court and Washington st; he died in Scituate, in 1659, at a good old age, and was buried in Cambridge; he came from England in 1640.
- *Dyer Wm., (deputy) took the oath 1636, disarmed 1637, he and his wife Mary belonged to the Bocten church, but she became an enthusiast of Mrs.

- Hutchinson's doctrines, and they both removed to Rhode Island, but on visiting Boston 21 years afterwards, she was condemned to death as a Quaker; and for her second return June 1st, 1660, she suffered that penalty.
- Eaton Nath'l, freeman, 1638, he was the first head or principal of Harvard college until President Dunster took it 1640. He went to Virginia and finally to England, where it is said he died in obscurity.
- East Francis, (carpenter) mem. church 1636, freeman 1637, had sons Samuel born 1639, David b. 1646. Daniel 1652.
- Edsall Thomas, mem. artill. co. 1652, had son Henry born 1654.
- Edwards Nath'l (merchant) died Jan. 2, 1654.
- Eglington Edward, died Nov. 17, 1696.
- *Eliot Jacob, Deacon, took the oath 1632, disarmed 1637 for heresy, owned five acres of land next to Roxbury gate: land in common westerly; Washington st. east; Eliot street was named for him.
- *Elkins Henry, (tailor) freeman 1635, disarmed 1637, removed to Hampton, died 1669.
- Emmons Thomas, freeman 1652, died May 11, 1664.
- Evans Henry, freeman, 1645.
- Evans David, died July 27, 1663.
- Evans Thomas, (innholder) owned a house, land and garden, which he sold to James Bill; Wm. Tyng on his west, lying between the land of Wm. Courser on his south, and Francis Dowse, north; the street east.
- Evered John, Ensign, lived in the vicinity of Richard Cook and John Norton, south of Winter st.
- Everill James, (cordwainer) took the oath 1634, a Selectman, owned a house on Conduit street, near Merchant's row in Ann st.; adjoining ensign Scottow on the east; he also owned shops and houses on a wharf next adjoining Joshua Scottow on the northeast; Angell Holland, southeast; the st. north and the cove southeast, he died 1682 or 1683.
- Ewer or Eyre, Simon, 1640, from Watertown 1652, died 1658, had sons Simon and John, born in Boston.
- Faber George, 1639.
- Fairfield Dau., 1640, removed to various places, perhaps died in Boston 1691.
- *Fairbanks Richard, took the oath 1634, disarmed 1637, for heresy; owned a house and garden between Mr. Hutchinson and Thomas Clark; and also a house and garden between the land of Robert Keayne and Peter Oliver.
- Farnham John, owned a lot on Ann st. near North square.
- Favour Barnabas, 1647, had dwelling house and garden on the north side of Ann st. opposite James Mattocks.
- Fayerweather Thomas, freeman, 1634.
- Fenn Robert, had a son Robert born 1644.
- Field Robert, (tailor) took the oath 1644, owned a lot north of the new meeting house, in the neighborhood of Edw. Allen; had sons, Robert, Thomas and John.
- Firmin Giles, Deacon, (apothecary) Selectman, took the oath 1634, died 1634.
- Fitch Jeremiah, 1652, died May 3, 1692.
- Fitch James, member of the church 1634.
- Flacke Cotton, took the oath 1640, lived near Hollis st., on Washington st.
- Fletcher Ed, (cutler) freeman 1640; mem. church, mem. artill. co. same yr.
- Flint Thomas, lived on Washington st.; Robert Walker on his north; and Ralph Mason on his south: Henry Webb and Geo. Burden, opposite.
- Flood Richard, 1642.
- Foster Thomas, mem. church 1640; freeman 1642; owned on Essex st. next to J. Nemoose: sold to Wm. Brown, then late of Salem, 1647.
- Foote Joshua, (ironmonger) had a warehouse on the south side of the dock, next north of James Oliver.
- Fowle Thomas, (merchant) mem. artill. co. 1639, lived near Bedford st. on Washington st., he removed to Braintree 1643, had two children.
- Foxcroft George, owned a house lot next west of Edward Bendall, south side of Dock square.

- Franklin Wm., (blacksmith) freeman, 1638, owned one quarter part of Bendall's dock; he died 1644.
- Franklin Wm., (blacksmith) son of Wm., admitted a townsman 1642, sold one half of the family lands on Bendall's cove to Joseph Scottow in 1653.
- Franklin John, owned a lot next to Joshua Scottow, on the west; the land of Phippeninne, east; the town's high way north. (Ann st.)
- *Freeborne Wm., freeman, 1634, disarmed 1637, removed to R.I.
- Friend John (carpenter) eleven in family, at Salem, 1637, was admitted a townsman 1640, and mem. artill. co. same year. died 1655 or 6.
- Fuller Edward 1630, came to Boston when "only 7 huts were erected."
- Furnell Strong, (soap boiler) took the oath 1643, his name is recorded by Whitman and spelt Strange: owned two houses on Bendall st., one of them he bought of Valentine Hill; the other he built; mem. artill. co. 1651; had sons, John and Wm.
- Gager Wm. (Dr.) assistant in 1630, he was called "a right godly man, a skilful chururgeon," he died Sept. 20, 1630.
- Gallop John, (fish'n and pilot) freeman 1634, one of our Islands now bears his name: "in 1636 the Gen. Court granted to him 12 acres of land on Nix's mate Island, if there was so much land there, to enjoy to him and his heirs forever." He could not write his name; died in 1649: had been a useful and active man. lived on Ann st. the Godfrey estate, now owned by R.G. Shaw.
- Gardner Thomas, took the freeman's oath, 1646.
- Garrett Richard, (shoemaker) died Dec. 30, 1630.
- Gibbens, Major Gen. Edw., freeman in 1631, mem. artill. co. 1637, its Capt. 3 years; had a warehouse on the north of the cove, fronting on Ann st. and a house west of the cove, about where the peak is, between Brattle st. and Washington st., he was deputy many years and rose to be an assistant, had sons, Jotham born, 1633, and John, b. 1644; he died Dec. 9, 1654.
- Gibson Christopher, (soap boiler) made freeman in 1630, owned a lot having Jn. Lowles, lot on his south; with warehouse of Ed. Tyng, east, on Dock sq.
- Gill Arthur, freeman in 1631; had sons John born 1639, and Thomas b. 1644.
- Gile or Giles, Anthony (ship carpenter) member of the church 1642.
- Gillam Benja., [ship carpenter] freeman and church member 1635, had sons, Zachary b. 1636 and Jos. b. 1644, and probably others.
- Glover John, (probably a physician) 1650, owned house and lot next to Hudson's brewhouse.
- Glover Jesse, lived next to Thomas Hawkins on Sudbury st.
- Glover Habbaeck, freeman 1650, son of John Glover.
- Goodwin Edw. 1642, owned in the new st. (Exchange st.)
- Gookin Daniel, Virginia 1621, came here 1644; mem. church and freeman 1644; member artill. co. 1645, removed to Cambridge 1648, rep. 3 years; speaker of the house 1651; assist. 35 years; maj. gen. 1681; died March 9, 1687, leaving three sons and a daughter.
- Gould Thomas, perhaps a freeman in 1641, died Oct, 26, 1662.
- Green Ralph, 1641, had a son John born 1642.
- Greenleaf Edmu., Newbury, 1638, freeman, removed to Boston and here died.
- Greenough Wm., 1656, (a captain) died Aug. 6, 1693.
- Greensmith Stephen, mem. of the artill. co. 1638, lived in the neighborhood of Wm. Willis, Isaac Collymore and Henry Lynn; he was fined £40 for saying that some of the ministers taught a covenant of works.
- *Gridley Richard, Capt. took the oath 1634, disarmed 1637 for heresy: mem. artill. co. 1658: his estate extended from Liverpool wharf to Summer st. on both sides of Purchase st. he lived near Fort hill and a "Gridley lane," is still there in remembrance of him: had sons, Jas., Believe and Tremble.
- Griggs Geo., 1636, owned a house and ground on the south side of the Church green in Summer st. formerly belonging to Tho. Pettitts, died June 23, 1660.
- Grimes Samuel, freeman, 1642.
- Grosse Edmund, owned a lot near Union st., died May 1, 1654.
- *Grosse Isaac, mem. of ch. 1635, disarmed 1637, lived next to Alex. Adams, north east of Walter Merry, near the north battery: removed to Exeter.

- Grubb Thomas, [deputy] took the freeman's oath 1634, kept shop on Washington st., between School and Winter st.; had sons, Sam. born 1641, John 1644, and Herman 1645; probably died July 15, 1692.
- Guile John, took the oath 1643, [this name is sometimes spelt Gile]
- *Gunnison Hugh, [vintner] mem. of church 1634, took the oath of freeman 1636, disarmed 1637: mem. artill. co. 1646: sold his estate next to Mr. Webb in 1650, and removed from Boston; he kept an inn with the sign of the "Kings arms:" had sons, Joseph, 1640 and Elihu born 1649.
- Gutteridge John, [tailor] mem. of artill. co., 1640, and of the church 1642.
- Hackburne Abraham, 1639, freeman 1645, had two sons, Isaac and Joseph.
- Hall Robert, [blacksmith] mem. of church 1634.
- Hamlet John, member of church 1634.
- Hammond Wm., freeman 1636, died Oct. 8, 1662, aged 94.
- Hands Mark, owned a lot at the north end on Ann st., between land of Wm. Burnell, north west, and Henry Paine, north east, to the dock south.
- Hanniford John, 1645, had sons, Samuel born 1645 and John born 1652.
- Harker Anthony, took the oath 1636, [the name sometimes spelt Hurker.]
- Harrison Edw., mem. of artill. co, 1638.
- Harrison John, freeman 1641, had son John b. 1652: owned on Purchase st.
- *Harding Robert, [Deputy] took the oath in 1631, mem. artill. co. 1637, he was disarmed in 1637, and was an assistant in R. I. afterwards.
- Hart John, owned a lot at Merry's Point, next to R. Bellingham, on Ann st.
- Harvey Wm., freeman, 1647, died Aug. 15, 1658, he had four sons.
- Harwood George, had a son John.
- Harwood John, freeman 1649.
- Harwood Henry, freeman 1633, "a godly man."
- Hassard Thomas, [ship carpenter] member of church and freeman 1636, the name now spelt Hazzard.
- Hatsall George, [blacksmith] 1645, owned a house, shop and wharf on Ann st. near the North square: the land of Thomas Clark west and north west.
- Hawkins John, Capt. [baker] owned a pretty extensive lot of land near Sudbury st., and for him a st. is now known by his name.
- Hawkins Thomas, [Capt.] Dorchester and Boston, freeman 1639, mem. artill. co., 1638, died abroad 1654, he was a representative in 1639 and 1644.
- Hawkins James, 1648, had a number of sons.
- Hawkins Job, owned a lot next to Geo. Orris, "on the high way that goeth from the common to Master Rucks."
- Hawkins Richard, his wife was banished April 2, 1638, under the suspicion of being a witch, and of imbibing the Hutchinson heresies.
- Haynes John, freeman 1634; assistant 1634 and 6; Gov. in 1635; removed to Conn. 1636, and was the first Gov. of that colony in 1639; he had 8 children.
- Heaton Jabez, owned 1 1-2 acres in Sentinel field, 'twixt the lands of Robert Turner on the east and south: land of Thomas Miller, south; land of Edw. Hutchinson, sen. south west: lands of Joshua Scottow and Jeremy Hutches, north; which he afterwards sold to Robert Turner, innholder.
- Hewes Joshua, [merchant] took the oath 1634: owned on the south of the town dock, between James Oliver and Valentine Hill.
- Henrickson Peter, had a son born in 1642, named John.
- Hewett Nicholas, had a son Zebadiah born in 1644.
- Hibbins Wm. took the oath 1640, lived on Water st., and sold part of his estate there to Matthew Coy, he was deputy from Boston and an assistant; he died July 23, 1654, his widow was hanged June 1656, for a witch.
- Hicks Richard, took the oath 1649, had sons Timothy and Richard.
- Hill John Capt., [merchant] mem. of church. 1645, freeman 1646, mem. artill. co., 1647. owned on Ann st. next north of Cross st.
- Hill Valentine took the oath 1640, mem. artill. co. 1638, owned a house and garden at the south corner of Cornhill square, with the ordinary of James Penn on his south; Prison Garden, west; Philemon P'envert and the

- meeting house, north, on Washington st. :—he also owned a house on State st. next west of Wm. Davis, jr. died 1662.
- Hill John, (blacksmith) mem. ch. 1610. one of the mill pond contractors in 1643
- Hinson Ralph, [woolen draper] member of church 1634.
- Hitchborn David, took the oath 1654.
- Hogg Richard, [tailor] freeman 1640, had sons Joseph and John.
- Holton Robert, [slater] member of church and freeman 1634.
- Holland Angel, [shoemaker] took the oath 1636, had a son Thomas, b. 1644. owned a house adjoining Jos. Phippenies, on the mill stream : the sea east.
- Holland Christopher, took the oath 1677, died March 4, 1704, aged 91.
- Hollidge Richard, took the oath 1639. [spelt Hollige in the town record] mem. church 1639, lived next to Job Judkins on Washington st.
- Holyoke Edw., [miller] took the oath 1638, [Holiack in the town record] owned a windmill near to Richard Gridley, which he afterwards sold to Rich. Woodward.
- Hopkinson Michael, ch. member and freeman 1640, removed to Rowley and died 1657.
- Hough Atherton, freeman 1634, assistant 1635, rep. 1637, owned on the south corner of Beacon and Tremont sts., and also land next to dea. Jas. Penn and Alex. Beck, near the Charlestown ferryway, he died Sept. 11, 1650.
- Houchin or Hutchins, Jeremy, [tanner] took the oath 1640, [spelt Howchenes on the town record,] mem. artill. co. 1641, owned at the corner of Court and Hanover st., where Concert hall now stands.
- Howard John, took the oath in 1634, lived on the western part of Dock sq., on or near to Washington st.
- Hubbard Robert, 1652, had sons Daniel and John.
- Hudson Jas. took the oath 1642, had sons, James born 1646 and John b. 1654, owned a lot west of John Lewis, near the water mill on mill pond.
- Hudson Wm., [innholder] took the oath 1631, owned a warehouse which was built by Nehemiah Bourne : he also owned a brewhouse on Kilby st.
- Hudson Ralph, took the oath 1636.
- Hudson Francis, 1640, had a son Samuel, born 1650.
- Hull John, freeman 1632, mem. artill. co. 1638, its commander 1671.
- *Hull Rob. [blacksmith] freeman 1637, dis. 1637, died July 28, 1663, aged 73.
- Hull Robert, grandson of Robert, freeman, probably in 1649. mem. of artill. co. 1660, commander in 1678, died Sept. 29, 1683.
- Hunn George, [tanner] freeman 1637, died June, 1640.
- Huntley John, 1652, had sons, Moses and Aaron.
- Hurd John, [tailor] freeman and mem. artill. co. 1640, had sons, Benj. and Sannel, died Sept. 23, 1690.
- *Hutchinson Richard, [hardware dealer] took the oath 1635, disarmed in 1637 for heresy, kept near Edw. Tyngs' wharf : his residence was on School st. Thomas Scottow and himself owning the whole north side of that street.
- *Hutchinson Edw., Sen., took the oath 1634, disarmed 1637, had a lot near Central field ; lands of Joshua Scottow and Jeremy Hutches on his north.
- Hutchinson Edw., son of Richard, took the oath March 4, 1634.
- *Hutchinson Wm., took the oath 1635, disarmed 1637, rep. 1635, died 1642 : husband of the celebrated Mrs. Hutchinson, who was banished to R. I, for heresy ; she removed to the Dutch settlements near Connecticut, where in 1643, she with all her family of sixteen persons were killed by the Indians, excepting one daughter, whom they carried into captivity.
- Hutchinson Edw., son of Wm. and Mrs. Ann H., took the oath Sept. 3, 1634, mem. artill. co. 1638, capt. 1657, died Aug. 19, 1675, aged 67 years.
- Hutchinson Thomas, 1632.
- Howen Robert, freeman 1642, had a son Israel, born 1642.
- Hyde George, 1642, had a son Timothy, born 1644.
- Ingoldsby, John, [sawyer] took the oath 1642, owned a house, yard and garden ; Thos. Leader on his east and south ; the street west : John Sanford, north ; he had sons John and Ebenezer.

English William, 1652.

Ingraham Wm., 1653, had sons Wm. and Edward.

*Ines or Iyans Matthias or Mathewe, freeman in 1636, disarmed in 1637.

Ives Michael, 1651.

Jackson John, [carpenter] freeman 1643, died 1673, had a son John, 1643.

Jackson Edmund, took the oath 1636, [in the town record spelt Edmond] mem. artill. co., shoemaker and constable: died 1683, owned on Conduit st., near the corner of Ann st., and also a lot near State st., bought of John Davis: he had six sons, John, Thos., Sam'l, Jeremiah, Isaac and Edmund.

Jackling Edm. [glazier] mem. ch. and freeman 1635, had a son Sam. b. 1640.

Jarvis John, [merchant.]

Jempson James, had a son James, born 1651.

Jepson John, freeman, 1647, had a son John, born 1657.

Johnson Isaac, [Dep. Gov.] owned the whole sq. between Court and School sts., and between Washington and Tremont sts., his house was near the City hall spot: he was buried at his own request on the southwest corner of his lot: he may be said to have been the idol of the people, and they requested as they died, to be buried near to him; and this was the occasion for appropriating that spot for the burial of the dead, which is now called the "Kings Chapel burial ground:" he died Sept. 30, 1630.

*Johnson James, [glover] took the oath 1636, disarmed 1637, mem. artill. co. and its lieut. 1658; owned one and a half acres of land, with a house fronting the common; Jacob Legar on his south, and Edw. Cowell on his north.

Johnson Samuel, [mariner] owned a house and orchard at the upper end of the south marsh; land of Ths. Webber west; lands of Henry Webb, north.

Jones Matthias, had sons, John and Thomas.

Joy Thomas, 1638, mem. artill. co. 1658, freeman 1665, removed to Hingham; died 1677 or 8; he had four sons; owned a new house at Bendall's cove, which he sold in 1648, also owned a house near Constitution wharf.

Judkins Job, 1638, had sons, Samuel and Joel, 1638 and 1643.

Jyons Matthew, owned an estate on South st., next south of Nicholas Baxter, extending to the water.

Keayne Robert Capt., took the oath 1636, mem. artill. co 1638, [the name spelt Keane in the town record] lived on the west corner of Wilson's lane and State st., and there kept a variety store; he was often a deputy, and quite an active, influential citizen: he was the first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; he died March 23, 1656; his will comprised 158 folio pages, in which he gave £500 towards building a town house, and a sum for forming a water conduit or tank, for a similar purpose as our City reservoirs: this was in or near Ann st.; at the alley from Hatter's square and that part of Ann st. may have been called Conduit st. on that account; the name given to that street, was about the first given to any street in Boston; Washington street was called "the High st. leading to Roxbury;" and all other streets and lanes, were designated by the names of the persons who lived in them, or by "going from" such a house, dock or pasture, to so and so.

Keayne Benj. Major [merchant] only son of Capt. Robert Keayne, freeman 1639, died probably in 1668, married a daughter of Thos. Dudley, whom he repudiated.

Kent Wm., mem. artill. co., died June 9, 1691.

Kelly David, mem. artill. co. 1644; had two sons, David b. 1647 and Samuel born 1653, owned a lot and house at the north end, bounded by lands of Mark Hands, Geo. Dell and John Baker; the sea east.

Kenrick John, mem. ch. and took the oath 1640, [in the town record Kendrick] owned a house on Union st., near Mr. Tyng's wharf; the highway east; James Oliver, west; Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Webb and Mr. Venner north, and Edward Tyng, south; removed to Muddy river, now Brookline.

- Kibbie Edward [sawyer] owned half a house with John Collins, shoemaker. Kind Arthur, 1646, had a son James, born 1655.
- Kirby Wm., 1640, took the oath 1647, owned a lot north of Franklin's wharf, near to Thomas Marshall.
- Knight Robert, 1642, had sons Samuel and James : died June 27, 1655.
- Knower Thomas, 1631, he was set in the bilboes for threatening the court. that if he should be punished he would have a trial in England, if lawfully done.
- Lake John. [tailor] freeman 1644, mem. church, had a son Caleb, born 1655.
- Lake Thomas, member church and freeman 1641 ; killed by Indians Aug. 14, 1675 : had sons Stephen and Thomas.
- Lambert Rob., one of the founders of the first Baptist church in Boston, 1665.
- Lamprey Henry, 1653, owned house and land on Ann st., bought of Mark Hands : Wm. Burrell on his north-west and Henry Vane on the north-east.
- Lane Wm., 1651, freeman 1657, had sons, Samuel and John.
- Lawson Christopher, [cooper] 1643, had a son Thomas, born 1643, owned five acres of land, bounded by Thomas Lovett on his north ; Goodman Merriam, south : the common, west ; afterwards sold to Thomas Sleeper of Hampton ; C. L. also owned about half an acre of land near Charlestown ferry, bought of Sampson Shore.
- Leads Richard, took the oath 1645.
- Leader John, 1652, had a son Thomas, born 1654.
- Leader Thomas, 1647 : died Oct. 28, 1663 ; lived next but one to Jn. Sanford.
- Leager Jacob, took the oath 1641, lived south of James Johnson, in the neighborhood of Ralph Mason, near the common, died Feb. 24, 1664.
- Lechford Thomas, [attorney] 1638, mem. artill. co. 1640, author.
- Leverett Thomas, Deacon, [deputy] church mem. 1633, took the oath 1634, a ruling elder for many years : owned on the north of Congress st., which st. was known as Leverett's lane for many years.
- Leverett John [Gov.] freeman 1640, mem. artill. co. 1639, its commander 1654, and rose from every gradation to Gov. and to Knighthood in 1676 ; died March 16, 1679 ; his residence was on the south corner of Court and Washington st., [the name is spelt Levett in the town records.]
- Leverett Hudson, (son of Gov. John L.) mem. artill. co. 1656.
- Lewis or Lewes, John, took the oath 1646, had three children, John, Sam'l, and Elizabeth : owned a house near the water mill, between the land of Bartholomew Cheever, east and Jas. Hudson, west ; facing the street south.
- Lincoln Robert, died May 6, 1663.
- Lippincot Richard, freeman 1640, had a son John, born 1644 and daughter Remembrance.
- Lloyd James, died July, 1693.
- Long Phillip, owned a house and land, the street west ; "and in length running towards Franklin's wharf towards the east ; the other side lying next the land of Wm. Kirby toward the north ; the other side next the land of Thos. Marshall, all towards the south."
- Lord Robert, 1651, probably died in Charlestown, July 13, 1678.
- Low John, 1637, [wheelwright] owned north of the cove : " Edward Bendall " east and west ; the highway north ; with six foot next the water side to " pass and land goods ; the said Bendall to have wharfage on all goods not " Low's, and the goods not to remain over forty eight hours on said path or " landing."
- Lowle or Lowell, John, [cooper] 1655, probably died June 7, 1694, had a son John 1655 ; owned house and land bounded by Edward Tyng on the west, and by Christopher Gibson on the east.
- Love John, died Dec. 1, 1653.
- Lovett Thomas, owned a lot south of Christopher Lawson on Tremont st. fronting the common.
- Ludlow Roger, [deputy Gov.] took the freeman's oath in 1638, and overseer of the fortifications at Castle Island in 1634 ; he was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Dorchester : in 1654 he removed to Virginia.
- Luuu Henry, 1636, had a son Ephraim, born 1630.



D. Kimberby, Sc

John: ²⁷ 3V3V4H-906

JOHN LEVERETT.

Gov^r of Mass from 1673 to 1679



- Lvall or Lisle Francis**, (barber) 1638, mem. artill. co. 1640, his son Jos. was born 1642, and was a mem. of church 1668; owned a house, shop and 2 1-2 acres in Centry field, on Washington st. to Tremont, near Bronnfield st., he went to England.
- Lynde Simon**, [merchant.]
- Lynne or Lynn Henry**, in 1631, Sept. 6, he "was whipped and banished for writing letters to England, full of slander against our government and orders of our churches." He continued here, according to the records, although there is not any record made of remitting the sentence against him.
- ***Lytherland Wm.**, disarmed 1637. lived on Wind-mill Point at the corner of Sea and East sts.; was living in 1684, aged 74 years.
- Makepiece Thom.**, mem. artill. co., 1638, lived on Hanover st., near to Court.
- Manning John**, mem. artill. co. 1640, ensign 1648; had sons, Jn. & Ephraim.
- Mattocks James**, 1647, owned on Ann st. south side, next to David Phippeni.
- Mattocks or Maddox**, Edmund, occupied a house of Edw. Tyug, Richard Bellingham on the north; Thos. Buttall, south; the st. east.
- Marble John**, 1646.
- ***Marshall Thomas**, [ferryman 1635 and shoemaker] freeman 1635, had a son Eliakim born 1637; disarmed 1637; had an estate between Union st. and Marshall's lane, about 1-2 an acre: which he sold to Phillip Long.
- Marshall John**, had son John born 1645, and son Thomas, born 1656, formerly owned a house and lot between the estates of Thos. Wyborne, [saddler] and Goodman Woodward.
- Marshall Thomas** (tailor) mem. of the church 1643, and perhaps freeman 1644, probably died at Andover, in Jan. 1708, aged nearly 100.
- Marian John**, took the oath 1647, owned on Tremont st., south of Christopher Lawson's lot.
- Martin Thomas**, took the oath 1639, his lane was on the north side of Susannah Phillips' house, with sister Thurston's land on the south.
- Mason Arthur**, came to N.E. about 1639, in Boston 1656 and was a constable.
- Mason Ralph**, 1637, had three sons, Zuriel, John and Jacob; owned on Washington st., near to Boylston st., near to Thomas Flint, Henry Webb and Geo. Burden.
- Matson John**, freeman 1633.
- ***Matson Thomas**, freeman, 1634, disarmed 1637, had a son Joshua: removed to Braintree.
- Maude or Maud, Daniel**, took the oath 1636, one of the first teachers of youth, lived next south of Rev. John Cotton, on the Tremont row lot; he left Boston in 1642, and was the first settled minister at Dover: he died in 1655.
- Maverick Samuel**, commenced a settlement at Noddle or Nottle's Island, about 1628 or 9; took the oath 1632; died March 10, 1664.
- Maynard John or Minard**, (carpenter,) owned a lot between two lots, belonging to Richard Strainer, (brewer) on the High st. (Washington) st.
- May George**, mem. artill. co. 1661, freeman 1665.
- Mears Robert**, 1638.
- Mears John**, died Nov. 12, 1663.
- Mellows Thomas**, owned a lot on Washington st., Nath. Oliver on his north, and Thomas Bumstead (pewterer) on his west.
- ***Mellows Oliver**, freeman 1634, disarmed 1637 for heresy.
- Merry Walter**, took the oath 1634, owned Merry's Point, at the north end, with some houses, a warehouse, wharf, orchard and garden; John Harts-horn's land south; John Buckinan, north-west and Thomas Williams, west; the sea, east.
- Messenger Henry**, freeman 1665, had son John born 1641.
- Miller Thomas**, owned a lot south of Robert Turner, and adjoining land of Edwd. Hutchinson, sen., and land of Joshua Scottow, near Central field.
- Millet Richard**, freeman 1633, he requested it in 1630.
- Miles Samuel**, freeman 1645; perhaps had a son Samuel, born 1662.
- Minard Thomas**, died Oct. 4, 1658.

- Mitchell Geo., (carpenter) owned a house and garden with Mark Hands on his west; Geo. Dell, north; the sea, east; and John Baker, south.
- Moone Robert, (tailor.) owned a house and garden on Washington st., next to Richard Hollidge and Job Judkins.
- Montague Richard, 1646. perhaps freeman 1680.
- Moss John, freeman 1636, died May 26, 1657.
- Munjoy George, freeman 1647, had sons, John and George: he removed to Casco before 1665.
- Munts Thos., mason, owned on Essex st. next to Wm. Tefis.
- Muttock or Mattocks James, (cooper) took the oath 1638, owned for a time on Wilson's lane or Exchange st., between Anthony Stoddard on his south; Rev. John Wilson, west; and Wm. Franklin, north, which estate was afterwards sold to John Synderland.
- Mylom John, mem. church 1635, took the oath 1636, (spelt Mylam in the town record) mem. artill. co. 1641; had six sons; owned on the south side of Cross st, which street was laid out through his land in 1636.
- Nash Robert, 1643, owned a house next but one west of Ed. Bendall.
- Negus Benj., mem. church 1642, freeman 1648, had sons Benj. and Samuel.
- Negus Jonathan of Lynn and Boston, freeman 1634, (the name sometimes spelt Negroose,) owned on Essex street.
- Newgate John, took the oath 1635, constable in 1636, rep. 1638, died 1665, leaving several children; kept shop on Washington st., next to Capt. Th. Savage; 36 feet in front of Mr. Wilson's house.
- Newgate Nath'l, son of John, mem. artill. co. 1646, had a son Nath'l. some of his descendants have written the name Newdigate.
- Nichols David, died March 13, 1653.
- Nichols Mordeca, lived next to John Wakefield, in the neighborhood of Jas. Balson and John Clark, either on or near to Union st.
- Noddle Wm., freeman 1631, for whom Noddle's Is. now E. Boston was named.
- Norris Edward, (Rev.) mem. church 1639, went to Salem the same year, and was ordained there March 18, 1640, freeman same year, died April 10, 1659, aged about 70.
- Norton John (Rev.) took the oath 1637; installed 1656 at the Old South ch.; lived in the vicinity of Richard Cook and Edw. Rawson; removed to Boston in 1653, from Ipswich, where he had been settled 17 years; died April 5, 1663, aged 57, leaving a widow but no children.
- Norton Richard, 1645, had a son Richard b. 1649, owned a lot and wharf on the west of Wm. Franklin and Joshua Scoutow on Ann st.
- Nowell Increase, Deacon, died at Charlestown, Nov. 1, 1655.
- *Odlin John, freeman 1634, disarmed 1637, mem. artill. co. 1638, (spelt Audlin sometimes) died Dec. 18 1685, aged 83, leaving sons Elisha, John and Peter.
- Offley David, had a house and garden on Essex st., next to Edw. Ramsford, now Harrison Avenue.
- *Oliver Thomas, Deacon, (deputy) freeman 1632, disarmed 1637, died 1657, leaving two sons; owned a house and garden with Rich. Carter on his south; the common west; Winter st. north, and Washington st. east.
- Oliver Peter, son of Deacon Thos., (merchant) took the oath 1640, mem. artill. co. 1643, its Capt. 1669, died 1670, leaving three sons; lived next south of Robert Turner, with Robert Keyne on his north and east.
- Oliver James, Capt. (merchant) mem. artill. co. 1637, took the oath 1640; Capt. of the artill. co., from 1656 to 1666.; in a deed is described as being on State st. where A. J. Allen's lot now is.
- Oliver Nathaniel, (tailor) 1654, owned a dwelling house and shop on the west side of Washington st. Thomas Robinson, south; Peter Oliver, north.
- Oliver John, (brother of James) took the oath 1640, graduate of H. C. 1645, died April 12, 1646; eminent for character.
- *Oliver John, (brother of dea. Thos.) freeman 1634, disarmed 1637 for heresy; member artill. co. 1637; rep. in 1638, in the place of Wm. Aspinwall; banished for heresy; removed to Newbury and died 1642.

- Oliver Samuel, member of church 1642; mem. artill. co. 1648; was drowned March 27, 1652.
- Orris or Orrice, George, had sons John and Jonathan; owned a lot next to Job Hawkins and Wm. Beamsly.
- Paddy Wm., deacon, removed to Boston from Plymouth 1651, d. Aug. 24, 1658.
- Paddy John, died Jan. 8, 1663.
- Paddy Wm., mem. artill. co. 1652; died Nov. 11, 1653.
- Paine Arthur, (tailor) mem. of church 1639; (the name is often spelt Payne.)
- Paine Wm., took the oath 1640; died Oct. 10, 1660.
- Palmer John, (carpenter) took the freeman's oath in 1638.
- Palmer Geo., (wine cooper) mem. artill. co. 1641, had a house, shop and garden at Merry's point, near Chelsea ferryway: next north of the Battery.
- *Parker John, 1635, (carpenter) disarmed 1637; had sons Thomas and Noah; owned on Exchange st.; A. Stoddard on his south; Edwin Goodwin, north; John Wilson's yard, west; bought of John Synderland.
- Parker Nicholas, freeman 1634; had three sons, Jonathan, Abiel and Joseph.
- Parker Richard, (merchant) freeman 1611; mem. artill. co. 1638.
- Parker Matthew, died Sept. 19, 1652.
- Parker Robert, (butcher) member ch. 1634; freeman 1635; removed to Cambridge; he had four sons; Benj., John, Richard and Nathaniel.
- Parkman Elias, took the oath 1635; had a son Elias b. 1651; owned a house and house lot of one acre: Mr. Rainsford on his west; the marsh and sea south; and Mrs. Dingham's land east, in Essex st.
- Parsons Wm., (carpenter) mem. ch. 1643; took the oath 1645; mem. artill. co. 1646; died Jan. 29, 1702, aged 57; owned a lot on the south side State st., 71 feet by 24, which he afterwards sold to Thos. Webber. He also owned land near the south marsh.
- Partridge Nathaniel, (tailor) mem. ch. and freeman 1644.
- Pasmer Bartholomew, 1641, lived on Ann st. south of Richmond st.
- Pateshall Richard, (merchant) 1665, owned a warehouse in Dock sq.; land of Sampson Shore on the east; near Conduit st., (Ann st.)
- Paulinge Richard, 1638, (plasterer,) bought a house of Peter Johnson, "the Dutchman."
- Paynter or Painter, Thomas, (carpenter) 1630; took the freeman's oath and mem. church in 1640.
- Payton Bezaleel, (mariner) died 1651, had daughters, Mary and Sarah.
- Peck Thomas, 1652, had a son Joseph.
- *Pell Wm., (chandler) freeman 1635, disarmed 1637; sold to Robert Turner, (innholder) 1 1-2 acres in Central field, 'twixt the lands of Robert Turner and Thomas Miller, south; lands of Jabez Heaton, west.
- Pelton John, owned a house and lot on Essex st., next to Owen Roe.
- Pemberton John, member of the church and took the oath 1634; removed to Newbury, 1640; lived on the rising ground opposite the west end of Brattle st., and that hill has borne his name to this date. In 1636, "Wm. Willis, Isaac Cullymore, Henry Lynn and Mr. Greensmyth," were ordered to "raynge their payles straight, so to go all along unto John Pemberton's house in the same raynge."
- Pemberton James, Newbury and Boston; freeman 1648; had son John born at Newbury and Thomas and Joseph born in Boston; he died probably Oct. 11, 1696.
- Penn James, Deacon, (deputy) freeman in 1630; rep. and marshall of the colony; died Sept. 30, 1671; lived on the corner of Cornhill sq., where Valentine Hill afterwards resided; the spot now occupied as a jewelry store; he also had a lot near Hough's point, and the centry field; Alex. Beck, north.
- *Penniman James, freeman 1632; disarmed 1637 Braintree 1639; died Dec. 26, 1664; had sons James, Samuel, John, and perhaps others.
- Penvert Philemon, lived next to deacon Pierce's.
- Perry Arthur, (town drummer at £5 per year) lived on School st., took the oath 1649; mem. artill. co. 1638; died Oct. 9, 1652; had two sons, Seth and John.

- Pettells Thomas, once owned the lot of Geo. Griggs, near the common.
- Peters Wm., he had probably six sons.
- Phillips Wm., (innholder) took the oath 1610; (spelt Fillips in town record) owned a lot on Washington st., near the new meeting house, with Wm. Beamsly on his south; near the grounds of Job Hawkins and Geo. Orris.
- Phillips or Fillips, Nicholas, took the oath 1610; owned a house and land on Conduit st., near the north part of Merchant's row.
- Phillips John, (merchant) took the oath 1632; had a son John; one of the founders of Second church; lived westerly of Edw. Wood and George Bur-rill: died 1682.
- Phillips Zacharie, member artill. co. 1660; owned a lot near the new meeting house, which he sold to Wm. Phillips: killed by Indians 1675, had a son of his name, born 1656.
- Philpot Wm., member church 1643; lived on Hanover st. near Court st.
- Phippenm David, freeman 1636; owned a house and lot on Ann st., both sides, next north-east of Wm. Tyng. afterwards removed to Hingham, probably died at Boston, Dec. 24, 1702.
- Phippenies or Phippen, Jos., 1644, owned a lot east of Wm. Frankin, with Joshua Scottow, on his west.
- Pierce Wm., (deputy) took the oath 1634; selectman; died 1661 or 1669; owned on the north side of State st., where the Suffolk Bank now is and the whole of Change alley, which was called by his name.
- Pierce James, was killed by lightning 1660, in Plymouth harbor.
- Pierce George, died Dec. 7, 1661.
- Pierce John, townsman 1642; freeman 1648.
- Pierce Nehemiah, mem. artill. co. 1671; died 1690.
- Pigghog Mr., townsman, Feb. 28, 1653.
- Pitney James, 1652.
- Place Peter, 1642; freeman 1646; son Joseph born 1646.
- Plaistowe Josias, was "degraded from the title of a gentleman, and fined £5" and his two servants whipped, for stealing corn from Chickatabot, and also "to restore two fold." Sept. 27, 1631.
- Pollard Wm., 1644; had sons, Wm., John and Samuel.
- Poole Henry, died Sept. 14, 1613.
- Poole Samuel, (merchant) member of church 1640.
- Pope Ephraim, owned on Washington st., near Bromfield st.; Theodore Atkinson being his next neighbor.
- Pormout or Purment Philemon, mem. ch. 1638; freeman 1635; one of the first teachers of youth; an adherent of Wheelwright; went with him to Ex-eter in 1638.
- Porte Robert, lived southeast of John Chamberlain; Wm. Tyng and James Bill being on each side.
- *Porter John, freeman 1633; disarmed 1637, for heresy; removed from town; joined the church in Salem; rep. 1668; died 1676, aged 80.
- Porter Abel, 1643; had a son John born 1613. owned a lot at the bottom of South st. on the east side.
- Powell Michael, Deacon, took the oath 1641; rep.; resided in or near Summer st.; Nath'l Bishop being on his north; he died Jan. 28, 1673.
- Powning Henry, freeman 1644; had a son Henry born 1654.
- Preston John, died June 6, 1663.
- Price Richard, mem. artill. co. 1658; freeman 1665.
- Prout Timothy, (ship carpenter) mem. ch. 1643; freeman 1644; rep. six yrs.; died Nov. 3, 1702, aged 80 years; had sons Timothy, Wm., Benj. and Eben.
- Purchis John, had a son John born 1656.
- Purton Widow Eliz. lived on the south cor. of Summer and Washington sts.
- Quincy Edmund, took the freeman's oath in 1634.
- Rainer Michael, (vintner.)
- *Rainsford Edward, took the oath 1637; disarmed 1637; owned on Essex st. next to Garret Bourne, to the south some distance, and the lane afterwards bore his name till incorporated into Harrison Avenue.

- Rashley Thomas, mem. ch. 1640; mem. artill. co. 1645; removed to Exeter.
- Rawson Edward, freeman 1637; removed from Newbury about 1650; secretary of the colony 36 years; had seven children; died at Dorchester 1694.
- Rawlins Thomas, freeman 1631; mem. artill. co. 1642; died March 15, 1660; had sons Caleb and Samuel; born 1645 and 1655.
- Rawling or Rawlins, Richard, member of church 1642. had a lot on the south of North square, next to Thos. Clark, extending into the cove.
- Read Wm., took the oath 1635; owned the south part of Dock square, between Wilson's lane and Exchange st.; John Harwood and Major Edward Gibbens on his west.
- Read Robert, 1646.
- Rednap Joseph, (wine cooper) freeman 1636; died 1686, aged 110.
- Rendall Robert, took the oath 1647; owned the corner of Milk st., opposite the old South meeting house.
- Reynolds Robert, freeman 1634; died April 27, 1659.
- *Rice Robert, disarmed 1637; had sons Joshua and Nathaniel.
- Richards Jn., Maj., mem. artill. co. 1644; rep. assistant, &c., d. April 2, 1694.
- Richardson, Richard, 1654.
- Rix Wm., died Nov. 13, 1657; had four sons born previous to 1656.
- Robinson Nath'l, owned a lot, probably in Court st., north of the new meeting house, land of Mrs. Mary Hawkins, north; and that of Edward Allen, west.
- Robinson Thomas, from Scituate; owned on Washington st.; having Thos. Mellows on his south; Nath'l Oliver, (tailor) on his north and Thomas Bumstead, (pewterer) on his west.
- Roberts Robert, 1646; Ipswich 1648; died 1663; had 8 children.
- Roberts Simon, 1655; had sons John and Simon.
- Rock Joseph, freeman 1652; had sons John and Joseph; had a house and shop between John Coggen on the south, and Bezooze Allen on the north; east side of Wilson's lane.
- Roe Owen, owned a house and garden on Essex st., east side of Harrison Av.
- Rogers Simon, freeman 1640, removed from Concord 1642; had four sons, Nath'l, Simon, Gamaliel and Joseph, born in Boston.
- Rossiter Edward, (assistant in 1630) died Oct. 23 of the same year.
- Rowell Thomas, died Dec. 29, 1658.
- Ruck John, (teacher) appears to have owned a lot on or near to Elliot st.
- Ruck Samuel, 1657.
- Ruggles John, 1630; freeman 1632.
- Russell John, Charlestown and Boston, finally settled in Boston and was first minister of the Baptist church July 28, 1679; died Dec. 24, 1680.
- *Salter Wm., mem. ch. 1635; freeman 1636; disarmed 1637; had three sons, Peleg, Jabez and Elisha.
- Salter Wm., had a grant to erect a fish house over a creek which crossed Washington st. near Kneeland st., by which grant he obtained an estate on the corner of Washington and Kneeland sts., since been known as the Knapp estate.
- Samson John, (merchant.)
- Sanders John, (bookbinder) took the oath 1636 (spelt Saunders in town record.)
- Sandys Henry (merchant) freeman 1640; had son John 1646.
- Sanford James, died Nov. 2, 1661.
- Sanford Richard, mem. ch. 1640; freeman 1611.
- Sanford Robert, 1650; freeman 1652; mem. artill. co. 1661.
- *Sanford or Sampford John, (deputy) took the oath 1632; was disarmed 1637; removed to R. I.; lived next east of Thomas Leader.
- *Savage Thomas, Maj. Gen., 1635, took the oath 1636; disarmed 1637; mem. artill. co. 1637; its capt. 1651; rep. 8 years; owned a house, shop and garden near the new meeting house, and had a shop next to John Newgate; 36 feet in front of Mr. Wilson's house; he died Feb. 14, 1682, aged 75 yrs.; had 18 children.

- Scairee Daniel, owned a lot and wharf on the south side of the dock, next to Wm. Burnell.
- Scaunnon Wm., 1610.
- Scarlet John, 1653; mem. 2d church; died May 4, 1675; had a son John 1657.
- Scott Richard (shoemaker) member church 1634.
- Scott Robert, (merchant) freeman 1636; mem. artill. co. 1637; owned a house and garden; Capt. Leverett on his east; Mr. Addington, south; with an orchard extending from Washington st. to the common; had three sons.
- Scottow Joshua, freeman 1639; mem. artill. co. 1645; a captain; had seven children; owned a house and land on Ann st. near the Conduit; he died in Feb., 1697; the alley from Creek sq. to Ann st., was called Scottow's alley.
- Scottow Thomas, (joiner) brother of Joshua, took the oath 1639; owned a house and garden on the "Kings' Chapel" lot; he was overseer of graves, gates and fences in 1644.
- Seaborn John (tailor) an inhabitant Aug, 28, 1639.
- Seaberry John, (seaman) an inhabitant March 30, 1640, had a son Samuel born 1640, once owned a house and lot between Isaac Grosse and Walter Merry — the bay being on the north east, opposite Constitution wharf.
- Search John, freeman, 1642.
- Sellick David, had three sons; lived on State st. where the Mass. Bank now is; owned a house and barber's shop formerly belonging to Wm. Aspinwall.
- Sendall Samuel, freeman 1645; in Newbury 1653.
- Severence John, freeman 1637; mem. artill. co. 1642.
- Sexton Thos., had sons Thomas b. 1617, Sam. b. 1653, Joseph 1656.
- Shapleigh or Shapley, Nicholas, 1645, had a son Benj. that year; owned a house and garden on Washington and Winter st., bought of Thomas Oliver.
- Sharp Thomas, chosen an assistant in England; and a fortnight after his house burnt down here, (March 16, 1630) he returned to England.
- Shaw John, (butcher) member artill. co. 1646; died July 23, 1687; had three sons; owned a wharf, bounded by Robert Manly on his west; Joshua Scottow, east; the cove, south; the street (Ann) north.
- Sheafe Jacob, mem. artill. co. 1648; died March 22, 1658, aged 58.
- Sherman Sam'l, 1637; freeman 1640; had sons Philip and Nathaniel, and probably removed to Connecticut.
- Sherman Richard, (merchant) 1635; died May 30, 1660.
- Shore Sampson, (tailor) mem. ch. 1641; took the oath 1642; owned the 2d lot north of Cross st. on Ann st.
- Shrimpton Henry, (brazier) mem. ch. 1639; had three sons; owned land on the mill field, bounded by land of Mrs. Mary Hawkins, on the southeast; Richard Bennet, southwest, and Wm. Phillips, north.
- Shute Richard, died Oct. 2, 1703, aged 72.
- Simons Henry, 1643, the town granted the Mill pond to him and his associates with a piece of land 90 feet wide, to carry their mill stream through to the Town dock.
- Smith James, (shipmaster,) mem. church 1644.
- Smith John, took the oath 1633; mem. ch. 1640, owned a lot on Cambridge st., adjoining the estate of John Trotman. Six John Smith's were in Massachusetts and took the oath before 1650.
- Smith Francis, took the oath 1640; had sons, John and Joseph; owned between Leonard Buttalls and Jos. Wormells; bounded east by the flats and west by the highway (Ann st.)
- Snellung Wm., (Dr.) 1651, owned the north corner of Winter st., half an acre, having a garden and orchard; Nath'l Woodward on his south; John Palmer, east, and John Merriam, north; had two children.
- Snow Thomas, took the oath 1642; lived at the south end above Elliott st.
- Souther Nath'l, owned a lot on Exchange st. or Wilson's lane.
- Spoore John, freeman 1639; had son Jn. b. 1650. lived south side Water st.
- Spur John, had a son Ebenezer born 1642.
- Staines Richard (sailmaker) owned a house and lot on Ann st., in the neighborhood of Mark Hands, Geo. Dell and John Baker.

- Stanbury Thomas, died Sept. 27, 1652; had sons, Thomas, John and Nathan. lived on Salem st.
- Stanly Christopher, Capt. (tailor) took the oath 1641; owned a house and large lot of land on Fleet st. and its vicinity; he lived on Court street.
- Stanyan Anthony, 1641; rep. from Exeter 1654; son John born in Boston 1642; settled in Hampton, N. H.
- Stebbins Martin, lived near Bendall's cove.
- Stephens Thomas, owned a lot on Salem st., in the neighborhood of John Arnold and Thomas Stanbury.
- Stephenson John, 1642, formerly owned on Dock square, in the neighborhood of Jno. Harwood and Maj. Gibbens: had sons John and James.
- Stevens Henry, 1637; freeman 1652; died Oct. 5, 1689; had sons, John, James, Joseph, Onesimus born before 1644.
- Stoddard Anthony, (linen draper) took the oath 1640; mem. artill. co. 1639; constable in 1641; in 1650 he was recorder, and the next May a rep., and continued in that office 23 years; had 8 children.
- Story George, called a young merchant from London.
- Strange John, 1651.
- Stranguage Wm. (mariner.)
- Strainer Richard, (brewer) had his lot on the main st., which extended to the cove on the east.
- Sunderland or Synderland John, 1644, mem. artill. co. 1658; lived on Exchange st., with A. Stoddard on his south; Edwd. Goodwin, north, and Rev. John Wilson's yard, west; had sons. John born 1640 and James b. 1646.
- Swan Richard, mem. ch.; freeman 1640; (the name is written Swain in some old records.)
- Swett John (ship carpenter,) took the oath 1641; owned on Ann st., south of Richmond st. bought of Bartholomew Pasmer in 1641; had son John, 1651.
- Symonds Henry, freeman 1643.
- Talbot Wm., (sailmaker) 1651.
- Talmage Thomas, freeman 1634, Lynn 1637; probably removed to L. I.
- Talmage Wm., freeman, 1634.
- Tahnage Richard, lived on Washington st., near Pleasant st.
- Tapping Richard, took the oath 1634; had sons Timothy and Joseph; owned two acres in Centry field, near Mr. Hough's point; deacon James Penn on the south and west; and Alexander Beck on the north and east; he also owned a lot on Washington st.
- Tay Wm., 1642; freeman 1650; had sons Isaiah, Abiel, Nath'l and Jeremiah, he was in Billerica 1659, where he was town clerk.
- Taylor Richard, freeman 1642; had a son John born 1646.
- Tefts Wm., owned on the west side of South st. from Summer to the water.
- Tatcher Thom., Rev., 1635; ordained at Weymouth, Jan. 2, 1645; removed to Boston, and was settled over the society at the Old South Church, Feb. 16, 1670; had three sons and one daughter.
- Thayer Richard, 1640.
- Thomas Evan, (vintner) freeman 1641; mem. artill. co. 1653; d. Aug. 25. 1661.
- Thomas Francis, had a son John born 1665.
- Thompson Robert. Major, mem. artill. co. 1639.
- Thornton Peter, 1637; had a son Joseph, same year.
- Thorwell Thomas, Capt., died March 11, 1661.
- Thurston Richard, of Salem, 1637, and Boston 1652.
- Thurston John, took the freeman's oath 1643.
- Thwing Benj., (joiner) mem. church 1642; freeman 1645; had sons Edward and John; he resided on Hanover st.
- Tinker John, 1651; freeman 1654; of Lancaster 1657.
- *Townsend Wm., freeman 1636; disarmed in 1637; had four sons.
- Toy Wm., (distiller) 1642. lived on Wilson's lane, on land bought of Rev. John Wilson.

- Travers Daniel, 1652; had sons Daniel, Jeremiah and Timothy.
 Travers Richard, arrived in Boston 1652.
 Trott Bernard, 1665.
 Trotman John, 1645; owned a house and garden; John Smith on his west; Cambridge st. south; the old mill dam, north; afterwards sold to Thomas Hawkins, (baker.)
 Tuckerman John, 1655.
 Turell Daniel, Capt., 1646; mem. artill. co. 1656; died Jan. 23, 1699.
 Turell Wm., had a son Wm. born 1637.
 Turner Robert, Lieut., (innkeeper) took the oath 1634; mem. artill. co. 1640; had seven sons; lived on Washington st.; his next neighbor on the south was Mr. Hutchinson, and on his north was Thomas Clarke, and Wm. Phillips on his west; he also owned six acres in the Fort fields; bounded east and north east by Richard Fairbanks; south and south east by Mr. Harrison; and on the west and northwest by Richard Gridley; the highway (Milk st.) north.
 Tuttle Richard, (deputy) 1636; husbandman; took the freeman's oath 1636; died May 8, 1640.
 Tyng Edw'd, Maj. Gen., (merchant and treasurer) mem. ch. and freeman 1641; mem. artill. co. 1642; he had six children; owned a house, warehouse and brewhouse, bounded by the Bay on the east, Valentine Hill, Henry Webb and the Cove on the north, James Oliver on the west, State st. on the south; he owned both sides of Merchants Row, Butlers Row, &c, also owned south of John Chamberlain with James Bill on his north west, and the common st. north east; he removed to Barnstable and died Dec 20, 1651, aged 81 years.
 Tyng Wm., mem. ch. and freeman 1638; mem. artill. co. 1638, ensign 1640, treasurer of the colony four years; owned the next lot no. east of the Mill creek, on Ann st., both sides, embracing the land on which is a block of stores on Blackstone st: he also owned a garden plot on Tremont street: he died January 18, 1653.
 • Underhill John, (deputy in 1631) took the oath 1631; mem. artill. co. 1637; disbanded 1637; he removed to Wheelwright's gathering at Dover, in 1638; he was exiled and again received into the body of the church, he sustained a queer character among the Puritans; in 1667 the Matinecœ Indians gave him 150 acres of land, which has ever since remained in the family; it is supposed he died at Oyster Bay in 1672.
 Upsall or Upshall, Nicholas, took the oath in 1630; mem. artill. co. 1637; owned from Hanover st to the water on the no. east side of Richmond st., he left his property to his two daughters, wife of Wm. Greenough and the wife of Joseph Cock. Richmond st. was laid out in 1636. was fined £20 and exiled for carrying food to two quaker women in prison; they being confined there for quakerism. he returned in 6 years from Plymouth; died Aug. 29, 1666.
 Usher Hezekiah, took the oath 1638; settled in Boston 1646; mem. artill. co. 1638; died May 1676; owned a house and land; the highway being east; Mr. Bellingham's garden, west; Mr. Cotton's garden, north; which was afterwards sold to Thomas Scottow; he was representative from Billerica, 1671, 2 and 3.
 Vane Henry, (Gov.) arrived in Boston, Oct. 8, 1635; took the oath 1636; had his place of business on Ann st., northeast of Wm. Burnell; he had "a small house which he lived in, at the side of the hill, above Queen st., (Court) which he gave to Rev. John Cotton," at the time he returned to England; he was chosen Gov. May 25, 1636; disturbed the happiness of the people in Nov. following. May 17, 1637, Gov. Winthrop was again chosen; Mr. Vane returned to England Aug. 3, 1637, and June 14, 1662, there beheaded for high treason, aged 50 years. Gov. Vane was placed in the chair of state at too early an age for the development of that wisdom which

gives safety and prosperity to a people; it was an unwise choice with the people to elect him Governor of this State, after only one year's residence here, and being but 21 years of age, in preference to Gov. John Winthrop, in whose wisdom was safety.

- Venner Thomas, (wine cooper) mem. Salem ch. 1637; freeman 1638; in Boston 1645; member of artill. co.; went to England and was there executed, Jan., 1661; had a son Thomas, he resided on Union street.
- hood of Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Webb.
- Viall or Vyall John, (weaver) 1639; took the oath 1641; kept the "Noah's Ark" tavern, at the north part of the town; owned a house and garden on Essex st., next east of Kingston st.: had a son Joseph born 1654.
- *Waite Richard, (tailor) mem. ch. 1633; freeman 1637; disarmed 1637; mem. artill. co. 1638; removed to Watertown.
- *Waite Gamaliel. took the oath 1635; disarmed 1637; died Dec. 9. 1685, aged 57; had a son Samuel; owned a lot next east of Theodore Atkinson, with Job Judkins on his south.
- Wakefield John, died 1703, aged 63 years; owned a lot next to Jas. Balson on the highway, leading to the new meeting house northwest, near to Jn. Clark.
- Walker Isaac, (merchant) took the oath 1646; mem. artill. co. 1644; had sons Nicholas, Stephen and Isaac: lived at Bendall's cove, opposite to Anselm Holland, near the Conduit; James Everell on his east.
- Walker Robert, took the oath 1634; he had six sons, Zacharia, John, Jacob, Joseph, Eliakim and John; owned a house and lot bounded north by Thos. Flint, Ralph Mason, south; the highway (Washington st.) east; south of Boylston st.
- *Walker Jn. freeman. 1634: disarmed 1637: may have removed early to R.I.
- Walker Thomas, died Aug. 11. 1659: leaving sons, John and Samuel.
- Waldron Ralph, died in Barbadoes, Nov. 29. 1653.
- Walton Henry, owned a lot on the south side of the dock, in the neighborhood of James Oliver; had sons Job, born 1639, and Adam, born 1643.
- Waltham Henry, owned south of the dock; "James Oliver on his south; land of Valentine Hill, north; fronting on a lane leading from said dock."
- Ward Benj., (ship carpenter) mem. ch. 1640: freeman 1641.
- *Wardhall Thomas, (shoemaker) member ch. 1633: freeman 1635: disarmed 1637: removed with Rev. John Wheelwright to Exeter, 1638.
- *Wardhall Wm., was born in 1604: mem. ch. 1633: freeman 1635: disarmed 1637: went to Exeter 1638, but returned: had five sons, born in Boston: [this name is sometimes spelt Wardwell.]
- Ware Wm., freeman and member artill. co., 1643: died Feb. 11, 1653.
- Warner Joseph, took the oath 1645; lived on Ann st., Francis Smith, south.
- Warren Peter, had sons John born 1661, and Benjamin born 1665.
- Waters Merry, (ship carpenter) mem. church 1632.
- Watkins Thomas, 1652: mem. artill. co. 1666: died Dec. 16. 1689.
- Waters Wm., owned a lot near to Charlestown ferry, on the street from the Boston mill to the ferry; between lands of Thos. Stephens and Thomas Stanbury; the millpond west. (Salem st.)
- Way George: 1651: perhaps of Providence also.
- Webb Henry, took the oath in 1638; lived south of R. Scott's orchard, and Mr. Powell and Nath'l Bishop lived north of him on Hawley st.: and according to the record, had a place for business on State st., near to Devonshire.
- Webb Wm., freeman 1636: died Dec., 1644.
- Webber Thomas, (mariner) mem. ch. 1643: owned a lot near the Exchange Coffee house, 71 by 34 feet; bought of Wm. Parsons, carpenter; he also owned a lot near the south marsh, near to Henry Webb and James Davis.
- Weeden Edw'd, had a son Samuel born 1644.
- Weeks Wm.
- Wells Edw'd, 1645: [this name is often spelt Welles.]
- Wenbourn Wm., 1638: freeman 1644: had a son John born 1633; removed to Exeter, and clerk of the writs there in 1643.

Wendell Thomas, died Dec. 10, 1616.

• Wheeler Thomas, took the oath 1637; disarmed 1637: owned the north corner of Bedford and Washington st.

Wheeler Roger, died Dec. 7, 1661.

Wheeler Thos., (sailor) freeman 1637: died May 16, 1653: sons Jona. and Jos.

Wheelwright John, Rev., 1639: in 1637 he was disfranchised and exiled for heresy, viz.: a different view of some texts of Scripture from the ruling powers of that day; died at Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1679.

Wheatley Lionel, 1653: freeman 1673: had a son Samuel born here.

White Wm., had a son Wm. born in 1616.

Whitwell Samuel, 1652: had a son Samuel born in 1653.

• Wildbore or Wilbore Samuel, was admitted to the freeman's oath 1634 disarmed and disfranchised in 1637; an active citizen; died Sept. 29, 1656.

Williams Thomas, made freeman 1630; died 1646: set up the first ferry between Wimsisisset and Charlestown in 1631: lived near Merry's point, adjoining the land of John Buckman on the west: and Geo. Palmer to the sea.

Williams Robert, took the oath 1638: lived near to Charlestown ferry, next to P. Lawson and Wm. Phillips.

Williams Hugh, freeman 1612: mem. artill. co.

Williams Nath'l, freeman 1640: member ch. and artill. co. 1644: had sons, Nathaniel and John.

Williams Richard, Boston and Dorchester: freeman 1638.

Wills or Willes Michael, bought a lot of Edw'd Tyng on or near to Union st.

Willis Robert, 1612: one of the founders of the Second church.

Willis Jun., a mem. of the ch., freeman 1632. was drowned Nov. 21, 1634.

Willey Allen, (husbandman): mem. ch. 1633.

Wilson John (Rev.) took the freeman's oath 1632: lived on the corner of Wilson's lane; the spot where a bank now is; he sold "to Wm. Toy, (distiller of strong water) "a lot on the said lane, bounded east by Wm. Franklin, with Nath'l Souther, west: bounded upon the lane which leadeth from the dock head to the house of John Wilson, and northward on the street which leadeth to the dock, from the house of Maj. Edw'd Gibbens: the land of said John Wilson on the south." Mr. Wilson died Aug. 7, 1667, aged 79 years: having been pastor of the Boston ch. 37 years: universally respected.

• Wilson Wm., (joiner) member ch. 1635: freeman 1636: disarmed 1637: had three sons and one daughter.

Wing Robert, lived at the cor. of Boylston and Washington sts. had 3 sons.

Winsor Robert, had a son Thomas born in 1652.

Winthrop John (Gov.) born Jan. 12, 1588: died March 26, 1649, aged 61 yrs., 2 months, and 14 days: lived on Washington st., between Spring lane and the Old South meeting house: Governor's Island was given to him by the Legislature, and it has continued in that family to the present date. Josselyn said in 1638, that the first apple trees in the country, were planted on that island, with also a vineyard: but other writers name Wm. Blackstone's orchard, as the first. Governor John Winthrop may be honorably styled the father of the State of Massachusetts. He commenced its government as its head, and in all instances during his continuance in office, strove for the best good of the people. Concerning his condemnation of Mrs. Hutchinson and others for heresy, there is evidence of his regret, being compelled by other officers of his government and the opinions of the people to resort to such strenuous measures—for he was a real philanthropist at heart.—When Lieut. Gov. Dudley was ever at his elbow, pleading for more strenuous measures against the heresies of the times, and asking for more warrants for the banishment of the citizens, he at last said, "I cannot, I will not sign another one, I have done too much of it already?" again, when he was informed that a certain person carried off his wood at night, he answered, send him to me, and I will cure him of that habit—and when he came, the Gov. said to him—it is a cold severe season, and you are welcome to supply yourself from my wood pile till the winter is over.

- Winthrop John, Jr., took the freeman's oath and was assistant in 1632; he removed to Connecticut and was there chosen Governor; he died in Boston, while in that office, April 5, 1676, aged 70 years.
- Winthrop Adam, son of Gov. John W., freeman 1641: mem. artill. co. 1642: died Aug. 24, 1652, aged 32.
- Winthrop Deane, son of Gov. John W.: mem. artill. co. 1644: freeman 1665: was concerned in the settlement of Groton, which was so named in honor of his father whose paternal seat was at Groton, Suffolk, Eng.: he died at Pulling point, March 16, 1704, aged 81.
- Wiseman James, 1655: had a son James, born at Braintree.
- Witheredge Edward, (mariner): mem. ch. 1643: freeman 1644.
- Wood Edw'd, (mariner) took the oath 1640: owned a house in the neighborhood of John Phillips and Geo. Burrell.
- Woodhouse Robert, 1640: had sons Joseph born 1641: and Nathaniel b. 1642.
- Woodhouse or Woody Richard, 1644, owned a house and lot on Essex street, between Lincoln and Kingston st.
- Woodmansey Robert, 1644: had a son Seth born 1644.
- Woodward Robert, 1640: died Nov. 24, 1653: had sons Smith and Robert: owned the south corner of Bedford and Washington sts.
- Woodward Richard, took the oath 1635: owned a windmill on Fort hill, near Richard Gridley, and also a house lot next to John Marrion.
- Woodward Nath'l, took the oath 1636: lived on the corner of Winter and Washington sts.: he was an eminent land surveyor and had a large number of children.
- Woodward Thomas: owned next north of John Angier on Common st.: his land extended to the "High st." (Washington.)
- Wormells Joseph, owned a lot next but one to Leonard Buttall on Ann st.
- Wright Robert, mem. artill. co. 1643: had sons John born 1645 and Joseph born 1655: resided on Washington st.
- Wright Richard, (deputy) took the freeman's oath 1634.
- Wyborne James, died March 7, 1658.
- Wybourne Thomas, (saddler) 1653: died Oct. 2, 1656: had a son Nathaniel born 1654: owned a lot near the new meeting house, next to Wm. Beamesly and Zacharia Phillips.
- Wytherden John (miller) was part owner of the windmill on Fox hill, at the bottom of the common, where the Flower garden is now.
- Yale David, (merchant): freeman 1640: son David born 1645, and Theophilus born 1651: probably driven from Boston by the severity of the rulers: he lived on Sudbury st., with Rev. John Cotton on his south: having about 2 acres of land, bought of Edward Bendall.
- Yeo Thomas: had a son Thomas, born 1654.

In 1638, John Josselyn visited Boston, and wrote some account of the place, under the title of "*New England's Rarities*," and stated "that it was then rather a village than a town, there being not above 20 or 30 houses;" the population at that time would seem to require from 2 to 300 dwellings: but few convenient, well finished and handsome buildings could have been erected, but there were many huts, which perhaps he would not count as houses: when the Winthrop party removed from Charlestown in 1630 they left there but 17 persons.

This list of the inhabitants comprises 683 names, generally heads of families: 238 of them have a date of settlement, on or before 1638; and some of the 115 names to which no date is assigned, may have then been regular residents of Boston.

In 1638, Boston contained 600 acres of land, and in 1847, it contained 1300 acres: 700 having been built up from the tide waters.

KING CHARLES AND HIS PARLIAMENT AT ISSUE.

1644. Our people at this change of ministry in the British government evinced their loyalty by a complimentary address to the King, &c., with an order, that whoever disturbed the peace, by forming a party for the King, and yet against the parliament, should be deemed a high offender: to be proceeded against capitally or otherwise: soon after this a London ship of 24 guns, capt. Stagg, arrived with wine from Teneriffe:—a Bristol ship laden with fish, then lay near Charlestown; capt. Stagg landed his wine and sailed round to Charlestown and abreast of the Bristol ship: he then ordered the Captain on board, and showed a commission from the British Parliament, to make prize of all Bristol vessels in any port or creek: he then turned up a half-hour glass, demanded the surrender of the Bristol vessel by the time the glass run out: the captain of the Bristol ship returned on board and made known the circumstance to his men; three of whom were for defending her in fight, but the rest were for surrendering at once, as that would secure to them their wages, which was promised by capt. Stagg, and the ship was then taken as a prize.

In this half hour time, a large number had collected on Copp's Hill to see the issue, and a Bristol merchant began to muster a mob, and some inhabitants apprehensive of serious consequences, seized him and some few strangers, and carried them before Lieut. Gov. Winthrop, who placed them under guard: others belonging to the town he imprisoned and directed a constable to disperse the rest: capt. Stagg was immediately called to an account and produced his commission from parliament, *which justified the act.*

Great excitement continued among the people and some of the old patriotic ministers in their sermons inveighed against it, as an *overt act* of power, and exhorted the magistrates and people to maintain their liberties and rights which

had now been violated : many were of opinion that captain Stagg, ought to be forced to restore the ship to her owners ; in this case there may be seen a small sprout from the seeds of liberty growing.

COURT OF ASSISTANTS, SEPT. 28th, 1630.

It is ordered, that no master Carpenter, Mason, Joiner or Bricklayer shall take above 16 pence a day for their work, if they have meat and drink, and the second sort not above 12 pence a day under pain of 10£ both to giver and receiver. The law was repealed in 1631.

Nov. 9th, 1630. Mr. Clark is prohibited cohabitation and frequently keeping company with Mrs. Freeman under pain of such punishment as the court shall think meet to inflict.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Freeman hath bound themselves in 20£ a piece, that Mr. Clark shall make his personall appearance at the next court to be holden in March next, and in the mean time to carry himself in good behaviour towards all people and especially towards Mrs. Freeman, concerning whom their is strong suspicion of incontinency.

March 22d., 1630, Boston. It is ordered that every towne within this pattent shall before the 5th of April next take special care that every person within their towne (except Magistrates and Ministers) as well servants as others be furnished with good and sufficient arms allowable by the Capt. or other officers, those that want and are of ability, to buy them themselves, others that are unable, to have them provided by the town for the present, and after to receive satisfaction for that they disburse when they shall be able.

April 12th, 1631. It is ordered that every Captain shall train his company on Saturday in every week.

May 3d., 1631. It is ordered that John Legge, servant to Mr. Humphrey shall be severly whipt this day at Boston and afterwards so soon as convenient may be at Salem, for

striking Richard Wright, when he came to give him correction for Idleness in his masters work.

June 14th, 1631. It is ordered that no man within the limitts of this Jurisdiction shall hire any person for servant for less time than a year unless he be a settled house keeper, also that no person whatsoever shall travel out of this pattent, either by land or sea, without leave from the Gov. Dept. Gov. or some other assistant under such penalty as the court shall think meet to inflict.

July 26th, 1631. Lucy Smythe is bound as an apprentice to Roger Ludlowe for 7 years, during which he is to find her meat drink and clothes, and at the end of her years to give her the sum of 5.£.

Oct. 18th, 1631. It is ordered that if any man shall have carnal copulation with another mans wife they both shall be punished by death; this law was confirmed the first month 1637, or 1638.

Aug. 7th, 1632. It is ordered that the remainder of Mr. Allen's strong water estimated about 2 gallons shall be delivered into the hands of the Deacons of Dorchester for the benefit of the poor, for his selling it diverse times to such as were drunk with it, he knowing thereof.

It is ordered that Richard Hopkins shall be severely whipt and branded with a hott iron on one of his cheeks, for selling peices (guns) and powder and shott to the Indians.

It is ordered that Joyce Bradwick shall give unto Alexander Becke the sum of twenty dollars, for promising him marriage without her friends consent and now refusing to perform the same.

2d of 9th month, November 1638. And leave is granted to Richard Paulinge a plasterer to buy Peter Johnson's the Dutchman's house, and to become an inhabitant of this town.

Item.—That Edmund Quinsey, Samuel Wilbore, William Boston, Edmund Hutchinson the elder, and Wm. Cheesbo-

rough the Constable shall make and assess all these rates, viz: a rate for 30£ to Mr. Blackstone,—a rate for coves keeping; a rate for the goates keeping and other charges in work thereabout, and for loste income and water for the young cattle and goates, keeping at Muddy river.

23d 12th month, Feb. Imprimis.—It is agreed by generall consent that all cattell whatsoever (except such as are constantly imployed in draughte) and weaned calves 20 weekes old, and weaned mayle kiddes, shall be kept abroad from off the necke, upon penalty for every one unput away within a week after warning, 2s for every weeke not put away.

23d 1st month March, 1635. Item. That whereas the wood upon the necke of land towards Roxbury gate, this last winter, hath been disorderly cutt off and wasted, whereby the poor inhabitants are disappointed of relief, they might have had there in after and needful times; now it is generally agreed that, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, with the three Deacons shall consider whoe have been faultie herein, and sett downe what restitution of wood unto the poore such shall make, according to their severall proportions allotted by the major part of the six.

Item.—That Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, Mr. Wm. Colborne and Mr. Wm. Brenton shall sett pryses upon cattell, commodities, victualls and labourers and workman's wages; and that noe other pryses or rates shall be given or taken.

Item.—We finde that Isaacke Collymore, Carpenter hath sould his house unto a stranger contrary to the same order, and therefore the sayle thereof to be voyd, and the said Isaacke Collymore to forfeit for his breaking thereof.

27th of the last moneth called February. Item. Att a meeting upon private warning, it was agreed that there shall be a watch taken up and gone round with, from the 1st of the

2d month next for the summer time from sunn sett an hour after the beating of the drumbe upon penaltie for every one wanting therein 12d for every night. p. 66.

7th of 6th moneth, 1637. Leave is granted to Richard Fairebanke to sell his shopp to Sanders a book bynder.

25th. Robert Gillam, maryner, hath leave to buy a house lott where he cann.

30th the 8th moneth. Granted to our brother John Hansett a great lott at the Mount for 3 heads—yea for 3 heads.

18th of 10th moneth. It is agreed that Edward Bendall shall have a sufficient ferry boate to carry to Noddle's Island and to the shippys ryding before the town, taking forr a single person 2d. and for twoe 3d. and if there be more 1d. a piece.

31st of 6th moneth. That William Douglass is allowed to be a Townsman he behaving himself—as becometh a Christian man.

It is ordered, that every first Thursday in every month, there shall be a general Training of Capt. Underhill's company at Boston and Roxbury, and every first Friday in every month there shall be a general training of the remainder of them, who inhabit at Charlestown, Mistick and the New Town at a convenient place about the Indian Wigwams, the training to begin at one of the clock in the afternoon.

It is ordered that Henry Lyn shall be whipt and banished the Plantation before the 6th day of Oct., next for writing into England falsely and maliciously against the government and execution of Justice here.

It is ordered that every hand (except ministers and magistrates) shall afford their help to the finishing the fort at Boston till it is ended.

Oct. 3d., 1633. It is ordered that no person, Housholder or others shall spend his time unprofitably under paine of such punishment as the court shall think meet to inflict, and for this end it is ordered that the constable of every place

shall use special care and diligence to take knowledge of offenders in this kind, especially of common coasters, unprofitable Fowlers and Tobacco takers, and to present the same to the 2d next assistants, who shall have power to hear and determine the cause, or if the matter be of importance, to transfer it to the court.

Ordered, that no person either man or woman shall make or buy any slashed clothes, other than one slash in each sleeve and another in the back, also all cuttworks imbroidered or needle workt Caps, bands, Vayles are forbidden hereafter to be made and worn under the aforesaid penalty—also all gold or silver, girdles, Hatbands, belts, Ruffs, beaver hatts are prohibited to be brought or worn hereafter under the aforesaid penalty, &c.

March 4th, 1634, Newtown. It is likewise ordered that Musket balls of a full boar shall pass currantly for farthings a peice, provided that no man be compelled to take above 12 pence at a time in them.

26th of 7th moneth, Sept. Newton. The 12th of the 8th month was ordered to be kept a day of publick Thanksgiving to God for his great mercies in subduing the Pequot's, bringing the soldiers in safety, the success of the conference and the good news from Germany.

LADIES DRESSES REGULATED.

4th of 7th month, 1639, Boston. No garment shall be made with short sleeves whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves, shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms to the wrist with linnen or otherwise : and that hereafter no person whatsoever shall make any garment for women, or any of their sex, with sleeves more than half an Ell wide in the widest place thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons.

1st of 10 month, Dec., Boston. The Jury found Hugh Buetts to be guilty of heresy and that his *person*, and errors are dangerous for infection of others. It was ordered that the said Hugh Buett should be gone out of our jurisdiction by the 24th present, upon pain of death, and not return upon pain of being hanged.

1644. It is ordered that the 3d day of the 5th month (July) shall be kept as a day of publick humiliation in all the churches in our jurisdiction in regard of our native country, the sickness, drought and other dangers to ourselves.

It is ordered that the Printers shall have leave to print the Election sermon with Mr. Mather's consent and the Artillery's with Mr. Norton's consent.

1642. Mr. Robert Saltonstall is fined 5s. for presenting his petition, on so small and bad a peice of paper.

FILLING UP THE MILL COVE.

Where the eastern depot in Haymarket Square now is, there was originally a spacious cove : this was altered into a mill-pond by the erection of a causeway from Prince Street to Leverett Street, and building a Saw, Grist and Chocolate mill on the North side of it : the waters of the "Mill Cove," came up to the south-west side of Prince St., below Thatcher Street, where they went northerly towards the bottom of Snow-Hill Street : the south side of Prince Street, above this spot was marsh, and so was the west side of Back (Salem) Street : another causeway for those going to the mills was from the east side of the First Baptist Church to a few rods east of Thatcher Street : one half of the wooden Baptist meeting house stood over the tide waters, and the margin of the "mill Cove" ran on a south-by-west line to the south mills, which stood at the entrance of Mill-pond Street, verging thence a point westerly, it passed across Union, Friend and

Portland Streets to the bottom of Hawkins Street: thence westerly across Pitts and Gouch Streets to Leverett Street, which at one time was called, "Mill Alley:" the descent of the land here was very steep: a street was laid out in the line of Temple Street from Leverett to Beacon Hill, and which being too sudden an ascent for foot travelling, a lengthy continuation of steps was laid to its summit, 138 feet above the level of the sea, there affording a most extensive and beautiful panoramic view of the harbor and country for many miles around.

Beacon Hill with its three eminences, comprised about 100 acres of ground, extending from the centre of the town to the cove at the north; the hill-peak, a little east of Beacon Hill, was rather the highest of the three: its base reached towards Tremont St., and thence by gradual descent tapered off towards the north; the garden grounds of Messrs. Phillips, Green and Lloyd, (where Louisburg Square now is) are supposed to have been 'the three little rising hills, from which arose the name of 'Trea Mount,' as given to the street: the most western eminence was razed to form Mt. Vernon St., the highest points were probably between Bowdoin and Pinckney Streets; 'on the top, directly opposite Charles St., 'meeting-house, there was a boiling spring open in three 'places, at about 80 feet above the level of the water;' the west side of the hills were rough and precipitous, but even that is now covered with handsome buildings.

LOSS OF THE COLONY CHARTER.

In 1676. During the troubles with the Indians, complaints were making in England against the Colonies, which resulted in a *quo warranto*, and judgment against the Charter: the compliance of the colony with the requisition of the King had been slow as necessity impelled, and whatever alterations

they might make in their polity from reason and conviction of their own notion, they were not easily let to adopt the same when required by a sovereign to whom they held themselves subject only according to their charter: there were different opinions in regard to the course which the colony ought to pursue, and from this period may be dated the origin of two parties, the Patriots against the Prerogatives, the Whigs against Tories, between whom controversy never ceased till the final separation of the two countries.

A jealousy of their political rights infused itself into the minds of the Bostonians, and henceforward their increased sensibility was apparent on every encroachment of their liberties. In April, 1676, according to custom, the town chose Mr. J. Hayward to be nominated to the county court for the office of clerk of the writs: but that court saw fit not to take any notice of it, and the town resented it as an affront at a public meeting on the 20th of August, as follows: "There ' was presented a paper to the inhabitants by Richard Knight, ' in the name of himself and others to represent their dissatisfaction and grievance for a breach of their liberties and ' privileges, as they apprehend by the Hon. County Court, ' putting in another clerk of the writs than what was nominated by a major vote of the inhabitants on the 20th of ' April, 1676; the question being put, whether the motion ' therein should be considered at this time, resolved in the ' affirmative."

In 1676. King Charles II., sent one Edward Randolph as bearer of despatches to the authorities of Boston: a man hated by the people as a spy upon their liberties, and a reporter to the crown of the worst features in the proceedings of the colony. The court complied with the principal demands of the king and then sent Wm. Stoughton and Peter Buckley to England to make answer to any complaints made there against the colony; Randolph immediately followed

them, and there reported that the town refused any obedience to the acts for regulating the trade of the plantations.

Several laws were passed by the general court, to remove some of the grounds of complaint, and the king's arms were ordered to be carved, and put up in the Court (Town) house: but to conform to the acts of trade, they acknowledged they had not done it: they considered them an invasion of their rights as subjects of his majesty, *they not being represented in parliament*; however, they had made provision by law, that the acts should be observed from time to time, although it greatly discouraged trade and was a great damage to his majesty's plantations. Here was the same principle avowed, "that taxation and representation should go hand-in-hand together," one hundred years in advance of that same declaration from the united colonies.

Randolph went many times to England with complaints, and always returned with fresh orders and powers for coercing the colonies: In 1678, he was invested with the office of inspector of customs and to make seizures for violations in the acts of trade: but whenever he did seize, he generally was condemned in costs; the town's agents returned home from England in 1679: two years after that date, Randolph was appointed Collector, surveyor and searcher of the customs for New England: he laid his commission before the general court, but of that no notice was taken; he then stuck up an advertisement in the Town (Court) house, that such an office was erected and the people must govern themselves accordingly: this notice he said, was taken down by the marshal by order of the general court or by some of the members, he therefore demanded of the court a final resolution whether they would admit his commission to be in force or not, that he may know how to proceed: but what their answer was to him cannot be found, but in their address to the King, he "was an acknowledged collector and his commission enrolled."

Charles II., was yet dissatisfied and required that other agents from the province should be sent to him without delay, with powers to submit to such rules of government as his majesty might see fit. Mr. Joseph Dudley, a son of the first Deputy Governor and Mr. John Richards, a merchant of Boston, and an Assistant were commissioned for that errand and arrived in London, August 1682: Randolph followed them, ready to disclose every thing they might wish to conceal: "His Majesty was greatly provoked," and in their first report to the general court they represented the case of the colony as desperate, and proposed to them the choice of submitting to the dictates of the crown or to suffer a *quo warranto* to issue; on the receipt of these advices, it was a serious question, not only in the court but among all the inhabitants, whether to surrender or not: at last the agents were instructed to make no concessions of any privileges conferred on the colony by their charter: on receiving this resolution of the court, the agents business was at an end, and they returned to Boston, Oct. 23, 1683: it was immediately determined on, that the *quo warranto* should go forth, and Randolph arrived with that instrument. The next day after his arrival a destructive fire took place on the south side of the town dock, the richest part of the town; and consumed a great number of dwelling houses, warehouses and vessels, and some of the people supposed it to have occurred by the procurement of Randolph: The Bostoneers as he called them, were forward to oppose his majesty's commands.

"1684, Jan. 21. At a meeting of the freemen of this town upon lawful warning, upon reading and publishing his majesty's declaration, dated 26th of July, 1683, relating to the *quo warranto* issued out against the charter and privileges claimed by the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England. It hath been put to vote, whether the freemen were minded that the General Court should

make a full submission and entire resignation of our charter and privileges therein granted, to his majesty's pleasure, as intimated in the said declaration now read; the question was resolved in the negative, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE."

Increase Mather was at this town meeting, and made a spirit stirring speech; there is no doubt but the vote of the town was then the spoken thoughts of a vast majority of the people of the colonies: yet the legislature was divided on this point: Gov. Bradstreet and a major part of the Assistants voted not to contend in law, but to submit to the pleasure of the King: the representatives after a fortnight's deliberation, refused to give concurrence to that vote; and a letter of attorney was sent to a suitable person to appear and answer in behalf of the colony.

The court of King's Bench was the court from which the Quo warranto proceeded and at which court the agent was to appear, but without any notice, the case was removed to another court and a *seire facias* was issued against the colony from the court of chancery, on the 16th day of April, which was not received until the return day had expired: by means of which, judgment was given against the colony on the 18th of June, 1684, subject to an appearance and defence on the next term, without their being heard or receiving timely notice to appear; thus fell the good old charter.

King Charles II., died Feb. 6th, 1685, which occasioned such a crowd of business there, that the colonies had a little respite from the din and clank of political chains being prepared for them. King James II., was proclaimed with great ceremony in Boston, on the 20th of April. As soon as he was settled on his throne, he sent a commission to Colonel Joseph Dudley to take the government of New England upon him, and appointed him a new council of his majesty's own choosing, and Wm. Stoughton as deputy President. Mr. Dudley received it by the *Rose Frigate*, (the first noticed

as arriving in Boston Harbor,) on the 15th of May, 1686, and it was made public on the 24th, when the president and council met in form.

Mr. Dudley and council, considered themselves appointed to preserve the affairs of the colony from confusion until a governor should be appointed and a rule of administration be more fully settled: the former laws were revised and put in force for the time being with the general consent and acquiescence of the citizens and the affairs were thereby regularly conducted.

Mr. Dudley was President but a short time. Sir Edmund Andros, who had formerly been governor of New York, arrived Dec. 19th, 1686, with a commission from King James II. dated July 3d., constituting him governor of the whole country, and empowering him with four of his council to make laws, and raise money without a general assembly or any consent of the people; he landed in Boston Dec. 20th, and was escorted by 60 red coats, to Mr. Gibb's house on Fort Hill. It was soon discovered that all his plans and aims were tyrannical: many of his council left their seats; a few only living in or near Boston attended regularly; and some of those complained that he had always three or four of creatures ready to say yes or no to every thing he proposed as suited him, after which no opposition was allowed. It was not long before the case of some who apprehended themselves oppressed, came up for consideration, and one of his Council told them "they must not think the privileges of Englishmen would follow them to the ends of the world;" this sounded an alarm through the country, not soon to be forgotten.

The people endured insolence and privations innumerable under the new government yet they were generally

quiet: James II. was a Catholic and was desirous that the government of Eng. should be dispensed under that power, but his daughter Mary, thwarted his design by wedding William, Prince of Orange, who during the confusion among the people, landed an army on their shores and compelled James to flee for his life from the Kingdom; seating himself on the throne of the father of Mary—his wife: the news of this sudden event, reached Boston in April, 1689: as Sir Edmund Andros, here, was exercising kingly powers in behalf of James II. the bearer of that news, was thrown into prison without bail or mainprize; Andros issued his mandate against the authority of King William and Queen Mary, charging all the people of the colonies to resist their power by land and by sea: but he was mistaken in the strength of his proclamation; for that very month, he, with some of his most obnoxious council, with the captain of an English frigate, then in Boston harbor, were seized by the populace and imprisoned, and there retained many weeks: in Feb., 1690, most of them were forced to return to England.

Simon Bradstreet who was Governor from 1679 till 1686 was called to the chair of State as President; although then being upwards of 80 years of age:—Isaac Addington was appointed Secretary and Wait-Still Winthrop, commander of the militia. From 1686 to 1689 the colony was controlled by Andros, as lord of the soil, without acknowledging any of the previously chartered rights of the colony; and during that time, the people were drawn into a disastrous war with the French in Canada; reference to which is made in another part of this volume. Gov. Bradstreet died at Salem, March 27, 1697, aged 94 years. Isaac Addington died March 19, 1715, aged 70 years. Wait-Still Winthrop, was son of Gov. John Winthrop of Conn.: born at Boston, Feb. 27, 1642, died at Boston, Sept. 7, 1717, aged 75 years.

RETROSPECTION—THE EMIGRANTS OF 1630.

The derided and oppressed dissenters from the doctrines and faith of the Church of England, harrassed with the power of the officers of the Crown and of Church Bishops, ventured with all their earthly possessions to flee into this wild and uncultivated country: here the forest beast and Savage held supreme umpire, and the terrors of the British laws were but escaped, to endure for a season, at least, the expected horrors of a death by the tomahawk, or by the slower but more fearful one by starvation: they left their paternal soil in a panoply of hope, that here they could worship the God they adored, according to their own conscientious principles; and they were a brave, self-enduring body of christian men and women: for the love of their religion they did come, and on that principle alone this new paradise was founded which is now the admiration of mankind.

The pioneers in great undertakings often become a sacrifice to their own daring experiments, and it is a duty devolving on those who may enjoy the benefits resulting from their great achievements for good, through a vista of years, to hold their memory sacred, and to embalm it within the tablets of the mind with those of a kind parent or a friends' beneficence.

The emigrants to Plymouth in 1620, lost more than half their number by want, sickness and death, within six months after landing there: the settlement at Salem in 1628, and that at Charlestown in 1629, proved equally as unfortunate; for less than half their number were alive and well, a few months afterwards: the many bound-help of the wealthy Salem emigrants, whose ship-passage cost £20 each, were freed, for their employers could not feed them: during the inclement winter season of these then wild regions, we can realize that a mere tent for a covering, and the earth for a resting place, with a paucity of food and

nourishment, that the human frame would rapidly become feeble and die : that more of them, or even all, were not cut off, is cause for grateful feelings with the people at this time : here they planted the standard and the seedling germs of morality, religion, justice, equal rights and equal laws ; which their descendants, in preserving, defending and extending to future generations, will honor themselves, in doing that honor to the brave band of their forefathers.

The settlement of Boston in 1630, was attended with many disheartening circumstances : Lady Arbella Johnson, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, Eng. and wife of Isaac Johnson, died in Aug. of that year, and was buried at Salem : she was an accomplished and beautiful woman, the pride of the emigrants ; and her decease caused heartfelt sorrow to all classes of the people : Isaac Johnson was son of Abraham Johnson, of Clipsham, Eng., and was chosen an assistant May 13, 1629 ; he was the idol of the people : wealthy and generous, a christian man and a judicious magistrate ; (see also page 53) the loss of his beloved partner with other important concerns preyed rapidly upon his system, and he died Sept. 30, 1630 : two more assistants ; Mr. Pincheon and Coddington lost their estimable wives, and Dr. Gager, Richd. Garrett, and Edwd. Rossiter, with many others, died that year.

The deprivations of the emigrants is recorded by Roger Clap in these words : " Oh, the hunger that many suffered and saw no hope in the eye of reason to be relieved : flesh of all kind was a rare thing and bread so very scarce, that sometimes, I thought, the very crumbs of my father's table would have been sweet to me."

The ensuing winter set in early, and the harbor was frozen over Dec. 24th ; the cold so intense, that it was with great exertions the people were kept from freezing : provisions became so scarce that clams, muscles and shell fish

became luxuries, and ground nuts and acorns were used as bread: on the 5th of Feb. 1631, the ship *Lion* entered the harbor of Boston, loaded with provisions from London, and the hearts of the people were made glad, and to rejoice once more, with the necessaries, if not the comforts of life. The ship *Lion* returned to London, April 1st, with Rev. John Wilson, who left here to escort his wife over; the pastoral desk was thereby vacant till November, when the Rev. John Eliot assumed the office: Mr. Wilson with his lady returned, May 26, 1632.

REV. JOHN COTTON.

John Cotton was born at Derby, Eng., Dec. 4, 1585: his father Rolland Cotton was a respectable lawyer and had a goodly, godly housewife: the son was admitted into Trinity College, Eng., at the age of 13 years: proficiency in his studies early procured him an invitation to Emanuel College, where he rose regularly to head lecturer and catechist: he became so thoroughly conversant with the Hebrew language as to freely converse in it: he was also an adept scholar in the Greek and Latin.

Mr. Cotton pursued his studies for the ministry with indifference if not repulsive feelings, till he was aroused by the forewarnings of the Rev. Wm. Perkins: these he resisted for three years, and lived that time in the jovialities of youthful pastime: he then became a serious believer in the doctrines of Calvin, and soon after that, commenced preaching: the wits of his college expected a splendid oration or harangue, but in the place of wit, he gave them reproofs which seriously operated on their minds.

In 1612, Mr. Cotton being 28 years of age, settled in Boston, Eng. and continued his arduous duties there, for twenty years; effecting an extensive reformation throughout the

town: but after the government of the English church came into the hands of Bishop Laud, divisions arose in his parish, when a dissolute fellow informed against him and his society, for not kneeling at the sacrament: Mr. Wilson was cited therefor, before the high commissioners court: he concealed himself for a time in London, in preference to being confined in the King's jail or suffering a worse fate; and came to this country at the age of 48, in company with Mr. Hooker and Mr. Stone, Sept. 4, 1633: causing the people to rejoice in the arrival of three great necessities, viz. Cotton for clothing: Hooker for fishing, and Stone for building.

Mr. Cotton being invited to preach to the students of Harvard University; on crossing the ferry, a bleak and stormy time for that purpose, took cold, causing inflammation on his lungs, attended with asthmatic affections: he occasionally held forth from the sacred desk after that, but grew more feeble; and on the 23d of Dec. 1652, he died the death of an effective and revered shepherd in the vineyard of the Lord, and was mourned for by the people as if they could not be comforted. He was settled as colleague with Rev. John Wilson, Oct. 10, 1633, and was 19 years in Boston, N. E., as one of the brightest minds in literature, theology, and as a moral exemplar. He was buried in King's Chapel burying ground.

Mr. Cotton's appearance was peculiarly impressive: a complexion clear: in size rather short, with full limbs: in his youth his hair was brown, but in advancing years it became perfectly white; his eye flashed with the keenest rebuke or smiled with a cheering power; his voice was clear and audible; being heard distinctly in the largest hall; he generally devoted twelve hours every day to study and composition; and wrote his sermons with great care, although he sometimes preached extemporaneously.

He lost his first wife previous to his removal to this country, by whom he had no children; and his second wife Sarah came with him; she had three sons and three daughters, the eldest daughter Sarah, and youngest son Roland, died of the small pox, in 1649; the next daughter Mrs. Eggington, died a few years afterwards, and the youngest became the wife of Increase Mather; Seaborn, the eldest son, born on the passage here, in Aug. 1623, died April 19, 1686, aged 52:—John, born March 18, 1640, died Sept. 18, 1699, aged 59. The descendants of Rev. John Cotton are numerous.

GOV. JOHN ENDICOTT.

John Endicott was from Dorchester, Eng., and arrived at Salem in Sept. 1728; he was an assistant nine years: Dep. Gov. five years; Gov. fifteen years; and Maj. Gen. four years: he removed to Boston in 1644, and was chosen Gov. that same year; he was again chosen in 1649, and while in that office, associated with the other officers of the state in denouncing long hair as unbecoming and unmanly, fit only for the appearance of Indians or Russians: he was also effective in passing a law against wearing boots, as a waste of leather and a useless expense: and a law also against dancing, as causing extravagance and show: he lived on Pemberton hill: died March 15, 1665, aged 76 years, leaving a legacy of £4 to the poor of the town.

The winter of 1637—1638, was an extremely severe and distressing season to the inhabitants of Boston; snow four and a half feet deep covered all the land from Nov. 4th. till March 23, and they were suffering for want of fuel: Jan. 13, thirty men started for Spectacle Island to cut wood, and the next night a violent N. E. storm raged, and for two days following a strong wind from N. W.: the harbor froze solid, all but the channel, through which twelve of the men made

for the governor's garden (Fort Warren); seven others in a skiff were carried with the ice to Broad Sound, and there kept among the Brewster rocks for two days without food or fire; one of whom died, and the rest of them had their hands and feet badly frozen; so unfortunate were the citizens at that time, that the place acquired the appellation of "*The Lost Town.*"

THE MILITARY.

The Puritans placed a great value on the services of the citizen-soldiers, and every method for strengthening that right arm of defence, and for their correct discipline, they were prompt to adopt; their law of 1631 was as follows: it is ordered that every man who finds a musket, shall always have ready one pound of powder, twenty bullets and two fathoms match, [gun locks were not then in use] under penalty of 10s. and that every Captain shall train his company every Saturday.

The following extract from Johnson, who was a Captain, evinces the military and patriotic spirit of the time, and some of his zealous admonitions may not be useless, even at the present day.

"You shall with all diligence provide against the malignant adversaries of truth; See then you store yourselves with all sorts of weapons of war; furbish up your swords, rapiers and all other *piercing weapons*. As for the great Artillery* wait on the Lord Christ, and he will stir up friends to provide for you and in the mean time, spare not to lay out coyne for powder, bullets, match, and all kinds of instruments for war; see that with all diligence you encourage every soldier-like spirit among you, for the Lord

* The Rev. Mr. Cotton, soon after, gave £1000 for the purchase of Cannon.

‘ Christ intends to achieve greater matters by this little hand-
 ‘ ful than the world is aware of.

‘ And as for you who shall be preferred to highest places
 ‘ in New England regiments, cause your captains and other
 ‘ inferior officers to be diligent in their several places: let
 ‘ *faithfulness* to the cause in hand, *courage*, *activity* and *skill*,
 ‘ have the pre-eminency of honors: for though it may seeme
 ‘ a mean thinge to be a New England souldier, yet some of
 ‘ you shall have the battering and beating down the over-
 ‘ topping towers of the hierarchy; *lieutenants*, *ensigns* and
 ‘ *serjeants*, exceed not your places till *experience*, *skill* and
 ‘ *true valor*, promote you to higher honor, to which you shall
 ‘ be daily aspiring.”

The following description of a training, is by Dunton.

“ It is their custom here, for *all* that can bear arms, to go
 ‘ out on a training day. I thought a pike was best for a
 ‘ young soldier, and so I carried a pike—’twas the first time
 ‘ I was ever in arms. Being come into the field, the captain
 ‘ called us all into our close order, in order to go to prayer,
 ‘ and then prayed himself. And when the exercise was
 ‘ done, the captain likewise concluded with a prayer. Sol-
 ‘ emn prayer on the field upon a training day, I never knew
 ‘ but in New England, where it seems it is a common cus-
 ‘ tom. About three o’clock our exercise and prayers being
 ‘ over, we had a very noble dinner, to which all the clergy
 ‘ were invited.

Mr. Wm. Hibbins, was a considerable trader by sea, and
 fared well in purse for many years, but his usual good for-
 tune did not always attend him; he met with many losses
 which reduced his floating capital: he died in 1654: his
 widow Mrs. Ann, could not graciously bear these reverses in

Note. At page 63, Gov. H. Vane is considered as only 21 years of age, but probably he was 23.

her greatest enjoyments, and in a little time she became a perfect fret and scold: her neighbors on Water St. offended at her railings, were desirous of removing her from their proximity; as she owned her house, they could not accomplish that by any common management, so they charged her with being a witch, as the most effectual method of stilling her tongue: on this charge she was brought to a jury trial, who united in a verdict of *guilty*; but that, the presiding magistrate would not receive; for the reason, probably, of viewing the charges as the offspring of ill nature and malice: her enemies being baffled in this attempt, made great exertions to bring the case with all the popular clamor and prejudice they could muster, before the House of Representatives; here they succeeded, and that *honorable body* condemned the poor old woman to a death by the hangman, as being *a witch*; in 1655 that sentence was put into execution: the strongest point of evidence in the case, was, that two of her persecutors being in the street, talking together, she said they were talking about herself, which was an acknowledged fact: on this point was her condemnation fixed.

The people were so weak or evil minded, as to hunt the dead body accurately over for tetts, and rummage her boxes and chests for puppets, images and charms, but none could be found of either shape or character: at least nothing in our history has as yet been discovered inducing the mind to any other conclusion.

In the year 1631, July 30, Mr. Ludlow, digging for the foundation of his house at Dorchester, found two pieces of French money, one of which was coined in 1596; they were at the depth of a foot in the earth:—It is related that in 1616, a French ship was cast away on the Massachusetts

coast, or captured through stratagem, by the natives : there were many persons on board, and they were divided among several Indian Sachems ; in 1619, but two of those prisoners were alive : one of whom had learned the Indian talk, and reproved the savages for their barbarities ; telling them that God would some day surely destroy them : a Sachem enquired, if his God, that he talked so much about, had as many men as there were Indians present ; and if he thought he could kill all the Indians ; on being informed that God could easily destroy them all, he mocked, and derided the idea, and said, there were so many, God could not kill them : one of the Frenchmen was with the Pokanoket tribe, and the other with the Massachusetts : Capt. Dormer redeemed them from bondage, and restored them to their country : all the French crew had been put to death but three or four ; and these were preserved, only to be sent from one Sachem to another, to make sport : the two pieces of money found by Mr. Ludlow, probably came in that French ship.

NORTH EAST STORM.

“ 1640, 10th mo. Dec. 15. One [person] of Roxbury, sending to Boston his servant maid, for a barber chirurgeon to draw his tooth, they lost their way on the road, and were not found till many days after ; and then the maid was found in one place and the man in another, both of them frozen to death.”

“ 1641, 9th mo. Nov. 12th. Mr. Maverick of Nottles Island, who had been formerly fined £100, for giving entertainment to Mr. Owen and one Hale's wife, who had escaped out of prison, where they had been put for notorious suspicion of adultery,” received some mitigation of that penalty.

COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

The following authentic anecdote although not precisely in its place is esteemed too good to let slip.

In 1781, Allen was taken prisoner by the British in their successes in New Haven, and carried to England: he was there treated with marked attention and respect, and an offer made by the British minister, to be vested with a Viceroy over the colony of Vermont, with unusual privileges, if he would use his influence with his countrymen, to stop the then existing revolution: Sir, said that stern hero, with a contemptuous smile, you put me in mind of a certain personage renowned in sacred history, who on one occasion took the redeemer of all mankind to a high mountain, and pointing out the principalities and kingdoms of the earth, offered to him the whole, if he would bow down before him; but every principle of polity forbade that, for the poor devil was a vexatious spirit, without owning an iota in the promised land.

THE QUAKERS.

The religious sectarian denomination of Quakers arose, in the county of Leicestershire, England, in 1644: the first arrival in Boston of any of that religious faith, was Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, June 5th, 1656; these women were made prisoners on board the vessel they came in, and soon afterwards confined in jail, as also were seven others about a month after, and the books they brought with them publicly burned; Nicholas Upshall, an aged and humane christian, applied to the jailor for leave to furnish them with food and even paid 5s. per week for that privilege; he was fined £20 and sentence of banishment from the jurisdiction passed against him, although he owned a considerable estate on Richmond Street, was a church member and a freeman: he fled to Plymouth and tarried there six years, when his sentence of banishment was released: he returned to Boston

and immediately prepared a room in his house for the use of Friends: yet laws were passed to prevent their entrance within this jurisdiction, accompanied with penalties of fine, public whipping and imprisonment: these were soon followed with a law decreeing a forfeit of one ear for a first offence and another ear for a second; and under this law three Quakers had their right ear taken off on Boston common, in 1658, by the public executioner. [See page 36.]

Their persecutors seemed more like infuriates, bereft of reason; for having left their own patrimony on account of the severe persecutions by the English church against protestants, it would rationally be supposed that similar movements among any conscientious class of God's worshippers would be, by them, dealt kindly with: but instead of a holy and kind feeling toward those similarly situated emigrants, they ordered some of the Quakers to be sold as slaves, for the payment of the fines inflicted on them for being such: this severity had the effect of increasing their number, for some of the puritan families went over to them and embraced their religious creed.

The government became so incensed at this occurrence, they passed a law for the banishment of all Quakers on the penalty of death: four were sentenced to be hanged under this law, and two of them were executed; the others had leave to depart if quickly done; instead of lessening their number, these measures gained them friends and proselytes; among those, was one of the officers executing the law: the Quakers finding these laws not warranted by the Patent from the Crown, made such complaints to the King that no more *executions* ever after that took place.

The first meeting of Friends was on May 4th, 1664, at the house of Mr. Wanton, when a warrant was issued to seize the preacher and report the names of his hearers to the Gov.; on the 9th of Aug., 1675, twelve men and two women were

apprehended at their ordinary place of worship and twelve of them publicly whipped and two paid the fine; at the next meeting fifteen were whipped, among them three women.

These severities on the minds of that peaceful people wrought something like a frenzy on their part, for it appears that Alex'r Coleman, a shoemaker, went into the third meeting-house in a BLOODY COAT and Thos. Newhouse went in with a couple of large glass bottles and smashing them together, said "*thus will the Lord break you in pieces,*" to the consternation of the assembled congregation.

Under the new Charter, the Quakers, Baptists and Episcopalians were placed on more equal ground with their neighbors, and some laws passed in 1692 exempting them from taxation; in 1694 the quakers had a lot of land in Brattle St. measuring 108 by 25 1-4 feet for a meeting-house and burial place, and built a brick house thereon 24 by 20 feet; in 1708 it was concluded to sell the old meeting-house and build a new one, if they could be allowed to build it of wood; this not being permitted, they built one of brick in Congress Street on the spot where the Transcript printing office now is; the size of it was 35 feet by 30, about 1710.—It was burnt in the great fire of 1760, and repaired the same year: the Friends were never numerous in this jurisdiction and in 1774, but eleven could be found in the whole town, and probably there is not one, now a resident here; their property in Congress St. was sold in 1827, and the bodies in their cemetery removed to Lynn: other buildings now cover the whole area: soon after the latter date, the Friends built a stone meeting house in Milton Place, Federal St. a small and neat edifice.

1649, March 26. On this day it was the misfortune of Boston and a great number of friends on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, to lose one of the greatest, brightest orna-

ments of human nature ; Gov. John Winthrop died : he had been a firm friend to the colony for nineteen years and exercised his great powers for the benefit of the plantation, by faithfully serving them in any office to which his fellow citizens called him, as Representative, Lieut. Governor and Governor ; to all he was ready to render the benefits of his wisdom and counsel : he was born at the family mansion house of his ancestors at Groton, in Suffolk, England, June 12, 1587 ; was educated for the profession of the law and was commissioned as Justice of the Peace at 18 years of age ; his paternal estate was productive of about \$30,000 per annum, which he sold and expended it principally in the service of the colony ; his time, his study and his interests were all devoted to the prosperity of the land of his adoption ; with the dignity of a governor he united the perfect manners of a gentleman : he did not much favor the system of democratic rule, but maintained, “ that the best part of a ‘community is always the least, and of that best part, the ‘wiser is less.” When in England, he was of a more catholic disposition in religious matters than most of his associates ; but after his residence here, he gave *in* to the intolerance of the rulers and elders ; but in his latter days he resumed a spirit of moderation ; for in his last sickness when Mr. Dudley desired him to sign an order for banishing one for a heterodox faith, he would not, saying, *he had done too much of that already* ; he died at the age of 62 years.

The governor’s house was in Washington St. opposite the east end of School St. : it was of two stories, built of wood, which was destroyed by the British in 1775 : his remains were deposited in the family tomb on the north side of the chapel burying ground : a portrait of him is preserved in the Land office in the State House.

On Copp’s Hill (at an earlier date, called Snow Hill,) was erected the first windmill used in Boston ; it was removed

from Watertown, as there it could be used only when the wind was from the west, and thence it gained the name of Windmill-Hill.

Wm. Copp was the first European owner of that eminence ; after that, it came into the possession of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by mortgage : in 1775 when the British had possession of Boston, the company was refused by them the liberty of drilling on the common and they marched to their own hill with a full right and liberty ; at a latter date the mortgage was discharged, which vacated their right in the premises : the British built a fort on its south-eastern limb, next to the burial ground in 1774, which has been levelled for building lots.

STATE STREET AS IT WAS.

State Street was a primitive highway ; the owners of both sides in the year 1640, can be traced : Edward Tyng owned the north-east corner, which is supposed to be the south-west corner of Merchants' Row : Wm. Hudson held a house and yard at the lower end on the south side, which appears to be the only lot between the corner of that street and Mr. Winthrop's marsh, which afterwards was called Oliver's dock : this lot was probably near the corner of Kilby St. now occupied with the New England Bank ; between that corner and Milk St. a cove ran up westward as far as Spring Lane, where there was a remarkable spring : Mr. Winthrop's garden lay on the south side of that lane, and bounded north with the spring-gate : Mr. Hibbins' lot was east of him having also, the spring-gate north : then, John Spore had the creek north and the marsh east : these three lots brings us down to the block between Congress and Kilby (formerly Adams) Street : passing the intervening marsh or water course we then have three lots which have the marsh still

on the north and at the water side have John Compton's house and garden, "bounded with the cove on the east and the Fort hill on the south: the lots on the north side of Spring lane and Water St. were all said to be bounded south, either by the spring-gate or the marsh.

The head of a creek reached toward Summer St. and at very high tides, nearly united with the water from South St., which then flowed to Winthrop place; the south branch of this creek covered a part of the lower end of Pearl Street, extending across the Atkinson estate: the Admiral Vernon tavern was at the corner of Merchants' Row, up to which the tide flowed.

Ann St. as far as Richmond Street occupies what was the foot of Windmill-Hill, on the seaboard: the land between Richmond St. on the east and Portland and Elm St. on the west was a narrow neck, on each side of which was a spacious cove, southerly from Richmond and Ann St. followed the shore till it reached the mill creek, where a natural inlet commenced, which extended to and covered what has been known as Hatter's Square.

As near as can be ascertained the name of "*the cove*" was applied to all the water which flowed between Hancock's Wharf and the bottom of State St. All the records of possessions north of the former, speak of the Sea or Bay, for the bounds on the north and east: there is named Thos. Joy, who has the cove south-west; Mr. Thos. Clarke next, has it south, which probably was at the foot of North Square; (which for some time was called Clarke's Square,) southerly from him various owners have the cove south-east and north, till we come to Edward Tyng, who had the bay on the east and the cove on the north: the western extremity of this, which was called Market cove or Town dock; it was formerly called Bendall's dock, from Edward Bendall who owned a lot near the head of it; his deed gives him

the cove north and east, which brought him not far from the corner of Dock Square; the water flowed near the foot of Brattle St. : the whole of Dock Square and Market Square and the west side of Union St. as far as Creek Lane and all east of that, to the Mill Creek was daily flowed with the tide.

1650. The inhabitants of Boston by petition to the general court expressed a wish to be incorporated as a town, but the records of that session do not indicate that any thing more was done on the subject:—suits at law grew more frequent, and many more crimes were committed on account of the greater number of people from various parts of the world and the increase of trade: at the session of the general court Oct. 1651, an order was passed empowering the town to choose seven commissioners as assistants to be qualified by oath, to hear and determine all civil actions not exceeding £10 in value, and of all criminal actions where the fine should not exceed 40s. the parties belonging to Boston neck and Noddle's Island, (East Boston) and the county court was not to take cognizance of any such actions.

Oct. 1652. John Leverett, Nathaniel Duncan, Anthony Stoddard, William Tyng, Edward Tyng, T. Savage and T. Clarke were chosen commissioners.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SELECTMEN OF BOSTON.

The duties of the selectmen were detailed in the following form and power, '24, 1st month: 1651, Directions for the Selectmen of Boston commended unto them from the town.

“Having chosen you for orderinge the towne affaires, this year ensueing, though we doubt not to confide in your wisdom, fidelity, and care, in seeking and promoting the good and welfare of the towne, yet according to court we commend unto you the following instructions:

First, in generall we require your special care that the

good and wholesome orders already made, which you have the records of, be observed and duly executed, and what other acts and orders, shall be established for future benefit of the towne, that you allsoe cause them to be published and put in execution, and further according to power given, and several lawes of the country to be found in the book of printed lawes, under these titles, Townships, Ecclesiastick, Freemen, High-ways, small Causes, Indians, Corn-fields, Masters and Servants, Pipe Staves, Swyne, Weights, Measures, and any other order in force which concerne your place to regulate yourselves and carry on your worke, and where you finde defect of power to bring your desires to a good issue for well ordering the towne, you may draw some good orders in forme to be approved by the towne, and so to be presented to the Generall Court and our Deputyes for consideration.

Secondly, there are some particulars necessary to be considered of and ordered by you—as first about accepting and entertaining new inhabitants into the towne and herein,

First, it is required that you make some effectuall orders, with such penalty as you have powers to impose, that none transplant themselves from other parts of the country to inhabit here without giving you notice thereof.

Secondly, to enquire of such as so present themselves for inhabitants, what calling or employment they will undertake, and if they will live under other men's roofs as inmates, then to deal with them, according to the order of such persons, comprehended under the title of Townshipes.

Thirdly, if such persons were poor and impotent, such as had reliefe in the district whence they came, then to deal with them according to the ordering of settling poore people under that title of poor."

These instructions were by an annual vote continued in force many years.

Dec. 8th, 1708. The selectmen made proposals to the Town respecting a charter of incorporation for the encouragement and better government of the town, and thirty-one of the most respectable citizens including the selectmen, were chosen as a committee for draughting a new and improved system of government, and on the 14th of March, 1709, they made their report, which being read to the citizens collected in town meeting; on the question being put, if the town will refer the consideration of said scheme to some future meeting warned for the purpose—it was voted in the negative; on the question, do the town accept the scheme or charter now proposed—it was voted in the negative.

Most of the principal inhabitants were in favor of the proposed charter, but the people adopted the opinion of one of the speakers, who closed his objections to it, by saying, *it is a whelp now, IT WILL BE A LION BY-AND-BY, knock it in the head!*

A NEW CHARTER OBTAINED FOR THE COLONY.

However patient the people were under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, some of the principal men had thought it an object to endeavor to obtain relief from their sufferings by a representation of their grievances personally to King James. It was proposed, “that some one should be sent with an address of thanks to the king for his gracious declaration, wherein he does promise us the free exercise of our religion and that he will maintain us in the enjoyment of our rights and possessions:” Mr. Increase Mather (then pastor of the old North Church in conjunction with his son Cotton,) was selected for this purpose: he departed April, 1688, notwithstanding the machinations of Randolph to thwart him by a writ on some false or paltry charges. Mr. Mather kept concealed to avoid the writ, and when all ready to sail, some of his people carried him disguised on board at night.

Mr. Mather was the favored man of all the clergy, on whom the mantle of the departed Cotton seemed to have rested : his influence on the character of the town, particularly in the vicinity of his residence, was equal to that of his beloved exemplar : “ Ardent, bold, enterprising and perhaps ‘ ambitious ; conscious of his own power, religiously sensible ‘ of his obligations to exercise it usefully ; born and trained ‘ in a young colony struggling with hardships, and forcing its ‘ way through peril and fear : his mind fashioned by a father ‘ who for conscience sake had quitted all and settled in this ‘ hopeless land, who had all the zeal and firmness which ‘ characterized the puritans of that age, a race eminently ‘ formed TO DO AND TO DARE ; ” thus gifted and educated, he became peculiarly fit, to have an ascendancy and exercise a control among his associates by his wisdom and judgment : his scholastic advantages in youth were the best in the country and by travel and study abroad, it had been perfected ; he had been driven from place to place for his religious tenets ; presented with the strongest temptations on a change of creed, yet he returned to labor in the service of this infant state : his talents, learning and virtues united to a rigid piety, gave him a moral power which few can ever equal.

Mr. Mather’s exertions and remonstrances with king James II. were unavailing, and he determined to wait the result of the expedition of William to gain the throne of England, which was successful Nov. 15, 1688 ; when he expelled his father-in-law, from the kingdom. With the new king, Mr. Mather had an audience and obtained some few favors and the “ royal promises ” for more : he improved every opportunity to secure friends to the settlement : he gained over many of the nobility and principal commoners ; with the whole body of dissenting ministers, whose political weight at that time was considerable.

Before any important result had taken place, the general

court thought best to send over two additional petitioners on their behalf ; Elisha Cook and Thomas Oakes, both practitioners of medicine in Boston, just rising into eminence in their professional sphere, and also eminent in the political arena : they united with Mr. Mather, and the result of their joint labors were, a grant for a NEW CHARTER, which embraced the colony of New Plymouth, the Province of Maine and the country of Nova Scotia, with the lands between the two latter joined to Massachusetts.

Sir William Phipps was appointed the first governor under the new order of things ; he arrived in Boston with the new charter, Saturday, May 14th, 1692, towards evening ; on Monday he was escorted from his house in Charter street,* corner of Salem street to the State house, by the Boston regiment, companies from Charlestown ; magistrates and citizens of this and the neighboring towns : the charter and governor's commission were then read, when the venerable old charter-governor Bradstreet, resigned the chair : after reading the commission of the Lieutenant Governor, and administering the usual oath of office, the Governor was escorted to a public hall for dinner, and from thence to his residence.

The charter named the persons for councilmen for the first year, and made provision for a House of Representatives : writs were issued without delay and the first court under the new charter convened June 8th, 1692 ; a party was formed for opposition to the charter, but a majority of the court "thankfully accepted it and appointed a day of solemn 'thanksgiving to Almighty God for granting a safe arrival to 'his Excellency the Governor and the Rev. I. Mather who 'have industriously endeavored the service of this people, 'and have brought over with them a settlement of govern-

*This name was probably given to the Street on account of Sir William Phipps' residence being there, and bringing over the new charter.

'ment in which their Majesties have graciously given us 'distinguishing marks of their royal favor.'" The court allowed four members of the house to be returned from Boston, which, continued to be the number sent until the revolution in 1775.

It is probably a deep cause for congratulation, thanksgiving and praise to the supreme ruler of nations, that England possessed a superior power by charter over the politic course of the first emigrants to this part of our land; causing them to respect the lives and liberties of those, who could not agree with them in every thought in their religious matters; for if we look at the severity of treatment exercised towards their own kindred of pure and pious brethren, who differed from them on trifling points; their treatment of Quakers, Baptists and Episcopalians; and take *that* as a criterion and a sample of a government it would have been their pleasure to establish here, we cannot be too grateful for the check that was given to them: and if the *pro-warranto* was termed by them, as an "instrument of death," the result has worked gloriously for all future generations, by giving to them, a full freedom to worship the God of Heaven and earth, according to the dictates of their own conscience; and for allowing every man to be answerable to his MAKER, and to his maker ONLY, for his thoughts in religious matters.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The French protestant of the Catholic Church suffered severe persecutions for the truth of the faith in them, until the edict of Nantes was issued by Henry IV. giving them great relief from their oppressors: which edict was confirmed by Louis XIV. but the conditions of it were soon violated: they were deprived of all offices and hundreds of their churches desolated.

In 1662. John Touton, from Rochelle in France, made application to the court in behalf of himself and others, expelled protestants, for liberty to inhabit here, which was readily granted. Multitudes were driven from their country; some fled to England and Ireland and some to America: those who arrived in Boston, probably came in the summer of 1686, for contributions were made on their behalf at Salem in September of that year: in Cotton Mather's memorandums are minutes of two discourses by a Mr. Laurie, delivered September 12th and October 7th; from the tenor of which, he undoubtedly was one of them.

Pierre Baudouin (the ancestor of the Bowdoin family,) fled to Ireland: from thence to Maine in 1687, and soon after to Boston: the first notice of their church is in the Magnalia, where is a record of "a French congregation of protestant refugees, under the pastoral care of Monsieur Daille:" who continued its pastor till his decease, May 20th, 1715, aged 66 years: "he was a person of great piety, charity, affable and courteous manners and of an exemplary life and conversation:" he had three wives, the first he lost Dec. 14, 1696, and the second August 31, 1713, the third outlived him some years; his will directed his body to be decently buried, according to the direction of his executor Mr. James Bowdoin, "with the restriction, that there be no wine at my funeral and none of my wife's relations have any mourning clothes furnished them except gloves:" all the Boston ministers were presented with gloves and scarfs: his books he gave to the church: £100 for the use of the minister and £10 put at interest toward building a church.

From the foregoing notice of a meeting house it appears that the French church in School St. on the lot next east of the Universalist meeting house was not built till after 1715; the lot had been in their possession since Jan. 4th. 1705, conveyed by ———Mears to John Tartarian, Francis Bree-

don and Jean Depuis, elders and the rest of the congregation: on the 7th. of Feb. John Portree, F. Breedon and John Dupee petitioned the selectmen for leave to build a meeting house of wood 35 by 30 feet on that land, but "it was not convenient to grant the same," but they had the free use of a new school house, large enough for a numerous congregation: they built a brick building about 1716.

Mr. Daille's successor, was the Rev. Andrew L. Mercier; he published a church history of Geneva in 1732, from which we learn he was there educated: his church did not increase sufficient to support the expenses of a separate house of worship and the meetings were discontinued: on the 7th. of March 1748, the whole property was conveyed to several gentlemen, as trustees for a new congregational edifice: the transfer being made by Stephen Boutineau, elder, Zach. Johonnot, Jean Arnanet, John Brown, Andrew Johonnot, James Packonett, Wm. Bowdoin, Andrew Sigourney, members and Mr. L. Mercier, minister: Mr. L. M. after that resided in Dorchester but returned again to Boston, where he died, March 31, 1764, aged 72 years.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN WILSON.

The death of Mr. Wilson, the first preacher of the first church in Boston, occurred Aug. 7, 1667, at the advanced age of 79 years; he led an amiable and spotless life, his heart was full of compassion for the distresses of his fellow men and his purse was continually contributing to the relief of the needy: he was an humble and consistent christian, anxious to do all the good in his power through the whole measure of his long and important career, and so generally beloved by the multitude residing in his vicinity, that being at a general muster of the military, a gentleman said to him, *Sir, I can tell you a great thing; here is a mighty body*

'of people and there is not seven of them all but what loves Mr. Wilson; on which he instantly replied, smilingly, Sir, I'll tell you as good a thing as that, here is a mighty body of people and there is not so much as one of them all, but Mr. Wilson loves him.'

Mr. Wilson was educated at Kings' College, Cam., Eng., where he obtained a fellowship, but was deprived of it for nonconformity to the Eng. Church: he studied law three years: and then theology, and was settled in the ministry in England: in 1630 he came to this country and preached under a great tree in Charlestown: the same year he removed to Boston and was ordained as pastor of the first church. He often exercised his talent for poetizing and giving off-hand acrostics and anagram's, coupled with a religious idea or with advice, and thereby gained quite a name as a poet in those times.

Mr. Wilson was quite unfortunate in many of his concerns and attachments; losing a wife and some of his children under trying circumstances: two of his associate ministers died; some of his houses burnt down; and the errors which were creeping into the calvinistick rules of the church, gave him great sorrow. He left property valued at about £420.

For another notice of him see page 64.

REV. JOHN DAVENPORT.

John Davenport was born 1597, and educated at Oxford. He came to New England, June, 1637, and settled as the first minister at New Haven; he removed to Boston on the decease of the Rev. John Wilson, and was installed his successor, Dec. 9, 1668, and died suddenly, March, 1670, aged 73. "His intrepidity saved King Charles' judges, Whalley and Goffe, who fled to New Haven in 1661 and who were hidden in his house, whilst he was preaching in pub-

' lie before the officers who were in pursuit of them, a sermon from the following words: *take council; execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noon day; hide the outcasts; betray not him that wandereth; let mine outcasts dwell with thee; Moab, be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler.*'

RICHARD BELLINGHAM.

Gov. Richard Bellingham, who was one of the original patentees on the Charter for Massachusetts Bay in 1628, and in 1644 one of the board of Selectmen and held various useful offices in the gift of the people, rising to that of governor, died Dec. 7th, 1682, aged 80 years: he appears to have been a deservedly popular man, strongly in favor of the liberties of the people; he was by education a lawyer; as a man he was benevolent, upright and active in business: as a christian he was devout, zealous and attentive to external forms: in politics he favored the democratic side, but in the church was a violent opposer of the new sects that contended for religious freedom; he was sometimes subject to dejection and melancholy, and even mental derangement: his will left a large property for charitable and pious uses, but it was made in such a crude manner that after some years of dispute, the general court thought necessary to supply its defects by their own construction of it, and used the property to build a stone fort on Castle Island, in the place of the wooden one, which was burnt March 21, 1673.

See page 44 for another notice of him.

VARIETY.

On page 41, an allusion is made to the death of King Philip of the Narraganset tribe of Indians, and it may be of interest to preserve the address of the Indian who shot him: "you have been one very great man, you have made many

'a man afraid of you, but so big as you be, I will chop you in pieces:' then, with a hatchet he severed the head off, which was sent to Plymouth: his hands were sent to Boston and his body denied the right of sepulture.

In 1653 the first great fire occurred in Boston, according to the records, but at what time or at what place is not named, but it is supposed to have been near State St.

1690, Aug. 3d. A fire near the Mill bridge across the creek in Hanover Street consumed several houses, and the fire known as the fifth great fire happened Sept. 16th, near the old south meeting house which was in great danger of being consumed; several houses were destroyed and a lad burned to death. 1691. The 6th great fire occurred on June 30th, at the King's head by Scarlett's wharf, north end, when several houses were consumed.

1702, March 11. A great fire near the town dock, three warehouses blown up to stop its progress: the destruction of property extensive, but not recorded.

GREAT FIRE. Oct. 2d, 1711. The prosperity of Boston now seemingly on a rapid increase received a severe check by a fire which commenced in Williams' Court from the carelessness of a poor woman who suffered the fire "to catch the oakum she was employed in picking of;" all the houses on both sides of Washington St. from School St. to Dock Square were laid in ruins: the first church was early in danger: some sailors went up in the steeple to save the bell, and while engaged in that service, the stairs burnt away, the roof fell in and they all perished in the flames: all the west end of State St. with the Town house was destroyed and some destruction made in Pudding lane [Devonshire St.] nearly one hundred houses were destroyed and one hundred and ten families deprived of their shelter: a large trade was carried on in these buildings and the merchandize burnt and destroyed was very extensive: the rubbish was used to fill up Long wharf.

The houses after this fire were generally built with brick and of three stories. The First Church commenced rebuilding on the site of the old church in April, 1712, with brick and of three stories; in which they held a meeting May 3d, 1713: this house stood till July 17, 1808; and the next meeting of the society was held in their new church in Chauncey place four days afterwards.

FIRE WARDS. The general court at their next session, by law, created a Board of firewards consisting of ten; their badge of office was "a staff five feet in length colored red and headed with a bright brass spire, six inches long:" and the engines were supplied with water by lanes formed of the citizens, passing full buckets on one side and empty buckets on the other. The court also, proposed rebuilding the town house: the Province to be at half the expense: the county of Suffolk one quarter, and Boston the balance: it was completed and a town meeting held in it, March 8, 1714.

NEWSPAPERS.

1704. The first newspaper published in the colonies commenced in Boston; it was printed on a half sheet of pot paper, with a small pica type, folio, and was entitled "The Boston News Letter. Published by authority. From Monday April 17, to Monday April 24, 1704."

John Campbell, a Scotchman and bookseller was proprietor: "Boston, printed by B. Green: Sold by Nicholas Boone at his shop near the old meeting house:" at this time there were licensers of the press, and what was printed, was under their approval: the first number had the following prospectus: "This News Letter is to be continued weekly, and all Persons having any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, &c. to be sold or lett, or Servants Runaway, or Goods Stoll or Lost, may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate;

from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings and not to exceed : who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his shop next door to Major Davis' Apothecary in *Boston* near the Old Meeting House."

"All persons in Town and Country may have the said News-Letter Weekly upon reasonable terms, agreeing with John Campbell, Postmaster for the same."

1619, Dec. 21. The second newspaper issued in New England was the BOSTON GAZETTE, published for Wm. Brooker who succeeded Campbell as Post Master: printed on half a sheet of printing paper, foolscap size, with a small pica type, folio, by J. Franklin, and was continued on a half sheet for several years, excepting at times it would be issued with some blank page or pages, owing to a scrutinizing power of "the licencers" of the press; as nothing could be issued but "by authority," in that age of surveillance to the ruling powers of the Crown.

1721, Aug. 21. A third newspaper entitled the NEW ENGLAND COURANT, appeared at this date, printed and published by James Franklin, on a half sheet, crown-size printing paper, with a small pica type: Imprint; "Boston, printed by 'James Franklin, in Queen St. where advertisements are 'taken in:'" supposed to have been at the Franklin Head, Court St.; the Courant was mostly occupied with original essays, in which men in office and the clerical opinions of the day were attacked: they were written by a society of gentlemen, by some of the community called "a set of free-thinkers," and by others "the Hell-fire club:" it had warm advocates and zealous opposers, and at last drew the attention of the government, and J. Franklin was imprisoned for a month, and forbidden to print it afterwards; his brother Benjamin, who was author of many of those essays, issued it in his own name; it continued to be published nearly six

years, but Benj. Franklin left the establishment in 1723.

For a notice of Benj. Franklin see another page.

The fourth newspaper called the *NEW ENGLAND WEEKLY JOURNAL* came out March 20th, 1727, on a half sheet of Foolscap, folio, Imprint; "Boston, Printed by S. Kneeland, at the printing house, Queen street, where advertisements are taken in;" the character of this paper was short literary essays on miscellaneous subjects by a private society.

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE NECK. In 1710, defences were built across the neck, of stone and brick for a foundation, with a parapet of sod-work with strong gates across the road, and known as the "Fortification Gates." A number of cannon were placed there.

POST OFFICE. Mr. John Hayward was appointed by the court "to take in and convey letters according to their direction;" the office of Post Master was regulated by the colonial government until 1710, when an act of parliament established the office of Post Master General in New York, to form other offices were most convenient, and Campbell the Bookseller, was appointed for Boston: in 1711, a southern and eastern mail to Plymouth and Maine went once a week and a western mail to Conn. and N. York, once a fortnight.

LIGHT HOUSE. July, 17, 1715. The general court voted "that there be a Lighthouse erected at the charge of the 'provinces, on the southernmost part of the Great Brewster, 'called Beacon Island, to be kept lighted from sun-set to 'sun rising."

WITCHCRAFT IN BOSTON 1687.

"An instance of the delegated power of the prince of darkness, as many then believed, occurred in the worthy family of John Goodwin, a sedate man and good liver at the north end: he had four good children, of ingenuous minds, religiously educated, and esteemed as without guile: the eldest

daughter about 13 or 14 years of age, charged a washerwoman with taking away some of the family linen; the mother of the laundress, was of the wild Irish character, and a bad woman: she used abusive language to Miss Goodwin on account of the charge, and soon afterwards Miss G. went into fits; which the people *said* were of a *diabolic* character: the other sister and her two brothers were soon taken the same way: all tormented in the same part of their body, although in different rooms and ignorant of each others complaint: their afflictions were only in the day time: their night was spent in sweet peace: they would faint at sight of the assemblies catechism, Cotton's milk for babies, and some other godly books, but could read in Oxford's jests, Popish and Quaker books and in the common prayer without any difficulty: sometimes they would be deaf, then dumb, then blind, and then again all these together would come upon them: their tongues would be drawn down their throat, and then pulled out to their chin: their jaws, neck, shoulders, elbows and other joints would appear to be dislocated and they made pitious noises as of being burned, beaten, cut with knives, and the marks of wounds were seen, or at least 'twas said they were seen."

"The ministers of Boston and Charlestown, kept a day of Fasting and prayer in the troubled house, after which the youngest child made no more complaints: the others continued in their afflictions; then the magistrates interposed, and the old woman was apprehended and brought before them on the charge of witchery, but she would neither deny nor confess, and appeared crazy: Physicians examined her and pronounced her *compos mentis*, and she was executed; declaring at the scaffold that the children should not be released."

"The eldest daughter was taken into a ministers' family and for a while was orderly, but again went into fits: in time,

the whole recovered a serene and pleasant behaviour; grow up professors of religion and no discovery of fraud in the transactions could be made: an account of it was published with a preface by Mr. Baxter, who said, "the evidence is so 'convincing, that he must be a very obdurate saddusee, who 'will not believe;" Mr. Hutchinson says, "it obtained 'credit sufficient, together with other preparatives to dispose 'the whole country to be easily imposed upon by the more 'extensive and more tragical scene, which was presently 'after acted at Salem and other parts of the county of Essex."

ANCIENT RECORDS.

"1633. The scarcity of workmen had caused them to raise their wages to an excessive rate, so as a carpenter would have three shillings a day, a laborer 2s. 6d., &c. and accordingly those who had commodities to sell, advanced their prices sometimes double to that they cost in England; so as it grew to a general complaint, which the court taking knowledge of, as also of some further evils which were springing out of the excessive rates of wages, they made an order that carpenters, masons, &c., should take but 2s. the day and laborers but 18 pence: and that no commodity should be sold above four pence in the shilling more than it cost for ready money in England: the evils which were springing were, 1. many would spend their time idly because they could get as much in four days as would keep them a week, 2. they spent much in tobacco and strong waters, &c., which was a great waste to the Commonwealth, which by reason of so many foreign commodities expended, could not have subsisted at this time but that it was supplied by the cattle and corn which were sold to new comers at very dear rates: viz. corn at 6s. the bushel, a cow at £20 yea, at £24, and £26, a mare at £35, an ewe goat £3 or £4."

"1634, Dec. 11. One Abigail Gifford, widow, being kept

at the charge of the parish of Wilsden in Middlesex, near London, was sent by Mr. Ball's ship into this country, and being found to be sometimes distracted, and a very burthen-some woman, the Gov. and assistants returned her back by warrant on the 18th, to the same parish, in the ship Rebecca:" by which record it appears that sending paupers to this country, had commenced at our earliest history; and although the number sent over to us, have yearly increased to the present time, it appears they have many more yet left.

" 1638, June 1. An earthquake at 3 or 4 o'clock, P. M., startled the inhabitants of Boston and the country: it came with a noise like thunder and continued for 3 or 4 minutes.

" Aug. 3, 1638, at midnight a hurricane from the south west, drove a ship aground at Charlestown and whirled over a windmill and occasioned other damage: the tide flowed twice in six hours about Narraganset, and raised the tide 14 or 15 feet higher than the usual spring tides."

BOSTON MARKETS.

There had been several ineffectual efforts made for establishing a regular Market in Boston, and again on March 11th, 1734, the town voted, "to choose a committee to think of 'and assign three suitable places for erecting markets and 'the cost and charge thereof. April 24th, in town meeting, 'It is voted and ordered that three places be and hereby are 'at present assigned for the aforesaid market:" and £70 was paid out of the town treasury for building the three market houses: "a piece of land in Orange street [Washington] 'over against the house and land of Thomas Dowse there 'measuring 70 feet is pitch'd upon for one of the places: 'That the town's ground or Open Space on the Town Dock 'or Wharf, commonly called Dock Square be another place: 'And that the Open Space before and about the Old North 'Meeting house is fixed upon and determined for the third

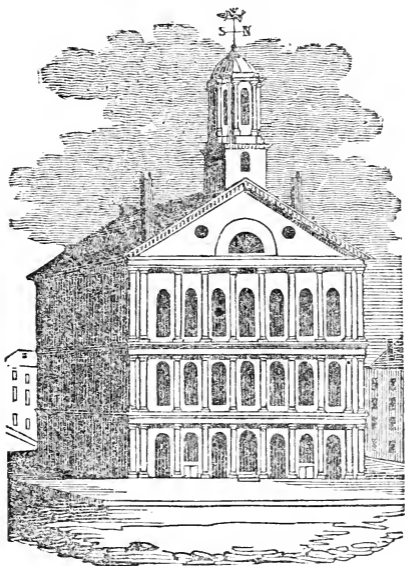
‘place, where the Market is to be kept and carried on.’ Clerks to each market were appointed: “Ordered, that every Day in the Week except the Lord’s Day or other Days set apart by this Government for Religious Service, shall be a Market Day and that a Bell be daily rung at the Opening of the Market, which shall be at the Rising of the Sun through the whole Year; from which Hour till the Hour of One *Post Meridiam*, shall forever hereafter be deemed and held Market Hours:” on the 4th of June they were all opened at the ringing of the bell.

Many persons were greatly dissatisfied with this experiment, and in the course of three years the clerks were discontinued: the south end market was converted into shops: the north taken down to be used in building a workhouse, and that at the town dock was demolished by a mob: the inhabitants mostly preferring to be supplied by the offerings of the country people at their own houses.

FANEUIL HALL.

In 1740. Peter Faneuil, Esq., made an offer to build at his own expense, a complete edifice on the town’s land in Dock Square; the lower part to be improved “as a market house, provided that the town would pass a vote authorizing it, and lay the same under the proper regulations as should be thought necessary, and constantly support it for the said use.” On July 14th, a town meeting was held, and a petition presented with 340 signatures, praying the town to accede to the proposal: a vote of thanks to Mr. F. was passed unanimously: but when the question was put, whether the town would authorize the work to go on, there were 360 nays to 367 yeas, being only 7 majority to accept the present of the Market Building as a gift from its gentlemanly donor: the work was commenced Sept. 8th, and completed in two years, and the key of said house delivered to the **selectmen**.

EAST VIEW OF FANEUIL HALL.

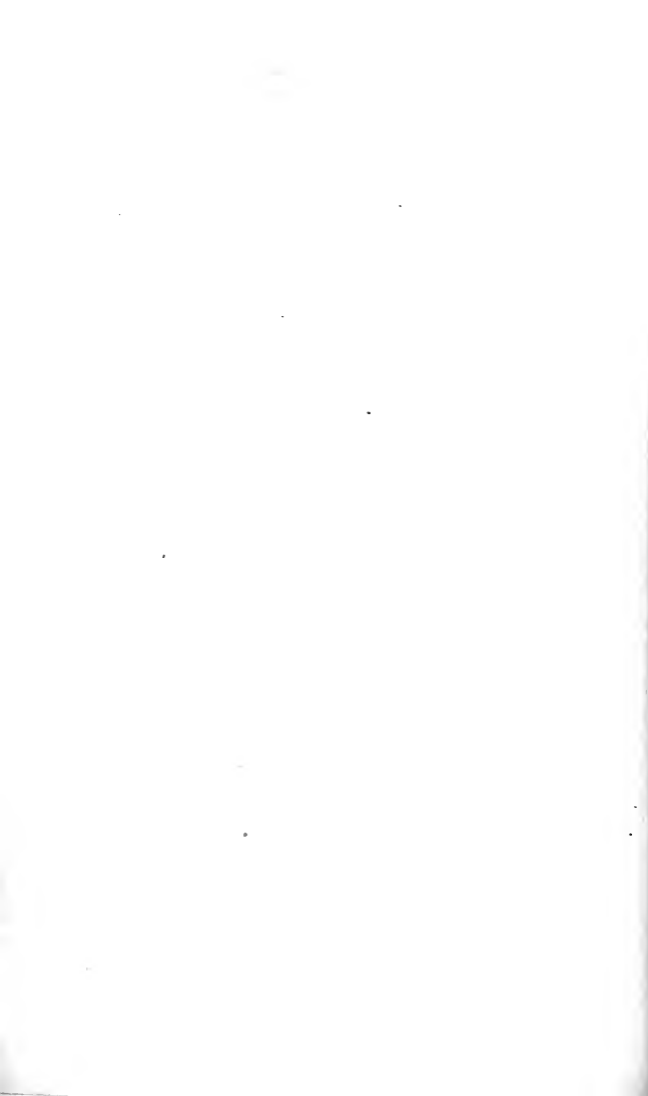


Sept. 10, 1742. "Whereas information was given to this town at their meeting in July, 1740, that Peter Faneuil Esq. had been generously pleased to offer at his own proper cost and charges, to erect and build a noble and complete structure or edifice to be improved *for a market* for the sole use, benefit and advantage of the town, provided the town of Boston would pass a vote for that purpose, and lay the same under such proper regulations as shall be thought necessary, and constantly support it for said use; and whereas, at the said meeting it was determined to accept of the offer or proposal aforesaid, and also voted that

‘ the selectmen should be desired to wait upon Peter Faneuil
‘ Esq. and present the thanks of this town to him, and also to
‘ acquaint him that the town have by their vote, come to a
‘ resolution to accept of his generous offer of erecting a Mar-
‘ ket House on Dock Square according to his proposal. And
‘ whereas Peter Faneuil, Esq. has in pursuance thereof at a
‘ very great expense, erected a noble structure, far exceed-
‘ ing his first proposal, inasmuch as it contains not only a
‘ large and sufficient accommodation for a Market place, but
‘ has also superadded a spacious and most beautiful Town
‘ Hall over it, and several other convenient rooms which may
‘ prove very beneficial to the Town for offices or otherwise.
‘ And the said building being now finished, has delivered
‘ possession thereof to the selectmen for the use of the town :
‘ it is therefore voted, that the town do with the utmost grat-
‘ itude, receive and accept this most generous and noble
‘ benefaction for the use and intentions it is designed for,
‘ and do appoint the Hon. Thomas Cushing [with eleven
‘ other gentlemen] to wait upon Peter Faneuil, Esq. and in
‘ the name of the town, to render him their most hearty
‘ thanks for so bountiful a gift, with their prayers, that this
‘ and other expressions of his bounty and charity may be
‘ abundantly recompensed with the divine blessing.”

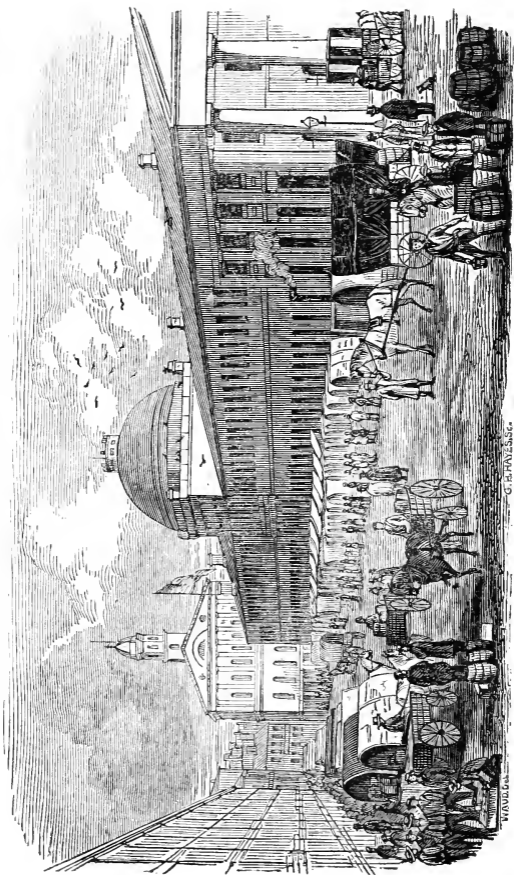
Another unanimous vote passed, that the Hall should be
in all times hereafter known as Faneuil Hall, and it was also
voted, that a full length painting of him should be executed
at the town’s expense and placed in the hall, and the select-
men were charged with the commission, which was accord-
ingly executed.

The building was of brick, two stories in height and
measured one hundred feet, by forty. It was esteemed one
of the best pieces of workmanship and an ornament to the
town. The hall would contain 1000 persons : On Tuesday
evening, Jan. 13th, 1761, a violent fire broke out from a shop



GRANITE MARKET HOUSE AND FANEUIL HALL,

Boston Notions, p. 115.



opposite Faneuil Hall on the north side, which consumed all the row of wooden buildings east, to the swing bridge: they belonged to the town and were leased to tradesmen. The whole wood-work of Faneuil Hall building was totally consumed; nothing was left but the bare walls: the weather was so extremely cold, people could hardly endure it: the fire swept over to the south side of the market, and consumed many of the buildings there: March 23d. the town voted, to repair the building and the Gen. Court granted a lottery for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof. The first meeting held in it after the repairs were made, and of the original size, was March 14th, 1763. The building was enlarged in 1805, when forty feet more was added to its width by a vote of the citizens, it then being twice the size of the original building, ground area, and about twenty feet more in elevation: the Market House then was not large enough for the applicants for stalls; a shed was erected on the north side for the sale of Vegetables, &c. the whole length of the building.

THE NEW FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

On the east of Faneuil Hall and on a line with that building, the present capacious and noble structure was commenced building Aug. 20, 1824, on the suggestion and plans made by the enterprising Mayor of Boston, the Hon. Josiah Quincy; it is 535 feet 9 inches in length and 50 feet in width: the whole built of granite stone; it has a centre building, with a dome, elevated 46 feet, entrances to which are on the north and south side: the main entrances to the building, are on the east and west: the whole floor of the market is brick, laid in cement: and its area divided into 128 segments for stalls; 16 for mutton, veal, venison, poultry and lamb: 23 for pork, butter and poultry; 41 for beef; 4 for butter and cheese; 19 for vegetables and 20 for fish.

The east and west wings from the centre building, over the market department, are each divided into two halls, 44 feet and 173 feet in length by 47 wide : the expense of this great work was over one million of dollars : yet the accumulating fund or surplus accruing from rents, &c. beyond the legal rate of interest, will cover its cost in a few more years : the land on which this building stands was mostly reclaimed from the tide waters.

Dec. 9th, 1747, the Town House (State St.) took fire from the wood work under the hearth, and all of its wooden material was consumed ; the following year it was thoroughly repaired.

March 18th, 1760, Fire destroyed 299 buildings and property in Boston, to the loss of quarter of a million of dollars.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Canada was taken by the British in 1759 from the French, and the acts of Parliament after that time, were framed for more coercion on the trade of the colonies : during the next year 1760, the mercantile community were harrassed with the " Acts of Trade " as put in execution by the Custom House Officers, when 58 of the head merchants memorialized the general Court in opposition to the powers of the Crown and " against granting writs of assistance," to put in force the " Acts of Trade : " for a trial of the question before the Supreme Court to grant such powers, James Otis, Jr. Esq., being then Advocate General in the Court of Admiralty, resigned that office under the crown, and espoused the cause of the merchants to resist the Custom House writs of assistance ; history says, that " he burst forth as with a flame of fire in the force of his eloquence," which seemed to indicate that the principles of freedom and independence, were not to be controlled by kingly power ; " that taxation without re-

presentation was tyranny : ' if they were not to be represented in Parliament, they would not bear any of the expenses thereof : Oxenbridge Thacher, Jr. Esq., also exhibited great powers of learning and eloquence, on the same side ; the court adjourned to consider the subject ; but at the close of that term, postponed a decision until the next session.

A final hearing on the subject was had before the Supreme Court of Judicature, by petition of the Officers of the Customs for writs of assistance, on the 18th of November ; when the court gave judgment in favor of the pretensions of the Crown and officers of the Customs.

The enforcing of the Stamp Act, was postponed for one year ; until the King renewed his assent to it, on the 22d of March, 1765 : it consisted of 55 sections. A mutiny Act was also passed at that time, among other things, requiring the colonies to provide for the King's troops, whenever they were in their vicinity. The Legislature of Virginia was in session at the time the Stamp Act arrived, and " the noble Virginians were the first to assert their rights with a decent firmness, " by adopting the proposition of Patrick Henry to resist the pretensions of parliament to tax the colonies.

1765, the King signed the Stamp Act of Parliament, laying a duty or tax of half a penny to twenty shillings, on every piece of parchment or paper, on which any thing should be written or printed : Andrew Oliver, Secretary of the Province, was appointed distributor of the Stamps : on the 14th of August, at break of day, an effigy of Oliver, and a Boot, (Lord Bute) with a devil peeping out of it with the Stamp Act in his hand was discovered suspended on Liberty tree, opposite the now Boylston market : business was laid aside for the day ; the officers of the government, could not appease the ire of the people, who in a large body proceeded to Kilby Street, where a building had been erected by

Oliver, which was supposed to be the intended office for distributing the stamps, and instantly demolished it, bearing on their shoulders a portion of its ruins to Fort Hill ; there made a bonfire with it, in full view of Oliver's house, and burnt his effigy upon it : Mr. Oliver was thereby induced to declare that he would not attempt, directly or indirectly, to introduce any of the King's Stamps into the market.

A change in the British Ministry soon repealed the obnoxious law, and on the receipt of said glad tidings, May 16, 1766, the Town bells were rang, Liberty tree hung with lamps ; fire works were every where sent off, the air was filled with rockets ; the ground covered with serpents, and in the evening a magnificent pyramid was erected on the common with 280 lighted lamps ; these rejoicings were ushered in by subscriptions for releasing all prisoners for debt, that all should partake in the general rejoicings of the Liberty Boys.

On Monday, August 26, 1766, some boys began to light a bonfire in front of the Town House, which was a signal for mischief ; and before dark, a great number of people gathered and sang out " Liberty and Property," and soon beset a house tenanted by Mr. Paxton, marshal of the Admiralty Court, and also Surveyor of the Port : the owner of the house was in front of it and informed them that Mr. Paxton had left the premises with his effects, and to save his property he invited them to drink a barrel of punch at the next tavern, which was accepted by the multitude : after that, they went to the house of Mr. Storey, Register-deputy of the Admiralty, opposite the north corner of the State or Town House, and staved it to pieces, took out all the books and papers, Records of the Admiralty ; carried them to Fort-hill, and there fed the Liberty flame or bonfire, with those parliamentary paper shackles : they then visited the house of Mr. Hallowell, comptroller of the Customs ; broke into it, and destroyed or carried off, every thing of any value.

The Lieut. Governor not considering himself a party in the Stamp act or Custom House concerns, thought himself safe from their fury ; but while he was at supper, he was apprised that the mob had him in special remembrance : he sent his children away, determining to tarry in the house himself ; but his eldest daughter returned, and declared she would stay there with her father ; when he prudently left the building : the mob soon entered and made diligent search and enquiry for him ; everything in the house they destroyed or carried off ; with £1000 sterling in specie, a great quantity of family plate, large and valuable collections of manuscripts and original papers, which he had been collecting through a long life ; with contributions from others, relating to the policy and features of the country from its earliest settlement by Europeans ; all were destroyed : as for the house itself, they worked hard three hours for the destruction of its cupola ; and the rest of that night at disfiguring every part of that noble edifice, which stood fronting the north square : the next day, money, plate, rings, &c. were picked up in the streets, dropped by those freebooters ; the loss of property in this attack, was about ten thousand dollars.

The anniversary of the Popish or Gunpowder plot, which was to have taken effect on the 5th. of Nov. 1685, in London, was celebrated in this colony, in 1765, by firing cannon, shows of pageantry, effigies representing Tyranny, Oppression, Popery, Slavery and the Devil ; at noon, they brought their effigies on stages, from the north and south parts of the town, and met in King (State) Street ; a pledge of union was established between the two parties, in a formal manner ; closing with loud huzzas ; they then exchanged routes, the south portion, paraded through the north part of the town, and the north through the south, returning to King Street, the whole proceeded to the Liberty Tree, and from thence to Copp's Hill ; a bonfire was made, and the whole

pageantry or effigies of Popery, Tyranny, and the devil, was committed to the flames.

STAMPED PAPER. To relieve the merchants in some measure from the difficulties created by the Stamp act, the Custom House officers gave a certificate to vessels for foreign ports, that no stamped papers could be had in Boston: with this paper, and a wish to contest the right of the crown to pass such a law, John Hancock despatched the ship Boston Packet for London in Nov. 1765, which was received in that port without any difficulty.

February 20, 1766, was fixed on for burning a stamped paper, in all the principal towns through the colonies: in Boston, effigies of Bute and Granville, in full court dress were added to the flames.

On the 24th. a vessel arrived from Jamaica with a stamped clearance: the sons of liberty wrote an order to one of their fraternity, "to demand in their name this mark of creole slavery:" her captain was sought for, and found at the custom house; the order was shown to him and he gave up the document: they hoisted it on a pole paraded it through the streets to the Town House; there put it in the stocks, and at one o'clock removed it to the middle of the street and set fire to it; the executioner exclaiming, 'behold the smoke ascend to heaven, to witness between the Isle of Britian and an injured people;' three cheers were then given by a vast multitude, and the people then dispersed.

Gov. Bernard was suspected of privately favoring the Stamp act and other measures, for coercing the colonies, although he formally disavowed having any thing to do in those matters; the house of Representatives, May 28, 1766, elected James Otis as their speaker, which the Gov. disapproved of, and Mr. Cushing was substituted for him; this arbitrary act of his, was met by a retaliation on the part of the house, by leaving out from the Council list, the Lieut. Gov.,

Secretary of State, Judges and Attorney General ; all of whom having been of the council the previous year, thus, a spirit of oppugnation was reciprocally fomented.

A new demand from the Ministry, that compensation should be made to all those who suffered by the riots of the 24th. and 26th. of Aug. was complied with by a resolve of the Legislature.

Accompanying the repeal of the stamp act, Parliament resolved, that they had the right to make laws of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subject to the crown of Great Britain in all cases whatever, which the people of these colonies were determined to resist.

On the 25th. of Nov. 1766, a large transport-ship with troops bound for Quebec, was obliged by the weather to put into Boston ; provision for them was made by the Governor, under the force of the munity act : on the 24th. of May, 1767, twenty-seven recruits were brought in and their officer demanded quarters to be provided for them, which was also complied with.

July, 1767, a duty on Tea, Glass, and Colors, of three pence per pound, was laid by Parliament: the preamble to it stating, that these taxes were for the support of the government of the colonies, the Crown intending to grant salaries to the Governor and judges, and to determine the amount thereof ; and another clause was for appointing a permanent administration of the customs, and designated Boston as its head quarters : whereupon the people resolved to encourage the use and consumption of all articles raised or manufactured in the colonies and not to purchase any of the enumerated articles imported from abroad ; at funerals, not to use any gloves but of colonial manufacture, or purchase any new articles for such an occasion but those absolutely necessary.

Nov. 1767, two of the five new commissioners for the customs arrived in Boston. Feb. 11, 1768, the House of Representatives addressed a circular to each of the speakers of other Legislatures in the colonies, on the subject of their grievances, and among them the commissioning these men as a great stretch of power, and alarming to the liberties of the people.

March 18, being the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp act, and celebrated as a day of rejoicing, some boys in the evening paraded the streets and repaired to the house of the inspector general; they were received with such gentleness and suavity of manners, aided with the interpositions of his neighbors, that they retired without doing any mischief: on the 10th. of June, the custom house officers seized a sloop belonging to John Hancock, at his wharf, used as a store-ship for articles which he had no room for in his stores; they made signal to the British man-of-war Romney, in the stream, when boats were manned from her and when they arrived, the sloop's fastenings were cut and she was carried off, and anchored under the guns of the Romney; some of the people pelted the collector, the comptroller and the collector's son, with stones; and broke some windows in the comptroller's dwelling, but with the advice of some more prudent men they did no further damage.

Sailors and laborers were afraid of being impressed on board the Romney, and they made a search for a boat from her, and on their way met the inspector whom they attacked; broke his sword and tore his clothes; as they could not find any frigate's boat, they seized the pleasure boat of the collector, drew it through the streets huzzaing all the way to the common; there set it on fire and burnt it to ashes; they then broke several windows in the house of the collector, and also of the inspector general: several cases of aggravated impressment had already occurred, and one was

accomplished on Saturday eve following the above events.

The business of the town being in some measure ruined by the coercions of Parliament laws and the agents of the Crown, raised among the people such a high spirit of resentment, that the commissioners with their officers, and the collector and comptroller, thought it the better part of valor to go on board the Romney.

On Monday, a notification was issued, calling on "the sons of liberty" to meet at Liberty Hall, on Tuesday at 10 A. M. This notice for a meeting, allayed the fury of the greatly excited people; on Tuesday morning, colors were waving over the Tree of Liberty, and at the appointed hour, vast numbers of the inhabitants had assembled, but as the streets were uncomfortably wet, they adjourned to Faneuil Hall; then it was proposed to have a legal meeting called, which was immediately done by the selectmen, to be holden that day at 3 P. M.; at that time, so many more had gathered together than the hall could contain, they adjourned to the Old South meeting house; there a petition to the Governor was unanimously adopted, a committee of twenty one appointed to present it: after a strong declaration of their rights and a memorial of their injuries, they added "the town is at this crisis in a situation, nearly such as if war was formally declared against it: *to contend with our parent state* is in our idea the most shocking and dreadful extremity: but tamely to relinquish the only security we and our posterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one struggle, is so humiliating and base that we cannot support the reflection. We apprehend, Sir, that it is at your option, in your power, and we hope in your inclination, to prevent this distressed and justly incensed people *from effecting too much*, and from the shame and reproach of *tempting too little*.

Gov. Bernard received the deputation with politeness, but

to the request in their petition, for him to order the frigate out of Boston harbour, he had not any competent authority : her commander, (Capt. Corner) was thereby induced to give public notice, that he would not press any man belonging to, or married in the province, or any one belonging to the trade along shore, or to the neighboring colonies.

The Legislature being in session, the town instructed its representatives to support equally as strong measures as were asserted in their petition of the 13th. of June ; but on the 1st. of July, the House of Representatives was prorogued by order of the Governor, in consequence of their refusal to rescind or disavow their circular, addressed to the other provinces, Feb. 11. and this measure was in compliance with the late received order from the British ministry.

On the 1st. of August, 1768, two hundred and eleven merchants of Boston, agreed, that for one year from Jan. 1, 1769, they would not order any goods or merchandize from England, except coals, salt and some few articles necessary for the fisheries ; or import tea, glass, paper or colors, “*until the acts imposing duties on those articles are repealed.*”

That same month, some difficulty occurred between the crew of the ship Romney and the people, in which the latter triumphed, and drove the miscreants from the town.

These proceedings furnished Gen. Gage, (who commanded all the king's forces in the colonies,) with sufficient pretence for supplying Boston with a goodly portion of his army : this intention of the General, was known in July, but not made certain till September, and on the 12th. of that month, a town meeting was held in Faneuil Hall ; a committee of seven appointed to wait on the Governor, “and request him to communicate to them the reasons for which troops would be ordered here,” and another committee was appointed to request him forthwith to convene the House of Representatives ; his Excellency replied, that his information

respecting the troops was only of a private nature, and that of calling together the Representatives, was then before the King, and he could do nothing without his Majesty's commands.

But the people of Boston did not choose to wait for his majesty's determination; they met again the next day, and chose a suitable number of persons, to act for them as a *committee in convention*; with such as may be sent to join them from the several towns in this province; in order that such measures may be consulted and advised, as his majesty's service and the peace and safety of his subjects in the provinces may require; and a vote as follows, was passed; as there is at this time, a prevailing apprehension of approaching war with France, every inhabitant be requested to provide himself with a well fixed firelock, musket, accoutrements and ammunition, as the law requires.'

A circular, was forthwith addressed to the several towns, and on Thursday, Sept. 22d, upwards of seventy delegates appeared from sixty towns, and districts, which increased to upwards of one hundred, from ninety eight towns and districts; James Otis, S. Adams, J. Hancock, and Cushing, were members from Boston; Mr. Cushing was chosen chairman; their debates and proceedings were open; their first business, was a petition to the Governor to call the general assembly together, but his excellency 'begged to be excused from receiving a message from that assembly, which is called a committee of convention, for that would be to admit it to be a legal assembly, which I can by no means allow;' on the same day, his Excellency sent a message, but without any signature, stating his opinion "that the convention, to all intents and purposes, was an assembly of the representatives of the people," and therefore he added, 'I do earnestly admonish you, that instantly, and before you do any business, you break up this assembly and sep-

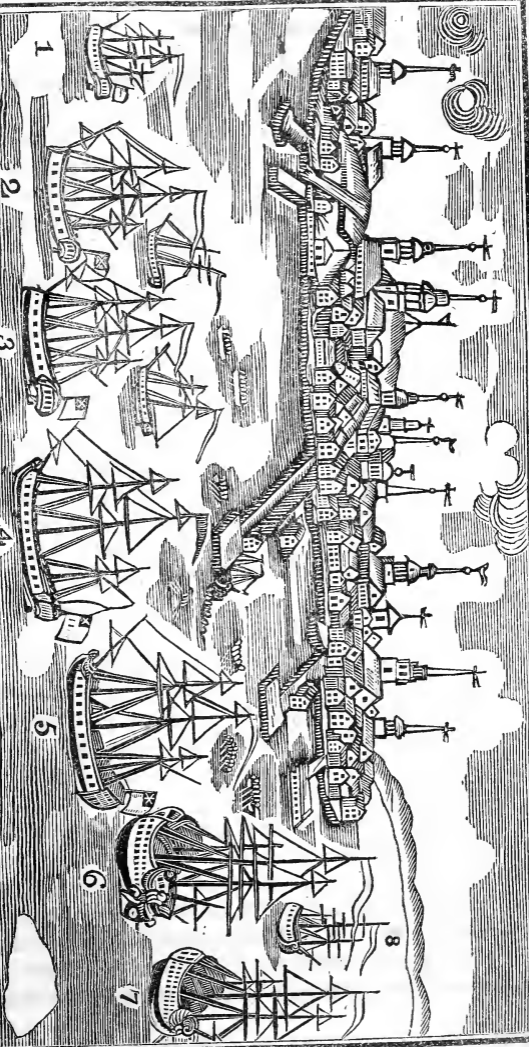
arate yourself." This message was ordered to be returned to the Secretary of State by a vote, and the next day it was sent in with the signature of Fra. Bernard attached to it.

On Saturday the convention transmitted a message to the Governor by way of answer which he refused to receive; the convention continued their sittings daily till the 29th. during which time they adopted a letter to Dennys De Berdt royal agent of the province at London; and published the result of their conferences and consultations in which they declared their allegiance to the King, their abhorrence of riots, and their determination to yield all assistance to the civil magistrates towards suppressing them; and also declared their rights by charter and by nature, and their humble dependence on their generous Sovereign that their wrongs would be speedily redressed.

It is probable that this convention effected all that could be accomplished at that time, and perhaps it was fortunate that they closed their deliberations on the 29th. for the day previous, six of his Majesty's ships of war from Halifax, came to anchor in Nantasket, and his Ex. might have asserted the prerogative of the Crown in a more public manner: on Friday, Sept. 30, the ships of war, armed schooners, transports, &c., came up and anchored around the town; their cannon loaded and springs on their cables, as if for a regular seige: the next day, Oct. 1st., at noon, the 14th. and 29th. Regiments, a detachment from the 59th. and a train of artillery with two cannon, landed on Long Wharf and the whole marched up through King (State) St., each soldier having sixteen rounds of powder and shot.

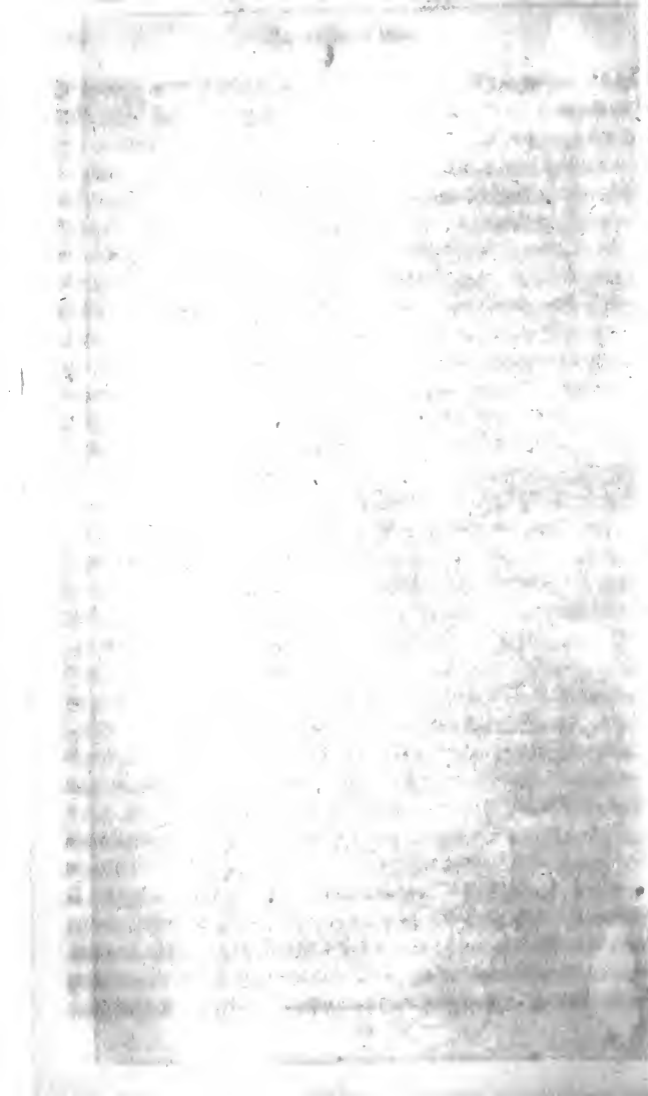
Various disputes arose about quarters for such a lot of troops; the council maintaining not only, that they were not obliged by law, but that they were forbidden by law from quartering them on the town while the barracks at Castle Island were not filled; yet some of them were lodged in the

"REVERE" CUT OF BOSTON FOR 1765, WHEN BESIEGED BY BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR. Page 126.



P. REVERE.

- 1. Beaver
- 2. Senegal
- 3. Martin
- 4. Glasgow
- 5. Mermaid
- 6. Romney
- 7. Taunton
- 8. Bonetta



Town-house, some in Faneuil Hall and some in stores : the town was thus overawed by the mercenary force of his Majesty's regular troops.

By the 6th. of October, the use of Tea was proscribed ; 200 families in Boston agreed to abstain from the use of it ; other towns followed the example : the students of Harvard University resolved, " with a spirit becoming Americans to use 'no more of that pernicious herb :'" and so little demand was there for tea in Boston, that considerable quantities were shipped off.

Amusements that would at any other time have been partaken of with joy and hilarity were at that time avoided : some officers of the Crown circulated a proposal for a series of dancing assemblies, but out of their own limited circle, they could not obtain the presence of any ladies, for the women of Boston refused to join in any show of gaiety and pleasure while their country was oppressed and mourning.

Nov. 10th. several Transports arrived from Cork, having part of the 64th. and 65th. Regiments : and a notice in the News Letter, stated, " we hear the honorable the commissioners leave Castle William this week : preparations are 'making to hold their board in town at Concert Hall, as 'heretofore.'"

On Monday, Jan. 30, 1769, the jail took fire, the prisoners were all taken out ; it continued to burn through the night and left but the bare walls standing : the military in this case assisted and also took charge of the prisoners.

It was currently reported in Boston that the occurrences of the Town were represented in England in an unfavorable light : the selectmen made a call upon Gov. Bernard to communicate to them such representation of facts as he had sent to England, and at the annual meeting in March, the Town addressed a most loyal petition to the King, setting forth their grievances and in the most affecting strains beg-

ging his protection against their rulers and oppressors.

When the annual time for the choice of representatives arrived, the selectmen waited on Gen. Mackay, commander of the British troops in Boston with a request that he would order them out of the Town on the day of the election: the General declared that to be out of his power, but he would confine them within their barracks.

The electors met on May 5th. but before proceeding to business entered on their records a declaration of their rights and a protest that their proceeding to an election under such circumstances as wholly from necessity and not to be considered as a precedent for any time hereafter, or to be construed as a voluntary receding from the incontrovertible rights of British subjects and freeholders on so interesting an affair: the next day Otis, Cushing, Hancock and Adams were chosen with nearly a unanimous vote; the result showing that one general sentiment pervaded the town at that time.

When the Legislature met they refused to proceed to business in the Town-house, other than for a choice of councilors and officers, unless the fleet and army were removed from the town and harbor: after waiting a fortnight for their removal the Governor adjourned them to Cambridge: there they passed votes of censure on his conduct: they also passed a petition to the King for his removal, and on the next day, June 28th. he informed them that he was ordered to attend upon the King to lay before him the state of the province: he left Boston, July 31st. and Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson officiated in his stead.

The controversies between the people and the crown became as frequent as their intercourse, and every mind was enlisted in the cause of his neighbor, and an attack on the fame of James Otis occasioned the greatest degree of excitement and resentment: his name had been introduced into some paper of the commissioners of the Customs in an or-

sive manner and in return he published the names of four of them, as being no more worthy of credit than Sir Francis Bernard.

The next evening, Sept. 5th. Mr. Otis went to the British Coffee House, situated where the Massachusetts Bank now stands: one of the published officers was there in company with some officers of the Army and Navy: an altercation immediately took place and Mr. Otis was struck with a cane which was returned with a similar weapon; the lights were then put out, and Otis was single handed contending with many of the king's officers: a young man passing by entered the house and took the part of Otis, but he was beaten and put into the street; after some time the combatants were separated and Otis was led home, wounded and bleeding.

Mr. Otis commenced an action at court against his assaulter and obtained a verdict of £2000 sterling as damages, but which he refused to accept, on receiving from him a suitable apology.

Oct. 1769, the town published an appeal to the world and a vindication of Boston from the aspersions of Bernard and others.

Jan. 1770. The merchants renewed their agreement not to import British goods: they held meetings at Faneuil Hall and appointed committees to examine into the truth of any reports of those who were not faithful to their agreement: the names of several were reported and ordered to be published: Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson sent a message by the Sheriff to one of their meetings, enjoining and requiring them to separate and disperse without delay: after a calm deliberation of the message, it was a unanimous vote to proceed, and a written answer was returned, stating that in the opinion of the meeting it was warranted by law.

Theophilus Lillie kept a shop near the new Brick in Han-

over Street, and was one of the faithless importers, and on the 22d. of Feb. some persons erected a large wooden head on a pole near his place, on which was carved several faces of other importers: E. Richardson (an informer) wished some of the teamsters from the country to run the pole down with their carts, but knowing the design of the images being erected they refused: Richardson seized the bridle of the forward horse, yet failed to guide the team against the pole, on which the boys shouted, which he resented: they pelted him with dirt and drove him into his house: a number of people gathered and high words were exchanged between R. and the multitude and then stones flew in every direction from both parties; at length R. discharged a musket from his door and another from his window, when one young man was severely injured and a lad, Christopher Snider, was killed.

The Bells of the town were set to ringing and a vast collection of people hastened to the spot: Richardson and one Wilmot were seized and carried to Faneuil Hall and then committed to prison: the friends of liberty were invited to attend the last ceremonies to "this little hero and first martyr to the noble cause."

On Monday, Feb. 26th, the funeral moved from his father's house in Boylston Street; from four to five hundred school boys preceded the corpse and six of his play-fellows supported the pall; the relatives followed; then thirteen hundred inhabitants on foot, closing with thirty chariots and other carriages.

The morning papers of the 5th. of March gave a particular account of these transactions and also of several quarrels between the soldiers and citizens: the officers were apprehensive of more difficulties and were active to get their men into their barracks before night: the 14th. regiment was quartered in Brattle St. where the City Hotel now stands:

the 29th. regiment was quartered in Atkinson and Water Streets : as a measure of precaution, a sentinel was placed in the alley fronting the barracks in Brattle Street and this circumstance led to a quarrel which produced the memorable "Boston Massacre : " three or four young men were disposed to pass through the alley at about 9 o'clock in the evening and saw the sentinel brandishing his sword and striking fire with it from the brick buildings ; they offered to pass him and were challenged, but they persisted in their attempt and one of them was slightly wounded on the head : the noise drew some fifteen or twenty persons to the spot and thirty or forty gathered in Dock Square, who attempted to force their way through Brattle Street to the Barracks, which Street was so narrow at that time that it was difficult for a carriage to pass through : they were disappointed in this attempt : the party gained strength in the square and were addressed for a few minutes by a tall man (probably Samuel Adams) wearing a red cloak, with a white wig, and when he ceased, they gave three cheers and hallooed for the *main guard*. The main guard was stationed at the front south-door of the Town-house : their commander for the day was Thomas Preston, and Basset, as Lieut. : as the citizens dispersed, some through Washington Street, some Wilson's Lane and some through Exchange Street, the last named party saw a sentinel at the door of the Custom house, the spot on which the Merchants' Bank now is, and as the sentinel was approached, he retreated up the steps and gave two or three loud knocks at the door to alarm the inmates : notice was sent to Lieut. Basset, that the sentinel was attacked ; he sent a message to his Captain, who instantly repaired to the guard house : Basset informed the Capt. he had just ordered a sergeant and six men to assist the sentry : well said the Capt., "I will follow and see they do no mischief ;" he overtook them before they reached the Custom

house and formed them on a half circle round the steps.

By this time, the bells of the town were ringing and people flocked from all quarters, supposing it was for fire : the soldiers were soon surrounded by the people, some of whom were armed with clubs and crowded pretty close upon the soldiery : those at a distance threw billets of wood at them, snowballs and pieces of ice, and daring them to fire : the soldiers heard or thought they heard an order to fire ; and in succession, from right to left, they fired on the people ; two or three guns flashed in the pan, but all the rest were effective : Crispus Attucks, (a mulatto) Samuel Gray and James Caldwell were killed on the spot : Samuel Maverick died the next morning and Peter Carr the following Wednesday ; several more were slightly wounded.

The populace instantly retreated, leaving the dead on the field : all this transpired in twenty minutes from Preston's joining the guard. "On the people's assembling again," said Capt. P. "to take away the dead bodies, the soldiers 'supposing them coming again to attack them, were making 'ready to fire again, which I prevented by striking up their 'firelocks with my hand ; immediately after, a townsman 'came with information that 4 or 5000 people were assem- 'bled in the next street, and had sworn to take my life and 'every man's with me ; I judged it unsafe to remain there 'any longer and therefore sent the party and the sentinel to 'the main guard, where the street is narrow and short, then 'telling them off into street firings, divided and planted them 'at each end of the street, to secure their rear, expecting an 'attack, as there was a constant cry of the inhabitants, "to 'arms, to arms, turn out with your guns," and the town 'drums beat to arms. I ordered my drum to beat to arms, 'and being soon after joined by several companies of the '29th. regiment, I formed them as the guard into street fir- 'ings : the 14th regiment also, got under arms, but remained

' at their barracks : I immediately sent a sergeant with a party to Col. Dalrymple, the commanding officer, to acquaint him with every particular : several officers going to join their regiment, were knocked down by the mob ; one was much wounded and his sword taken from him : the Lieut. Gov. and Col. Carr, soon after met at the head of the 29th. regiment and agreed that the regiment should retire to their barracks and the people to their houses : but I kept the piquet to strengthen the guard : it was with great difficulty that the Lieut. Gov. prevailed on the people to be quiet and retire : at last they all went off except about an hundred : " this hundred were some of the most influential citizens, who volunteered to form a citizens guard.

A justice's court was immediately held, and Capt. Preston was committed to prison a 3 o'clock A. M., and the eight soldiers early in the forenoon: at 11 o'clock, March 6th, a town meeting was held : many persons related what they knew of the proceedings of the past night : a committee of fifteen was appointed to wait on Col. Dalrymple and " express to him the sentiments of the town, that it was impossible for the citizens and soldiers to live in safety together, and their fervent prayer for the immediate removal of the troops : " an answer was received but it was not such as they desired, and in the afternoon seven of the previous fifteen, viz : John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Wm. Mollineux, Wm. Phipps, Jos. Warren, Joshua Henshaw and Samuel Pemberton were deputed with the following message, " It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the reply made to a vote of the inhabitants presented his Hon. this morning is by no means satisfactory ; and that nothing less will satisfy them than a total and immediate removal of the troops." Mr. Adams acted as chairman and discharged his duties with approved ability.

Col. Dalrymple was at the side of Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson, at the head of the council : he at first assumed that he had

not power to remove the troops, but Adams in a few words plainly showed to him that he had that power by the charter : he then consulted with the Col. in whispers ; and the result was, that he would remove the 29th regiment, which had no part in the massacre : at that critical moment Adams stretched forth his arm as if it was upheld by the strength of thousands, and with energetic promptness and manly firmness said “ If the Lieut. Gov. or Col. Dalrymple, or both together, ‘ have authority to remove one regiment, they have authority to remove two : and nothing short of the total evacuation ‘ of the town, by all the regular troops, will satisfy the public mind or preserve the peace of the province.’ ”

The officers, both civil and military, were abashed at the presence of this plain committee from a democratic assembly : they saw the imminent danger impending on refusing their request : they then lost and fortunately lost all their previous bombast and arrogance : their reliance on a standing army vanished before the undaunted irresistible resolutions of unarmed citizens.

Hutchinson consulted with the council, who gave him unqualified advice to remove the troops out of town : and Col. Dalrymple, pledged his word of honor that the request of the town should be complied with as soon as practicable, and in two weeks they were all sent to Fort Independence.

The funeral solemnities which took place on the 8th of March, 1770, brought together a greater number of citizens than had ever assembled on any one occasion in America : the body of Attucks and Caldwell (both strangers) were borne from Faneuil Hall : young Maverick, aged 17, from his mother’s house in Union street, and Gray, from his brother’s in Exchange street ; the four hearses formed in State street and from thence the procession moved in columns of six deep, to the middle burying ground, where they were deposited in one grave.

The trial of Richardson and Wilmot was had in April: the first was found guilty of murder but Wilmot was cleared: The Lieut. Gov. considered the case of Richardson so evidently that of justifiable homicide, he refused to sign his death warrant: and after two years imprisonment he was pardoned by the King.

The Parliament session of this spring (1770) rescinded all duties on every article of merchandise except Tea, and the English merchants supposing that this measure would at once break up the confederation of the American traders not to import any foreign goods, they ventured to send quantities of the prescribed article which arrived the latter part of April: the Bostonians were not willing for any compromise on the principles of taxation, and on the first intimation of their design, new resolutions were drawn up and the agreement signed by all the ladies, not to drink any tea (except in case of sickness) so long as any tax should be levied on it: some cargoes of tea had just arrived and nothing would satisfy the public mind short of its being all returned: Mr. John Hancock offered one of his vessels, freight free, for that purpose: she was loaded with quick despatch and carried back to the consigners in London, the condemned and rejected weed.

On the 19th of June, an importer by the name of McMasters doing business at the corner of Devonshire and State street, having sold tea and broad-cloth to the Tories and arms and ammunition to the Whigs, or as best suited his interest, was forcibly taken and carted thro' the heat of the day from the south end, with a bag of feathers and a tar barrel at his side to State street, where he was exposed to public view, preparatory to besmearing him with the one article and coating that with the other: but as he drew near to the spot, the color left his lips, his eyes sank, and he was about falling down when some gentlemen took compassion on him and were allowed to take him into a house: by administering some cor-

dial he recovered : when they seated him in a chair in a cart, and drove to the Roxbury line ; there dismissed him with loud huzzas, with a charge never to be caught in Boston again.

The trial of Capt. Preston was had in October : he was defended with great ability by John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr. Esqrs., and acquitted : the soldiers were tried Dec. 8th: six of them rendered not guilty, and Matthew Killroy and Hugh Montgomery guilty of manslaughter ; on which the two were slightly branded, and the whole then sent to Castle Island : those who bore upon their limbs the scars from wounds made on the 5th of March, and those who mourned the loss of friends thought that those soldiers well deserved death, but at this date we can but rejoice in the result as an honorable triumph as that of mercy over violence and revenge.

The 5th of March was a day of celebration for the 13 following years, viz : from 1770 to 1783 inclusively, by an oration, tolling the bells, &c. &c.

The general court for 1771, was ordered to convene in Cambridge, and the Lieut. Gov. could not be persuaded to adjourn them to Boston : March 8th, a commission was received promoting Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson to the office of Governor : on the 3d. of April he met the court at Cambridge: they appointed a committee to wait on him with a verbal message, requesting him to remove the court to its ancient and legal seat in Boston : this “ he declined to do, while ‘ the house denied the King’s right to order the court to be ‘ held where he thought proper.” A controversy was often held on this topic which served only to render the Gov. an object of public odium, and this was rendered stronger by a proclamation from him, for aid and relief to a recruiting party which reached Boston, April 29th, to enlist in his majesty’s service ; for this movement was understood in no other light

than a pretext for keeping a military guard in town for the services of the officers of the Crown : at a ball given by Mrs. Gambia, wife of the commander of the naval force on this station June 4th, (the King's birth-day) at Concert Hall, these soldiers were there stationed as guard.

The general court, this year 1771, was obliged again to assemble in Cambridge : it had been decided in England that the salary of the Gov. should be paid by the Crown, and thus be made independent of the people : this step alarmed the people and their indignation was expressed in unequivocal terms : " We know," said the H. of R., on one occasion, ' of no commissioners' of his majesty's customs, nor of any ' revenue, his majesty has a right to establish in North America.' Heretofore, the complaints of aggressions and of power were directed against the Parliament, but here it was personally against the King.

The Massachusetts Spy, had been issued about one year in Boston ; published by Mr. Isaiah Thomas, and at this time, Nov. 14th, 1771, was the boldest assertor of the rights of the colonies ; an indictment for a prosecution of Mr. T. was attempted, but was not successful : early in 1772, a tory writer made public his sentiments in this wise, " the dispute between the kingdom and colonies has ceased every where ' except in this province ; *we* are now left in the lurch—every other colony has made its peace : " he, " exhorted the ' people to lay aside their animosities and submit like children to parental authority : " Gov. H. conveyed similar sentiments in his messages to the general court : partizans on the opposite side were positive to the contrary : they asserted, " the colonies will soon put in practice their *meditated* ' plan of the United Provinces and form an independent commonwealth."

James Otis, Esq., was this year member of the General Court, for the last time : his infirmities had increased ; and

he withdrew soon from public life: he died at Andover, May 23d. 1783.

This year, 1772, the King decreed that the salaries of the judges should be paid by the Crown: as soon as this was known a town meeting was called, and adjourned from time to time until Nov. 2d. when a committee of twenty-one was formed for a correspondence with the other colonies, for the assertion and maintainance of their rights; and to make known the infringements and violations that had at various times been made upon them: this committee reported to the town, on the 19th of Nov. with an elaborate declaration of their rights and with a lucid statement of the violations on them, when 600 copies were ordered to be printed and distributed together with a circular to every town in the province.

These measures on the part of the whigs disconcerted the equanimity of the Gov., for in his message of Jan. 6th, 1773, he made serious notice of it, and condemned the towns who should unite in those sentiments; which drew from the Representatives, the following retort: "notwithstanding all the 'terroures which your Ex. has depicted to us 'as the effects of 'a *total independence*, there is more reason to dread the consequences of absolute, uncontrolled power, whether of a 'nation or a monarch, than those of a total independence."

For extending the plan of Union, the town instructed their representatives, as follows; "we recommend to your serious consideration, whether an application to the English 'colonies on this continent, correspondent to the plan proposed by our noble patriotic sister colony of Virginia (which 'in our opinion is a wise and salutary proposal) will not 'secure our threatened liberties, and restore that mutual harmony and confidence between the British nation and the 'English colonies so important to both, especially the former which if rescinded from her connexion with this con-

‘ tinent, must eventually fall a prey to her numerous and
‘ jealous neighbors.’

The Virginia resolves by their House of Burgesses, passed on the 12th of March, and in accordance with those views; the Massachusetts House of Representatives May 28th, appointed a committee of fifteen of their members, whose business would be “to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all such acts and resolutions of the British Parliament or proceedings of administrations, as may relate to, or affect the British Colonies in America; and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister colonies respecting these important considerations and the result of their proceedings from time to time to lay before the house.”

June 2d. The galleries of the H. R., being cleared, Mr. Adams made a disclosure that Messrs. Hutchinson, Oliver, Paxton, Auchmuty and some others had written letters to England on their long maintained and favorite design for introducing arbitrary power into these colonies; which letters were obtained in England by Dr. Franklin, and forwarded to Mr. Bowdoin: in consequence of these developements, the House passed a vote of censure on Hutchinson and Oliver, and concluded with a petition to the King for the removal of both from their offices.

Although the resolutions of the Americans not to pay a tax on tea, or to use it if from Great Britain, continued in full force, there was considerable quantity of the article consumed here: much of it came from Holland at a less price than from England and which was generally smuggled: not a chest in 500 had been seized during the then past three years: the custom house officers seeming unwilling to run the risk of a seizure.

The East I. Co. ascertained that the net profit on Tea which might be used here would amount to nearly 200,000

dollars annually and obtained a license from the Crown Aug. 20th, 1773, to export a quantity of the article to the colonies, free from any custom house duties there, but with an understanding that they would pay the 3 pence per lb. at the custom houses in the colonies : as soon as this was promulgated, some American merchants then in London petitioned for the privilege of receiving the consignments, or for furnishing vessels to convey the tea : four Boston houses obtained that privilege : these facts were known in Boston early in October, and caucus meetings were held in various parts of the town to consult and conclude on something for defeating the plans of the East I. Co. On Tuesday morning Nov. 2d. at 1 o'clock, A. M., Richard Clark and Sons, were awakened by a loud knocking at their dwelling in School street, and a letter was delivered to them requiring them to appear at the Liberty Tree on Wednesday at 12 o'clock to make a public resignation of their commission as consignees of the Tea : on Tuesday a notification was spread broad-cast, calling on the freemen of this and other towns to attend and witness the resignation : on Wednesday the town bells rang from 11 to 12 o'clock, and the town crier went through the streets notifying the people to assemble : about 500 persons collected, but the said consignees did not appear : a committee of eight persons was then and there appointed to expostulate with them on the high insult they had done to the people, and to demand their signature to a paper obligating themselves not to land or to pay any duty on Tea sent to the colony by the E. I. Co. the assembly accompanied the committee to the Messrs. Clark's Store in State street, where the whole five consignees had assembled and delivered their message and awaited an answer, but which when received was not deemed satisfactory, when some indignities were offered to them but not of any essential injury.

The next day a town meeting was notified for the 5th,

when the consignees were called upon by the citizens to resign their appointments but they still refused, alleging "that they knew not on what terms the tea would be sent to them nor what obligations of a moral or pecuniary nature they might be under to fulfil the trust;" the town meeting adjourned to the 6th, when the answer was voted, to be "daringly affrontive to the town," and the meeting was immediately dissolved.

On the 17th of Nov. Mr. Jonathan Clark of the firm of R. Clark and Sons arrived from London, and at night there was an assemblage of persons around his house in School street: a pistol was fired from a window, which was answered with stones, but all without personal injury to any one.

The consignees threw themselves on the Gov. and Council for protection: but as they could not after a deliberation of ten days on the subject, extend to them the safety that they sought for, they with the Officers of the Custom-house betook themselves to Castle Island.

Sunday, Nov. 28th, the ship Dartmouth arrived, having 112 chests of Tea on board and the next morning the following notice was widely circulated.

"Friends, Brethren, Countrymen,
 'That worst of plagues, the detested Tea, shipped for this
 'port by the East India Company, has now arrived in this
 'harbour. The hour of destruction, or manly opposition to
 'the machinations of Tyranny, stares you in the face. Every
 'friend to his country, to himself and to posterity, is now
 'called upon to meet at Faneuil Hall, at nine o'clock, this
 'day (at which time the bells will ring) to make a united
 'and successful resistance to this last, worst, and most des-
 'tructive measure of administration.
 'Boston, Nov. 29th, 1773."

This notice brought together a vast concourse of the people of Boston and from the neighboring towns: Jonathan Will-

iams of Boston was chosen moderator: the first vote was, "that the Tea should be returned to the place from whence 'it came, at all events,'" so many persons had then collected that an adjournment to the Old South became necessary: then and there it was resolved, "that the Tea should not 'only be sent back, but no duty should be paid thereon;" then to give time to the consignees to prepare a communication to the assembled citizens, the meeting was adjourned to 3 P. M.; in the afternoon Capt. Hall of the Dartmouth and Francis Rotch, her owner, were convented and charged not to land the Tea at their peril; a watch of 25 persons under Capt. Edward Proctor, was set to prevent it landing during the night: a vote of censure was passed upon the Gov. on account of an order he had issued to the law officers: an excuse was then offered by Mr. Hancock in the name of a friend, to and in behalf of the consignees, for a little more time for their answer, and "out of great tenderness" to them, the meeting was adjourned to the next morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Nov. 30. The body again met and received a letter from the consignees stating that their orders had arrived from the East I. Co. and that it was entirely out of their power to send the Tea back, but were willing to store it until they could send to England for further advice: before the assembly had time to express their indignation at this communication, Sheriff Greenleaf appeared in the meeting and "begged leave to read a letter he had received from the 'Gov.," requiring him to read a proclamation to the people here assembled, which was granted and it was read: it was an order "forthwith to disperse and surcease all further unlawful proceedings, at 'their utmost peril:" at the close of the said reading, there was a loud and very general hissing: and on the question being put, "whether this assembly will 'disperse &c. according to the governor's requirement," it was unanimously voted in the negative.

There was another meeting in the afternoon, when Capt. Hall and the owners and factors of the Dartmouth and the other vessels expected, were put under solemn injunction not to land a particle of the Tea: Capt. Ezekiel Cheever was appointed captain of the watch this night and provision was made for a watch "the following nights until the vessels 'leave the harbour:'" if the watch should be molested during the night, the bells were to be tolled, or if in the daytime they were to be rang, and six persons were deputed "to give notice to the country towns when they shall be required so to do on any important occasion."

Resolutions of gentle censure were then passed on those who inadvertently imported Tea from Great Britain, while subject to a duty; followed by another, declaring, "whoever 'should hereafter import, until the said unrighteous act shall 'be repealed, an enemy to this country:'" also, it was "Voted, that it is the determination of this body to carry 'their votes and resolutions into execution, at the risk of their 'lives and property." Provision being then made for the disposal of the expected vessels and thanks to their brethren from the neighboring towns, the meeting was dissolved.

On the 1st. of Dec. Capt. J. Bruce, in the ship Elinor arrived with another portion of the Tea: on the 3d. he was ordered to attend the following day in Faneuil Hall, on a committee of the people, where he was commanded by Samuel Adams and Jonathan Williams in conjunction with John Rowe, John Hancock and John Pitts, Esqs. and a great number of others, not to land any of the said Tea, but to proceed to Griffin's Wharf, and there discharge the rest of his cargo: Capt. Hez. Coffin, in the brig Beaver, arrived near the same time and was ordered to pursue the same course.

It became apparent that Mr. Rotch rather lingered in his preparations to return in the Dartmouth to London: the twenty days being nearly gone since his arrival, after which

the collector might seize the ship and cargo: Mr. R. was summoned before the committee and stated to them, that it would prove his entire ruin if he should comply with the resolutions of the 29th. and 30th. of Nov. and therefore he should not do it.

A meeting of the people assembled at the Old South on Tuesday, P. M., Dec. 14th., when Mr. Rotch appeared and was enjoined forthwith to demand a clearance; it being ascertained that a clearance could not be obtained till the next day, this meeting was adjourned to Thursday: on that day there was the fullest meeting ever known; 2000 at least, were from the country; Samuel P. Savage, of Weston, was appointed moderator; Mr. R. then reported that the collector would not give him a clearance: he was then ordered upon his peril to get his ship ready for sea that day, enter a protest immediately against the Custom House, proceed directly to the Gov. then at Milton and demand a pass for his ship to go by the Castle.

An adjournment then took place to 3 P. M. from which time to 5 o'clock, they waited patiently for Mr. Rotch and then they began to be very uneasy; they soon called for a dissolution of the meeting and finally voted for it; but some more judicious, fearing the consequences, begged for a reconsideration of that vote "for this reason; that they ought 'to do every thing in their power to send the Tea back, according to their resolves:" this touched the pride of the assembly and they agreed to remain together another hour.

This interval was improved by Josiah Quincy, Jr. to apprise his fellow citizens of the importance of the crisis and directed their attention to the probable results of this controversy: he succeeded in holding them in attentive silence, till Mr. Rotch's return at 1-4 before 6 o'clock: the answer which he brought from the Gov. was, "that for the honor of 'the laws and from duty towards the King, he could not 'grant the permit until the vessel was regularly cleared."

A violent commotion immediately ensued : a person who was in the gallery, dressed like an Indian, shouted at this junction the war cry of that people, and it was answered by about thirty persons at the door, disguised in like manner : the meeting was dissolved in the twinkling of an eye and all rushed to Griffin's (Liverpool) wharf: the Indian-dressed individuals boarded the ships and in less than two hours, 240 chests and 100 half chests of Tea were staved and emptied into the dock : it was all done without any tumult and no damage made to the vessels or any other articles.

This was accomplished in the vicinity of several ships of war lying in the harbor, and almost under the guns of the Castle, where there was a large body of troops at the service of the commissioners : conjecture only can be exercised for reasons, why no opposition was made to this bold and daring adventure : the names of the men who accomplished this feat have never yet been published ; perhaps one or two may yet be living : they had the honor to bear a part in the most important act which brought the King and his Parliament to the decision that America should be subdued by the King's troops.

When the news of this transaction reached London, the Lords and Gentry were extremely excited : a member of the house of commons exclaimed "*Delenda est Carthage*" "the town of Boston ought to be knocked about their ears and destroyed. I am of opinion you never will meet with that proper obedience to the laws of this country, until you have destroyed that nest of locusts : " a large majority of Parliament were of the same sentiments, and the *Boston Port Bill* received the sanction of the King, on March 31, 1774, closing the port of Boston from receiving any vessels or goods, from and after the first of June : information of this Act was received in Boston, May, 10th. : on the 13th. a town meeting was held which passed the vote following.

“ Voted, That it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from G. B. and exportations to G. B. the same will prove the salvation of N. America and her liberties. On the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reason to fear, that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness and freedom.” Ordered, “That this vote be transmitted by the moderator, to all our sister colonies, in the name and behalf of this town.”

Gov. Gage arrived here the same day, May 13th. as Gov. and Vice Admiral of the Provinces: Gov. Hutchinson having received permission, at his own request, to return to England: there he was in high repute, for the petition for his removal from office, with that of Oliver from the general court of the colony, had been acted on in privy council and they were honorably acquitted.

Gen. Gage stopped at Castle Island for a day or two; when the council made provision for his grand entre into Boston, with military honors: he was received at the end of Long Wharf and escorted to the Town house to partake of a public dinner: his Excellency met the two houses of Assembly, May 26th. and in his speech, advised them “to despatch the business of the session as speedily as possible, because it was made his duty to remove the court to Salem on the 1st. of June:” when that day arrived the court was adjourned: all business at the Custom house ceased and the port was closed against all vessels that offered to enter.

The next day, June 2d. intelligence was received that acts were then maturing in Parliament, totally subverting the charter of the province: transferring the trial of all criminal offences to the courts in England: these acts were severely felt by the whole province, but most severely in Boston: all business was here at an end; the deprivations of the common class of citizens were onerous and often distressing,

but the generosity of the citizens from neighboring towns, with contributions for their necessities, comfort and relief, exhilarated the almost desponding spirits of those most distressed.

Confiding in the patriotic sympathy of their countrymen, the Boston committee of correspondence framed a *solemn league and covenant*, whereby all who signed it bound themselves from henceforth, to suspend all commercial intercourse with G. Britain, until a restoration of their charter rights: this league was sent to every part of the province and thousands signed their names to it, and faithfully complied with its obligations in despite of a proclamation from Gov. Gage, denouncing the authors of it, cautioning all persons to beware of entering into this traitorous combination.

The general court met at Salem; and entered on their records a formal protest against their removal by the Gov., and on the 17th. of June, elected Messrs. Bowdoin, Cushing, S. & J. Adams, and Robt. Treat Paine, as delegates to the Continental Congress to be holden at Philadelphia on the 1st. of Sept. and on this day Gov. Gage dissolved the general court by proclamation.

During the months of June, July and August, numerous troops arrived and were quartered in the town, and Gen. Gage employed them in constructing barracks and fortifications on Boston Neck, with the old fortification gates across the road; the town's people would not aid or assist on these works and persons from other places were obtained to do that, which the soldiers did not understand.

On the 1st. of Sept. 200 troops in 13 boats went from Long Wharf up the Mystic River and took from the powder-house on Quarry-hill, 212¹/₂ half barrels of powder, which belonged to the province, and another squad from the same corps went to Cambridge and brought off two field pieces; these excursions caused great alarm and the next day sev-

eral thousand persons assembled with muskets in the vicinity of Cambridge; not meeting there with any foe, they laid aside their guns and in a body went to the houses of several who sided with the Crown, and compelled them to recant and forswear all concern in any offices or give any protection or support to the power of the British: the same thing was so effectually done in other counties that Gov. Gage had scarcely a mandamus counsellor left, except a few residing in Boston under his special protection: jurors refused to serve under judges paid by the crown: thus the province was almost in a state of anarchy.

The late colonial Charter of this year 1774, proclaimed town meetings unlawful, except those for elections in March and May, without the previous approbation of his Excellency: the people of Boston being denied assembling together in their own town, held a meeting in Dedham, Sept. 6th, but then adjourned to Milton, where on the 9th, they passed several spirited resolutions: these were forwarded to the Congress then sitting in Philadelphia: that congress unanimously approved them and recommended them for universal adoption.

To evade the law against town meetings, the May meeting would be adjourned from time to time and in this manner, meetings were held until March meeting in 1775.

Gov. Gage issued orders for convening the general court on the 5th. of Oct. 1774, in Salem, but on account of the various tumults and opposition movements daily taking place, he countermanded that order Sept. 28th: the representatives however appeared and after waiting a day for the Governor's notice, they resolved themselves into a provincial congress, chose a chairman and clerk, and adjourned to meet at Concord on the 11th.: this provincial congress continued their session till Oct. 29th.: during which time they proposed to the people to take measures for an efficient organization of

the militia and a supply of ammunition to the town stores : they appointed a treasurer and receiver general in the place of Mr. Gray, and advised all persons to refrain from paying the public monies to the latter and they also denounced the mandamus counsellors as *rebels to the state*.

For these and other overt acts, Gov. Gage proclaimed the Provincial Congress an unlawful assembly, with whose advice or recommendations it would be dangerous for any one to comply : but this did not deter them from meeting again in December, and furthering other measures of defence, and also for carrying out the plans of the Congress at Philadelphia ; they also created a body termed *the Committee of Safety*, which became the real executive of the province, the members of which were elected anew at every session, to watch over the safety and interests of the Commonwealth, and advise the Congress of measures for the general benefit, and especially, to assemble the militia as they judged necessary and station them where most contributing to the defence and service of the colony.

Dec. 19. Cheering information was received from Portsmouth, N. H., that a body of their people had attacked the fort at New Castle on the 15th of December, scaled its walls, disarmed the commander and his men, and taken off 97 barrels of powder, 60 stands of muskets, and 16 pieces of cannon, and conveyed the whole to a safe retreat in the country. This acquisition made a gratifying offset to the loss at Cambridge.

The Governor of N. H. Colony proclaimed the act to be "open hostility and direct oppugnation to his Majesty's 'Government.'" The affairs around Boston were pretty fast approaching to an important crisis ; exertions were making to procure the arms and ammunition recommended by the colony Congress, as nearly all those articles were in Boston only ; they were there often obtained, to be removed to

places of safety in the country, and that was to be done by deceiving the King's troops on the Neck. Cannon, balls, and other war implements were carried through the fortification gates in carts apparently loaded with manure, powder in the panniers of the market men, and cartridges in candle boxes.

At the close of the year 1774, Gov. Gage had eleven regiments of infantry, and four companies of artillery, under his command; five hundred were daily on duty; the behaviour of the troops was generally peaceable; some of the officers were gentlemen of the best standing in society, and licentiousness received from them thus far, no countenance or support. But they did not conduct so orderly through the winter; for in Jan., 1775, several riotous acts were committed in which the officers bore a part. On the 23d a detachment of an hundred men was sent to Marshfield, for the protection of some of his Majesty's liege subjects; but they found nothing to do there, and met with no resistance; another clan was sent to Salem, to take possession of some brass cannon there or in that neighborhood; this was on Sunday, Feb. 20.; they landed at Marblehead from a transport, and immediately took up their line of march to Salem; but as information had preceded them of their probable designs, the people had raised the draw of the bridge so that they could not advance any farther; the Commander desired that the draw might be let down, but that request was refused, saying that it was a private road and he had no authority to demand a passage that way; he then decided to ferry some few men over in gondolas, as two of that craft were on the river's bank, but the people scuttled them before he could effect his purpose; finally the officer said he must go over, and if the draw was let down so that he might pass, he pledged his honor that he would not go 30 rods beyond it, and then immediately return; they had

been on the bridge then for an hour and a half, and every thing being secured, the people directed the draw to be lowered. The military passed over, marched a few rods leaving a party on the bridge for safety till they returned, which they did soon and with great expedition marched back again to Marblehead and re-embarked on board the transport between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening. This great expedition of the King's troops afforded much merriment for the wits of the day, and no little chagrin to the royalists.

The King's soldiers wreaked their vengeance on Thomas Ditson for this defeat. He was from Billerica for the purchase of a gun, and, supposing that a soldier would be likely to know where it could be purchased, he accosted one in the street, who beguiled him to his own quarters, and then pretended to sell him a gun for five dollars; on receiving the money, he set up a hue and cry that here was a rebel purchasing arms of a King's soldier and enticing him to desert. On this, Ditson was forcibly seized and hurried to the barracks: there they tarred and feathered him from head to foot and escorted him to Liberty Tree, Col. Nesbit commanding, and then set him free: the selectmen of Billerica demanded satisfaction of Gen. Gage for this outrage, but there is no information that any was given.

Tarring and feathering, was humorously termed, an Act; and it had often been threatened to the tories, as a *terrorum*, by the liberty men: but never but once resorted to and that was for a flagitious offence.

The provincial Congress held their sessions in Feb. March and April without molestation: appointed general officers for the command of the minute men who should be subject to the orders of the committee of safety, and appropriated funds for the purchase of warlike stores: In April, intelligence from England was received that Massachusetts had been declared in a state of rebellion and that Gov. Gage

would receive orders to seize certain of the popular leaders and send them to England for trial: on the 11th, official notice of these facts was handed to Gov. Gage: on the 15th of April the Congress adjourned.

For several months then past, there had been an association chiefly of mechanics in Boston, as a committee, for the purpose of watching the movements of the British: towards spring they frequently took turns, two and two, to watch the soldiers, patrolling the streets all night: about 12 o'clock on the 15th of April they observed that the boats of the transports were all launched and under the sterns of the men-of-war: and the grenadiers and light infantry were all off from duty: on Tuesday the 18th, the light infantry and grenadiers were on Boston common at half past 10 P. M. Col. Francis Smith with about 800 soldiers embarked in boats and landed at Lechmere's point in Cambridge, and took up their line of march from thence about 12 o'clock.

The object of his expedition was for the destruction of war-like stores in Concord: profound secrecy had been observed in the camp, but information of their movements had preceded them to Concord: Lexington is 12 miles N. West from Boston, and Concord 18 miles in the same direction; the British arrived in Lexington at the dawn of day and they had the unexpected sound of a drum there beating to arms, and they soon came in sight of an American company of about 60 men, paraded in posture of defiance.

The British troops were halted at about 100 rods distance: ordered to load: double their ranks: and march at double quick time: the Lexington company were now commanded to load with ball: to stand their ground but not to fire unless they were attacked: they heard the order of the British officer to them, to disperse, but they did not move: heard his command to fire: and receiving it unhurt, stood their ground, till another discharge proved fatal to several of their

number : when most of them returned the fire and then dispersed in various directions : the British formed on Lexington common, fired off a volley : gave three cheers, and after a short halt, resumed their march for Concord where they arrived at about 9 o'clock, A. M.

The main body was here set to searching for warlike stores, and a detachment was sent forward to secure the bridge at the north part of the town : information of their design had reached Concord early in the morning, but of the fracas in Lexington they had not heard of, and they made no attack on the British troops, lest they should be considered as aggressors : the British on approaching a party at the bridge opened a fire upon them, killing and wounding several : the fire was returned with some damage to the troops : the detachment soon after joined the main body, and all prepared at 12 o'clock to return to Boston, they having partially effected their object in the destruction of some stores and provisions.

But in place of the high and lofty confidence with which they wheeled into the streets of Concord, they left with faces anxiously directed to the surrounding heights, which indicated a consciousness of the dangers they were exposed to on the long road before them : and their apparent apprehensions were not groundless, for as soon as their return march commenced, a volley was sent to them from a barn, and as they advanced, volley succeeded volley, and musket echoed musket from behind every cover that offered to the yeomanry : at first these assailants were little regarded : a brisk charge and a smart fire, never failing to disperse them ; but the alarm of the preceding night had gathered the people from a large extent of country, to the assistance of their friends.

There was no order and no concert among the Americans ; each party as it arrived, dashed into the affray, hanging on

the skirts of the troops or making spirited though ineffectual efforts to stop their progress; on either side of the high-way, along the margin of every wood or orchard; in the open field; from every house or barn or cover in sight, the flash of fire arms was to be seen: and the shouts of the British were more feeble at every sound: the utmost confusion seized their ranks: they began to run: the officers attempted to form them but to no purpose: their confusion increased: at last, after passing Lexington village, the officers gained their front, charged bayonet, and told them if they advanced they should die: upon this they tried to form under a pretty heavy fire from the Americans: they must no doubt have soon surrendered, had they not been then reinforced with a thousand men, under Brig. Gen. Lord Percy, with two field pieces.

The Americans gave way as the two detachments joined and the artillery being opened upon them; the troops here halted to rest for half an hour: but the instant the guns were limbered, and the line of march resumed, balls flew from every quarter with redoubled animation: at almost every step of the retreating troops, they met with a new cluster of enemies annoying them till they reached Charlestown neck, at 7 P. M.

Gen. Percy took his station at Bunker Hill: the man-of-war boats were here first employed in removing the wounded, and after that some of the troops: fresh soldiers were sent over to stand guard during the night, and the next day the remaining forces were all returned to Boston; the loss of Americans was 49 killed, 3 missing and 36 wounded; and of the British 73 killed, 26 missing, 174 wounded.

The account of this transaction spread with great rapidity, and in the course of two days, so large a number of provincial militia was collected in this vicinity that the British officers acknowledged themselves "fairly blocked up in Boston."

The situation of the people of Boston at this time, April, 1775, was any thing but agreeable; all intercourse with the country ceased, and the citizens and troops were reduced to the necessity of subsisting on the provisions then on hand. A town meeting was held on the 22d, and a conference had with Gen. Gage, when he proposed to permit such of the citizens to leave the town as would surrender their arms. This proposition was accepted at an adjourned meeting on the next Sabbath. Many persons deposited their arms at the place appointed, but the Governor perceiving that by a departure of the citizens, he was depriving himself of the best security from destruction, found a pretext for detaining the largest number and compelled the few he did let go, to leave in town their most valuable effects.

On the 5th of May the Provincial Congress resolved that Gov. Gage had by late transactions and many others, "utterly disqualified himself from serving the colony as Governor, or in any other capacity, and that therefore no obedience was in future due to him."

On the 17th, in the evening, a store south of the Town Dock, used as a barrack, took fire by the bursting of some cartridges, and that, with about 30 warehouses and dwellings were destroyed with nearly all their contents; some of which were donations to the town for the relief of the inhabitants, oppressed and impoverished by the Boston Port Bill.

Towards the end of May large reinforcements of troops arrived, and on the 25th, Generals Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne. Gen. Gage now prepared to act with more effect and decision. His troops had been skirmishing on the islands in the harbor, and the provincials had gained a victory over them in every instance. News arrived that the Americans had attacked Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and were completely successful; these items added not a little

to the enthusiasm of our people. Gen. Gage, on the 12th of June, issued a proclamation of pardon to all persons *except Samuel Adams and John Hancock*, and proclaimed martial law throughout the colony. The Congress contemplated a reply to it, but were engaged by movements of greater importance. The British army “burned” for a fair trial of their prowess against the “rebels” in open fight; “we want more room,” they said.

The American army consisted of about 15,000 men, under Gen. Artemus Ward. Information being conveyed to the officers, that the British intended posting themselves on Bunker’s Hill, it was immediately resolved to make an effort to defeat their design. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, 1775, orders were issued for a detachment of 1,000 men to march that evening to Charlestown to entrench on that Hill: just before 9 o’clock they started from Cambridge, and marched to *Breed’s Hill*, situated on the eastern part of that Peninsula, nearest to Boston; for by some mistake, this hill was marked for the entrenchment, instead of Bunker’s Hill: the works were commenced to be thrown up at 12 o’clock; and by dawn of day they had formed a redoubt about 8 rods square: at this time a heavy cannonade was opened on them from the Glasgow man-of-war; from a battery on Copps’ Hill, at the north part of Boston, and from five other British craft, which soon joined their force by water.

The American forces were solely composed of infantry: the Massachusetts men in the fort were under Col. Prescott, who had the supervision of the whole; the eastern part of the Hill, by troops from Connecticut, under Gen. Putnam; and the N. Hampshire militia under Gen. Stark. An incessant shower of shot and bombs was rained upon the Hill from daylight, yet the Americans continued their labor till they had thrown up breast-works on the eastern side of the redoubt, towards the bottom of the Hill; but at last were

compelled to desist, from the intolerable fire of the enemy : between 12 and 1 o'clock, a number of British troops from Boston landed at Moreton's Point, a little eastward of the hill : they formed into a brigade, and remained there till another detachment arrived : having sent out large flank guards, they commenced a slow march towards the hill ; at this instant, smoke and flames issued from the buildings in Charlestown, fired by the remorseless enemy.

The provincials on the Hill waited impatiently for the attack of the British forces, and reserved their fire till they came within 10 or 12 rods ; they then commenced a furious discharge of musketry ; this at once arrested their advancing steps : they returned the fire, but without approaching any nearer : they then retreated in disorder and with great precipitation to the place of landing, some seeking refuge in their boats : the British officers were observed running to them, and make use of the most passionate gestures, and pushing the men forward with their swords : at length they rallied, but marched up with apparent reluctance towards the entrenchment, the Americans reserving their fire till they came within 5 or 6 rods, when they again put the King's troops to flight, running for their boats in the greatest confusion : again their officers were obliged to use most powerful exertions to rally them for a third attack : at last they formed once more, and having brought some cannon to bear, and raked the inside of the breast-work from one end to the other ; the provincials retreated to their little redoubt : the regulars now made extraneous efforts : the fire from their ships and batteries, and from their cannon in front of their column, was now redoubled : the officers in the rear-ranks were seen goading on their men, and at last they attacked the redoubt on three sides at one time.

The breast-work on the outside of the fort was abandoned : the ammunition of the Americans was expended, and few of

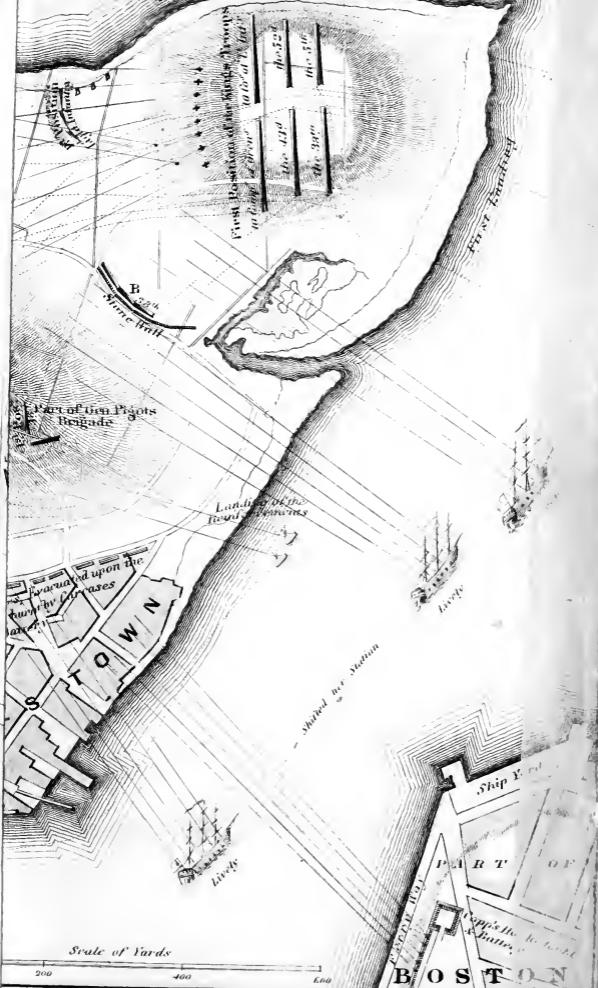
their guns had bayonets: the word "retreat" was given by Col. Prescott, after the redoubt was half filled with the regulars: the provincials keeping them at bay with the butts of their muskets: The retreat of this band of brave men would have been effectually cut off, had the flanking part of the enemy, which was to have come up on the north of the redoubt, not been kept in check by a party of the provincials, who fought with bravery and perseverance, and kept that part of the enemy down on the beach: the engagement of these two forces continued with the utmost vigor: the English evinced a courage worthy of a better cause, but all their efforts could not drive the provincials from their ground until their main body had left the hill: when this was effected, they then retreated with more regularity than could have been expected of men who had been but a short time under discipline, and the mass of whom had never before seen an engagement.

In this retreat the provincial forces had to pass over Charlestown Neck, which was most effectually raked and swept on every part by cannon balls, grape-shot and bombs from the Glasgow man-of-war and from two floating batteries: the incessant fire across the neck had prevented large reinforcements from reaching the hill during the day, and it was feared that the retreat of the Americans would be cut off by it, but they passed over with little or no damage.

The British took possession of the same Hill which furnished them so advantageous a retreat on their flight from the battle in Concord.

The loss on the American side in this day's battle according to an exact return was 145 killed and missing, and 304 wounded: 30 of the first were taken prisoners: the loss of the British according to the official returns was 226 killed, among them 19 officers and 828 wounded including 70 officers.

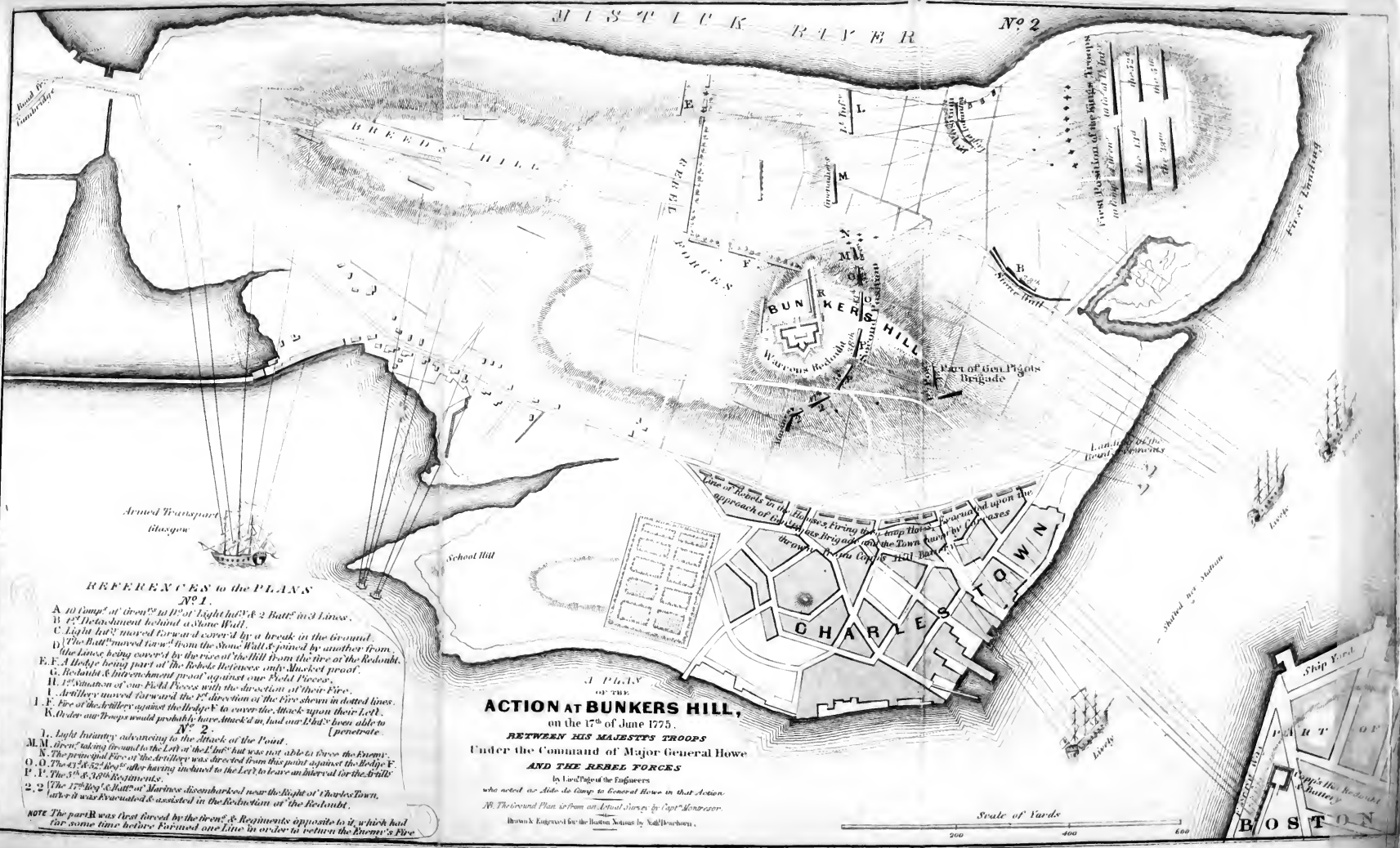
No 2



Scale of Yards

200 400 600

BOSTON



REFERENCES to the PLAIN No 1.

- A 10 Comp^s of dragoon^s in 1st & 2^d Batt^s in 3 Lines.
- B 1st Detachment behind a Stone Wall.
- C Light bat^y moved forward covered by a break in the ground.
- D The Batt^y moved forward from the Stone Wall & joined by another from the Line being covered by the rise of the Hill from the fire of the Redoubt.
- E, F, A hedge being part of the Rebels defence only Muckel proof.
- G Redoubt & Intrenchment proof against our Field Pieces.
- H 1st Division of our Field Pieces with the direction of their Fire.
- I Artillery moved forward the 1st direction of the Fire shown in dotted lines.
- J Fire of the Artillery against the hedge to cover the Attack upon their Left.
- K Order our Troops would probably have attacked on had our 1st bat^y been able to penetrate.
- L Light Infantry advancing to the Attack of the Point.
- M M. Green taking ground to the Left of the Redoubt but was not able to Drive the Troops.
- N The principal Fire of the Artillery was directed from this point against the hedge F.
- O O. The 4th & 5th bat^{ys} after having intrenchd to the Left to leave an Interval for the 8th & 11th.
- P P. The 3rd & 38th Regiments.
- 2 2 The 17th Reg^t of 5th bat^y of Marines disembarked near the Mouth of Charlestown, where it was evacuated & assisted in the Reduction of the Redoubt.

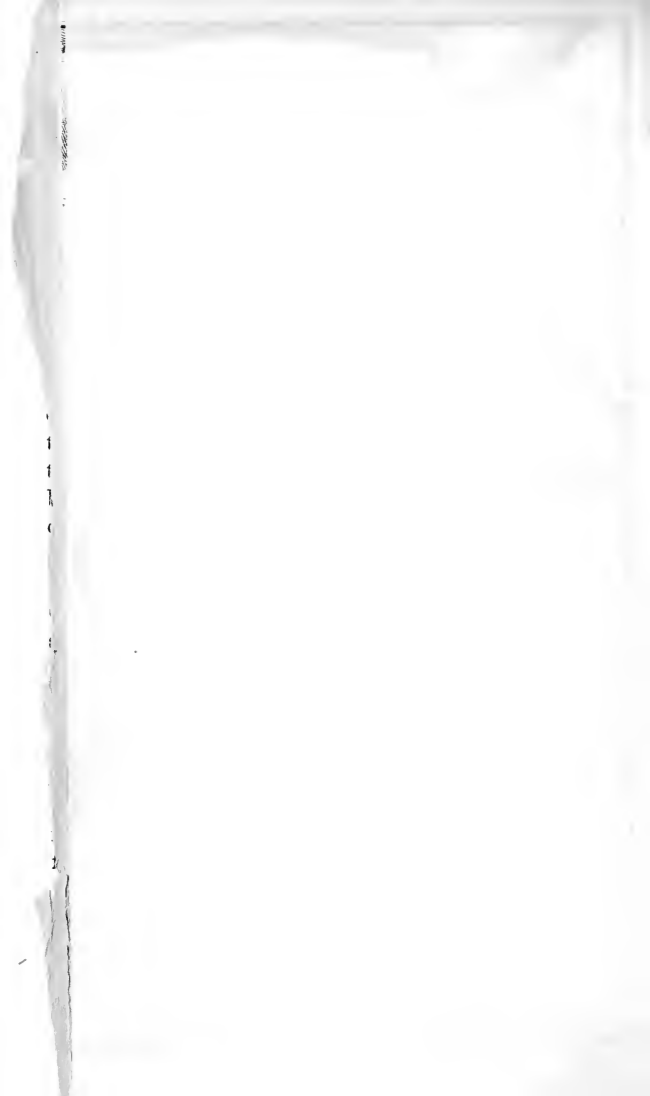
NOTE The part R was first forced by the 8th & 11th Regiments opposite to it which had for some time before Formed one Line in order to return the Enemy's Fire

ACTION AT BUNKER'S HILL,
on the 17th of June 1775.
BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S TROOPS
Under the Command of Major General Howe
AND THE REBEL FORCES

by Land Page of the Engineers
who acted as Aide de Camp to General Howe in that Action.
A Ground Plan is from an Actual Survey by Capt Monroser.
Drawn & Engraved for the Author by Nathl Burbanck.

Scale of Yards
200 400 600

BOSTON



Among the slain on the provincials' roll, was Major Gen. Joseph Warren, a man who was a favorite with the people for his many manly virtues, and whose memory will be cherished by Americans for the patriotic principles he avowed and lived up to : his age was 35.

We here give a good miniature likeness of Gen. Warren, copied from the Portrait in Faneuil Hall which was painted by Mr. Copely.

The heroic Col. Gardner of Cambridge, died from the effects of his wounds, and the brave Lieut. Col. Parker of Chelmsford, who was wounded and taken prisoner, died in the jail in Boston.

The main body of the British troops was stationed upon Bunker's Hill, after the battle of the 17th, the other division of it deeply intrenched and strongly fortified on Boston neck leading to Roxbury : the American army was quartered on both sides of Charles river : its right on the high grounds about Roxbury extending towards Dorchester, and its left was covered by the Mystic river, a space of 12 miles : every pass effectually guarded and Boston was actually besieged : no provision of any kind was allowed to enter : the troops there and the people were reduced to great necessities : supplies which had been ordered from other parts were intercepted or lost at sea, and the small-pox had broken out among the soldiers and spread among the people.

General Washington took command of the army July 2d. 1775 : Gen. Gage resigned his command and sailed for England about the 1st of October, leaving Gen. Howe in his place : as winter approached, the scarcity of fuel began to be sensibly felt in Boston : the old north meeting house with above 100 large wooden buildings were demolished and distributed for firewood for the tories, and some of the wharves at the north-end were broken up for the same purpose : a squadron of British cavalry practiced feats of horsemanship

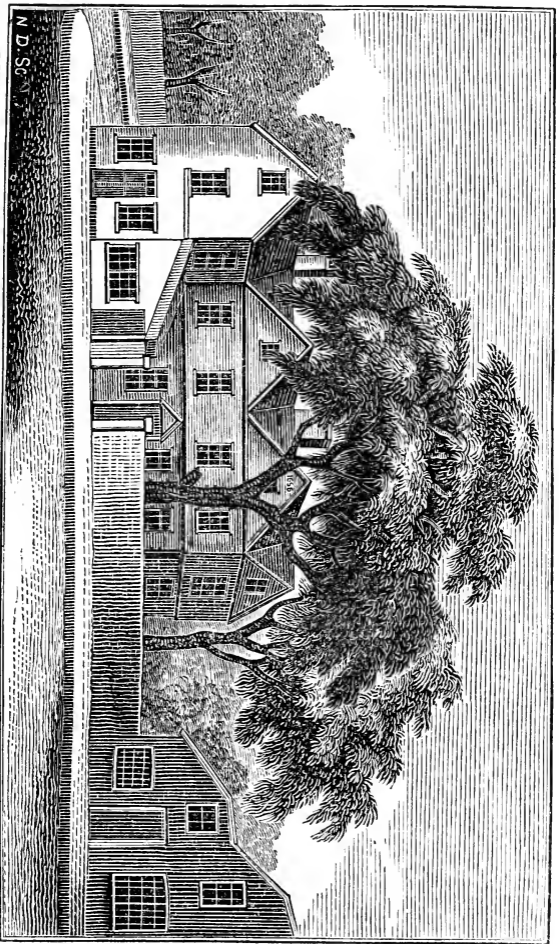
in the old south church : the soldiers had one day of mirth and glee, on felling down " Liberty Tree ;" it had been a rallying point for the liberty boys, but its chief glory had departed,

Its limbs umbrageous shadowed patriot sires,
Shrone was by vassal's, but for traitor's fires.

The officers amused themselves occasionally, by acting Farces in Faneuil Hall : Hollis street, Brattle street, the West meeting house with the first Baptist meeting house, were all used for Hospitals or Barracks for the soldiers.

The American and English armies, were both tired of so long inactive service ; Gen. Washington had been sometime contemplating an attack on Boston, as soon as he could be justified in the execution of so bold a design : about the middle of Feb. 1776, severe cold weather setting in and freezing the harbor firm enough to bear the troops, he was disposed to make the attempt ; but a council of war summoned on the occasion, being almost unanimous against the measure, he reluctantly abandoned it.

The effective force of the Americans amounted to upwards of fourteen thousand men with the addition of six thousand militia : Washington determined to obtain possession of Dorchester heights, where he could overawe the Castle, the troops in Boston and the ships in the harbor ; and if the British should attempt to drive him from thence, it would produce a general action with the two armies, when four thousand chosen men from Cambridge, were to attack Boston : to conceal his designs from the enemy, a heavy bombardment was commenced on the town and British lines on the evening of March the 2d., and continued on the two following nights : on the night of the 4th, immediately after the firing commenced, a large detachment from Roxbury under the command of Gen. Thomas, took silent possession of the Heights : the ground was extremely hard and frozen,



LIBERTY TREE, CORNER OF ESSEX & ORANGE STREETS, (WASHINGTON ST.) Page 160.

"The world should never forget the spot where once stood Liberty Tree, so famous in our annals;"—La Fayette.

but the air was tolerably mild and by working with all diligence, breast works were so far raised by morning as to shield them from the shot of the enemy.

When the British at the break of dawn discovered the Americans troops in a Fort on Dorchester point, their astonishment was in the extreme, and it gave them the *sine qua non* alternation of abandoning the town, or of dislodging the provincial troops: Gen. Howe immediately decided on the latter, and five regiments with light Infantry and grenadiers, amounting in all to about two thousand men, were apportioned for that hazardous enterprise, and embarked for Castle Island and the harbor for the attack; but a tremendous storm set in at night rendering the execution of their plans impossible: they held a council of war the next morning and decided that the town must be evacuated for their own safety: a fortnight elapsed before that could be accomplished; in all which time the fortifications of the Americans were extending and strengthening: on the morning of March 17th, the British discovered a breast-work that had been thrown up in the night on Nook's-Hill, Dorchester, which perfectly commanded Boston neck and the south part of Boston: they then realized that "delays were dangerous:" by 4 o'clock in the morning, the King's troops with all who embraced the royal cause began to embark, and before 10 o'clock the whole were under sail with a melancholy and final adieu to all their greatness in these parts.

As the rear of the army left Boston, Gen. Washington marched triumphantly in, and was gratefully received as a deliverer. The number of the enemy was about 10,000: they left their barracks standing, and a number of cannon spiked; four large iron-sea mortars, and stores to the value of £30,000: they demolished the Castle and knocked off the cannon trunnions: a detachment of the fleet remained blockading the harbor, to execute the Port Bill: on the 14th of June, a

strong force went down from Boston and made so effectual an attack on them, as compelled them to leave the station for Halifax : but had the wind continued from the eastward, they must inevitably have soon surrendered.

Several British transports arrived at different times during a few weeks afterwards not knowing the important change of circumstances ; and surrendered about 500 prisoners of war.

The Boston people had assembled at Watertown two or three times during the siege for the consideration of town affairs ; and Thursday lecture had been continued there by Dr. Eliot until about Dec. 23d., and was renewed again in Boston, March 26, 1777, when George Washington attended.

THE RETURN TO BOSTON OF ITS CITIZENS.

The "Bostoneers" speedily returned to their homes, and on the 29th of March, they held a regular meeting for the choice of town officers in the old Brick church : May 23d. a meeting was held for the choice of representatives, when the following step was taken relative to a Declaration of Independence : The article in the warrant, was :—"To consider whether the town will, in conformity to a resolve of the late Honorable House of Representatives for this Colony, (on the tenth of May,) advise their Representatives, "That if the Honorable Continental Congress should, for the safety of the Colonies, declare them *independent* of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the inhabitants, will solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure ;" was read and duly considered, and the question being accordingly put, passed in the affirmative, unanimously."

The instructions to the representatives expressed the same sentiments, and contained also many very judicious remarks

concerning the establishment of a regular government for the people of Massachusetts. The Declaration of Independence, bearing the proscribed name of John Hancock, as President of the immortal Continental Congress that issued it, dated July 4th, 1776, was made public in Boston on the 18th, with all the pomp and circumstance of exultation and rejoicing.

The subject of a State Constitution was taken into consideration by the general court without delay: but it was not till the year 1780, that our present form was adopted: several meetings in Boston had been held on the subject and it was debated with animation. Sept. 4th, was appointed for the election of state officers: the votes for governor in Boston, were 923, of which Hancock had 858, Bowdoin 64, and S. Adams 1: the General Court met Oct. 25th, and decided that John Hancock was governor elect: there was no choice of Lieutenant Governor by the people: Mr. Bowdoin was chosen by the court, but declined; as did James Warren, Esq., of Milton; when Thomas Cushing of Boston, accepted the appointment. The people of Boston could not suppress their great joy for "having a governor who proceeded out of the midst of us," as in the address from the selectmen to the governor, to which he returned an answer concluding with the assurance, that in whatever station his country should please to place him, the metropolis of this commonwealth might ever depend on his particular attention to its interests.

From the time of the evacuation of Boston by Howe and his troops, and the routing of the British fleet from the lower harbor, this section of the country ceased to be the seat of war; the citizens however bore their part of its burdens in other places by sea and by land; in the councils of the nation and as embassies to foreign parts: they maintained, that no terms should be made with Britain, short of an uncondi-

tional acknowledgement of their Independence: The proclamation of Congress announcing a treaty of peace with England, reached Boston by express, April 23, 1783; and the sheriff of Suffolk, J. Henderson, Esq., proclaimed the same from the balcony of the State House to a large assemblage of the citizens, who gave three joyful huzzas on this grateful occasion: after which a salute of 13 guns from the Castle and an equal number from Fort-hill, re-echoed the glad shouts of the multitude: "Liberty and the Rights of man 'now and forever!"

The adoption of the Federal Constitution was an event of great importance; the Massachusetts convention which assembled at the Bury-street and Long-lane* Church for this purpose, in Jan. 1788, consisted of 360 members, many of them having strong prejudices against the proposed constitution, and after a severe and elaborate discussion of several weeks, when the final question of acceptance was decided, the votes were 187 for, and 168 against it, giving a spare majority in favor, of 18: this decision was declared "on the '6th of Feb., in a manner too impressive to be forgotten by 'any who were present.'" The citizens of Boston expressed great joy on the occasion, by a numerous and imposing procession composed of all classes and trades, with their respective and appropriate emblems and badges, and farmers with their ploughs and implements of husbandry from the country: sailors with a full rigged miniature man-of-war ship, &c. &c., they all formed at Faneuil Hall and proceeded to the residences of those gentlemen who represented the town in the convention; giving them a few hearty cheers and a salute from their frigate: after which they returned to a civic feast at the Hall, from which hundreds had to go away unsatisfied, for "first come, first served;" and the Hall was already crowded to its utmost capacity.

* Changed to Federal street on account of the Convention.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The earliest trace of our system of free schools on the records of the town is dated April 13th, 1635, where it is stated to have been "agreed upon that our brother Philemon Purmont shall be intreated to become a schoolmaster for teaching and nurturing of children with us ;" the record does not make known his acceptance of that offer, or otherwise ; but on the church record of Jan. 6th, 1639, it is stated, that "Philemon Purmont was dismissed to join Mr. Wheelwright and others at Piscatuqua." Mr. Daniel Maude was "also chosen" to the office of "free-school master" in Aug. 1636.

The first provision for the support of schools seems to have been made by voluntary contribution : there is a subscription recorded on the last leaf of the oldest volume of town records, which, though the first line is illegible, is plainly discerned to be "*towards the maintainance of ——— free schoolmaster.*" It is headed by "THE GOV. MR. HENRY VANE, Esq.," who subscribed £10 as did also the Deputy Governor John Winthrop and Mr. Richard Bellingham : forty-two other persons subscribed according to their ability, some 30s. and some as low as 4s. making in all about £40.—In 1641, the income from Deer Island was appropriated for the school's use, and in other years the rents of that and other Islands were appropriated ; under date of 1645, Governor Winthrop remarks in his journal, that "divers free-schools were erected," and that at Boston they made an order to allow forever £50 per annum for the master, and a house ; and £30 to an usher, who should also teach to read, write and cipher ; the charge was to be defrayed "by yearly contribution, either by voluntary allowance or by rate of such as refused." In 1647, the General Court enacted that every town of fifty house-holders should have a free-school, and every town of one hundred house-holders to have a grammar school, "to the end" says, the statute "that learning may

‘not be buried in the graves of our fore-fathers;’ the master thereof being capacitated to fit youth to enter college : The Latin school was founded at this time.

Mr. Maude the second schoolmaster, was a minister, and soon removed to Dover, N. H.; his successors in the school probably were a Mr. Woodbridge (mentioned Dec. 2d. 1644) and Mr. Woodmansey whose name is on the records April 11th, 1650 : on the 12th of March, 1666, Mr. Daniel Henchman was employed “to assist Mr. Woodmansey in the ‘grammar school and teach children to write :” after Mr. W. Mr. Benjamin Thomson “a man of great learning and wit, ‘well acquainted with the Roman and Greek writers and a ‘good poet,”—He was chosen Aug. 26th, 1667, to officiate for one year, and appears to have continued in the service of the town, together with Mr. Henchman, until Jan. 3d. 1671, when he resigned, and Mr. Ezekiel Cheever took the principal charge of the school : Mr. C. had been a distinguished instructor in various parts of New England, and his reputation was not diminished by his career in this place : under him, the grammar school of Boston attained the rank of “the ‘principal school in the British Colonies if not in all America.”

Several persons had been licensed to keep private schools “to teach children to write and keep accounts ;” but there is no reason to suppose that there had been more than one public school prior to 1684 :—In April 1683 the town voted to provide two schools, and to allow £25 per annum, for the support of each, with the understanding “that such persons ‘as send their children to the school that are able, should ‘pay something to the master for his better encouragement ;” —and Nov. 22d. 1684, Deacon Henry Allen and Captain Frarye made a return, that, “according to a former order ‘they had agreed with John Cole to keep a free school to ‘teach the children of the town to read and write for one

' year from the first of that month for which the town was to ' pay him £10 in money and £20 in country pay as money ' or at money price : ' ' this was the first of the *free writing schools*, and Mr. Cole seems to have been as much respected and beloved in his department as Mr. Cheever was in his :

The original Latin school-house in 1647, was located on the north side of School st., on the City Hall lot ; one writing-school was kept in Court st. and the other at the north part of the town. In the Hutchinson MSS. is an order from Gov. Andros, dated May 24th, 1687 ; appointing Joshua Natstock master of the public school at the north part of Boston ;—it was a favorite object with Randolph to have all the teachers Episcopalians : but when Andros' power ceased, the former custom and management by free schools, was restored and so continued.

A second grammar school was opened at the north-end in 1713, agreeably to a vote of March 11th, 1712 : it was located on north Bennet street, near the lot now occupied by the Eliot school and was known until 1790 as the north Latin school and since then as the Eliot School : Capt. Thomas Hutchinson, father of Gov. Hutchinson, built the house at his own expense : Recompense Wadsworth was the first master : a free writing school-house was built in 1718 on Lovelane by the executors of Foster Hutchinson ; and Jeremiah Condy was the teacher.

In 1717, a south writing-school was located in Mason St., the first master was Amos Angier : these two grammar and three writing schools were the only public schools in Boston before the revolution ; they were under the selectmen, with some few invited gentlemen and the clergy. In 1742, when the population of the town was 16,382 there were reported as present on June 23, 1741, 535 scholars. July 1st, 1772, visitation day, 823 scholars were present in all the schools ; during the siege of Boston, the schools were discontinued ex-

cepting one kept by Mr. Elias Dupee, who gratuitously continued to instruct the youth, which employment gave him peculiar delight:—Nov. 8th, 1776, the schools were re-opened under the direction of the selectmen:—in March 1785 a writing school was established on Common street, and Mr. Samuel Cheney inducted as master April 26th:—the number of children reported as present, May 23d., 1785, was only 564: both the Latin schools having but 64 in all; Queen street and the north W. 150 each; Common 119: Cheney's 81;—at this time the rule was adopted, that no children under 7 years of age be admitted to the writing schools.

The above were all the public schools in Boston till 1785, when another was founded on the site of the Brimmer school on Common Street, and was then known as Mr. Cheney's school and subsequently as the Franklin School.

In 1780 the schools were re-modelled: the North Latin school was discontinued as a Latin school: the Reading schools separated from the writing department, and the whole placed under the direction of a school committee chosen annually by the town: since then many new schools have been founded.

In 1789, Sept. 23d., a committee composed of one from each ward was appointed to draft a new system of education; their report was made and accepted Oct. 16th; they proposed to continue but one Latin grammar-school and to establish three reading schools in apartments separated from the writing schools: candidates of admission to be 7 years of age "having previously received instruction usual at the women's schools": children of both sexes to be admitted; boys the year round, and girls from April to October; a committee of twelve to be chosen annually, who in conjunction with the selectmen, should exercise all the powers usually delegated to the selectmen and school committees: this system was immediately commenced by the appointment of

the *first school committee* Oct. 20, 1789 :—In 1790 a brick building of two stories was erected on the south side of School street, for a Latin school-house and grammar-school to accommodate 200 scholars in each story :—on the spot where the Horticultural Society's building now is, and that house was taken down in 1844.

In 1800 there were seven public schools in operation, in which 7 masters were employed on salaries of \$666.66 and an allowance of \$200.00; together with 7 ushers at \$333.33 with an allowance of \$100.00—the town tax that year was \$61,489.25 and for the schools \$11,100.85.—In 1804 another school-house for reading and writing was founded at the corner of Hawkins and Chardon streets :—In 1806 the number of scholars in all the schools was 1760 boys and 1030 girls.

In process of time the rule requiring applicants for admission, to be able to read by spelling the words, excluded a large class of children whose parents were unable or unwilling to instruct them, or to send them to private schools; and to obviate that difficulty in some measure, Sunday schools were revived in 1816, in which it was the object of the managers, besides conveying religious instruction, to prepare the children for the English Grammar schools; but the number needing these advantages became so great, that it was necessary for the town to supply these wants: a petition was presented for the establishment of free schools for children between the ages of 4 and 7 years: and a "Board of Primary Schools" was established June 11, 1818: this board at first was composed of three persons from each ward, chosen by the school committee with powers to establish a suitable number of schools, appoint teachers, &c.: that committee was enlarged by the addition of one member for each school, together with a standing committee of seven, and a treasurer :—the children are here committed to the

care of female instructors who are selected from the worthiest in point of moral and literary qualifications, and the poorest receives the same attention as is bestowed on the more favored portion, and the whole may be said to be more carefully taught and more effectually watched and guarded in their characters and conduct, than the same number of children ever were before these infant schools were established.

The plan for founding the *English Classical School* (now called THE HIGH SCHOOL) originated with the School Committee, June 17, 1820; the town immediately adopted it and it went into operation in May, 1821.—No pupil to be admitted under 12 years of age and none to remain there longer than three years:—this school commenced in the Derne-street school-house, but was removed to the new building corner of Pinckney and Centre streets in 1824.

Under the city charter, the care and superintendence of all the public schools belongs to the school committee, of one member chosen in each ward, together with the Mayor and Aldermen; a course of studies for the various schools is marked out, with rules for the government of the scholars, instructors and committee: The present improved system so methodically arranged in all its parts if regularly pursued, must insure improvement in the mind and manners of the youth of Boston: in addition to the regular visits by a sub-committee to each school, they all are visited and inspected semi-annually by the general Committee, with the authorities of the city, invited guests, parents and friends of the youths; the summer visitation is pre-eminently titled THE CITY SCHOOL'S COMMENCEMENT: it is at this time the ambition of the scholars is excited to evince the greatest improvement for the past and present year, and the exhibition of oratorical powers under correct guidance at the Latin and High schools, falls but little short of similar exercises at any of our colleges: three of the best qualified boys at each school

receives a silver medal ; the parting gift of Benjamin Franklin to the best youths of his town, through all time ; and a similar number of the best girls are decorated with a similar badge from the city treasury.

The Scholars of the Latin School removed to a splendidly built edifice, pleasantly located on Bedford Street, in 1844.

The classes of schools now supported at the public expense from the city treasury, are 125 primary schools : 19 Grammar Schools :—an English High School and a Latin School : The official report of the Sub-Committee of the LATIN SCHOOL made Aug. 4, 1846, states the school to be in *“its usual perfectly satisfactory condition, and that the whole number of pupils was 136—average attendance in July 126.”* The report on the ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL of same date, states that school to be *“in its usual good condition,”* but without naming the number of Scholars—both the above reports occupying 12 lines ; and the official report of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE on the 19 grammar schools, occupies about 160 pages of close printed matter on the subject of the answers, correct and incorrect, made by the scholars to questions from the committee : but without specifying the number of girls distinct from the boys.

/The primary schools were established in 1818 and are under the management of a primary school committee : children from 4 to 7 years of age are here instructed by females in the elementary branches of education :—distinct *“schools for special instruction,”* taught also by females were introduced in 1840, under the management of the same committee : these schools are for the preparation of those beyond the age of 7 years, who are not properly qualified to enter the grammar schools :—children are admitted to the town schools at 7 years of age : the boys education there closes at 14 years of age and the girls at 16.

The following table shows their present situation.

Name.	Founded.	Location.	Cost of Houses.	Scholars.	Principals.	Ushers.	Females.	Total.
Eliot,	1713	North Bennet st.	\$21,532 94	468	2	2	2	6
Adams,	1717	Mason st.	25,000 00	360	2	2	2	6
Franklin,	1785	Washington st.	23,064 50	462	2	0	5	7
Mahew,	1803	Hawkins st.	20,000 00	364	2	2	2	6
Hawes,	1811	South Boston.	20,000 00	453	2	1	3	6
Boylston,	1819	Fort Hill.	25,000 00	531	2	1	5	8
Bowdoin,	1821	Derne st.	30,534 48	537	2	.	7	9
Hancock,	1822	Hanover st.	21,316 34	477	2	.	6	8
Wells,	1833	McLean st.	28,098 87	388	2	1	4	7
Johnson,	1836	Tremont st.	26,715 14	481	2	.	6	8
Winthrop,	1836	East st.	23,897 53	491	2	.	5	7
Lyman,	1837	East Boston.	14,559 10	538	1	1	3	5
Endicott,	1840	Cooper st.	22,337 07	470	2	1	4	7
Mather,	1843	South Boston.	21,314 80	484	2	1	4	7
Brimmer,	1844	Common st.	22,151 21	429	2	2	2	6
Phillips,	1844	Pinckney st.	24,483 08	403	2	2	2	6
Otis,	1844	Lancaster st.	25,791 78	468	2	1	4	7
Dwight,	1845	Concord st.	25,500 00	364	1	.	2	3
Smith,	1812	Belknap st.	20,000 00	116	1	.	2	3
19 Grammar Schools,			441,296 79	8284	35	17	70	122
1 Latin and 1 English High School,			57,510 81	281	2	7	.	9
125 Primary Schools,			117,410 08	7892	.	.	125	125
Totals of all the Schools,			\$616,217 68	16457	37	24	195	256

This table was made out from Mr. Shattuck's Census report and from that of the School Committee.

The Salaries of the Instructors of the nineteen GRAMMAR AND WRITING SCHOOLS, in 1846 was \$86,700 00.

There are also schools at the House of Industry and House of Reformation at S. Boston, paid for by special appropriation.

A school for colored children was founded by Abial Smith, in 1812.

In 1814 a number of philanthropic Bostonians associated and were incorporated as "THE BOSTON ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BOYS," and had their establishment in Charter Street near Hanover Street: since 1834, the boys were removed to Thomson's Island, 3 1-2 miles from Long wharf, with a ground surface of about 140 acres: the object of this society was for the care of boys who were without parents or not under a parent's control; and others whose conduct was obnoxious to the proprieties of good behaviour and whose years were yet too tender for the laws' severities or control; and it has been the means of returning to society many reformed and steady citizens, who otherwise would have proved a scourge to the community: a board of Directors for the association was chosen in 1832, and \$23,000 was subscribed for carrying out their intentions; Thompson's Island was purchased and in March, 1835, this institution under the title of "the Farm School" which became identified with that of the "Asylum for indigent boys;" a large building was there erected with conveniences for the officers of the establishment and accommodations for 300 boys: the farm is cultivated by the boys between school hours: they are well taken care of: they eat well, sleep well, work well and are happy: happy in the variety of occupations there pursued, and the good and kind counsels they receive, and also with as good an education in every plain and useful department of learning as could be received at the city grammar schools.

THE STATE HOUSE, 1798.

On the 4th of July, 1795, the corner stone of this agreeable and sightly building on Beacon street, was laid with great ceremony : it was drawn to its destined spot by fifteen white horses, that being the number of the then confederated states ; and laid by his Ex. Governor Samuel Adams, the hero for liberty ; assisted by officers of the Grand Lodge of masons, on land formerly owned by Gov. Hancock.

The building is 173 feet front-length and 61 deep ; it appears externally, to be of two stories : the basement 20 feet high, and the principal story 30 feet ; this on the centre front, is continued with an attic 60 feet front-length and twenty feet high, covered with a pediment ; over which is a dome 50 feet diameter and 30 feet high, terminating with a circular look-out-house-lantern which is capped with a gilded cone : the basement story is finished in a plain neat manner with a wing on each side of the centre compartments, 39 1-2 feet front-length ; the centre building is 94 feet, from which in front, it has a projection of 14 feet, supported by seven arches ; affording support to 8 corinthian stone columns of thirty feet in length, thereby forming a beautiful veranda or walk : the corner stone is laid 100 feet above the waters, and the cone being 250 feet, makes it the most prominent object on approaching the "village," by water or land in every direction ; and from its lantern, which is reached by 170 steps, one of the most beautiful panoramas in the world presents itself to the eye : on the east, the spacious bay of the State and city, with its variegated shipping, watercraft and steamboats ; its hundred Islands and Rocks ; the country around filling up the rest of the circle, with cultivated farms, hamlets, cottages, splendid buildings and country seats, rivers and ponds diversifying the scene : on the north is Charlestown ; the navy yard, Bunker Hill monument, Medford, &c. ; on the north-west, the city of

Cambridge with its many University Halls; its superb and capacious Library building; Astronomical Observatory; Botanic Garden, &c.:—Watertown, and Brighton in the west and south west:—the city of Roxbury, Dorchester and Milton with its forever blue-encircled-hills in the south: with Braintree and Quincy on the south east:—add to which, six railroads and seven bridges from Boston, penetrating the adjacent country in every direction, rivals that most splendid of all panoramas, of nature combined with art, which travelers have so much lauded in past years as in the Bay of Naples: this sight is to be seen from the balcony at the top of the dome, free for all visitors who sign their name in a book for that purpose, at the foot of the stairway in the eastern wing.

The open centre of the first story of the State House is occupied by a colossal statue of Washington; chiseled from Italian marble by Chantry, at a cost of about \$15,000: this is free to public inspection.

A SKETCH OF CHANTRY'S WASHINGTON.



The western part of the first floor with its basement, is improved by the Secretary of State and for the Adjutant General's office: the eastern wing of the same story with a finely lighted basement room, is improved with the Library belonging to the State:—the Land office and the State Trea-

sure's room:—the second story of the east wing is divided into convenient sized committee rooms, and over those rooms is the splendid Senate Chamber:—between the Eastern and Western wing is the Representatives Chamber, being about 55 feet square and in height terminating with the dome of the building:—in the western wing are numerous lobby rooms on the second floor, for committees, &c. On the third floor of the west wing, is the Governor's room and ante-chamber, and the fourth story is divided into three large committee rooms; the building cost \$133,333,33, and was first occupied in June, 1798.

ANCIENT AND MODERN NAMES FOR THE STREETS IN BOSTON.
WITH A MAP OF BOSTON FOR 1722.

Having the pleasure of receiving from Thaddeus William Harris, Esq., Librarian of Harvard University, a voluntary offering of the following list of the old Streets in Boston, copied by himself, from a work published in 1732, containing 22 pages, we lay it before the public as an interesting relic of by-gone times; the size of the page of this curious volume on ancient statistics, was about 6 inches by 2 1-4, with a title page as follows: "The *Vade Mecum for America: or a Companion for Traders and Travellers, &c.* Boston, N. E. Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, for D. Henchman, at the Bible and Three Crowns in Ann street. MDCCXXXII."

I. The Streets from the Fortification over the draw bridge (Hanover st.) to Hudson's Point (Thompson's wharf,) at the north end.

From the gate to Eliot's corner (Essex st.)	Orange st	Present name.
To Bethune's corner, (West st.)	Newbury st.	} At this time they are all Washington street.
To Haugh's corner, (School st.)	Marlborough st.	
To Colson's stone house, (Dock Square)	Cornhill.	

To Sun Tavern (Corn Court) thence to Jackson's and Brooks' Corners and back to Hutchinson's.	Dock Sq.	Same now.
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From Jackson's corner, (Ann st.) over the draw bridge to the Cross tavern,	Ann st.	} All Ann st.
Thence to the Swan Tavern, near Scarlet's wf.	Fish st.	
To the North Battery,	Ship st.	
To the old Ferry way at Hudson's point, (Thompson's wharf,)	Lyn-st.	} Commercial street.

II. Streets from Frog Lane (Boylston st.) at the south end of the Common, over the Mill bridge (Hanover st.) to Lyn st. (Commercial.)

From Frog lane (Boylston st.) to Clarke's corner, Common st.	Tremont st.	
Thence by Jekyl's to the orange tree, (Court st.)	Tramont st. Tremont r.	
To the mill bridge, (Blackstone st.)	Hanover st.	} All Hanover st.
To Clark's corner, (Prince st.)	Middle st.	
Thence across Lyn st. to the sea.	North st.	

BONNER'S
Map of Boston
 for 1722.
 Engraved for Boston Notions
 (1848.)



- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|------|---|-----------------|
| A | The Old Church | Founded | 1630 | 1 | Town House |
| B | Old North | | 1630 | 2 | Governors House |
| C | Old South | | 1660 | 3 | South Grammar S |
| D | Baptist | | 1680 | 4 | North Do |
| E | Ch of England | | 1688 | 5 | Writing School |
| F | Little S ^t Ch | | 1699 | 6 | Writing School |
| G | Wakers | | 1710 | 7 | Alms House |
| H | New North | | 1724 | 8 | Bridewell |
| I | New South | | 1716 | 9 | Prison |
| K | French | | 1710 | | |
| L | New Brick | | 1722 | | |



III. The Streets, Lanes and Alleys branching from the Streets above, reckoning from the Southward.

1. From Orange street.

Crossing Orange st., both east and west.	Castle st.	The same now.
Running north westerly by the new church	Harvard st.	Hollis st.
Opposite to Harvard st. (Hollis) to the sea.	Bennet st.	S. Bennet st.
The next running east to the sea.	Hollis st.	Harvard st.
The next running east by Loring's to the sea.	Beach st.	Beech st.
From Welles's corner w. to the sea, at the bottom of the common.	Frog Lane.	Boylston st.
Eliot's corner E. to Windmill Point.	Essex st.	The same now.

2. Leading from Newbury st.

From Barril's corner W. to the common.	Sheaf's lane.	Avery st
Between Blin's and Durant's N.W. to common.	Hogg Alley.	Built upon.
From Cowell's corner W. to the common.	West st.	The same now.
Wheeler's corner to Blind Lane.	Pond st.	Bedford st.
Ellis's corner N. W. to the common.	Winter st.	The same now.
Bethune's corner east to the sea.	Summer st.	The same now.

3. Leading from Marlboro' st. (Washington)

From Brisco's corner N. W. to Common st.	Rawson's lane.	Bromfield st.
South Church corner eastwardly to the sea, formerly Fort st.	Milk st.	The same now.
From Hallowel's corner in Milk st. S. E. by S. Battery to Gibb's lane.	Batterymarch.	Same now.
Haugh's corner N. W. to Whitcomb's cor.	School st.	The same now.
Thence by the north side of the common to sea.	Beacon st.	do.

4. Leading from Cornhill, (Washington.)

From Clark's corner east to Jolliff's lane.	Spring lane.	The same now.
Phillip's corner, east, to Mackril lane.	Water st.	The same now.
Webster's Arch, westward.	Savages's ct.	Williams' ct.
Round the old Church, (Joy's building)	Church sq.	Cornhill sq.
From W. end of the town house E. to Long wf.	King st.	State st.
Deering's corner N. W. to the Orange Tree,	Queen st.	Court st.
Thence north to the end of Cold lane, (Portland st.) to the Mill pond,	Sudbury st.	The same now.
The way leading from Bill and Smith's corner into Cambridge st.	Hawkins st.	do

5. Leading from Dock square.

From Sun tavern east to Merchant's row.	Corn Market.	Faneuil Hall sq
Between Hutchinson's and Colson, to Brattle st. thence S. to Queen st. (Court) and N. to Wing's lane, (Elm st.)	Brattle st.	{ Part of it is Franklin avenue.
From Pollard's corner in Brattle St. W. to Green and Walker's corner in Queen st. (Court)	Hiller's lane.	Brattle st.
From Brook's corner west to Hanover st.	Wing's lane.	Elm st.
From the Conduit at Dock Head N. W. crossing Hanover street to the Mill Pond.	Union st.	Same now.

6. Leading from Ann street. { North
 From Pitts's corner round on the dock to Pitts's wf. Fish Market. { Mar. st.
 Cheekley's entry N. W. to Creek lane. Scottow's alley. Scott al.
 Tyler's corners to the wharffes. Swingbridge lane n. part of Merchant's r.
 Simp'kin's corner east to the wharffe. Royal's Alley. Blackstone st.
 Tyler's corner west to Middle st. Paddy's alley. North Centre st.
 Allen's corner east to the wood wharffe. Wentworth's lane. Barrett st.
 At N. end of Ann st. from the sea N. W. to the mill }
 pond (Hay Market square.) } Cross st. Same now.
7. Leading from Fish street.
 From Dr. Clark's corner N W. to Middle st. Gallop's alley. Mechanic al.
 Edward's corner N.W. to Middle st. Wood lane. Richmond st.
 Mountford's corner by the E. side of N. church* }
 to Fleet st. } Moon st. Same now.
 Gardner's corner N.W. to the N. church. Sun Court. Same now.
 At the north end of Fish st. from Scarlet's wf. }
 to the upper end of Middle st. (Hanover) } Fleet st. Same now.
8. Leading from Ship street.
 From Richard's corner W. by new N. church }
 to North st. } Foster st. Clark st.
 Bill's corner W. to North st. Whitebread al. Bartlett st.
 Salutation tavern W. to North st. Salutation al. Same now.
 Parkman's corner W. to North st. Battery al. Battery st.
9. Leading from Lyn street.
 Through Greenough's ship yard S.W. to }
 Charter street. } Greenough's al. Same now.
 From Aves's corner S. to Charter street. Henchman's lane. Same now.
 By William's S.W. to Charter st. Sliding alley. Foster st.
 From Atkin's line kiln S.W. to N. burying place. Lime alley. Lime st.
 From the W. end of Lyn st. round the beach }
 to Ferry wharffe. } Ferryway. Commercial st.
10. Leading from Hanover street.
 From Harris's corner N.W. to Mill Pond. Cold lane. Portland st.
 Ballantine's corner S. to Fitch's cor. in Union st. Marshal's l. Marshall st.
 Star tavern N. to the mill. Link alley. Union st.
11. Leading from Middle street.
 From the mill bridge northerly to Gee's cor. in Prince st. Back st. Salem st.
 Wales's corner to Baek st. Beer lane. Cross st.
 Morril's corner N.W. to Charlestown ferry. Prince st. Same now.
 Wadsworth's corner east to N. church, (North sq.) Bell alley. Prince st.
 End of Middle st. N.W. to Salem st. Bennet st. North Bennet st.
12. Leading from North street.
 From Stephen's corner N.W. to Salem st. Love lane. Tileston st.

* The Church referred to, was the Second church in Boston, in the North Square, which was staved to pieces by the British in 1774, for the benefit of fuel.

Rainsford's corner running by N. side of the } burying place to ferry way, }	Charter st.	Same now.
From Ruck's corner in Charter st. W. to } Harrod's corner in Prince st. }	Salem st.	Same now.

IV. Other cross Streets and Lanes.

1. From South end to Dock square.

Leading from Essex st. S W. to Beach st.	Ransford's lane.	Harrison av.
The next running North to Pond st.	Short street.	Same now.
Crossing the east end of Essex street from Hill's } wharffe N. to Summer st. }	South st.	Same now.
Leading from Summer st. from Clark's corner N. } W. to Brown's corner in Milk st. . . . }	Bishop's al.	Hawley st.
From the new South church W. to Pond st.	Blind lane.	Bedford st.
Mercy's corner N.E. to Fort hill.	Cow lane.	High st.
The ropewalk running N.E. out of Summer st. to } Battery-march. }	Belcher's l.	High st.
The bottom of Summer st. S. to Windmill point.	Sea st.	Same now.
From the bottom of Summer st. N.E. by the sea } and running to the ropewalk. . . . }	Flounder l.	Broad st.

Ways leading from Belcher's lane } N. to Cow lane.	1. Crooked Alley.	Brick Alley.
	2. Gray's Lane.	Atkinson st.
	3. Gridley's Lane.	Gridley st.
	4. Tilley's Lane.	Pearl st.
	5. Gibb's Lane.	Belmont st.

Ways leading from Cow lane N. to Milk } street.	1. Long Lane.	Federal st.
	2. Atkinson st.	Same now.
	3. Hutchinson st.	Pearl st.
	4. Oliver st.	Same now.

Ways leading from Long lane into Atkin- } son's st. easterly. }	1. Round l.	Williams st.
	2. Bury st.	Channing st

From Round lane, north into Bury st. Sister st. Same now.

From N. E. side of Fort hill to Battery-march. Sconce lane. Hamilton st.

Ways from Milk st. N. to Water st. }	1. Jolliff's lane.	S. part Devon. st.
	2. Tanner's lane.	Bath street.
	3. Cooper's alley.	Kilby street.

From Drummer's corner in School st. S. W. to Rawson's lane. Governor's alley. Same now.

From Beacon st. N.W. to Allen's orchard Davies lane. Walnut st.

From Alford's corner to Century hill. Century st. Belknap st.

From Beacon st. northerly to Cambridge st. George st. Same now.

Ways from King st. southerly to Water st. }	1. Pudding l.	Devonshire st.
	2. Leverett's l.	Congress st.
	3. Mackril l.	Kilby st.

From Maccarty's corner turning into Pudding lane. Half Court square.

From Mackril lane E. to the dock. Lobster alley. Doane st.

From Mackril lane E. by Hallowel's wf. to the sea. Crab l. Same now.

From King street northerly into Dock sq. }	1. Wilson's lane.	Same now.
	2. Shrimpton's l.	Exchange st.

- From King st. into Corn Market. . . . Peirce's alley. Change alley.
 From Faeneil's cor. round to Woodmansies } Merchant's row. Same now.
 wharife. }
2. From Orange Tree in Queen st. to the western part of the town, leading
 from Sudbury st. northwest.
 From Bowdoin's corner W. Southack's ct. Same now.
 E-nnon's corner, running by the windmill to the sea. Cambridge st. do.
 Lea-ving out of Cambridge st. S. W. into Southack's ct. Stoddard's l. do.
 'The new way leading N. E. from Cambridge st. } Alden's l. Same now.
 by Copelin's into Sudbury st. . . . }
- From Welles' corner N. W. to Barton's Point. Green st. Part the same.
 Leading from Cambridge st. northerly into { 1. Staniford st. } all the same
 Green st. { 2. Lynde st. } now.
 { 3. Chamber st. }
- From Green st. N.E. to the Mill Pond. . . Gooch lane. Gooch st.
3. From Dock square to the north end, leading from Union street.
 From Royal's house W. Minot's court. Scott ct.
 Webb's corner east to Creek lane. . . . Marsh lane. Same now.
 Bow's corner E. to do. Salt lane. do.
 From Jephson's corner in Marshal's lane east } Creek lane Creek square.
 to Scottow's alley. }
- From N. W. end of Cross st. by the Mill Pond } Old Way. Endicott st.
 side north. }
- The space on the South side of the north church. Clark's sq. North sq.
 From Bell Alley corner N. to Fleet st. . . Garden Court. Same now.
 From Salem st. N.W to Snow street. } 1. Sheafe st. Both the same now.
 { 2. Hull st. }
- From Travis's corner in Prince st. N. to Hudson's pt. Snow st. Snowhill st.
 The number of streets are 60. Lanes 41. Alleys 18. Besides Squares,
 Courts, &c.

PAPER MONEY OF 1690, WITH A FACSIMILE OF A
 20 SHILLING COLONY NOTE.

This emission of paper currency was caused by "the poverty and calamities of the country," which were induced chiefly by the expedition against Canada in 1690. Gov. Shirley in his speech of 1746, states that this expedition "cost the single Province of Massachusetts about £50,000, with the loss of an abundance of their young men, and gave this Province so deep a wound, that it did not recover itself for many years after."



©

THIS
Shilling
Colony:
equal to
accepted
subordi
and for:
Treasur
Februar
the Gen



N^o (419) 20^s

THIS Indented Bill of Twenty or
Shillings due from the Massachusetts
Colony to the Possessor shall be in value
equal to money & shall be accordingly
accepted by the Treasurer and Receivers
subordinate to him in all Publick paym^t
and for any Stock at any time in the
Treasury. Boston in New-England
February the thirde 1690 By Order of
the General Court



Richard Hutchinson

Samuel Puley

Comitee

Tim Thornton



NOTICE OF THE FIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR 1690.

Elisha Hutchinson, was the son of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, and grandson of Wm. and Ann Hutchinson. He was born in Boston in 1641 and educated a merchant; was an Assistant under the first charter in 1684—about 1692 was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces against the French and Indians in the Province of Maine—and was chief justice of the court of Common Pleas—he was the grandfather of Gov. Hutchinson.

John Phillips, was of Charlestown—member of the artillery company in 1680—representative to the General Court 1683 to 1686—member of the council of safety in 1689 and Treasurer of the Province—and one of the first counsellors under the new charter of 1691 and in office till 1716—he died March 20, 1725, aged 94.

Timothy Thornton, was son of Rev. Thomas Thornton of Yarmouth, Mass., one of the ejected clergy under the act of uniformity in 1662, educated a merchant and at an early date removed to Boston, where he enjoyed the public respect in a high degree: he was of the financial committee in 1690: ensign of the Artillery co. in 1691 and representative to the State Legislature in 1693, 4 and 5.

Peter Townsend, was a son of Wm. Townsend, born in Boston, Dec. 20, 1651; was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1690; several times captain of the Artillery company, and one of the Council in 1721.

Wait Winthrop, was son of John Winthrop, Gov. of Connecticut, educated a physician—chief of the Supreme court of Massachusetts—one of the Council in 1692—Captain of the Artillery Company. Thomas L. Winthrop, Lt. Gov. of Massachusetts, was his great grandson.

The following extract from an address to the Worshipful ELISHA HUTCHINSON, Esq., in 1691, is of historical value,

and as one of the *first* financial documents published in America.

“ Moreover, it is to be remembred, that nothing is Levied on this People but by their *own Consent* in a General Assembly. And they deserve not the name of *Englishmen*, that are not more *ready*, and count it not more *easie*, to part with a *pound* in this way, then a penny in the former Arbitrary Mode.” “ All the *Taxes* hitherto raised, have bin most advantageously Employed. Our Present *Rulers*, have no personal benefit by them ; They spend their time and care, and are at cost too, for the Common Weal, and would count themselves well paid for all, in the *Contentment*, of the people. The great complaint is, that our venturesome Expedition to *Canada* hath run us into Debt. It should be Considered that the *voice of the people* every where called for it. Our Neighbors in the *West* made us believe they would lay all the mischief that should be done by the *French* at our doors, if we did not attempt it : such *Importunities* with assurances of aid by Land did first engage us and oblige us. Had the *West* not failed us, we had certainly bin Masters of *Canada* ; and then our Expedition had been as much *Extol'd* as now it is *Despis'd* ! It was not a thing too big for us, for notwithstanding the failure in the *West*, and the delays of some among ourselves, till the *Season* was too far spent for any *Great thing* to be done ; add also the scantiness of our *Ammunition*, with the smallness of our *Army* ; yet the missing of *Quebeck* is hardly accountable to rational Satisfaction. Besides, the *French* had Assaulted us by *Land* before we visited them by *Sea* ; and that short visit we made them, we are assured has preserv'd our Country from further Assaults of theirs upon us. Nor is it rational to think that we can ever have a *settled* peace, while *Canada* is in *French* hands ; if there should be a peace between the two crowns, we may fear, they *may*, as they have boasted they *will*, by

setting their *Dogs* (the *Indians*) upon us to make *America* too hot for us. Hence also the reducing of it unto the *English Empire*, was a Design wherein was manifest as the desire of our own future Welfare, so of doing the greatest Service to the crown of *England*. The Design seemed to be as well laid as any that was ever undertaken in these parts of the World; and it had been *dangerous* to have delayed it unto another year; for had they not gone with the fleet to *Canada*, a thousand *Boss-Lopers* had been upon our Country Towns and laid them waste. *Prayers* and *Hopes* for the *Good Issue* of that Expedition, met not with a total Disappointment, nor do we yet see the *whole Issue*: the business is not over yet. If Heaven hath frowned on us, it calls us to *Bewayl* our sin, and not *increase* it by denying the payment of Debts this way contracted, or spending our fury on any that were active in this Affair. That were to carry it not like *Englishmen*, much less like *Christians*. Let men beware they do not provoke God to make these *Canada Enemies* as *fiery serpents*, to sting Murmurers at and Despisers of Divine Providence.

Upon the *Difficulties* and *Necessities* which the Country hath been brought into, a better way could not well be thought upon, than the *BILLS* of *CREDIT* now passing (or that should pass so) among us. *Silver* we have not enough in the Country, to do which *must be done*, more being usually *Exported* than is *Imported*. And why may we not do as well without it, as other Plantations of *America*? The Country in the *General Court*, have *Recognized* or *Acknowledged*, a Debt of so many thousand pounds unto them that have been the Servants of the Public. The *Credit* conveyed by these Bills now *Circulates* from one hand to another men's dealings are, until the *Publick Taxes* call for it. It is then brought into the Treasurer's hands from which it goes not out again." Statistical remarks, next page.

STATISTICAL REMARKS ON CANADA.

Canada was discovered in 1497, by John and Sebastian Cabot. In 1525 it was visited by Verrazini, a Florentine, who took possession of the country for the crown of France. In 1535 Jaques Cartier explored the river St. Lawrence on St. Lawrence's day, and hence its name: in 1608 a settlement was made which was the first recorded as having been permanently made on this continent, and that is now occupied by the city of Quebec. A settlement had been attempted about 1605, near the river St. Croix and at Port Royal, but they were broken up in 1614, by Samuel Argal. Quebec surrendered to the British under Kirk in 1627, but restored to France by a treaty of peace. In 1663 that colony was constituted a Royal government of France. In 1759 it was conquered by the British forces under General Wolfe, and was by a treaty at Paris in 1763 ceded to Great Britain.

FORT HILL FORTIFICATION. JAN. 23, 1635.

“Item. It is likewise agreed that for the raising of a new work of fortification on Fort Hill, about that which is there already begunn, the whole town would bestowe fourteen days work by equall proportion, and for this end Mr. Deputie, Mr. Henry Vane, Mr. John Winthrop, Sen., Mr. Wm. Coddington, Mr. John Winthrop, Jun'r., Capt. John Underhill and Mr. Wm. Brenton were authorized as commissioners, that they or the greater part of them, should sett down how many days work would be equall for each man to doe, and what money such should contribute beside their work, as were of greater abilities and had fewer servants that therewith provision of tooles and other necessaries might be made and some recompense given to such of the poorer sort as should be found to be overburdened with their fourteen dayes work, and Mr. John Cogan is chosen treasurer, and Mr. Wm. Dyer, Clarke; for the furtherence of this work.

the work also is to be gone in hand with, soe soone as weather will permitt; regard that the Ingenieere, Mr. Lyon Ganner whoe doth soe freely offer his help thereunto, hath but a short time to stay. Money lent to this work.

By the Deputy [Gov.] £5. Mr. Vaue £5. Mr. Winthrop £5. Mr. Coddington £5. Mr. Winthrop, Jr. £5. Mr. Keayne £5. Hutchinson £5. Mr. Cogan £5. Mr. Oliver and Thos. Leveritt £5. Mr. Coggeshall and Mr. Hardinge £5.

1642. The court of assistants condemned to death James Britten and Mary Latham for adultery: the woman was young and handsome and not 20 years of age: they both suffered the penalty with great penitence.

1660. May. William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson were condemned to be hanged for being Quakers, and coming among puritans and calvinists, and the sentence was fulfilled. Joseph Nicholson and his wife Jane were allowed to leave the jurisdiction or suffer the same fate for being Quakers, but preferring the former, they returned to England.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

Roger Williams was born in Wales, 1599:—educated at Oxford: came to N. England at Nantasket, Feb. 5, 1631:—settled as a teacher in Salem, April 12, 1631;—went to Plymouth the same year and preached:—returned in 1633 and was pastor of the society there on the decease of their minister Mr. Skelton: was banished Nov. 1635:—went to R. Island, 1636, and laid the foundation for that colony:—went to England in 1643 for a charter which he obtained and landed in Boston, Sept. 1644;—he was again in England from 1651 to 1654, and on his return was chosen president of that Colony till 1657:—this earliest and boldest champion of the rights of all men “fully to have and enjoy their own judgements and consciences in matters of religious concernment,” died at Providence in April, 1683, aged 84, but not a stone has been raised to mark his sepulture or to bear him

in remembrance, and the spot of his burial place is not known: his descendants are numerous.

6th month Aug. 23, 1630. It is ordered that sawyers shall not take above 4s. 6d. per hundred for boards att 6 score to the hundred if they have their wood felled and squard for them and not above 5s. 6d. if they fell and square their wood themselves.

It is ordered that John Goulworth shall be whipt and afterwards sett in stocks for felony committed by him whereof he is convicted by his own confession, also Henry Lyn shall be whipt for the like offence and John Boggust and John Pickrun to sett in the stocks 4 hours together at Salem for being accessory thereunto.

It is ordered that John Baker shall be whipt for shooting a fowl on the Sabbath day.

25th of 9th moneth. This day John Seaberry, a seaman hath with leave bought our brother Master Merryes house and half an acre under it in the mylne field and so is allowed for an Inhabitant; 30th day of 1st moneth, 1640.

1632. Aug. 14. Great store of eels and lobsters in the bay; 2 or 3 boys have brought in a bushel of eels and 60 great lobsters at a time.

10th day 9th month, 1634. Imprimis, that Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freeman of this towne, according to the number of names in every family by John Copall, Wm. Brenton and John Samford, and that none shall fell any wood there untill the same be lotted out.

18th same month. Imprimis, it is agreed that Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Coddington, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Colborne and Wm. Balstone, shall have to divide and dispose of all such lands belonging to the towne [as are not yet in the lawfull possession of any particular person] to the inhabitants of the towne according to the orders of the court, leaving such portions in common for the use of new

comers, and the further benefitte of the town, as in their best discretion they shall think fitt—the islands hyred by the towne to be also included in this order.

Item. That no swine above 12 weekes ould shall be suffered to goe att libertie on the necke, but kept in a yarde upon penaltie for every swine otherwise suffered 9d. for every day soe taken and this order also to bee looked unto by the aforesaid brethren.

23d 11th month, Jan. 1635. Imprimis, at this meeting Thomas Marshall is by general consent chosen for the keeping of a ferry from mylne poynt unto Charlestown and to Wynnyseemit and to take for his ferrying unto Charlestown as the ferryman there hath and unto Wynnyseemitt for a single person 6d. for twoe 6d. and for every one above the number of twoe 2d a piece.

14th 10th month. Item. That the poorer sort of inhabitants, such as are members or likely to be and have no cattle shall have their proportion of allotments for planting ground and other assigned unto them by the allotters and laid out at Muddy river, by the afore named five persons, [viz. Wm. Colborne, Wm. Aspywall, John Sampford, Wm. Balstone and Richard Wright] or four of them; those that fall betweene the foot of the hill and the water to have but four acres upon a head and those that are farther off to have five acres for every head—the plott to begin next muddy river.

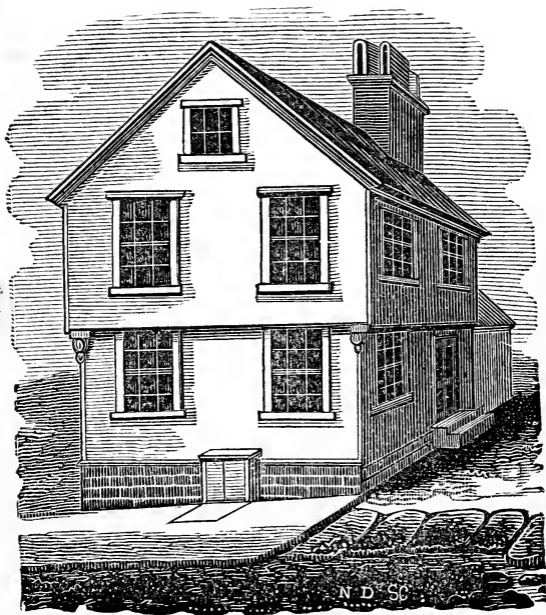
12th of 10th moneth. 1636. It is agreed that not above one dwelling house shall be built upon any one lott without the consent of the townes overseers.

10th of 10th moneth. 1638. It is agreed that Arthur Perrye shall have yearly allowed him for his drumming to the company upon all occasions the sume of £5 to be paid by the towne. As he grew old, they appropriated £4 for him to prepare one or two young men as drummers.

BIRTH PLACE OF, AND SOME EVENTS IN THE
LIFE OF BENJ. FRANKLIN.

In the biography of Dr. Franklin, by Jared Sparks, it is stated that he was born Sunday, Jan. 6, 1706, Old Style; the same as Jan. 17 New Style, and was baptized that day at the Old South Church: his father Josiah Franklin, lived nearly opposite the South front of that meeting house, the site of which is now covered with a handsome granite building, having on its upper front, these words; "THE BIRTH PLACE OF FRANKLIN"

Soon after the above date they removed to the corner of Union and Hanover Sts. where little Benjamin at 10 years of age aided his father in his tallow chandlery business, cutting wicks for candles, &c., but this employment became irksome and he wished to go to sea, but that was firmly opposed by his father: at 12 years of age he was bound an apprentice to his brother James Franklin, who was a printer: James was not married, and Benj. boarded out, but on adopting the habits of a plain vegetable diet, he offered to take care of himself for one half the amount weekly paid for his board; by which means he gained time for study and also funds for the purchase of books: his repast generally consisted of a slice of bread or a biscuit, a handful of raisins or a tart from the pastry cooks', with a glass of water: James Franklin established the 4th newspaper in this country Aug. 21, 1721; It was entitled the "NEW ENGLAND COURANT;" this paper was enriched with original essays, displaying considerable ability and wit: handling with great freedom the vices and follies of the day: much of it written by Benjamin: the severity of some of the lampoons or caustic compositions, received the notice of the general assembly, who without any form of a trial sentenced James to one month's imprisonment, and when he was discharged they passed an order, that "*James Franklin should no longer print the newspaper called the New England Courrant.*"



AN ENGRAVED REPRESENTATION OF
THE BUILDING WHERE DR. BENJ. FRANKLIN WAS BORN,
ON MILK STREET.



Benjamin then assumed the publication of the sheet, on which occasion the bonds of his apprenticeship were partially cancelled: disputes often taking place between the two brothers, and Benj. being sometimes struck by James in a heat of passion, determined the former to leave Boston for N. York: he arrived there in 1723, but not meeting with any encouragement he pushed for Philadelphia, and there was employed by Andrew Bradford: soon his prospects brightened, and with a letter from the Governor, Sir Win. Keith to Benjamin's father, he visited Boston, April, 1724, to obtain aid by funds, to set up a printing office in Philadelphia for himself, but which aid was withheld on account of his youth: he returned to Phila. and the Governor said, if the father would not set him up in business, that he would: he then *apparently* commissioned Benj. for a voyage to England for the purchase of a press and types: he arrived there Dec. 24, 1724, but on presenting the letters which were supposed to contain appropriate means for the purchase of an office, he did not meet with any reception appertaining to the subject of his voyage, and was there obliged to work as a printer for a support, and to gain funds for a return home: he left there July 23, 1726, and on arriving in Phila. he again went to work as a journeyman printer: in the course of a few months he opened an office in connection with a man by the name of Meredith; and then met with good success in business, which was well deserved for his probity, talents, temperance in all things, industry and punctuality: he formed literary and library clubs and associations, and interested himself in the general and local concerns of the city to advance its prosperity.

Franklin and Meredith commenced publishing the "PEN-SYLVANIA GAZETTE," Sept. 25, 1729, but in July, 1730, that partnership was dissolved, Franklin assuming it alone: he then instructed himself in the French, Spanish and Latin languages.

In 1732 he issued his "Poor Richard's Almanac," which passed through three editions, and for 25 years it was published by him with profit, celebrity and honor.

In 1737, at the age of 31 years, he was Postmaster for Phila., in 1753 he became Postmaster General, in conjunction with Wm. Hunter, for the Colonies, in place of the previous incumbent, [Col. Spotswood] deceased.

In 1752 he was voluntarily presented by Yale College with the degree of Master of Arts; and the next year he received a similar honor from Harvard University: the same year, 1763, he was unanimously elected member of the Royal Society in London, without any solicitation on his part, freed from their usual assessment of twenty five guineas for membership, and presented with the society's gold medal, accompanied with a handsome speech from its president, Lord Macclesfield; and while a plenipotentiary in Europe from his own government, was presented to five Kings, and with the King of Denmark dined.

We have now recorded some few of the scenes and circumstances attending the life of this truly great and eminent man; eminent for his superior talents, industry, rectitude and usefulness through a long life, and equally eminent for the high honors which attended him; and we hope it will make a deep and lasting impression on the mind of our youth, that the three greatest men our country has ever produced, viz., Washington, Franklin and Bowditch, were self taught from the commencement of their career, and yet received high collegiate honors.

Benj. Franklin died April 17, 1790, aged 84 years and 3 months. Josiah Franklin, father of Benjamin, came to Boston from England in 1685. He was the father of seventeen children, who all grew up to years of maturity and were married; but at this day no male issue is living to perpetuate his family lineage. The Franklin family in our early

record of the inhabitants of Boston, at page 50, were not of that branch of Franklin's, or had it the most remote relation to the family of the great Philosopher.

NOTE. 1763, eleventh line from top, page 190, should be 1752.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

In the year 1839 a number of ladies formed an association for the benevolent purpose of assisting and reclaiming from the paths of folly and vice the many young and unprotected females who throng the city for employment. There is generally in the youthful mind and feelings, powerful incentives to error; to depart from the sober and steady course through life marked out by wisdom and experience, and many are allured to participate in some present beckoning pleasure, which weakens the confidence of friends and the elevating, sustaining consciousness of innate innocence: the LADIES MORAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, on all occasions of this nature, which may come to their knowledge, exercise their benevolent exertions for their protection at their appropriated Reform house; affording them shelter and support, with maternal solicitude for their future rectitude of conduct and welfare; the number yearly assisted by the society has varied from about 100 to 150; some of whom have received protection and support at various times when leaving a situation, which through their own well regulated intelligence office, at No. 13 Bedford Street, a new and suitable situation may be soon obtained.

That this society has done much good, there is abundant evidence in the change of habits and manners of many of the females; thereby showing, that they put a higher estimate on life and its uses than to shorten it by intemperance and vice, and embitter its days with sad violations of the laws of God and man, of nature and of reason; when they seem also to realize, that the bodily system for a time, may

seem to withstand the trials it is doomed to endure from reckless indulgences, yet, that the debtor and credit side of the account is being pretty regularly kept, and that a reckoning may and will be called for, by sickness and perhaps by an early death.

The Ladies Moral Reform Association, is governed by a President, Mrs. John Kilton :—25 Vice Presidents—9 Managers—an Executive Committee of 9—Secretaries, &c. ; all acting under the influence of one of their beautiful resolves, viz. “ that would we raise the fallen, we must sympathize with them.”

Their Reform house is No. 36 Charles Street. Mrs. Blaisland, Matron.

SMALL POX AND KINE POCK.

In the years 1649, 1665, 1678 and 1690, the small pox spread among the inhabitants of Boston with great destruction of life : in 1702, 313 persons died under its power : in 1721, 5759 persons had it in the natural way, and that number was a large half of the whole population : of whom 844 died : at this time Dr. Zabodiel Boylston dared to inoculate three of his own household, which resulted in complete success ; this experiment was violently opposed by the rest of the medical faculty, who carried public opinion with them : the clergy were in favor of inoculation and most fortunate and happy results have crowned his genius and his memory and their prescience.

In 1730 about 4000 cases of small pox occurred ; one tenth of whom were inoculated : at this time, it carried off about 500. In 1752 it again appeared amongst the then 15,684 inhabitants : 7669 were supposed to have then received the disease : many of the citizens removed from the town, and all residents but 174, had it either by inoculation

or the natural way : 2124 were treated by the first method, of whom 30 died ; 5545 were seized with it, of whom 529 died : it again made ravages in the years 1764, 1776, and 1778 ; but with less painful circumstances : from 1811 to 1820, but six deaths occurred by small pox : from 1821 to 1830, eight deaths : from 1831 to 1838 thirty nine deaths, and those mostly at Rainsford Island: a law was then in force for removing all infected persons with small pox, to the hospital at that place : and they were treated with proper care and attention, and on that healthy spot they were generally restored ; in 1836, a resistance was made to that law as being unconstitutional, which occasioned its repeal ; and in 1839 sixty deaths occurred : in 1840 115 deaths, and since then, above 200 have died with it.

Vaccination with the virus from Cow pock matter, was a discovery made by Dr. Jenner of England, and introduced here about the year 1800, by Dr. Benj. Waterhouse, which proved an effectual substitute for, and preventive against the small pox ; life is not endangered by it or the face disfigured, and the city authorities have made provision for a free vaccination of all who apply for it by the Port physician, who safely operated on 3965 persons, during the years 1844 and 5 ; in 1846, on 5592 ; and in 1847 on 1263 ; and the cases examined with a view to test a safety from previous vaccination, have equalled the above in number—the cases of small pox which came under the care of the Port physician in 1846 were 142, and in 1847, 71.

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

In 1779, this society was formed, and May 4th, 1780, a Charter was granted under the title of THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. The design of the institution was for the “ promotion and encouragement of the “ knowledge of the antiquities of America and of the nat-

“ural history of the country and to determine the uses to
 “which the various productions of the country may be ap-
 “plied; to promote and encourage medical discoveries,
 “mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and
 “experiments; astronomical, meteorological, and geograph-
 “ical observations: improvements in agriculture, arts, com-
 “merce, and manufactures, and in fine, to cultivate every
 “art and science which may tend to advance the interest,
 “honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent
 “and virtuous people.” This society has done much in fur-
 therance of the objects for which it was formed, and have
 issued a number of volumes of its transactions, worthy of
 being perused, by all in quest of sound principles in every
 department of Mechanics and other sciences. Its library
 comprises 6000 volumes of choice works, which is deposited
 in the Athenæum where the society hold its meetings.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Was incorporated Feb. 19, 1794. The design of this in-
 stitution “is to collect, preserve, and communicate materials
 ‘for a complete history of this country, and of all the valu-
 ‘able effects, of the ingenuity and industry of its inhabitants.”
 Its Library comprises 7000 volumes and its museum is rich
 and extensive, and considered an important acquisition to the
 public, for increasing and extending knowledge in all the
 useful branches pertaining to a useful life and partaking of
 the sciences. Their Hall, Library and Museum, is over the
 Savings Bank in Tremont Street. They have published 22
 octavo volumes of their transactions, which rank very high
 in public estimation. The number of members in their so-
 ciety is limited to 60, consequently the changes and im-
 provements are slow—the fee for membership is \$8, with a
 yearly assessment of \$3.

NOTE. Page 135; *wh.* in the 10th line from the bottom should be er-
 rased, and the word *and* inserted in the 9th line after Anthology.

THE BOSTON LIBRARY SOCIETY.

Was incorporated June 17, 1794. The object of the society was to make a collection of books in the sciences and general literature, for popular use; more particularly of those works which from their costliness or peculiar value are not generally found in private collections and cannot conveniently be obtained by individuals of moderate fortune; that plan has been diligently and successfully pursued and their library numbers 11,000 volumes; including a good selection from French authors: the shares in this Library originally were not transferable, and at the decease of a holder, his share was bequeathed to the living members; as the society owned the Library building in the centre of the south range of dwellings on Franklin Place, the surviving share-owners, raised the price of shares to twenty five dollars, with an annual tax of two dollars for the increase and preservation of the library. The shares are now transferable and do not cease with the death of a proprietor: their Library in Franklin place is open on Thursday forenoons and afternoons of Saturday, for the delivery of books to proprietors.

THE ATHENÆUM, WITH AN ENGRAVING.

For several years a number of Boston literary gentlemen who conducted a literary publication called the Monthly Anthology, issued proposals in 1806 for a public reading room at 10 dollars per year to subscribers, which received a large number of names to sanction the undertaking; on the popularity of the offer they concluded to add a library: in a little time the donation of books for the institution amounted to over one thousand volumes, when they transferred their trust in the *Anthology Reading Room and Library*, to Trustees; —their rooms were first opened in Congress street, after that to Scollay's buildings, and in 1810 on Common street north

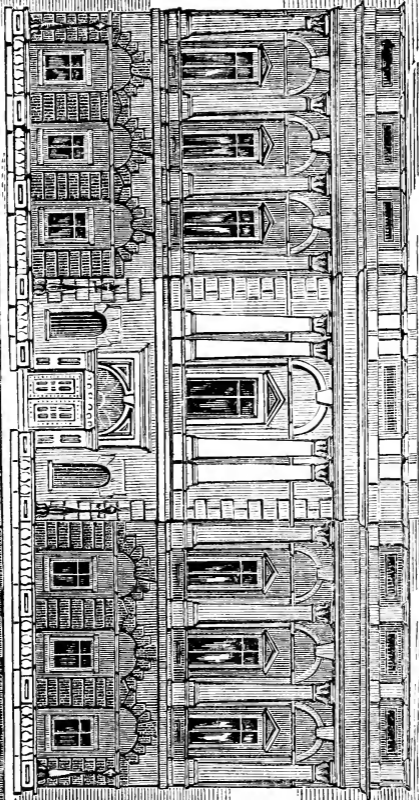
of the Chapel burying ground, and in 1822 they removed to Pearl street.

This popular and important institution was incorporated in 1807: its grand and ennobling plan and feature for the establishment of a rich collection of Marble Statuary, Busts, and a gallery of choice paintings by celebrated ancient and modern artists and painters, is steadily approximating to the wishes of its generous projectors: in addition to its splendid and valuable collection of books at this time rising 37,000 volumes they received from *Gen. James Perkins*, the principal building and land on Pearl Street on which the Athenæum has stood for the past 25 years; as a princely donation for the benefit of the arts and the people of Boston; in 1826 the most enterprising proprietors made up a sum of \$45,000, for building suitable halls for a public exhibition of paintings and sculpture, to be open during the five warm months of the year, which has afforded a choice treat to every one fond of the arts; price of a single ticket for admission 25 cents, and for the whole season 50.

The price of a share in the Athenæum property is \$300, which entitles the owner to three tickets of admission: a ticket for life is \$100.00 and annual subscribers pay \$10.00 per year. The proprietors and life subscribers, can introduce any number of strangers to its benefits for a month, if they reside at a distance of 20 or more miles from Boston. The reading room and library are open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. six days in the week and on Sunday evening. As the silver plate deposited under the corner stone of their new edifice now completing, gives so particular an account of its funds and capacities, we close our observations and give room to their better record.

THE NEW ATHENÆUM BUILDING.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of this edifice, on Beacon street, designed for the use of the Boston Athenæum, took place April 27th.

ATHENEUM, ON BEACON STREET. PAGE 196.



at 10 o'clock, A. M. Hon. Josiah Quincy, one of the projectors of the institution, delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, replete with valuable facts; he said that the Athenæum property, real and personal, was valued at \$342,000; its library numbered 37,660 volumes, with a choice collection of paintings and statuary. Under the corner stone was placed a copper box, containing a copy of the city newspapers, several statistical works, coins in circulation in this country, etc., and a silver plate, bearing on one side the following inscription.—

“The corner stone of this building, dedicated to letters and the arts, by the proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, was laid on the 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in the forty-first year of the institution, which, founded by the exertions of William Smith Shaw and the other members of that Association of ingenious scholars, “The Anthology Club,” has in later days been enlarged and adorned by the generosity and public spirit of many contributors, and especially by the munificence of James Perkins, Thomas Handasyde Perkins, his brother; James Perkins, his son, and John Bromfield. Whenever this stone shall be removed, may it be only to improve and perpetuate the Institution. And on the reverse of the silver plate,

PRINCIPAL ENDOWMENTS OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM
BEFORE THE YEAR 1847.

The sum of forty two thousand dollars was raised for the general purposes of the Athenæum, by voluntary subscriptions for shares created in 1807.

James Perkins, in 1821, gave his own costly mansion in Pearl street, which from that time has been the seat of the Institution.

In the same year, the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars was raised by voluntary subscriptions for shares.

THOMAS HANDASYDE PERKINS (beside his earlier, and later donation) and James Perkins, the younger, seconded in 1825 the liberality of the brother and father, each giving eight thousand dollars; and the sum of their contributions was increased to forty-five thousand dollars by other subscriptions, obtained chiefly through the efforts and influence of Nathaniel Bowditch, Francis Calley Gray, George Ticknor, and Thomas Wren Ward.

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, in 1823, gave a choice collection of casts, of the most celebrated ancient statues.

GEORGE WATSON BRIMMER, in 1838, gave a magnificent collection of books on the fine arts.

JOHN BROMFIELD, in 1846, gave twenty-five thousand dollars as a fund, to be regularly increased by one quarter of the income, of which the other three quarters are to be annually applied to the purchase of books forever.

The sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, for the erection of this building, was raised by voluntary subscriptions for shares created in 1844.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1847.

President, Thomas Greaves Cary. Vice President, John Amory Lowell. Treasurer, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Trustees, William Turrell Andrews, Edward Wigglesworth, William Hickling Prescott, Enoch Hale, George Stillman Hillard, Samuel Austin, Jr., Amos Binney, Charles Amory, Oliver Wendell Holmes; Secretary, Henry Tuke Parker; Librarian, Charles Folsom. Architects, Edward Clarke Cabot, and George Minot Dexter.

James Knox Polk, President of the United States.

George Nixon Briggs, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor of the City of Boston.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

In the eastern wing of the State House, comprises upwards of 7000 volumes; and is open every week day during the session of the Legislature, excepting Saturday afternoon; for the benefit of the members of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments, with other officers of State: if its accommodations extended to the private citizen, and that too on all week days, it would be a medium for conferring a great benefit on the public at large.

THE BOWDITCH LIBRARY,

Was founded in 1839, and at this time has 2,500 volumes. It is a free public institution for the use of all, who will comply with its regulations, but yet without cost: it is kept at Dr. Bowditch's house, 8 Otis Place.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Was founded March 11, 1820: it was established for the mutual benefit of young merchants, under 21 years of age: the conditions of membership, are the presentation to the library of some useful volume, and to pay two dollars per year for the support of a library and reading room, which is open every evening during the winter season, except Sunday, and three evenings per week during the warm season: this institution is made prosperous by scientific lectures during the winter evenings and the generosity of the mercantile portion of the community.

THE MECHANIC APPRENTICES LIBRARY,

Was founded Feb. 22d, 1820, under the supervision of the *Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association*; this institution is reputed as having done much good in disseminating knowledge and information among the industrious craft; and if a liberal construction should be placed on what it might produce, of benefits to the young aspiring mind by its foster parent, their renewed lights of science would attract our youth by its radiance and illumine the path of many who may oth-

erwise grope their ways in the labyrinths of ignorance;— their library has 3,000 volumes.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAS FOUNDED IN 1830, AND HAS ABOUT 1500 VOLUMES.

Public Circulating Libraries are located in various parts of the city, where books are let to subscribers and non-subscribers; strangers generally to leave in pledge the value of the volume.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN BOSTON.

1. *Daily Subscription Papers*.—Boston Daily Advertiser; Boston Courier; Boston Post; the Boston Daily Atlas; Daily Evening Transcript; Boston Daily Journal; Daily Evening Traveller; Boston Daily Whig. Aggregate daily circulation, 16,372; square inches, 15,438,804; yearly value, \$106,076.

2. *Daily Penny Papers*.—Boston Daily Times; the Boston Daily Mail; the Boston Daily Bee; the Boston Daily Sun; the Boston Daily Star; the Chronotype; Boston Daily Herald; Boston Daily Eagle; Aggregate daily circulation 36,800; square inches, 22,640,700; yearly value, \$110,400.

3. *Semi-weekly Papers*.—Boston Semi-weekly Advertiser; Boston Semi-weekly Courier; Boston Press and Post; the Boston Semi-weekly Atlas; Boston Shipping List; American Traveller; Boston Journal. Aggregate semi-weekly circulation, 14,062; square inches, 13,865,484; yearly value, \$58,748.

4. *Weekly Papers*.—Boston Weekly Messenger; Boston Courier; the Boston Statesman; the Boston Weekly Atlas; Boston Journal; American Traveller; Boston Weekly Whig; the Boston Notion; Weekly Bay State Democrat; the Boston Weekly Mail; the Boston Weekly Bee; the Boston Weekly Sun; Streeter's Weekly Boston Star; Even-

ing Gazette; Thursday Messenger; Uncle Sam; The Yankee; The Flag of the Union; Satirist; New England Farmer; Massachusetts Ploughman; Boston Cultivator; The Liberator; The Emancipator; The Prisoner's Friend; Advent Herald; Boston Investigator: The Odd Fellow; Olive Branch: Christian Alliance and Family Visitor; The Boston Recorder; New England Puritan; The Youth's Companion; The Well-Spring; Christian Watchman; Christian Reflector; Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal; Sabbath School Messenger; Christian Witness; Christian Register; Christian World; Trumpet and Universalist Magazine; Christian Freeman; Boston Pilot; Foreign Protestant Telegraph; New England Washingtonian; Massachusetts Temperance Standard; Weekly Eagle; Eastabrook's Public Chowder; Petit Courrier des Familles et des Pensions. Aggregate weekly circulation, 223,270; square inches, 168,048,978; yearly value, \$334,895.

5. *Semi-monthly*.—The Common School Journal; Gospel Teacher; Friend of Virtue; The Orphan's Advocate; The Literary Museum; The Journal of Music; The Musical Gazette; The Boston Thomsonian Medical Journal; Genius of Christianity. Aggregate semi-monthly circulation, 19,100; square inches, 9,013,100; yearly value, \$31,700.

6. *Monthly*.—City Crier; Typographic Advertiser; Manual of Health; The Day-Spring; The Macedonian; The Young Reaper; The Missionary Herald; The Congregational Visitor; The Baptist Missionary Magazine; The Sabbath School Treasury; Guide to Holiness; The Sabbath School Teacher; The Episcopal Observer; The Religious Magazine; The Child's Friend; The New Jerusalem Magazine; The New Church Magazine for Children; The Universalist Miscellany; The Ladies' Repository; The Mother's Assistant; Temperance Journal; The Temperance Offering; American Ladies' Album; Unitarian Tracts; Littel's Living Age; The

Magazine of Horticulture ; The Journal of Health ; The Symbol ; The Mechanic's Apprentice ; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal ; Clark's Bank Note List ; Willis's Counterfeit Detector ; The Law Reporter ; The Illustrated N. E. Magazine. Aggregate monthly circulation, 216,300 ; square inches, 126,773,100 ; yearly value, \$127,190.

7. *Bi-monthly and Quarterly*.—Christian Examiner ; Universalist Quarterly Review ; Quarterly Journal ; Christian Review ; Brownson's Quarterly Review ; North American Review. Aggregate circulation, 8,600 ; square inches, 33,016,100 ; yearly value, \$24,500.

8. *Annually*.—Adams' Boston Directory ; Dickinson's Boston Almanac ; State Register ; American Almanac ; Farmers' Almanac ; Spofford's Almanac ; The Housekeeper's Annual ; The Unitarian Annual Register. Aggregate circulation, 278,000 ; square inches, 265,045,300 ; value \$31,565.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

This Society was established Feb. 23, 1791. The object of its formation was to resuscitate life in any person who by any accident may appear suddenly to be inert and lifeless ; to encourage all rational means for restoring them to animate life : and to award medals of Silver or Gold to all persons who may be the cause of saving any of his fellow creatures from drowning or other sudden death.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRE SOCIETY,

Was incorporated June 25th, 1794. Its founders established this society on the broad basis for affording relief to unfortunate sufferers by fire in any part of the State, and to reward the inventor for any useful machine for extinguishing fires, and to patronize any one making extraordinary exertions in such a time of calamity, &c.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION,

Was instituted March 15th, 1795. This institution comprises many hundreds of our most ingenious and respectable mechanics, and as a society has done much for their individual benefit in raising the various useful crafts to an honorable standing in the community, and achieved important results and benefits to the public at large, by a triennial concentration of the best productions of genius in every department of the useful and fine Arts; by a great and glorious FAIR, which once in every three years fills the eye with delight for its grandeur, and the heart with patriotic impulse and gratitude, and their own coffers with a fair compensation: and this year, 1847, their fifth fair will be opened with a generous display of the neatest handy-work of artists and artizans in every department of choice work accomplished by man or woman; in Faneuil and Quincy Hall.

 THE PROVINCE HOUSE, 1679.

This is a large brick building in the rear of Stores opposite the western end of Milk street: it is of three stories; fifty feet back from Newbury (Washington) street: it had a pretty lawn or garden-plot in front, with an iron rail-fence; at the gate of which, two large oak trees imparted an agreeable shade and beauty to the place: the house was ascended by a flight of about twenty stone steps: a cupola surmounted the roof, which supported a bronzed figure of an Indian chief with a Bow and Arrow as a vane: (which "when he heard 'the bell ring for dinner, invariably fired off his arrow and 'came down for his lunch:" this was told to *small men and women*; many of whom have narrowly watched for that event, only to be grievously disappointed :) the face of the house was decorated with the King's arms, richly carved and gilt; this work is preserved in the hall of the Historical So-

ciety: the estate was a gift from the State, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the trustees of that institution leased it for 99 years: places for trade and business have been erected on its front garden-plot; preventing its being seen short of entering Province-house court: on a rail which surmounts the balustrade over the portico, are these letters and figures, 16. P. S., 79, which probably gives the date of its erection.

FIRES IN BOSTON.

1759, Nov. 14th. A fire commenced a little south of Oliver's bridge in Water street, and swept off all the buildings to the lower end of Water and Milk streets; ten or twelve dwelling-houses and a number of stores and shops were destroyed.

1760, March 17th. A fire broke out at the west part of the town, called New Boston, destroying a Carpenter's shop and dwelling-house.

The next day a store on Griffin's (Liverpool) wharf took fire: the chamber was a laboratory used by the British soldiers, and the powder therein, demolished the building with some injury to the limbs of a few persons, and fright to some thousands—for the extremities of the town moved by the shock.

March 20th. A fire broke out from the dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Jackson & Son, at the Brazen Head, Cornhill; (Washington street,) three or four large buildings on the street were consumed: all the stores fronting Pudding Lane (Devonshire street) with every dwelling-house, but those fronting on King (State street) and a house of Mr. Spooner's on Water street to Quaker Lane (Congress street); and from thence, only leaving the house of C. Waldo, it burned down every house, shop, store, &c. to Oliver's Dock [Liberty Sq.]: a change of wind carried the fire into the lower part of King

(State) street and destroyed the corner, opposite the Bunch of Grapes tavern (New England Bank) and all the buildings but two, in that direction to Long Wharf: in the direction of Congress street it took every house but the Julien corner at Milk street, and from thence to the bottom of Milk street; and every house but three to Fort-hill; with all the buildings from Oliver's Dock to Mr. Hallowell's ship-yard, with his dwelling-house; the Sconce of the S. Battery, with all buildings on Wendall's wharf: so that from Pudding-lane to the waters edge, not a building was to be seen but those before-mentioned: beside which, it consumed a large ship and 8 or 9 other vessels: the aggregate loss, was the Quaker meeting-house; 133 dwelling-houses: 36 barns: 63 stores: 66 shops: total, 299 buildings: relief was necessary to be had for many of the unfortunate sufferers, and voluntary contributions were made to the amount of £22,107,1s.6d.—the loss was estimated at £71,112,7s.3d.—438 of these sufferers petitioned the "gracious parliament" for relief, but its answer was as silent as a whisper from the dumb.

1774, Aug. 10th. At 11 o'clock at night a fire broke out in a large brick dwelling-house belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell in Fish street, five or six doors from Mountfort's corner at the foot of North Square: the lower part of the house was in full blaze before its tenants were aware of it: several escaped by the windows, naked and burnt: five perished in the flames, three women and two children.

1787, April 20th. A fire commenced in a malt-house belonging to Mrs. Patten in Beach street: the wind from the N. E., with great velocity carried flakes of fire to a great distance, firing many houses at the same time: in fifteen minutes the spire of Hollis street meeting-house, nearly 50 rods from where the fire began, was seen to blaze, and in a short time the whole edifice was burnt to the ground: 100 buildings were consumed, about 60 of them elegant and

costly : both sides of the main street was laid waste from Eliot to Nassau street.

1794, July 30th. A fire commenced in the Rope-walk of Mr. Edward Howe on Milk street, and quickly communicated to a cluster of six others, 600 feet in length, one of them two stories ; all filled with hemp, tar and other combustible materials ; the wind at first was from the east, blowing the immense cloud of smoke and flame to the westward, where immense devastation of property would have occurred ; but it soon veered to the south, and swept off 96 buildings in its path to the sea at Russia wharf : the amount of loss was estimated at about \$210,000.

The Selectmen were desirous that Rope-walks should not be built in the heart of the town, and generously tendered to the *sufferers* the use of the flats on the west of the Common ; to build there, *rent and taxes free* : they there built six which were burnt down, Feb. 18th, 1806 : five were re-built and again burnt in 1819. They had now been in quiet possession of the land about twenty-five years ; long enough for the rights of "a squatter," to be *judicially* maintained ; and they then contemplated laying the whole out in handsome house lots.

The hubbub which that produced in this "City of Notions," was not of the most pacific nature ; the land was part and parcel of our beautiful common, and if buildings were there erected, the western view of the country would be shut out, and the air over the Common vitiated by eternal smokes from some quarter : the citizens declared that not one stone or brick should lay upon another, if any one attempted to build on that ground ; under these circumstances they were induced to submit their claim to "a board of referees ;" who awarded them fifty thousand dollars for a *relinquishment* of their claim, and the town authorities paid that amount for their neglect of seeing to the public property and maintain-

ing their rights *judicially* to what it owned : That lot is now the splendid Flower Garden, comprising an area of twenty-four acres ; to become in time the pride and beauty of Boston, and which we hope may be preserved for the enjoyment of the citizens at large, and from being over-run as "water flats," or its value lost or diminished by "land sharks."

For an account of the Common, see page 17.

CHARLESTOWN BRIDGE, 1786.

The ever busy and enterprising people of Boston, not yet recovered from the dire effects of a seven years' war which was but closed in 1783, undertook a remarkably important and expensive public work, and one quite problematical as to its favorable results :—that of erecting a Bridge across the deep waters between Boston and Charlestown : it was the first ever attempted in America : John Hancock, Thomas Russell, Nathl. Gorham, Eben. Parsons and others, were incorporated for completing that grand project March 9, 1785 ; and on the 17th of June, 1786, it was completed and opened for passengers : salutes of 13 guns were fired from Bunker and Copp's hill at sunrise : the eight bells of Christ's Church gave a merry peal with national airs ; and great preparations were made for a day of social joyful festivity : at 1 o'clock the proprietors assembled at the Old Town House, and they, with the branches of the legislature and citizens, were escorted by the military for a dedication of the bridge, when a salute was fired from the Castle : on their arrival at the bridge, the military opened right-and-left for the procession to pass through, as far as the draw of the bridge, which was up ; the president of the corporation directed the draw to be lowered : when a salute from Copp's Hill with shouts from 20,000 freemen made the welkin ring : the procession again formed, and ascended Breed's Hill where another salute

greeted them, and perhaps best of all, a plentiful dinner "fit for the gods," on two tables of 320 feet length each; 800 sat down to the feast and the flow of wit and sentiment, closed the scene of festivity and sobriety at 6 o'clock.

The abutment on the Charlestown side, from the landing was 100 feet: space to the first pier 16 1-2 feet: 36 piers at equal distances to the draw 622 1-2 feet: draw 30 feet: 39 piers on Boston side 672 feet: space to the abutment 16 1-2 feet: from that to the landing 45 1-2 feet: whole length 1503 feet.

The bridge is on 75 ranges of piers, each composed of seven heavy sticks of oak timber united by a cap piece, with strong braces and girts; the piers connected to each other by large string pieces and covered with four inch plank: the bridge is 42 feet wide, with a railed foot-passage of 6 feet on each side: the centre of the bridge is two feet higher than at the ends: the whole lighted by 40 handsome lamps: 4 strong stone wharves connecting with three piers each, are built at the sides of the bridge to add to its strength, and for a convenience in landing lumber, &c.: the floor of the bridge, at the highest tide, is four feet above the water; which generally rise from 12 to 14 feet: the longest pier is 47 feet: the cost of the bridge about \$50,000, divided into 150 shares: the tolls doubled on Sundays, and forty years allowed for the extent of the charter; paying yearly to the College at Cambridge, \$666,66 in consideration of their income-loss from ferrage, which was in their own right.

The forty years was subsequently extended to seventy, on account of building Cambridge bridge, and then the double toll was discontinued: we have been thus particular in these details, considering the work at that time a great undertaking and presuming it will interest the sons, by showing the enterprise, foresight and public spirit of the father's; for that property has netted so large an income, that the shares have been sold at from 2500 to 3000 dollars each.

This bridge became unproductive in 1828, on account of Warren toll-free bridge, and its draw was raised for a permanency: In 1839 a violent storm drove the ship *Columbiana* from her moorings in Charlestown, staving her through four ranges of its piers: in 1840, the Legislature of Massachusetts purchased the franchise and properties of the bridge at \$30,000, and resolved that the two Bridges should be put in the best state of repair and a toll taken, to pay the cost of the old bridge, the repairs on both, with an extra fund, the interest of which, will keep them in good order; at this time both the Charlestown bridges are free of toll.

Cambridge bridge, built in 1793, and Cragie's bridge, built in 1809, have been purchased by a company for the purpose of making them free-toll bridges; by the year 1858 this great work will be accomplished; their charters would expire in 1879, and their franchise then, revert to the State, for their legislation; *but the patriotic citizens of Boston and Cambridge, have contrived to make them free as public roads at an earlier date.*

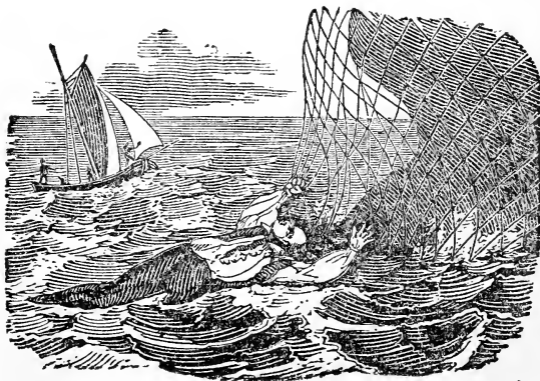
BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Lewis A. Lauriat, says, that he has ascended in his Balloon 48 times from various places between the British Provinces and Mexico, and the highest altitude he ever attained, was at 24,500 feet, admeasured by the Barometer and Revolving Index: that being 3000 feet beyond the upper clouds: there the thermometer ranged from 12 to 15 degrees below freezing point, and at that elevation the air was so rarified as to cause the gass in the balloon to expand nearly a third more in capacity than it was on leaving the earth: and the difficulty of breathing was such as to cause three times respiration to one below:—his pulse before starting being at 70, rose to 110 a minute; causing small blood-vessels to swell and strain for vent, producing great pain in the forehead; at last, streams of blood from his nose gave relief to his head; still, owing to the extreme light-

ness of the atmosphere a constant and free evaporation through the pores of his body created incessant thirst that water would be constantly desirable.

On his ascension on June 17th, 1839, from Chelsea, the wind blowing strong from the west, carried his balloon with great rapidity down the harbor, and perceiving that he was going a greater distance than was desirable, he made many attempts by dragging on the plains and passing through trees near Point Shirley, in hopes they would bring him to an anchorage; but he was finally blown off on the ocean and there dragged for an hour and a quarter, he holding on to the broken netting-work outside of the balloon, for a distance of 30 miles, towards Cape Ann: there he was rescued from his perilous situation by Capt. John Pierce of Wellfleet, who took him on board his vessel: on doing this, the balloon being somewhat released, it escaped from out of the remaining net-work and went off on the wings of the wind with greater rapidity than a steam-engine, and was a total loss: it cost one thousand dollars.

MR. LAURIAT RESCUED BY CAPT. PIERCE.



EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, 1808.

The old Exchange Coffee House, covering 12,753 square feet of ground, was completed in 1808; the present building bearing that title, stands on part of the ground; it was destroyed by fire Nov. 3, 1818; it was the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States: the building was commenced for a wild speculation, based on the circulation of Farmers Exchange Bank bills, which had no actual capital, worth nothing, but through the influence of building and its concomitants, acquired an imaginary value: the house cost upwards of half a million of dollars, and unfortunately for every one concerned, the bills were so current as to permit it to be built with seven stories instead of four, as originally designed; when on fire at its attic, it was beyond the reach of engine power, and as Benjamin Austin expressed himself, on learning the result, "it was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, but it is now purified by fire."

The height to the top of the dome on the building, was about 100 feet, and the diameter of that dome was 100 feet and 10 inches: the house contained 210 rooms, with a dining room to seat 300 persons: the principal floor was intended for a public exchange, but it never was used for that purpose: it had a reading room; an observatory, billiard rooms, bar, &c. &c.

The next morning after the fire, the whole isolated front wall on Congress street, 90 feet high and 80 wide, seemed tottering over the heads of the people; the opposite buildings were only 28 feet from the wall, but in the course of that and the succeeding day, it was levelled without any damage to the buildings, or the thousands of spectators who were witnesses to that sublime wreck of matter.

DEVASTATION AND DESECRATION OF THE BOSTON CHURCHES.

By the occupation of Boston by the 10,000 British troops under Lord Howe, the communities of the churches were thrown into the greatest confusion. Five of their meeting-houses, viz. The Old South, used as a riding circus, Brattle St.; Hollis St.; and Lynde St. as barracks and Hospitals; and the staving to pieces of the church in North Square for fuel, caused a grievous sensation and calamity to the whole people of Boston: The Old South was stripped of every article of wood work within its walls, save the eastern gallery, which they reserved for spectators to their sports, the pulpit sounding-board, and the flooring, on which they had levelled about two feet of dirt for the trampling of their horses.

All the pastors friendly to the rights of the Americans left the town during the siege but Dr. Mather and Dr. Andrew Eliot: the three Episcopal clergymen fled with Gen. Howe on the 17th of March, 1776, and Dr. Byles of Hollis St. church was dismissed for his predilection for the cause of royalty: Mr. Morehead's Church in Federal St. was vacant, and Mr. Crosswell's (Christ's Church,) was untenantable during the cold or stormy season: and Dr. Eben. Pemberton, pastor of the New Brick (corner of Hanover and Richmond Sts.) died June 27, 1777.

The first movement in this sad state of the churches was an union of the society of the Old North, (which church was destroyed by the British) with the Society of the New Brick, under the title of the second church, June 27, 1779.

The first movement of the people on their return to Boston was by taking down every emblem of Royalty; King's Arms, Signs, &c., and with them in State Street they made a bonfire.

BOSTON ALMS-HOUSE, 1660.

The Old Alms-house, Work-house and Bridewell with a Granary, occupied the whole length of Park street : the first proposal for an Alms-house on the Boston Records, was made in Nov. 1660 : and it is noted that in Feb. 1665, “ a person was admitted : ” The Granary was a long wooden building for storing 12,000 bushels of grain, to deal out to those who bought by small quantities, at an advance of 10 per cent on the cost : The Alms-house was two stories, built of brick in the form of an L, with a gable roof : the Work-house was also two brick stories for dissolute and vagrant persons : The Bridewell was a sort of a prison for the disorderly : a part of the building was for insane persons : the Alms-house was burnt down Dec. 18th, 1682, and re-built June, 1686 : the Work-house was built 1738.

The new Alms-house in Leverett street near the Lowell Depot, was erected in 1800 : 270 feet front length by 56 feet depth—of 4 stories : well built with brick : the basement was for workshops and three large kitchens : over those, were 48 rooms 24 by 22 feet : in the centre of the range was a Hall 40 by 50 feet, and over that a chapel of the same size, with large arched windows finished with fluted pilasters of the Ionic order : the front and rear yards were 80 by 280 feet : the inmates of this building were removed to the city lands and public establishment on South Boston Point in 1825, and the lot sold to private individuals.

The present imposing buildings of granite for a House of Correction, House of Industry, House for Juvenile offenders and House for Insane persons at South Boston have been erected at various dates, as required by the occasion; the two first in 1821 and others after that date, on the City lot of upwards of 100 acres of land : the establishments there in all their separate compartments, enjoy a high reputation for their judicious management by competent and careful offi-

cers; the houses of Correction and Industry are each 220 feet long, 43 feet wide and 29 feet high.

The County Jail in Leverett street, and House of Correction connected with it, was finished in 1822; in 1823 the Old Jail on Court street was taken down and its materials partly used in constructing a Gun-house and Ward Room on Thacher street.

The *Court House* on School street, now CITY HALL was built in 1810, it consists of an Octagon centre 55 feet wide, with two wings 26 by 40 feet each, and each having entrances from the front and rear; the length of the whole building is 140 feet; in it are Halls in the second story, for the Mayor and Aldermen; Common Council and rooms for the City Clerk, City Marshal, City Auditor and Superintendant of the city cemeteries, and on the lower floor offices of Probate, Clerks of the Supreme and Court of Common Pleas Courts; rooms for Judges and Law Library and for Grand and Petit Juries: the cost of the building was \$92,817,16, the lower floor is brick, laid in cement. The Registry of Deeds office is in the rear of the City Hall in a fire-proof building.

COURT HOUSE, COURT STREET.

Commenced building in 1831 and was completed in 1836, its size is 176 feet by 54, its height 57 feet, of 4 stories; the front and rear entrances are ornamented with a portico and four granite fluted pillars; the story next above the basement is occupied by the Police and Justices Court and officers for clerks of those courts and of the Common Pleas and Supreme: with rooms above for jurors and Law Library belonging to the counsellors. The courts of Common Pleas, Municipal, Supreme Judicial, United States District, and United States Circuit Court are held in this capacious edifice; this building stands on the site of the Old Court House and Jail.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CORNER OF N. BENNET AND
HANOVER STREET.

Samuel Mather was a son of the venerated Cotton Mather, and after the decease of the parent was settled in his place as colleague with Mr. Gee, at the old North : his union with this church continued nine years, when some dissatisfaction being expressed at his laxity on certain points of doctrine in his sermons, with some few other grounds of uneasiness, a division took place in the church : Mr. Mather applied for a dismissal in Feb. 1744, which the church declined to give : the request was submitted to a council, by whose advice they voted Oct. 23d, to dismiss him from his pastoral relations and allow him a year's salary : on the 21st of Dec., thirty of "the brethren" with a parting blessing from the church, left that, for the formation of a new society, and on the 29th of June, 1742, sixty-three women left and united in worship at the corner of North Bennet and Hanover Sts.

Mr. M. was invested with the title of Doctor of Divinity by Harvard College in 1773. He continued pastor of the church until his decease, June 27, 1785, at the age of 79. His desires were to be privately buried and not to have any funeral encomiums from any quarter, and that those of his church who left their first pledge at the Old North, should return there and redeem it : most if not all of which desires were complied with : the building was then sold to a society gathering to worship in the faith of the Universalists, under the guidance of Mr. John Murray.

A list of the CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS settled in Boston from 1630 to 1847; furnished by that respected Antiquarian Rev. JOHN PIERCE, D.D. of Brookline.—I. is for installed:—O. ordained:—H. U. Harvard University:—Y. C. Yale College:—N. H. for Nassau Hall:—U. C. Union College:—W. C. Williams College.

	NATIVE PLACE.	EDUCATED.	I. OR O.	OE.	AGE. MIN.
1 John Wilson,	Windsor, Eng.	England	I. 27 Aug.	1630 ob. 7 Aug.	1667 78
2 John Cotton,	Derby, Eng.	England	I. 17 Oct.	1633 ob. 23 Dec.	1652 67
3 John Mayo,			O. 9 Nov.	1655 dis.	1672
4 John Norton,	Stortford, Eng.	England	I. 23 July	1656 ob. 5 April,	1663 57
5 John Davenport,	Coventry, Eng.	England	I. 9 Dec.	1668 ob. 15 Mar.	1670 73
6 James Allen,	Eng.	England	I. 9 Dec.	1668 ob. 22 Sept.	1710 78
7 Increase Mather, D.D.	Dorchester.	H. U. 1656	O. 27 May	1669 ob. 23 Aug.	1723 85 54
8 Thomas Thacher,	Sarum, Eng.	England	I. 16 Feb.	1670 ob. 15 Oct.	1678 53 34
9 John Oxenbridge,	Daventry, Eng.	England	I. 10 April	1670 ob. 28 Dec.	1674 65
10 Samuel Willard,	Concord,	H. U. 1659	I. 10 April	1678 ob. 12 Sep.	1707 68
11 Cotton Mather, D.D.	Boston,	H. U. 1678	O. 13 May	1684 ob. 13 Feb.	1728 65 44
12 Benjamin Wadsworth,	Milton,	H. U. 1690	O. 8 Sept.	1696 dis. 16 June	1725
13 Benjamin Cohnan, D.D.	Boston,	H. U. 1692	O. 4 Aug.	1699 ob. 29 Aug.	1747 73 48
14 Ebenezer Pemberton,	Boston,	H. U. 1691	O. 28 Aug.	1700 ob. 13 Feb.	1717 45 16
15 Thomas Bridge,	Hackney, Eng.	England	I. 10 May	1705 ob. 26 Sept.	1715 58
16 Joseph Sewall, D.D.	Boston,	H. U. 1707	O. 16 Sept.	1713 ob. 27 June,	1769 80 56
17 John Webb,	Braintree,	H. U. 1708	O. 20 Oct.	1714 ob. 16 April,	1750 63 35
18 William Cooper.	Boston,	H. U. 1712	O. 23 May	1716 ob. 13 Dec.	1743 50 28
19 Thomas Foxcroft,	Cambridge,	H. U. 1714	O. 20 Nov.	1717 ob. 16 June,	1769 73 52
20 Thomas Prince,	Sandwich,	H. U. 1707	O. 1 Oct.	1718 ob. 22 Oct.	1758 72 40
21 Samuel Checkley,	Boston,	H. U. 1715	O. 22 Nov.	1719 ob. 1 Dec.	1769 73 50
22 William Waldron,	Portsmouth, N.H.	H. U. 1717	O. 23 May	1722 ob. 20 Sept.	1727 31 5

23 Peter Thacher,	Boston,	H.U.1696	I. 28 Jan.	1723 ob. 1 March,	1739	61	31
24 Joshua Gec,	Boston,	H.U.1717	O. 18 Dec.	1723 ob. 22 May,	1748	50	25
25 Charles Chauncy, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1721	O. 25 Oct.	1727 ob. 10 Feb.	1787	82	59
26 William Welsted,	Boston,	H.U.1716	O. 27 March	1728 ob. 29 Sep.	1753	58	26
27 Samuel Mather, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1723	O. 21 June,	1732 ob. 27 June,	1785	79	53
28 Mather Byles, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1725	O. 20 Dec.	1733 dis.	1776	82	
29 William Hooper,	Scotland,		O. May,	1737 dis. 19 Nov.	1746	30	
30 Ellis Gray,	Boston,	H.U.1734	O. 27 Sept.	1738 ob. 17 Jan.	1753	37	14
31 Andrew Eliot, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1737	O. 14 April	1742 ob. 13 Sep.	1778	59	36
32 Samuel Cooper, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1743	O. 22 May,	1746 ob. 20 Dec.	1783	58	38
33 Jonath'n Mayhew, D.D.	Martha's Vineyard,	H.U.1744	O. 17 June,	1747 ob. 8 July	1766	46	19
34 Samuel Checkley, jr.	Boston,	H.U.1743	O. Sept.	1747 ob. 19 Mar.	1768	44	21
35 Andrew Crosswell,	Charlestown,	H.U.1728	I. 6 Oct.	1738 ob. 12 April,	1785	77	49
36 Eben'r Pemberton, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1721	I. 16 March,	1754 ob. 9 Sept.	1777	72	51
37 Alexander Cuming,	Boston,		I. 25 Feb.	1761 ob. 25 Aug.	1763	37	
38 Penuel Bowen,	Woodstock, Conn.	H.U.1762	O. 30 April,	1766 dis. 9 May,	1772		
39 Samuel Blair, D.D.	Bridgewater,	N.H.1760	I. 19 Nov.	1766 dis. 10 Oct.	1769		
40 Simeon Howard, D.D.	Norwich, Conn.	H.U.1758	O. 6 May,	1767 ob. 13 Aug.	1804	72	37
41 John Lathrop, D.D.	Norwich, Conn.	N.H.1763	O. 18 May,	1768 ob. 4 Jan.	1816	77	48
42 John Bacon,	Northampton,	N.H.1765	I. 25 Sept.	1771 dis. 8 Feb.	1775	83	
43 John Hunt,	Northampton,	H.U.1764	O. 25 Sept.	1771 ob. 20 Dec.	1775	31	4
44 Joseph Howe,	Dedham,	Y.C.1765	O. 19 May,	1773 ob. 25 Aug.	1775	28	2
45 Ebenezer Wight,	Portsmouth, N.H.	H.U.1776	O. 25 Feb.	1778 dis.	1788	71	
46 John Clarke, D.D.	Portsmouth, N.H.	H.U.1774	O. 8 July,	1778 ob. 2 April,	1798	43	20
47 Joseph Eckley, D.D.	London,	N.H.1772	O. 27 Oct.	1779 ob. 30 April,	1811	61	32
48 John Eliot, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1772	O. 3 Nov.	1779 ob. 14 Feb.	1813	59	33
49 Oliver Everett,	Dedham,	H.U.1779	O. 2 Jan.	1782 dis. 26 May,	1792	50	
50 Peter Thacher, D.D.	Milton,	H.U.1769	I. 12 Jan.	1785 ob. 16 Dec.	1802	51	32

51	Jeremy Belknap, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1762	I. 4 April,	1787	ob. 20 June	1798	54	131
52	Samuel West, D.D.	Martha's Vineyard,	H.U.1761	I. 12 March	1789	ob. 10 April,	1808	70	44
53	John T. Kirkland, D.D.	Herkimer, Co. N.Y.	H.U.1789	O. 5 Feb.	1794	dis. Nov.	1810		
54	John S. Popkin, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1792	O. 10 July,	1799	dis 28 Nov.	1802		
55	William Emerson,	Concord,	H.U.1789	I. 16 Oct.	1799	ob. 12 May,	1811	42	19
56	Wm. E. Channing, D.D.	Newport, R.I.	H.U.1798	O. 1 June,	1803	ob. 2 Oct.	1812	65	39
57	Joseph S. Buckminster,	Portsmouth, N.H.	H.U.1800	O. 30 Jan.	1805	ob. 9 June,	1812	28	7
58	Charles Lowell, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1800	O. 1 Jan.	1806				
59	Joshua Huntington,	New London, Conn.	Y.C.1804	O. 18 May,	1808	ob. 11 Sep.	1819	34	11
60	Horace Holley,	Salisbury, Conn.	Y.C.1803	I. 9 March,	1809	dis. 24 Aug.	1818		
61	E. D. Griffin, D.D.	Boston,	Y.C.1790	I. 31 July,	1811	dis.	1815		
62	Samuel C. Thacher,	Andover,	H.U.1804	O. 15 May,	1811	ob. 2 Jan.	1818	32	7
63	John L. Abbott,	Boston,	H.U.1805	O. 14 July,	1813	ob. 17 Oct.	1814	31	1
64	Fraucis Parkman, D.D.	Dorchester,	H.U.1807	O. 8 Dec.	1813				
65	Edward Everett, L.L.D.	Boston,	H.U.1811	O. 9 Feb.	1814	dis. 5 March	1815		
66	N. L. Frothingham, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1811	O. 15 March	1815				
67	Henry Ware, jr. D.D.	Hingham,	H.U.1812	O. 1 Jan.	1817	ob. 22 Sept.	1843	49	27
68	Sereno E. Dwight,	Greenfield, Conn.	Y.C.1803	O. 3 Sept.	1817	dis. 16 April,	1826		
69	J. G. Palfrey, D.D. LL.D.	Boston,	H.U.1815	O. 17 June,	1818	dis. 2 Feb.	1831		
70	F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D.	Boston,	H.U.1814	O. 21 Oct.	1818	ob. 2 Aug.	1843	46	22
71	James Sabine,	Eng.		I. 27 Jan.	1819	dis. 20 Feb.	1822		
72	John Pierpont,	Litchfield, Conn.	Y.C.1804	O. 14 April,	1819	dis. 4 May,	1845		
73	Benjamin B. Wisner,	Phillipsburgh, N.Y.	U.C.1813	O. 21 Feb.	1821	ob. 9 Feb.	1835		14
74	Samuel Green,	Stoneham,	H.U.1816	I. 27 March	1823	ob. 26 Nov.	1834		
75	Prince Hawes,	Warren, Conn.	W.C.1805	I. 28 April,	1824	dis. 18 April,	1829		
76	Ezra Stiles Cannett, D.D.	Cambridge,	H.U.1820	O. 30 June,	1824				

	NATIVE PLACE.	EDUCATED.	I. OR O.	CHURCHES.	DISMISSED.
77	Alexander Young, D.D.	Boston, N.H.	H.U. 1820. O. 19 Jan.	1825 New South,	26 Sept. 1832
78	Samuel Barrett,	Wilton, N.H.	H.U. 1818. O. 9 Feb.	1825 12th Cong. Ch.	28 Sept. 1845
79	Lyman Beecher, D.D.	New Haven, Conn.	Y.C. 1797. I. 22 March	1826 Hanover Ch.	1 April, 1841
80	William Jenks, D.D.	Boston,	H.U. 1797. I. 25 Oct.	1826 Green Street,	31 Oct. 1830
81	George Ripley,	Greenfield,	H.U. 1823. O. 8 Nov.	1826 Purchase St.	1 June, 1840
82	Edward Beecher, D.D.	East Hampton, L.I.	Y.C. 1822. O. 27 Dec.	1826 Park Street,	2 June, 1842
83	Lemuel Capen,	Dorchester,	H.U. 1810. I. 31 Oct.	1827 S. B. 1st. Ch.	20 Aug. 1829
84	Joy H. Fairchild,	Guilford, Conn.	Y.C. 1813. I. 22 Nov.	1827 S. B. 2d. Ch.	27 Aug. 1828
85	Justin Edwards, D.D.	West Hampton,	W.C. 1810. I. 1 Jan.	1828 Salem Street,	15 May 1842
86	T. H. Skinner, D.D.	Perquiman's Co. N.C.	N.H. 1809. I. 10 April	1828 Pine Street,	16 Feb. 1831
87	Mellish I. Motte,	Charleston, S.C.	H.U. 1821. I. 21 May,	1828 Castle Street,	28 Oct. 1832
88	John Brown, D.D.	Brooklyn, Conn.	D.C. 1809. I. 4 March,	1829 Pine Street.	26 Mar. 1834
89	Ralph W. Emerson,	Boston,	H.U. 1821. O. 11 Mar.	1829 Second Ch.	
90	George W. Blagden,	Washington, D.C.	Y.C. 1823. I. 3 Nov.	1830 Salem Street,	
91	Amos A. Phelps,	Farmington, Conn.	Y.C. 1826. I. 13 Sept.	1832 Pine Street,	
92	Hubbard Winslow,	Williston, Vt.	Y.C. 1825. I. 26 Sept.	1832 Bowdoin St.	
93	Joel H. Linsley,	Cornwall, Vt.	M.C. 1811. I. 5 Dec.	1832 Park Street,	
94	Chandler Robbins,	Lynn,	H.U. 1829. O. 4 Dec.	1833 Second Ch.	
95	Nehemiah Adams,	Salem,	H.U. 1826. O. 26 Mar.	1834 Essex St.	
96	Samuel H. Stearns,	Bedford,	H.U. 1823. O. 16 April,	1834 Old South,	15 July 1837
97	Samuel K. Lothrop,	Utica, N.Y.	H.U. 1825. I. 18 June,	1834 Brattle St.	
98	Artemas Boies,	Blanford,	W.C. 1816. I. 10 Dec.	1834 Pine Street,	9 Oct. 1840
99	Frederic Turell Gray,	Boston,	O. 2 Nov.	1834 Pitts Street,	26 Nov. 1839
100	Charles F. Barnard,	Boston,	H.U. 1828. O. 2 Nov.	1834 Warren St.	
101	Wm. Matticks Rogers,	Alderney, Eng.	H.U. 1827. I. 6 Aug.	1835 Winter St.	
102	Daniel Miner Lord,	Lyme, Conn.	A.C. 1830. I. 11 Nov.	1835 Mariners Ch.	

103 Charles Fitch,	Hampton, Conn.	Y. C. 1823	I. 24 May,	1836	Marlboro' Chapel,	3 Sept. 1838
104 George W. Blagden,	Washington, D.C.	B. C. 1832	I. 28 Sept.	1836	Old South Ch.	
105 Cyrus A. Bartol,	Portland, Me.	D. C. 1835	O. 1 March,	1837	West Church,	
106 Silas Aiken,	Bedford, N.H.	Y. C. 1830	I. 22 March,	1837	Park Street,	
107 Joseph H. Towne,	Boston,	H. U. 1827	I. 2 June,	1837	Salem Street,	29 Dec. 1844
108 John T. Sargent,	Boston,	Y. C. 1830	O. 29 Oct.	1837	Suffolk Street,	21 July, 1841
109 William W. Newell,	Dover,	Y. C. 1826	I. 19 July,	1839	Maverick Church,	29 May, 1840
110 Amos A. Phelps,	Farmington, Conn.	H. U. 1835	I. 24 July,	1839	Marlboro' Chapel,	
111 Robert C. Waterston,	Boston,	Penn. 1837	O. 24 Nov.	1842	Pitts Street.	
112 Frederic T. Gray,	Boston,	A. C. 1839	I. 26 Nov.	1842	Bulfinch Street,	May, 1843
113 Charles C. Shackford,	Portsmouth, N.H.	H. U. 1820	O. 19 May,	1842	South Boston,	23 July, 1844
114 William R. Chapman,	Bethel, Me.	Y. C. 1826	O. 8 Sept.	1842	Garden Street,	
115 James I. T. Coolidge,	Boston,	N. H. 1820	O. 9 Feb.	1842	Purchase Street,	
116 Edward N. Kirk,	Albany, N.Y.	Y. C. 1837	I. 1 June,	1842	Mt. Vernon C. Ch.	1845
117 Amos A. Phelps,	Farmington, Conn.	Penn. 1837	I. 2 March,	1842	Maverick Church,	
118 Austin Phelps,	W. Brookfield,	A. C. 1839	O. 31 Mar.	1842	Pine Street.	
119 Fred'k D. Huntington,	Hadley,	H. U. 1838	O. 19 Oct.	1842	S. Cong. Ch.	
120 Amos Smith,	Boston,	N. Y. 1839	O. 7 Dec.	1842	New North Ch.	1845
121 Wm. W. Patton,	N. Y. City,	Y. C. 1827	O. 18 Jan.	1843	South Boston,	
122 Joseph H. Towne,	Boston,	Y. C. 1822	I. 29 Feb.	1844	North Union Ch.	
123 Edward Beecher, D.D.	Easthampton, L.I.	H. U. 1838	I. 13 March,	1844	Salem Street,	
124 George W. Lippitt,	Providence, R.I.	D. C. 1837	O. 9 May,	1844	South Boston,	
125 William R. Chapman,	Bethel, Me.	Y. C. 1840	I. 23 July,	1845	Green Street,	28 Sept. 184
126 George Richards,	New London, Conn.	A. C. 1831	O. 8 Oct.	1846	Winter Street,	
127 Theodore Parker,	Lexington,	Y. C. 1813	I. 4 Jan.	1846	Melodeon,	
128 David Fosdick, jr.	Charlestown,	H. U. 1828	I. 3 March	1845	Hollis Street,	
129 Joy H. Fairchild,	Guilford, Conn.		I. 19 Nov.	1845	South Boston,	
130 Thomas B. Fox,	Boston,		I. 9 Nov.	1845	Warren Street,	

STATISTICS OF TRAVEL.

In 1788, the intercourse with distant towns was limited to two stages from and to Boston, and twelve horses on the rout to New Haven: the first stage started from Pease's Tavern, corner of Long Acre (Common) and Winter Street:—In 1799 Twenty Stages and 100 horses were employed, which the Directory of that year exulted in, as evidence of great prosperity and increase of business: and in 1806 there were thirty five stages for passengers to distant places, all told.—At this time, 1847, there are 250 Stages and Omnibusses, with about 1500 horses employed, notwithstanding there are seven Rail Roads to different sections of the country, daily, and almost hourly, loaded down with passengers and goods.

Two lines of Stages to Cambridge have about 200 horses and 40 carriages; the old line, has paid in tolls, over Cambridge bridge, nearly \$5,000 per year for some few of the past years.

The account of the passengers over the rail roads was received from the superintendents; the other items were obtained or estimated by persons most competent to give the information. Some branches of other roads lately opened are not included.

1845	Suffolk Street,
1846	Pilgrim Church,
1846	Bowdoin Street,
1846	Pitts Street,
1846	Phillips Church,
1846	Maverick Church,
1847	East Boston.

Y.C. 1835	I. 20 Nov.
	I. 27 Sept.
Y.C. 1822	I. 3 Sept.
	O. 11 Oct.
	I. 4 Nov.
C.A. 1837.	I. 18 Nov.
H.U. 1842	O. 24 Mar.

131	George A. Oviatt,	Providence, R. I.
132	Matthew H. Smith,	
133	J. B. Waterbury, D.D.	
134	Samuel H. Winkley,	
135	John W. Alvord,	Randolph,
136	Robert S. Hitchcock,	Milford, N.H.
137	Leonard J. Livermore,	

MODE OF CONVEYANCE.	PASSENGERS CARRIED.	
	Yearly.	Daily Average.
Providence Rail Road,	412,997	1,313
Worcester Rail Road,	387,686	1,238
Fitchburgh Rail Road,	169,669	542
Lowell Rail Road,	330,000	1,054
Maine Rail Road,	302,920	967
Eastern Rail Road,	651,408	2,081
Old Colony Rail Road,	213,144	683
Total by Rail Roads,	2,467,824	7,878
Roxbury Omnibusses,	602,525	1,925
Cambridge Omnibusses	289,529	925
Charlestown Omnibusses,	203,450	650
Other Omnibusses,	156,500	500
Other Public Carriages,	125,200	400
Chelsea Ferry,	547,750	1,750
Private Vehicles,	2,100,000	6,709
Total by Carriages,	4,024,950	12,859
Total of Passengers,	6,492,774	27,932

FRANKLIN PLACE.

The *first* BLOCK of buildings erected in Boston, was the range called the "Tontine" in Franklin Place:—Up to the year 1792, it had been a slough or quagmire and to build there was deemed quixotic: it was first drained and laid out as a garden; a fish pond formed and stored with gold and silver fish by its owner, Joseph Barrell; a number of persons associated and made investments for building, and at the expiration of a number of years, the property was to be divided among the surviving subscribers: they petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation but which was refused: the corner stone for the two crescent rows, of 16 buildings each, of three stories height, was laid Aug. 8th, 1793: the centre building of the south row, has an arched passage-way for carriages through into Otis' Place, which building is the property of the "Boston Library Society:"—in the centre of the area between the two crescent rows, is an enclosed grass-plot of 300 feet in the form of an ellipse, and in the centre of the plat, is a monumental URN to the memory of DR. FRANKLIN; as the whole of these grounds will probably be cleared off to make room for the strides of modern improvements, the principles of economy exemplified in the Doctor's hieroglyphic card, or "*art of making money plenty in both pockets*" may with propriety be introduced here for the benefit of those minds not well drilled on that beneficial subject of ethics, or it may become an useful gymnasium puzzle to interpret its emblems.

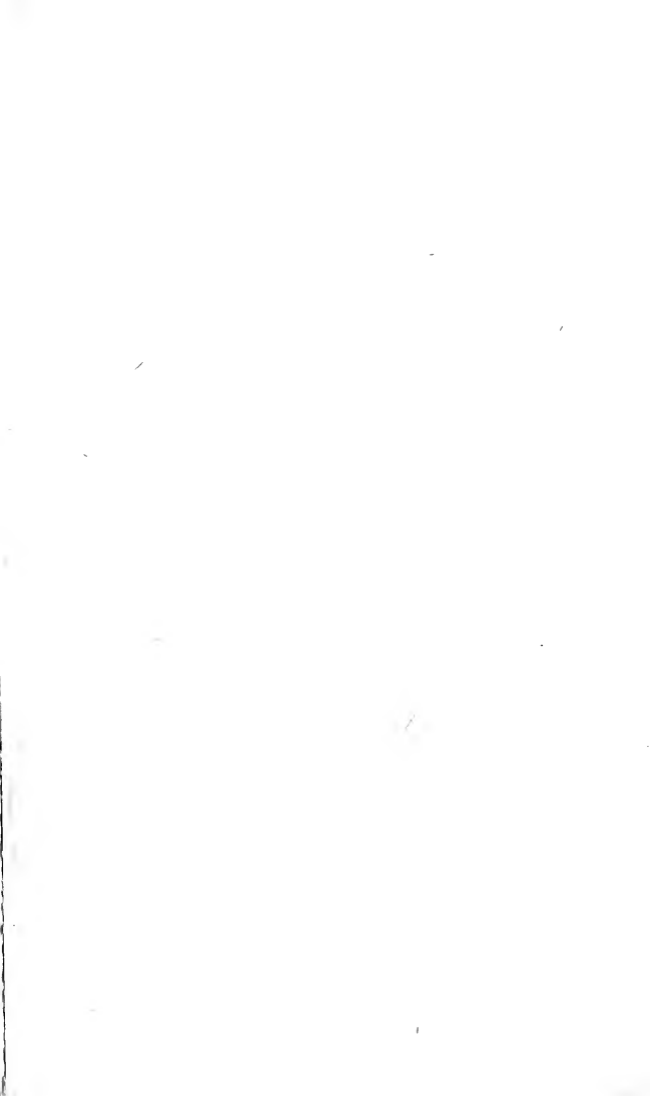
The second row of brick buildings erected in Boston was on the west side of Court street, between Howard street and Bowdoin Square in 1800, and called West Row.—South Row next to the Old South Church, was built at the same time; and the North Row on the west side of Fish [Ann] street, in 1802:—and about that time four buildings next the Park street Church were erected:—by the fall of 1804, the houses at

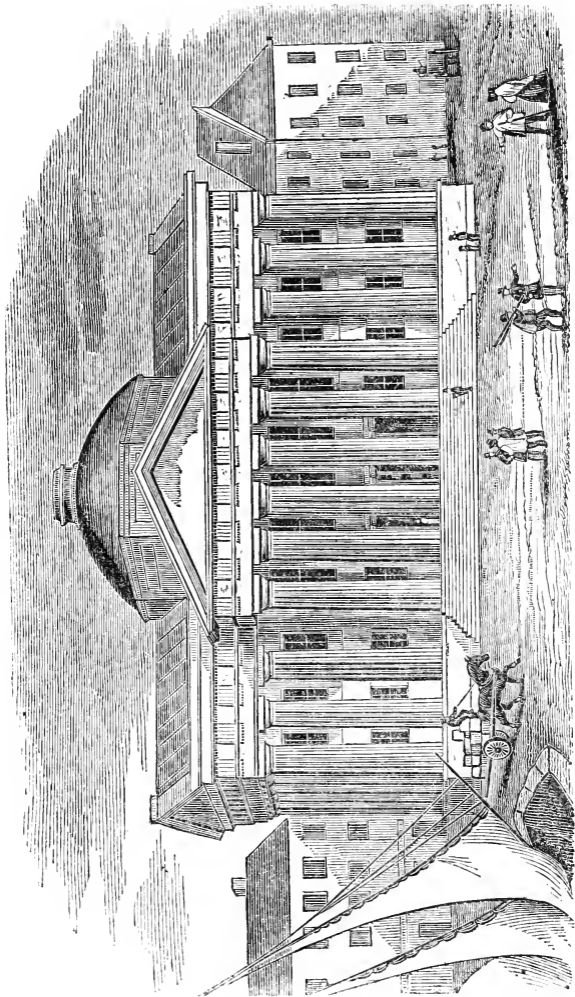
the corner of Park and Beacon streets were built :—Hamilton Place in 1806 :—Bumstead Place immediately after :—Pinckney street, Hancock and Myrtle streets and the whole extent of Mount Vernon, which in 1799 presented a repulsive dreary waste, on which only three decent houses were to be seen, were soon covered with extensive ranges of handsome and fashionable blocks of dwelling houses :—in 1806, that part of the “village” had become the residence of many wealthy and prominent families: Beacon-hill and all the eminences west of it were levelled, and the substracted earth used to fill up the mill-pond, where the Eastern Depot is now located: this was done by the “BOSTON MILL CORPORATION,” incorporated March 9th, 1804 :—and certain associated persons were incorporated as the “POND STREET CORPORATION,” for making a street [Endicott] across the mill-pond from Middle (Hanover) street to the old Charlestown Bridge, March 11th, 1806, a distance of 1980 feet :—Charlestown street was soon after made: and with astonishing rapidity that whole area of 42 acres of made land, was covered with work shops and dwellings :—about this time Copp’s-hill was being razed and brick buildings erected in Lynn [Commercial] street: those were the principal improvements going on at the north part of the town :—sundry persons associated for building a street under the title of the “Broad street Association,” and were incorporated Feb. 11, 1805, and while this was progressing, another company projected and finished India Wharf :—India street from India Wharf to the head of Long Wharf with the stores on it were ready for occupancy in 1807, ’8 & ’9 :—The range of four story stores from State street to Purchase, on the west side of Broad street a distance of 1473 feet was quickly completed; Central Wharf was built in 1816: 1240 feet in length by 150 in breadth, having 54 stores on it: in the centre building is a spacious Hall which has been used as a Chapel for

the benefit of Seamen, over which is a furnished observatory.

While these great works were progressing, Mr. Cotting, who was the eminent projector of many of them, was planning Market [Cornhill] street: in 1817 a block of stores was erected on each side: the north side being 432 feet and the south 436 feet in length, on a curved line: they were the first buildings with granite pillars, united to brick walls, erected in the "Village:"—in 1819 Brattle street was opened, and a block of elegant four story houses built with granite front on its north line, being the first built of stone:—Fort-hill was put in good shape, and the town lots there, sold for dwelling-house lots and called Washington Place, surrounding a fenced-in green plat 200 feet diameter, ornamented with trees:—North-Russell, Vine and Poplar streets and the neighborhood of the Mass. Hospital nearly to Cragie's Bridge, which had been marsh and pasture ground or improved only for Rope-walks, was converted into good building lots and was soon covered with substantial houses; Beacon street presented a busy scene of building elegant private single houses, according to the taste of the owners, and Colonnade Row on the east of the Common in 1811, presented an elegant and imposing range of 24 buildings of an uniform size and style:—beside many courts, rows, squares, and places, comprising from 6 to 12 buildings each, were erected in various parts of the town about that time.

The Custom House in Custom House street, 60 feet square, of two stories, the lower part of stone and the upper part brick, with a colonnade 60 feet long and 10 feet depth, supported by 10 granite columns of the Doric order 14 feet in length: the front crowned with a pediment, on the top of which is a spread Eagle. The Basement and first story, for storing goods, and some tenements for the house-keeper and under officers: the upper story contains 6 rooms 20 feet high, in which the affairs of the concern are transacted: it





NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

cost about \$30,000; this is now being vacated and a removal made to the elegant and costly granite pillared new Custom House, at the head of Long Wharf. The accompanying Engraving is a good representation of the new Custom House.

REV. GEORGE WHITFIELD.

1740. Thursday, Sept. 18th. This eminent divine arrived, escorted by a number of gentlemen, who had gone out from Boston, to greet him from Rhode Island, with a welcome: on the next day morning, (Friday) he attended prayers in King's Chapel, and in the afternoon preached to a vast concourse at Mr. Colman's (Brattle St.) the next forenoon at the Old South, to a crowded house: in the afternoon on the Common, to an audience of about 5,000: Sunday forenoon he attended the services at Dr. Colman's: and in the afternoon preached at the Old Brick, which was closely packed with people and as many more outside; after which he held forth in the field to upwards of 8,000 persons: on Monday morning he preached at Mr. Webb's (New North) and in the afternoon he was to have preached at Mr. Checkley's, (New South) but just at the time the services began, some person in the gallery broke off a board to make a seat, when some one cried out, that "the gallery was giving way:" the house being filled to its utmost capacity: it created a terrible rushing and confusion: some jumped out of the windows and some into the seats below; and by pressing with haste and fright towards the doors, many were thrown down and trampled upon; bruising and breaking their limbs; so that five of them died within two days after that event.

Mr. Whitfield then led the anxious multitude to the Common, and preached from the words, "Go ye into the high ways and hedges and compel them to come in."—Mr. W.

continued thus, one week of incessant labor: he then left Boston a few days, for the eastward; but returned and passed the second week of October, in and about the town: his farewell sermon was delivered on the common on Sunday evening, "where it was supposed upwards of 33,000 people attended." Various were the opinions expressed as to the benefit of this visit: whether evening lectures had been held before is uncertain, but one was then advertised, as established to be held at Dr. Colman's, Brattle St., from October 21st, weekly.

When Rev. Mr. Whitfield visited Boston the last time, Dr. Chauncy who disliked the man, went down to the bottom of Long wharf to see him land, and thus addressed him with his characteristic plainness of speech, "Mr. Whitfield I am very sorry to see you come back again," "So is devil," replied Mr. Whitfield.

MUSEUMS.

A Museum was commenced in 1791, by Daniel Bowen, at the American Coffee House, opposite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, State street; it was soon removed to the Hall over the School House in Hollis street, where additions were constantly made of natural and artificial curiosities, paintings, &c.: in 1795 it had become quite an important and rare collection, and removed to an elegant Hall, at the corner of Bromfield and Common streets: here it was extensively patronized and became a fashionable and popular place for instruction and amusement, alike creditable to the proprietor and the community: but unfortunately for both, it was destroyed by fire on the 15th of Jan., 1803: forming so brilliant a light as to be seen in Portsmouth, a distance of 70 miles.

By the aid from munificent individuals, Mr. Bowen was enabled to commence another collection at the corner of

Milk and Oliver Streets : in 1806, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Wm. M. S. Doyle, portrait painter, and erected a costly brick edifice of five stories, on the lot next south of the Chapel burial ground, and removed the collection which had become quite rich and numerous to that building ; opening it to the public on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 27 : but by means of a fire which commenced in a room over the Hall they were again burnt out on the 16th of Jan., 1807 : this building was 108 feet in length : 34 feet in width and 86 feet high to the top of the observatory, which was surmounted with a figure of Minerva,

The proprietors again were encouraged by kind assistance to retrieve their losses in some measure : they rebuilt the house with two stories, and opened it with a tolerable good collection to the public, June 2d, 1807 : Mr. Bowen soon after this left Boston, and Mr. Doyle continued the management until the whole was transferred to the New England Museum, kept by Mr. E. A. Greenwood, Jan. 1st, 1825.

A "New York Museum" was opened in Boylston Hall in 1812, which was the commencement of the New England Museum, in chambers of five or six stores extending from Cornhill Brattle St., fronting on Court Street, and by the addition to it, of Mr. Mix's New Haven Museum in 1821, became the most extensive and valuable collection ever brought together in Boston : this was kept by Mr. E. A. Greenwood.

A Museum was opened in Ann street, Feb. 23. 1804, by Mr. Ph. Woods, in the large building opposite Faneuil Hall, and a considerable number of curiosities were here collected ; but not becoming a fashionable place for resort, it was at last sold at auction, in 1822, when the best part of it was purchased as additions to the New England Museum.

In 1832, *Madam Duschane* opened a Museum opposite the west end of Hanover street, the principal feature of which

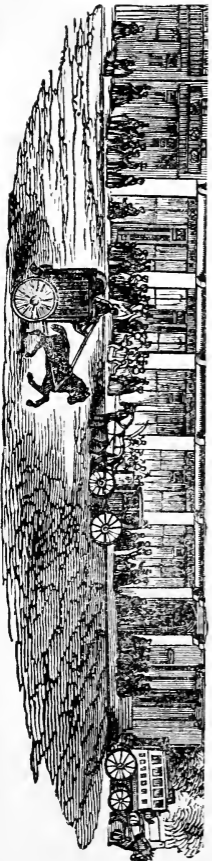
was a large and accurate model of a Sugar Plantation in the West Indies. After remaining there about a year it was removed to the building on Washington street, opposite Franklin street, at which place the collection was broken up and sold at auction the following season.

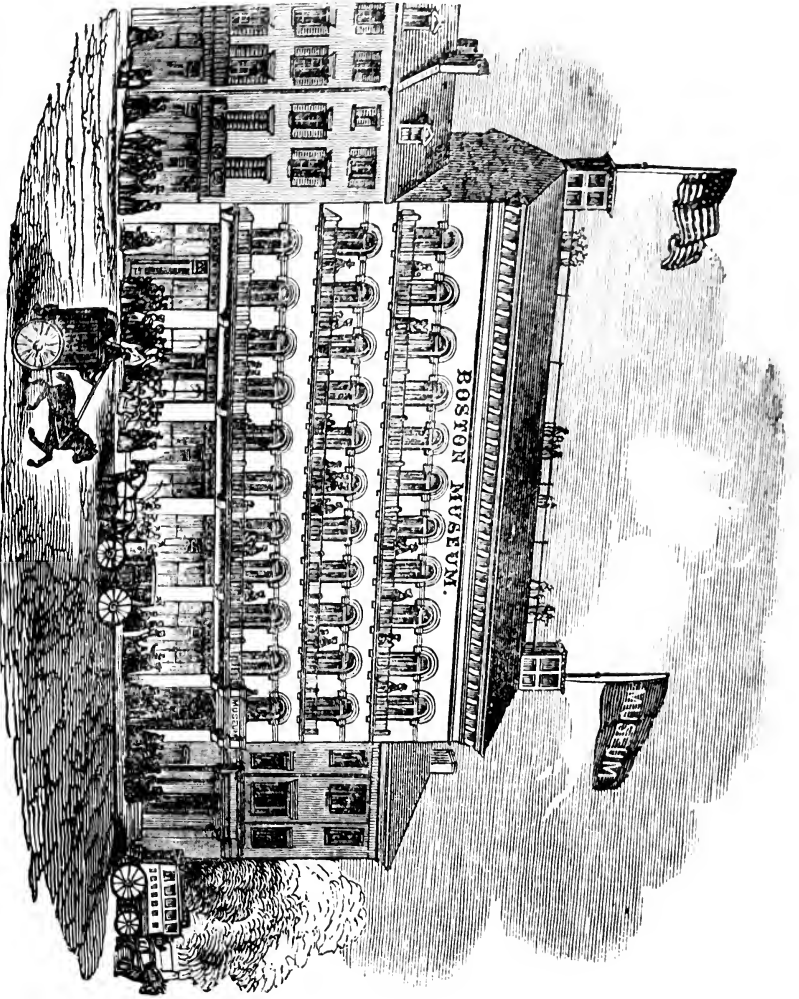
In 1839 the *New England Museum* was purchased of the assignees of E. A. Greenwood by Mr. Moses Kimball, who in the spring of 1840 broke up the collection, taking part of it to Lowell, with which he established the "Lowell Museum." In the same year Mr. J. Harrington located a Museum in the rooms previously occupied by the New England Museum, composed mainly of part of the collection of the American Museum of Philadelphia. It was very neatly arranged and kept open for about two years, but failing to be profitable to the proprietor, was at the end of that time broken up and sold at auction with a great loss.

In the spring of 1841, Mr. Moses Kimball established and opened the Boston Museum, uniting the representation of plays with the Museum establishment, in a new building at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, an engraving of which is here introduced. This collection was very extensive; comprising all the valuable articles purchased in the New England Museum collection—the entire of the Concord (N. H.) Museum. A variety of rare specimens of Birds and Quadrupeds, and innumerable natural and artificial curiosities, collected by the proprietor during previous years.

This original enterprise became extremely popular and fashionable, and proved a profitable one; the collection was in the fall of 1846, removed to a new and splendid building erected for the purpose, more commodiously arranged for theatrical representations, on Tremont street, near Court St., built at an outlay of upwards of \$200,000, where the institution now is, an ornament to the city and a monument to the enterprise of its projectors.

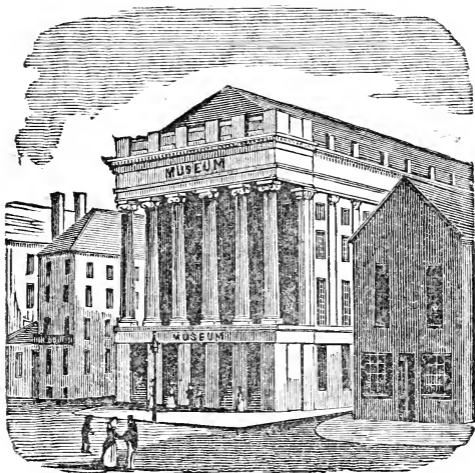
NEW MUSEUM BUILDING, TREMONT STREET. PAGE 228.





NEW MUSEUM BUILDING, TREMONT STREET. PAGE 228.

MUSEUM CORNER OF BROMFIELD STREET.



The building covers 16,000 feet of land ; the lower story on Tremont, is five stores ; over which, is the Museum Hall of three stories ; ornamented with 20 Corinthian pillars : this part, is distinct from the theatrical department, in its rear ; which is more capacious, affording a good sized stage and room for an auditory of 1500 people : the whole establishment bidding fair to become a favorite with the public and a profitable concern to the proprietors.

Early in 1846, Mr. Peters of New York, established the "Chinese Museum," at the Marlboro' Chapel, in Washington St. The collection, which was exclusively Chinese, was very large and rich, but ceasing to prove attractive and profitable, after the novelty was worn off it was removed to Philadelphia in the spring of 1847.

 THE BOSTON DISPENSARY.

Was instituted in 1795 and incorporated Feb. 26, 1801. This society originated with a number of philanthropic indi-

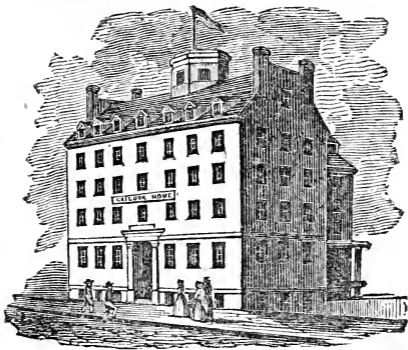
viduals for supplying the sick poor gratuitously with medicines, and physicians : A subscription of five dollars is entitled to tickets for four patients through the year : the good this society has done, cannot be mathematically estimated ; but in seasons of distressing sickness, to receive such hospitable aid, and in the quiet, unostentatious manner it ever has been dispensed, surely must have caused the feelings of thousands of the oppressed to expand with joy and gratitude. The average number of sick persons assisted by the society is about 3000 yearly.

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, 1828.

For nineteen years this society has continued to befriend the seamen by acts of kindness and instruction : they commenced religious services in the arched building on Central Wharf in 1828 and built a mariner's Church on Purchase St. in 1830, size of 46 by 60 feet : this association for the benefit of the mariner, was but the second formed on this continent, and they have been the cause of great good to that portion of our citizens : in 1845, they erected a stately edifice for boarding mariners, affording them as great conveniences and comfortable lodgings as is enjoyed by others : the house is at the corner of Belmont and Purchase street : it contains 91 rooms : Reading room, Dining room and parlors included : forty-three of the rooms have been furnished by ladies' associations or by individual ladies, and each is titled over the door with a name given to it by the kind donor : on the top of the building is an observatory, affording a view of the harbor and of the surrounding country ; this is truly a comfortable house for the mariner, and the society must unavoidably be the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good in their day and generation.

The annexed cut gives a good view of the Sailor's Home on Purchase Street.

SEAMAN'S HOME, PURCHASE STREET.



THE SEAMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

This society is composed of about 500 Ladies whose benevolence and patriotism prompts them to a laborious and important undertaking for the welfare of seamen: this Seaman's Aid Society, aims to accomplish two important purposes, viz. to give good, and fair priced employment to seamstresses, who are in need of it for their support, and to furnish the seamen with better made garments and at as low a price as can be purchased at the slop-shops: at the Mariners' House in North Square is a Store well stocked by them with every article of dress for a Sailor, manufactured and made in the most thorough manner, and if every reader of this article who wishes to befriend a sailor will direct him to that establishment for a supply of all his wants on shore, he will accomplish thereby a double act of charity—benefit the poor widow, and do a friendly act to the sailor.

The annexed cut is a good drawing of the Seaman's House.

THE BOSTON PORT SOCIETY,

Was formed in 1828, for the benefit of the marine interests and afford comfort and instruction to seamen: the society

comprises about 200 of our most active merchants, and contributes its united and individual aid to all societies auxiliary with them, for promoting the interests of seamen: their meeting house is in the North Square, "the Bethel of Father Taylor," and under the Bethel is a clothing store, for supplying seamen with every good article of clothing, made in the best manner and afforded at the same or even at a less price, than the slop-garments are sold for at the common places for such trade.

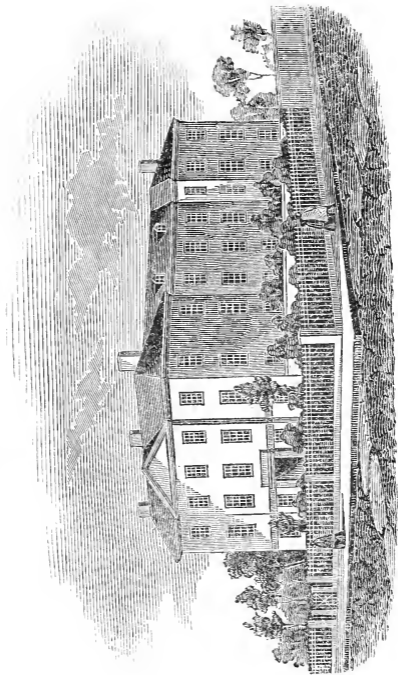
MARINER'S HOUSE, NORTH SQUARE.

This is a noble edifice of 4 stories, erected by the BOSTON PORT SOCIETY and leased to the SEAMANS' AID SOCIETY: it contains 40 rooms over the basement story: the building is 40 feet square with a wing extending 70 feet of three stories; in the basement is a storage room for seamens' luggage, kitchen, laundry and bathing room: in the wing is a spacious dining hall for seating an hundred persons: it has a chapel for morning and evening service and where social religious meetings are held every Wednesday evening under the guidance of Rev. E. T. Taylor: a reading and news room with a good library to which accessions are daily making; and a store for the sale of sailors' clothing; the building and land cost about \$38,000 and it has been furnished at a cost of about \$21,000, by the generous contributions of the Unitarians Churches of Boston and vicinity; a good supply of water is on the estate and two force pumps supply each of the stories with hot or cold water, as required.

The accompanying engraving is a good representation of the building.



BOSTON NOTIONS, PAGE 233.



FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Corner of Washington and Asylum Sts. Boston.

THE BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM.

Was instituted Sept. 25, 1800. This society was formed by a number of eminent ladies for the charitable and ennobling purpose of relieving, instructing, employing, assisting and protecting female orphan children. They were incorporated Feb. 26, 1803: their success in rescuing from ruin the fatherless children of the city, has equalled the most benevolent expectations of its founders; thousands of little parentless girls have been protected and supported by them through the weak and helpless years of childhood, and placed honorably in society as worthy and valued members. Their asylum was located at the corner of Lincoln St. but removed in 1846 to a spacious edifice on Washington St. built by their munificence and a determination to do their full share of good with the patriots of the day. This institution has about 60 children under its protection at this time.

On placing the corner stone of their new building on its allotted spot, an engraved plate with the following record was imbedded there in proper form, viz.—

Boston Female Asylum for Orphan Children,

Founded A. D., 1800;—Incorporated 1803.

This house was erected A. D., 1844, by aid of liberal contributions from citizens of Boston, under the superintendence of

William Lawrence, George C. Scattuck,
Henry Hall, and Thomas B. Wales.

Architect, Isaiah Rogers.

Present Officers of the Society,

Mrs. William Prescott, 1st. Directress, Mrs. Chas. Tracy, 2d. Directress.

Mrs. Mary Otis, Treasurer. Mrs. Thomas B. Wales, Sec'y.

Managers.

Mrs. Amos Lawrence,	Mrs. Henry Hall,	Mrs. G. C. Shattuck,
Mrs. Isaac Mansfield,	Mrs. Chas. Barnard,	Miss M. F. Lamb,
Mrs. B. T. Pickman,	Mrs. B. T. Reed,	Mrs. Albert Fearing,
Mrs. Wm. Reynolds,	Mrs. J. K. Mills,	Miss Jane Wigglesworth.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The Boston Society for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor was incorporated in 1820. Through the exertions

of this society schools for the poor have been instituted in various parts of the town and great pains taken to raise the standard of moral character among them.

THE HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

Was organized June 1, 1812, and incorporated Feb. 16, 1818. Their object of association, was to search out and administer to the wants of the sick and infirm; more particularly that class who are not entitled to any special commiseration from the churches through membership: in the winter season a load of wood dropped at the door of an unfortunate family or that of a poor woman is an important blessing to the receiver, and cannot fail of raising their voices to grateful sentiments in return for such generous beneficiaries; it cheers the heart and prompts to virtue.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Six ineffectual attempts had been made at various times by a portion of the citizens for a charter government with City powers for the town of Boston; the first attempt was in 1651; the second in 1708* and the third in 1784; at this last period the subject was debated and masterly handled by various speakers, and the meeting concluded with raising a committee of thirteen, to report a better plan of government than that of town powers, if needful; and also a better regulation for the police:—On the 4th of June the committee made their report with two forms, one vesting the power in a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Aldermen and 24 Councilmen; the other to delegate nearly the same powers to 12 selectmen, one from each ward; joined with a president and six selectmen chosen at large: the discussion of these propositions was elaborate and lengthy, and the meeting closed with a vote to print the documents and adjourn the decision thereon

*See page 97 this work.

te the 17th of June : on that day the meeting began in disorder and ended in tumult : the general cry was vociferous ; “ no corporation,—“ no Mayor and Aldermen,—no innovations,” this constituted the chief sounds from unceasing roaring : As soon as the moderator, (Hon. Thos. Dawes) could put a motion for acceptance or non-acceptance of the plans to the people, it was largely voted down in the negative.

In 1785 the subject was again revived, and with less ceremony from the people,—it received a *quietus* for that time : In 1792 another attempt was made under different auspices, and propositions made ; the principal effect of which would have been, to lessen the number of town meetings, and this time the vote was ; nay 701, yea 517 : eminent persons of both political parties, which at this time assumed a distinctive character, were on each side of the discussion : Hon. Benj. Austin on the major party and Gov. Sullivan on the minor.

In 1804, on the 12th of Jan., two persons were chosen in each ward to form a committee to devise some improved plan of government to take with the “ Boston notions,” and they reported to the town their best suggestions on the 9th of April, but which were rejected : these repeated trials for a city charter, ever ending in a strong loud voice of rejection, it was thought would put “ that spirit ” to sleep for many years, and 17 summers did pass by, before the subject was again brought forth for consideration : the mass of the people called for more energy and decision in the management of the affairs of the town, and in 1822, the town of Boston surrendered its ancient charter and with it, its primitive administration of the laws and of civil polity, and decked itself in the mystical emblazonment of a city robe and vestment:

On the 7th of Jan., at a regular meeting of the citizens, a city charter was voted for by a majority of 600, and on a final

decision of the whole subject, on the 4th of March, the major vote for acceptance swelled to 916, which was established and made known by a proclamation from the governor on the 7th of that month. According to the letter of the charter the selectmen divided the town into twelve wards, with as near an equal number of inhabitants in each, as could be conveniently collected, and the various parties proceeded to organize and officer the wards: there was no very great difficulty in finding candidates for all the offices where there were duplicates; for each of the political parties were to share, and balance the scale; but that of Mayor, was alone, solus; and could not be divided: Messrs. H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy and Thomas L. Winthrop were candidates for the Mayoralty, and it resulted in not electing either: on the 16th of April the Hon. John Phillips was chosen Mayor by nearly a unanimous vote:

The 1st of May was named in the charter as the political birth-day of the city government, and great preparations were made in Faneuil Hall for inducting the Mayor and other officers in their new stations: two of the galleries were filled with ladies, and the hall in all its parts crammed to excess: the Rev. Dr. Baldwin addressed the throne of grace with prayer: Chief Justice Parker administered the oaths of allegiance and of office to the Mayor elect, who qualified the Aldermen and members of the Common Council:—the chairman (Mr. E. Williams) of the selectmen then addressed the new officers, and delivered to the Mayor the city charter, enclosed in a superb silver vase and the ancient act for incorporating Boston as a town, nearly two centuries previous, with the books of its records:—the Mayor replied with judicious remarks on the past government and it having safely and prosperously protected the citizens under its canopy: and on the subject of a change in the form of it, he observed, that if the charter as then granted by the legisla-

ture was not perfect in all its developements for the best rules to meet the hearty co-operation and approbation of the citizens, that on a little experience of its details and provisions, whatever may be found wanting would be speedily supplied from the great fountain of the delegated wisdom of the people: after the address, the boards withdrew and in convention elected Samuel F. McCleary, city clerk.

In 1823, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., was elected Mayor of the city with a plurality over Hon. Geo. Blake of 325 votes, and in 1824 he was re-elected by almost a unanimous vote of the citizens; and this became a pretty busy year for that gentleman's talents, ingenuity, foresight and perseverance: the bold and public vices of a certain large section of the city, he placed under the bans of law and order: many of the crooked ways and roads of the city he made straight: and all of them were cleared of rubbish, inconvenient nuisances and dirt; and the great achievement for building a city Market House was arranged: the corner stone laid on the 27th of April, 1825, and completed in 1827, of two stories; 535 feet 9 inches front length: the ground floor under the title of City Market, and the story above as Quincy Hall: for some further remarks on this building, see page 115.

Mr. Quincy continued to be elected Mayor of the city for six successive years, and in that time placed his finger for reform on many subjects which will long continue to have an important bearing on the general features of the city: he had not long enjoyed the repose and quiet of a private citizen, when he was called to preside over the *alma mater* of Harvard University at Cambridge, which he governed with parental affection and dignity till 1844, and then resigned the charge to Hon. Edward Everett, the affectionate

and favored son of the institution and of intellectual Belles Lettres :

Mayors chosen.—John Phillips, 1822, one year.
 Josiah Quincy, 1823, six consecutive years.
 Harrison G. Otis, 1829, three do.
 Charles Wells, 1832, two do.
 Theodore Lyman, 1834, two do.
 Samuel T. Armstrong, 1836, one year.
 Samuel A. Elliot, 1837, three successive years.
 Jonathan Chapin, 1840, three do.
 Martin Brimmer, 1843, two do.
 Thomas A. Davis, 1845, died Nov. 25th, same year.
 Josiah Quincy, Jr., 1845, present mayor.

During the elder Quincy's first mayorality year, the organization of the city government was changed from May to the first Monday of January in each year.

To the honor of S. F. McCleary, for gentlemanly bearing and attention to the arduous duties of city clerk, he has enjoyed the approbation of his citizens for twenty five successive years, with an almost unanimous vote at every yearly balloting for that office.

SOUTH COVE CORPORATION.

The Charter of this incorporation is dated Jan. 31st., 1833; the shares were \$500 each, and 829 being subscribed for, produced the sum of \$414,500; the filling up of the cove commenced May 3d., 1834, and 77 acres of good land completed in Nov. 1837.—56 of that amount wholly reclaimed from the dock tide waters; the whole of this practical part of the concern under the management of Francis Jackson, who has acquitted himself with great credit and for the stockholders great profit.

Five artesian wells have been sunk, all of which furnish an inexhaustible supply of good, soft water, the average cost of which was about \$500, and their average depth 95 feet: cast iron tubes eight inches diameter are inserted,

through which the water rises to within eleven feet of the ground surface, and a pipe 12 inches in diameter and twenty-five feet in length at the upper part of the well, with distributing tubes, supplies 40 houses each with the water by the use of pumps.

The Worcester and Western Rail Road corporations, occupy 7 1-3 acres on the South Cove lands; and also the Old Colony Rail-Road Corporation, have their depot adjoining the former; and prosperity now crowns both enterprises: here too is the United States hotel, that has accommodated in a comfortable manner with board and lodging, 600 persons at one time.

Nearly the whole extent of Lincoln street: all of Utica and Short streets, all of Albany, Hudson, Tyler and nearly the whole of Harrison Avenue have been formed out of Dock occupancies.

In conversation with a middling-interest man in 1844, he said that he had subscribed and paid for 10 shares in the Western Rail Road \$5000, and that it had not then netted him one cent in return; and he made out his story at first, with all pretended lamentation, quite greivous to a friendly ear; but then—he added, I'll tell you how I get my interest money—my houses that used to let for \$250 per year and glad to get that for them, now freely pay \$300, and my butter is but 12 or 14 cents which before cost me 20 to 25; good milk 4, former price for bad, 6 cents—eggs at 12, former price 20—pork 6, former price 8 to 10, &c., &c.—and he added, when I go down to the depot, and see such an immense quantity of stock, merchandize and produce coming into the city over that road, it does my heart good, and I don't care if it never pays me one cent back: and so then said I, you would not hesitate to put down \$5000 more for any great projected improvement in the city, would you? no, said he, I would put it down with all my heart, and free as

water;—this man was George Hills; and now in addition to the merit of being a public spirited citizen, he reaps a fair percentage on his whole investment and which will increase with the increasing trade and travel over that ever busy road.

THE PENITENT FEMALES' REFUGE,

Is an institution for reclaiming from a vicious course, those unhappy women whose false steps have withered their bright prospects for the enjoyment of a fair reputation and standing in society, and are desirous of returning to the paths of virtue: a committee of ladies visit the institution weekly and a board of gentlemen as directors, chosen yearly from the subscribers to the funds of the establishment, manage the pecuniary concerns: the society was formed in 1819, and incorporated Jan. 21st., 1823.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In 1799 the sum of Five thousands dollars was bequeathed for building a Hospital: and from that acorn has grown a glorious oak with unbrageous branches for the protection of sick and weary travellers. In 1810, some little exertion was made to interest the millionares in the good purpose, and in 1811, Feb. 25th, fifty-six gentlemen were incorporated by the name of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and to hold property to the amount of \$30,000 yearly income: The Legislature also granted to the association a fee simple in the estate of the Old Province House on condition that \$100,000 should be raised by subscription in ten years: In the autumn of 1816, a subscription was commenced in good earnest, and 1047 individuals in Boston, Salem, Plymouth, Charlestown and some other towns subscribed amounts either for the Hospital or the Asylum for the insane: upwards of

100 subscribed \$100, and several from \$1000 to 5000, and one \$20,000; donations of large amounts have since then been made which has increased the capital to a greater sum than any other institution has realized, except that of Harvard University.

In 1816, The trustees purchased the Barrell estate in Charlestown and have built two extensive brick buildings and requisite out houses, which in addition to the splendid mansion previously there, with its spacious garden grounds affords extensive conveniences and comforts for the poor unfortunate maniac.

In 1817, they purchased four acres of land on the north-west part of Boston, and July 4th, 1818, laid a corner stone due form for the structure of the main edifice on that lot, and in 1845 and 6, two extensive wings were added, allowing an increased number of free beds for the sufferers.

EAST BOSTON.

This now integral part of Boston comprising about 700 acres, was first known as Noddle's Island : it was assumed in 1629 by an early emigrant of the name of Samuel Maverick, and was afterwards granted to him by the general Court on the payment of £10, or by a fat wether or hog, yearly, to the Governor :—in 1636 it was annexed to Boston :—in 1650 George Briggs held its title :—in 1668 it became the property of Sir Thomas Temple ; and it appears that the heirs* of Col. Samuel Shrimpton had the fee simple of it, and sold it to a company in 1831 for about \$70,000 :—they laid it out with streets for a speculation ; but before any returns were realized for their great outlay, it proved ruinous to some of the projectors :—but at this day 1847, one of their best wharves could not be had for what the whole Island cost :—in 1810 but 18 persons inhabited the whole area.

*Mr. Williams.

The rapid building up of the place may be attributed in a great measure to the Eastern Rail Road Depot being there, and the Cunard British line of Steamers arriving and departing every fortnight during the summer months, and monthly during the winter months, from their fine deep-water-wharf on the south-western part of the Island, fronting old Boston : —the manufacturing interests are greatly extending there and enterprise is prominently marked on their movements : —they have been but poorly supplied with the purest quality of water, and a company has been formed for excavating the earth by boring a depth of 1200 feet if necessary, to obtain that nursery of life in the greatest quantity and of the purest kind : they have penetrated the depth of 400 feet and cased that cavity with thick cast-iron cylinders.

In France the artesian * wells made in a similar manner, have produced an immense volume of water, throwing up continually at a height of from 30 to 60 feet above the earth's surface ; which is said to be the nearest kin to perpetual motion, of any thing known “this side of that ;” and the “Bostoneers” there, are set on having such a treasure.

The population of East Boston is about 6000 : the houses are generally well built and some are neat and elegant ; and in time will cover their land with works of art, and for art, “as the waters cover the seas :” The map of the city in this work shows its geographical situation and arrangements.

SUFFOLK SAVINGS BANK FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS.

This is a noble institution, for many of our best men compose the board of managers : they have associated together for protecting the hard earnings of the industrial classes without fee or reward : no safer place for depositing the ex-

* So called from the town of Artois in France, where are natural wells gushing up through holes in a stratum of lime-stone:

tra gains from industry care or frugality can be found than here: previous to the establishment of similar institutions, the extra earnings of the hard working classes, had been placed in the hands of weak headed or crafty knaves, who generally appropriated them to other purposes; and it were better never to have been accumulated, than the whole should be swept off at once from their hope of enjoyment: The SUFFOLK SAVINGS BANK was chartered in 1833, and for fourteen years has given an honest test of its faithfulness and fidelity in preserving and increasing the funds of depositors: it now numbers 2859 on its books for the amount of \$578,460,25; two thirds of which funds are vested in real estate by mortgage: the government of the institution is composed of twenty-four philanthropic gentlemen, whose time and services are devoted to its correct management from patriotic and generous motives; and the officers in it, have well sustained the intentions of its founders, by a gentlemanly urbanity and attention to the best interests of this institution, of unquestioned public utility. The principles and government of it, work in the right way to produce the greatest benefit to the community; for the funds saved by the working classes, placed where it will be preserved safe for the owners' call on any important emergency, becomes a prop and support to the first lessons of economy and an important incentive to pursue a rational course through life; while on the other hand, if there were not such institutions to rely upon, the small amounts might be wasted and lost, and principles of economy be deemed useless; and perhaps the individual from that cause, become an object for the charities of the community at some future time, to a larger amount than that, which if preserved, would have averted the calamity of dependence, want, or relief from a charity fund.

THE SUFFOLK SAVINGS BANK is open daily from 9 A. M., to 1 P. M., for deposits of one dollar or more, and when the

sum is five dollars it is then placed on compound interest of 4 per cent : every five years, an overplus is created over this per centum which is then divided among the depositors, except so much as is necessary to meet the bills for rent, salaries of the officers and incidental expenses of the establishment. The institution is in the elegant new Museum building Tremont Street.

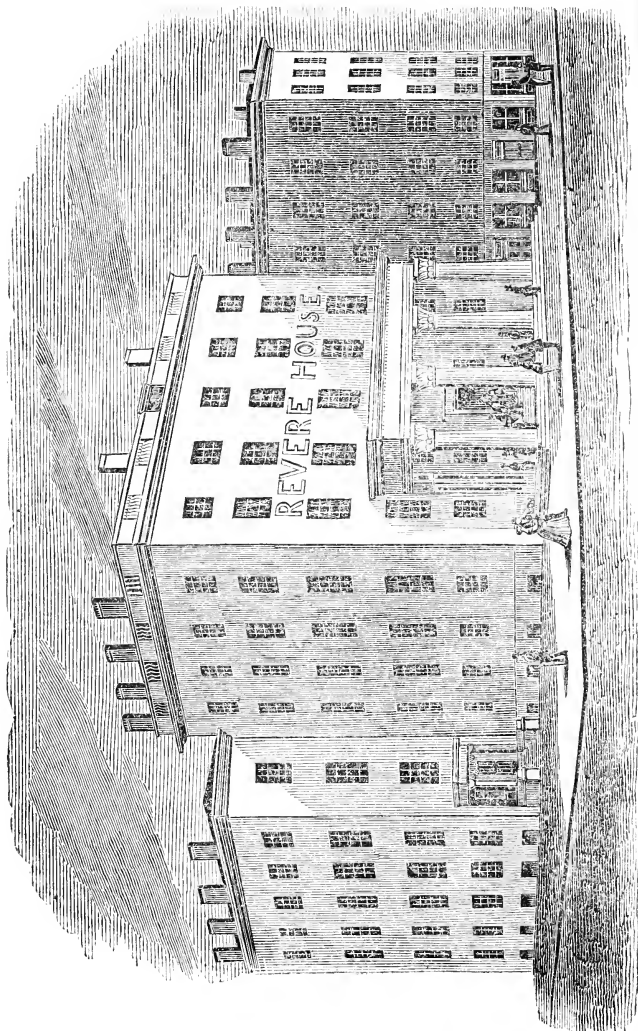
BOSTON FREE CITY LIBRARY.

We wish we could have the pleasure of stating that such an institution was in the most prosperous condition ; hundreds of our citizens are in quest of information on important subjects, explained only in tomes too costly for them to purchase, and beyond their reach at ten dollars per year : the artizan and mechanic have no avenue open to them for the satisfaction of their researches, and if some few may have an honorary membership to some collection of books, it is irksome to them to avail themselves of its priveleges accompanied with the humble claims of favor.

A public institution under the guardianship of the city authorities, could be freely endowed by contributions from its noble hearted citizens; and at a few hundred dollars expense to the city, would afford a valuable resource for the inquiring mind of the middling classes : possessing a good philological collection of volumes in the arts and sciences, valuable to the researches of those whose aim is to do something meritorious for themselves and beneficial to the community.

The Legislature of the state of Massachusetts are so noble minded, when embodied, that few grievances or wants among the people, but obtain from them a fair consideration and redress ; and very unlike a sister state, it grants important favors to the citizens on any rational explanation and pe-





tion on the subject : and similar politic and liberal views and feelings are developed in the city government of Boston: so extensive are the provisions made for the years of childhood and minority, that every stage of it seems provided for ; and the great finish to their liberal policy, would appear to be crowned with a PUBLIC CITY LIBRARY for the use of all its citizens, placed under certain checks and government to ensure its safety and perpetuity.

The attic of the Old Town House would afford all the room and conveniences for such an institution, easy of access to those for whose benefit it may be designed ; there it would be remote from noise ;—prepared at a small cost and most centrally for the mass of the people : and this change of its present uses of dressing the outward man, for that of adorning the inward and developing the powers of mind, would be no sorry change in its feature.

THE REVERE HOUSE.

This extensive edifice comprising 226 rooms in all, was erected by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at the corner of Bulfinch street and Bowdoin square, formerly the spacious mansion and garden lot of the late Boott estate ; The main building has five stories, and two wings at its south and west has four each, besides the basement : Entrance for Ladies are on the south and west wing, each facing Bowdoin square, where the internal arrangements are so ingeniously managed, that the private apartments are agreeably approached : the main entrance is adorned with a Portico, supported by four Corinthian columns : on entering the building the eye is arrested by a spacious hall with a floor of the finest marble tile and which appears of boundless extent by the reflections of an immense sized mirror at its extremity, which reflects its real capa-

ciousness and beauty, to a double amount and extent; and the whole scene is filled with column and splendid furniture and adornments and forms a very pleasing optical illusion.

There are three sky-lights stained with gorgeous coloring, one being over the central stair-way, and a window of the same style of coloring is near the Ladies' Drawing Room.—The Gentlemen's Dining hall is about 100 by 40 feet and 17 feet high and furnished with glittering chandeliers and every other article for use or ornament in great profusion.—The Ladies' drawing room is classically designed and beautifully arranged in the western wing, and affords interesting scenery views from its windows:—the Ordinary for the Ladies is supplied with fascinating mirrors to reflect similar faces and forms, replicate to almost infinity:—throughout this establishment are sofas, lounges and chairs of every variety and form, covered with the richest satin or velvet, and in connection with the draperies, curtains, cornices and embellishments, imparts to the whole a princely appearance.

The carpeting has been brought from a great distance; as "dear bought and far fetched is fit for ladies," the attempt for such a realization has been made by their honorable host, PARAN STEVENS: The whole establishment is ventilated by a new process from the basement to the attic, and as a whole it seems to be prized by the *elite* among connoisseurs, as the *Chef d' ouvre* and most genteel and commodiously arranged and fitted public house ever opened in Boston. Mr. S. has taken a lease of the establishment for ten years, and for his urbanity and assiduous attention to the wants and comforts of his boarders, without doubt will meet with an ample remuneration for his vast expenditures for fixtures and ornaments to the building: the accompanying engraving is a good and true representation of the main building with the two wings.

FIRST DIRECTORY FOR BOSTON FOR 1789.

The first Directory published in Boston was in 1789: Imprint; "Printed and sold by John Norman, Oliver's Dock;"—1431, names appear in the body of the work, and 43 at the end, as omissions:—the classification of names under each letter, was not in the least attended to; the letter A has 53 names, and that list begins and ends with the name of Adams: letter B has 189 names, beginning with Bowdoin and ending with Baker.

In this reprint of that Directory, we have aimed to arrange them in a more correct alphabetical order for the convenience of the curious in such matters:—as to the omissions, the probability is there was a larger number than those stated:—about that time, Benjamin Dearborn removed from Portsmouth, N. H., and occupied the Green Dragon Building in Union Street, as an academy, some three or four years previous to the purchase of one half of James Wakefield's garden lot, with a wooden house on it of 24 rooms; on the spot where two of the Morton block now stand; which lot extended on the west line of Theatre alley to Franklin Place, and cost 2850 dollars, but valued now at nearly 100,000 dollars;* on which Mr. D. built an academy, mostly with the boards and lumber of the first Theatre built in Boston in 1792, on Hawley Street: which theatre was used as such for one short season only.

In the next published Directory, that of 1796, Mr. D's name appears as teacher in Milk Street, and Mr. Francis Sales as teacher of the French and Spanish Languages at that academy: the Directory of 1789 having 1474 names, and that of 1796, having 3531, gives an increase of 2057 business names, during the seven years between those two dates; which is a large increase for that period of time: the latter Directory was published by John West and printed by Manning & Loring: names eminent for accuracy and responsibility; the list of inhabitants in the Town's book of Possessions for 1695, which is printed in this work, has 1317 names; being only 157 less than in the Directory of 1789: 94 years afterwards.

The first Directory gives a list of eleven Fire Engine Companies, for as many engines:—and only one Bank, the Massachusetts: the business hours of which, were from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clock, daily; except "Sundays, Independence, Christmas, Commencement, Election, public Thanksgivings and Fasts."

The Directory for 1796, records three banks, viz: Massachusetts, Branch of the United States, and Union Bank; all of them located in State Street.

The Directory for 1789 has 1474 names; for 1796, 3531; for 1810, 5755; for 1813, 6151; for 1816, 7360; for 1820, 7650; for 1821, 8705; for 1823, 8760; for 1825, 9,069; for 1825, 11,050; for 1827, 11,244; for 1828, 11,420; for 1831, 12,295; for 1832, 12,699; for 1833, 12,933; for 1834, 13,733; for 1835, 14,613; for 1836, 14,870; for 1837, 15,636; for 1838, 15,821; for 1839, 16,737; for 1840, 17,807; for 1841, 19,730; for 1842, 20,063; for 1843, 20,930; for 1844, 22,575; for 1845, 23,932; for 1846, 25,488; and for 1847, 26,488.

*Mr. D's. real estate to the value of 90,000 dollars is all bequeathed to the Boston Dispensary.

BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR 1789.

- Abrahams Ralph, tailor, Middle-st.
 Abraham Nath'l. gentleman, Back st.
 Abrahams Wm. tailor, Hanover st.
 Acres Geo. cabinet maker, Back st.
 Adams Samuel, Hon. Winter street.
 Adams & Molineux, auctioneers, No. 9 Merchants-row.
 Adams Dan'l, shop-keeper, Market sq.
 Adams Abraham, leather dresser and breeches maker, 72 Newbury st.
 Adams & Nourse, printers, Court st.
 Adams James, barber, Fish-street.
 Adams Jos. cabinet maker, Center st.
 Adams Seth, trader, No. 57 Cornhill.
 Addams Elijah, sexton, Prince-street.
 Adams Samuel, truckman, Eliot st.
 Adamson R. mariner, Southack's ct.
 Addoms Jonas. & Co. bro. State st.
 Alexander Giles, merchant, No. 52 Long-wharf.
 Alexander Jos. barber, Orange st.
 Allen James, gentleman, Beacon st.
 Allen Jere. gentleman, Beacon st.
 Allen Thomas, tailor, Leverett st.
 Allen Mrs. milliner, Court street.
 Allen Ed. carpenter, Marshall's l.
 Aline Henry, notary public, State st.
 Amory Jonathan, jr. shop Cornhill.
 Amory John and Thomas, store keepers, No. 41 Marlborough street.
 Amory Jonathan, merchant, State st.
 Amory Thos. jr. mer. 36 Long wf.
 Amory Rufus G. 10 Cornhill, office Court street.
 Andrews John, merchant, 4 Union st.
 Andrews Wm. housewright, Essex st.
 Andrew Wm. fisherman, Middle st.
 Appleton Nath. U. States Loan-office, Atkinson street.
 Appleton, Nath. W. physician, South Latin School st. near Stone Chapel.
 Appleton Wm. carpenter, Prince st.
 Appleton Sarah Mrs. Prince street.
 Appleton Tho. housewright, Pond st.
 Archbald Azor G. shop 7 Union st.
 Archer Moses, boot maker, Adams st.
 Archbald Francis, gentlemen boarders, Church-square, Cornhill.
 Armour Enoch, No. 42 State street.
 Armstrong John, painter, 8 Long-wf.
 Armstrong Samuel, painter, Ann st. near Cross-street.
 Atkins Silas, mariner, Prince street.
 Austin Daniel, grocer, 47 Cornhill.
 Austin Jon. L. and Benj. jr. rope-walk near Beacon-hill, store 37 Long-wf.
 Austin Sam. jr. founder, Market-sq.
 Austin Nathaniel, goldsmith, Back st.
 Austin Joseph, baker, Ship street.
 Avery John, justice, Newbury st..
 Avery John, jr. Esq. Secretary of the State, Newbury street.
 Avery Mrs. boarding, Marlborough st.
 Aves, Samuel, cooper, Parson's wf. Ship-street.
 Ayers Nath. W. India goods, No. 12 Marlborough street.
 Babcock Adam, Common street.
 Bacon Josiah, Temple street
 Badger John, auctioneer, Ann street.
 Badger John, painter, Fore street.
 Badger Mr. fisherman, Fore street.
 Badger Thomas, pewterer, Prince st.
 Bagder Samuel, jr. shop Ann street, house Lynn street.
 Baker Mrs. innholder, Dock square.
 Baker Luke, shop 66 Cornhill.
 Baker Nathaniel, blacksmith, head of Governor Hancock's wharf.
 Baker Alexander, caulker, Hull st.
 Baker, Widow, gentlemen boarders, Battery-march street.
 Ballard John, housewright, Ship st.
 Ballard John, stable, Rawson's lane.
 Ballard Samuel, hay weigher, Common street.
 Ballard John, innholder, Fish street.
 Balch Jonathan, block maker, shop Barrett's wharf, house Hawkins st.
 Balch Nath'l hatter, No. 72 Cornhill.
 Bancroft James, grocer, Back street.
 Bangs Samuel, cordwainer, Kilby st.
 Bangs Sam. jr. glazier, Kilby st.
 Barbar John, tailor, Prince street.
 Barber Thomas, cooper, Middle st. shop on Salisbury's wharf.
 Barker Macomber, joiner, Lynde st.
 Bartlet Roger, mariner, Bennet st.
 Barnabas Jus, housewright, North sq.
 Barnard Tristram, Capt. Cold-lane.
 Barrett Samael, sailmaker, Friend st. sail loft on Barrett's wharf.
 Barrett Samuel, justice, Hanover st.
 Barrett Sam. jr. sailmaker, Sud'y st.
 Barrett Joseph W. sailmaker, Battery-march street.
 Barron Thomas, ropemaker, Cambridge street.
 Barry John, tailor, Purchase street.
 Barrell Jos. merchant, Summer st.
 Bartlet John, tailor, 83 Newbury st.
 Bartlet William, hatter, Orange st.
 Bartunus Godfrey John, furrier, Cambridge street.
 Bass Moses B. upholsterer, Orange st.
 Bass Henry, merchant, store Orange st. house in Rawson's lane.
 Bass Samuel, tamer, William's ct.

- Bassett Joseph, cooper, Back street.
 Batbidge John, hatter, ship street.
 Bates Dan. leather-dresser, Orange st.
 Baty Thankful, Mrs. store 15 Ann st.
 dwelling house Cambridge street.
 Baxter Eben. tailor, Marshall's lane.
 Baxter Rufus, cordwainer, 31 Union.
 Baxter John, and Co. boot and shoe
 store, No. 14 State street.
 Baxter Benj. retailer, Boston stone.
 Bayley Thomas. collector, Orange st.
 Bayley Matthew, jr. baker, Temple.
 Bayley Matthew, baker, Wing's lane.
 Bayley Benjamin, baker, Wing's lane.
 Bazin and Poignand, store, 16 Cornh.
 Beals Joshua, tailor, 32 Marlboro' st.
 Beals Samuel, tailor, Fore street.
 Beals Thomas, innholder, Market sq.
 Beal Levi, carpenter, Devonshire st.
 Beane John. store Marshall's lane.
 Belcher Sarson, hatter, Newbury st.
 Belknap Jere. merchant, Minot's T.
 Belknap Jeremy, Rev. Summer st.
 Belknap Sam. goldsmith, 30 Cornhill.
 Bell Thomas, tailor, Fish street.
 Bell William, bricklayer, Cold lane.
 Bell Daniel, merchant, Cold lane.
 Bell Wm jr., mason, New North lane.
 Bell John, housewright, Pond st.
 Bell Isaac, sailmaker, Cross street.
 Bellerive de Beaury, gentleman, near
 Philips's ropewalk.
 Belstead Wm. musician, West street.
 Bentley Sam. whitesmith, Middle st.
 Bentley Thomas, goldsmith, Distill
 house lane.
 Bentley Joshua, surveyor, Lynn st.
 Bicker Martin, store keeper, Ann st.
 Bigelow Daniel, store 29 Cornhill.
 Biglow Francis, retailer, Milk street.
 Billings Richard, tailor, School st.
 Billings Joseph, tailor, Middle street.
 Billings Wm. musician, Newbury st.
 Bingham Caleb, school master, No. 3
 State st. dwelling house Bennet st.
 Bird Isaac, jr. currier, 10 Newbury st.
 Bird Isaac, cordwainer, Orange st.
 Bird William, store Washington st.
 Blair Victor, soap boiler, Lynn st.
 Blake Sam. chair maker, Newbury st.
 Blake William, sadler, Orange st.
 Blake Edmund, truckman, South st.
 Blake Ed. housewright, Pleasant st.
 Blanchard Ed. jr. store 9 Long wf.
 Blanchard Geo. store 20 Long wf.
 Blanchard Josh. groceries, Dock sq.
 Blanchard Ed. truckman, Atkinson st.
 Blodget Caleb, store 23 Cornhill.
 Blodget & Gilman, store 53 State st.
 Boardman Wm. jr. store north side
 the Market, house Sudbury st.
 Boardman and Son, hatters, Ann st.
 Boga Jane, boarding house, Royal
 Exchange lane.
 Boit John, grocer, south side the Mar-
 ket, dwelling house, West Boston.
 Bolter Th. housewright, Nassau st.
 Bond Nathan, broker, 31 Cornhill.
 Bond & Bryant, shoe-store, Ann st.
 Bond Joseph, baker, West Boston.
 Bonner Jn, wharf Batterymarch st.
 Boot and Pratt, merchants, 55 State
 st. dwelling house Brattle square.
 Booth Francis, lemon dealer, Prince.
 Bordman Wm. mer. store Green's wf.
 Bosson John, hair dresser, Orange st.
 Bouve Gibbens, housewright, Prince.
 Bouve Jon. shipwright, Battery alley.
 Bouve, Jn. shipwright, Battery alley.
 Bowdoin James, Hon. Beacon street.
 Bowers Isaac, store No. 17 Cornhill.
 Boves Nicholas, stationer, Tremont st
 Bowland Hannah, retailer, Middle st.
 Boyer Peter, Esq. town treasurer,
 Sudbury street.
 Boyle John, bookseller and stationer,
 No. 18 Marlborough street.
 Boynton Richard, Esq. deputy sheriff,
 Marlborough street.
 Brace David, Hanover street.
 Bracket Joshua, innholder, Crom-
 well's Head, South Latin School st.
 Bradley Th. cordwainer, 12 State st.
 Bradley David, wine mer. State st.
 Bradley, Nathan, cordwainer, New-
 bury street.
 Bradley Ebenezer, cordwainer, Bish-
 op's alley.
 Bradley Isaac, slop shop, Fish street.
 Bradley Moses, near Charles river b.
 Bradley N. housewright and cistern
 maker, corner of Hollis and Nassau.
 Bradley Josiah, tinman, Kilby street.
 Bradford Rachel, boarding, Kilby st.
 Bradford Sam. merchant, store But-
 ler's row, house in Hanover street.
 Bradford William B. tailor, Kilby st.
 Bradford widow, corner of Cold lane.
 Bradstreet Samuel, No. 4, south side
 the State house.
 Bradshaw Henry, distiller, Distill-
 house square.
 Brag John, cooper, Green's wharf.
 Brailsford Norton, plumber & glazier,
 shop Ann st. house Scotow's alley.
 Bray John, cooper, Spear's wharf.
 Brazer John, store, No. 3 Dock sq.
 Breck Samuel, merchant, Common st.

- Breck Wm. distill house Orange st.
 house Pleasant street.
 Breed William, baker, Temple st.
 Brewer Nath. glazier, Batterymarch.
 Brewer John, pump maker, Summer.
 Brewer Jas, pump maker, Summer st.
 Brewer Dav. innholder, Wing's lane,
 Brewster Oliver, store 70 Cornhill.
 Briant John, trader, Eliot street.
 Bright John, upholsterer, 17 Marl-
 borough street.
 Bright Thomas and Richard, cabinet
 makers, 44 Marlborough street.
 Bright Geo. cabinet maker, Fish st.
 Brightman Joseph, teach, Proctor's l.
 Brimmer Andrew, store 52 Cornhill.
 Brimmer Herman, merchant, No. 76
 Cornhill
 Brown John, Esq. Orange street.
 Brown Ephraim, cordwainer, Ann st.
 Brown Gawen, watchmaker, State st.
 Brown Wm. and Josiah, store Orange
 Brown John, housewright, Devon-
 shire street.
 Brown Wm, ship joiner, Princee st.
 Brown V. Edward, baker, Bennet st.
 Brown Dan. housewright, Hawkins st
 Bruce Stephen, merchant, store No.
 28 State street.
 Bruce Alexander and James, boot and
 shoe makers, Kilby street.
 Bryant William, broker, 34, opposite
 the State Treasurer's office.
 Bryant James, No. 31 Marlboro' st.
 Buckley Mary, shop keeper, Fish st.
 Buckley James, cooper, Concert hall.
 Bulfinch Thomas, physician, Bow-
 doin square.
 Bulfinch Charles, gent. Marlboro' st.
 Bull John, baker, Fish street.
 Bullard Moses, innholder, Royal Ex-
 change lane.
 Bumstead Jer. tailor, shop 51 State
 st. dwelling house 20 Union street.
 Bumstead Jere. jr. store 8 Long wf.
 Bumpstead Thomas, coach maker,
 Common street.
 Burbeck Thos, mariner, Dagget's al.
 Burditt Eben. housewright, Beer lane.
 Burgess Wm. merchant, 35 State st,
 house in Southack's c, New Boston.
 Burley William, broker, office north
 side the State house.
 Burroughs Geo. merchant, store 3
 Long wharf, house Pitt's lane.
 Burrill David, cordwainer, Cam-
 bridge street.
 Burrill Samuel, blacksmith, North
 Battery.
- Burrill Sannel, blacksmith, Ship st.
 Burrill, sign the Cock, Wing's lane.
 Burrows Ezek. mariner, Hanover st.
 Burroughs Wm. clerk. Federal st.
 Burt Benjamin, silversmith, Fish st.
 Burt Ed. cooper, Back st. shop Ann st.
 Bush Joseph, Hanover street.
 Butler Eph. baker, Salutation alley.
 Butler Mary, boarding 56 Newbury st
 Butterfield John, constable, Beacon st.
 Butters Joshua, tailor, Middle st.
 Cabot Samuel, store 17 Long wharf,
 house Middlecott street.
 Cade George, ropemaker, Hancock st.
 Cades John, sexton, Charter st.
 Calahan Patience, boarding, Ann st.
 Caleb Daniel, housewright, South st.
 Calender Benjamin, tailor, Cornhill.
 Call Nath. housewright, Temple st.
 Callender Joseph, jr. grocer's store,
 south side Market, house Princee st.
 Callender Joseph, engraver, Half-
 square, State street.
 Callender Joseph, ship chandler, State
 st. house in Middlecott street.
 Callender Wm. turn. State st. h. Milk.
 Cambell Patrick blacksmith, Water st
 Cambridge Charles, bookbinder, Lev-
 erett's lane.
 Campbell And. teacher. Leverett's l.
 Capen Wm. housewright and ship
 joiner, near Seariat's wharf Ship st.
 Capen Hopestill, store Union st.
 Cargill, Hugh, retailer, Cambridge st.
 Carleton Osgood, teacher of mathe-
 matics, Oliver's dock.
 Carnes Jn. rope maker, West Boston.
 Carnes Thomas and Lewis, shop
 keepers, No. 60 Cornhill.
 Carnes Dolly, store No. 34 Union st.
 Carnes Susanna, shop, Marshall's l.
 Carnes Jn. jr. store No. 54 Cornhill.
 Carrel John, tailor, Batterymarch st.
 Carter Caleb, blacksmith, Bishop's al.
 Carter James, schoolmaster, Court st.
 Cary Jonathan, keg maker, Fish st.
 Caswell & Tyler, ropemakers, rope-
 walk Cambridge st. h. Temple st.
 Caswell Elijah, housewright, South
 Latin School street.
 Cater Thomas, brass and cabinet
 founder, Pond lane.
 Cayis Moses, housewright, South st.
 Chamberlain Thomas, tailor, Fish st.
 Chamberlain Richard, tailor, No. 2
 Newbury street.
 Chandler, Eben. boarding, Ship st.
 Chandler Benj. truckman, Back st.
 Chase Jas, rigger, Mill creek, Ann st.

- Chapman John, chaise maker, Rawson's lane.
 Chase Jas. rigger, Rand's wf. Ann st.
 Cheney Samuel, schoolmaster, Bennet street, school Middle street.
 Chessman John, blacksmith, shop Kilby street, house Sudbury street.
 Childs Jonas, tailor, Purchase street.
 Christy Thomas, housewright, Hooton's wf. Fish st. h. Proctor's lane.
 Churchill Joseph, baker, Ship street.
 Clap Bela, housewright, Temple st.
 Clark Joseph, shipwright, Clark st.
 Clark John, boarding house, Ann st.
 Clark Samuel, tailor, Fish street.
 Clark John, Rev. Summer street.
 Clark James, truckman, Pleasant st.
 Clark Gregory, truckman, Pleasant st.
 Clark Jn, coppersmith, 3 Newbury st.
 Clark Cutler Benj. store 32 State st. dwelling at Mrs. Cotton's, Court st.
 Clark Wm, apothecary, 6 Marl' st.
 Clark Thomas, store No. 22 Cornhill.
 Clarke Benj, merchant, Marlboro' st.
 Clements Thomas, carpenter, Milk st.
 Cleverly James, wood wharfinger, Batterymarch street.
 Clough John, brazier, Prince street.
 Clough William, blacksmith, Sheaf st.
 Clough Wm, housewright, State st.
 Clough Newbury, bricklayer, Love l.
 Clouston Wm, carpenter, Atkinson st.
 Cobb Benj. and Sons, store 22 Long wf, house & distillery Orange st.
 Coburn John, boarders, State street.
 Codman John, store 26 Cornhill.
 Codman Jn, jr. merchant, store town dock, house Hanover street.
 Codner Abrah, gentleman, Cross st.
 Coffin Joseph Boyd, merch. Friend st.
 Cogswell John, cabinet maker, Middle street.
 Coleman Dudley, American coffee house, State street.
 Coleman Isaac, boarding, Ann street.
 Colman William, Federal street.
 Collins Palfrey, tailor, Creek lane.
 Collins Clement, carpenter, Fish st.
 Colson Adam, leather dresser, Marlborough street.
 Conant Wm, store No. 65 Newbury st.
 Conant Anne, store Newbury st.
 Conner Patrick, livery stable, No. 38 Marlborough street.
 Connor Ed. innholder, Wilson's lane.
 Cook Israel, cooper, Frog lane.
 Cook Israel, carpenter, Beach street.
 Cookson Sam, gent. 24 Newbury st.
 Coolidge Jos. merchant, 20 Cornhill.
 Coolidge John, tailor, Market square.
 Coolidge Benj. truckman, Bowdoin sq.
 Cooper Jn. tailor, S. Latin School st.
 Cooper Sam. State st. h. Oliver's lane.
 Cooper William, Esq. town clerk, Hanover street, near Concert hall.
 Cooper W. pocket book maker, Pond l.
 Cooper Rachel, innholder, Wing's l.
 Cooper Smith, Frog lane.
 Copeland Eph. tailor, Alden's lane.
 Coplen Josiah, mason, Middlecot st.
 Cordwell Wm. brazier, Barrett's wf, Ann st. house Mill bridge, Middle st.
 Cordwell Capt. mariner, Cold lane.
 Cordwell W, jr. coppersmith, Kilby st.
 Cotton Solo. blacksmith, Griffin's wf.
 Cotton Mrs. boarding, Court street.
 Coverly Nathaniel, printer, Back st.
 Coverly Samuel, importer of English and India goods, 10 Cornhill.
 Coverly Thom. store 40 Newbury st.
 Cowley Thomas L. tailor, No. 61 Newbury street.
 Cox Lemuel, millwright, Prince st.
 Crafts Thomas, Justice and County Treasurer, Cornhill.
 Crafts William, Sudbury street.
 Crane Abijah, carpenter, Nassau st.
 Crane Thomas, wharfinger, Crane and Woodward's wharf.
 Cravath Lemuel, mer. 28 Union st.
 Crocker Jos. store 14 Marlboro' st.
 Crosby John, store 39 Newbury st.
 Crosby Daniel, wig maker and clerk to Trinity church, Newbury street.
 Crosby William, tailor, Purchase st.
 Crouch Eunice, clear starcher and dyer, Snowhill.
 Crowley and Clark, tobaccoists, Market square.
 Cruft Foster, cooper, Charter street.
 Cunningham John, innh. Mi-not's T.
 Cunningham Wm, wharf Middle st.
 Cunningham Jn. jr. bro. 75 Cornhill.
 Cunningham William and Son, merchants, No. 9 Newbury street.
 Curtis Nath. leather dresser, Orange.
 Curtis and Williams, distillers, Rainsford's lane.
 Cushing Eb. boatbuilder, Purchase st.
 Cushing Benj. mast maker, Batterymarch st.
 Cushing Joel, carpenter, Purchase st.
 Cushing Thomas, gent. Rawson's l.
 Cutler John, brassfounder, No. 39 Marlborough street.
 Cutler Jas. store 22 Marlboro' street.
 Dafforne Mrs.' shop, Kilby street.
 Dagget Samuel, mariner, Ann street.

- Dagget Wm, mariner, boarding Ann.
 Dakin Thomas, blacksmith, shop near
 Barrett's wharf, house Union st.
 Dall William, shop Orange street.
 Dalton R. Peter, Dalton street.
 Dame Mark, tailor, South Latin S. st.
 Danforth Sam. physician, Tremont st.
 Darracott Wm. carpenter, Fish st.
 Dashwood Sam. shop Marlboro' st.
 Dashwood Samuel, jr. painter and
 glazier. Marlborough street.
 Davenport and McLean, West India
 goods store, Orange street.
 Davies Wm. shop 71 Cornhill.
 Davis Amasa, merchant, Orange st.
 Davis Edward, shop 15 State street
 Davis Isaac, store 24 Long wharf.
 Davis Thomas, shop 57 Newbury st.
 Davis Joseph, tinman, Orange street.
 Davis Rob. and Jos, store Wash'n st.
 Davis Caleb, Esq. merchant, Orange
 street, store 37 State street.
 Davis Jonathan, boarding Brattle st.
 Davis Samuel, shopkeeper, Ann st.
 Davis Nath. school mast. Bennet st.
 Davis William, shop Prince street.
 Davis Joshua, carpenter, Orange st.
 Davis Solomon, merc. Tremont st.
 Davis Robert and Joshua, West India
 Goods store, Washington street.
 Davison Henry, tailor, 7 Cornhill.
 Davison Alex. fisher, Salutation al.
 Dawes Edward, boarding Fish street.
 Dawes William jr. Market square.
 Dawes Thomas, Hon. Purchase st.
 Dawes Tho. jr. 9 State st. h. Summer.
 Deblois William, store 2 Long wf.
 Deblois Gilbert, jr. store 19 Long wf.
 Deblois Gilbert, senior, merc. 1 Corn.
 Dehon Theod. barber, n. side State h.
 Dennison Joseph, boarding Royal
 Exchange lane.
 Dennie Tho. merch. Distillhouse sq.
 Donnet Wm. smith, Rawson's lane.
 Denten John, blacksmith, Doan's wf.
 Devens Richard, commissary general
 office Kilby street.
 Deverell, watch maker, 23 Marl-
 borough street.
 Dexter Aaron, physician. Milk street.
 Dillaway Sam. lumber, Purchase st.
 Dillon Tho. shoemaker, Creek lane.
 Dinsdel John, sand dealer, Cross st.
 Dismore Thos. mariner, Bennet st.
 Doak William, chair maker, Back st.
 Doak Jn, cooper, Ann st. Middle st.
 Doane Isaiah, merchant, Tremont st.
 store Doane's wharf.
 Dobson John, cooper, Spear's wharf.
 Dock, Nathaniel, trader, Union street.
 Dodd William, trader, Fish street.
 Dogget Wm. housewright, Milk st.
 Dolliver, Peter, merchant, Cam. st.
 Domison Wm. ad. general Winter st.
 Donoson Jas, cordwainer, Orange st.
 Dorr Eb. 27 Long wf. h. Orange st.
 Dorr Harbottle, Esq. Salem street.
 Doubleday Gardner John, grocer, 30
 Marlborough street.
 Dow Sam. blacksmith, shop Nassau
 street, house Frog lane.
 Draper Susanna, school mistress,
 Marlborough street.
 Draper, Betsy, mantuanmaker, Marl. b.
 Draper Ed. printer, South Latin S. st.
 Driver Richard, boarding, Pierce's al.
 Druitt John, ladies boarding school,
 Court street.
 Drummond An. cordwainer, Han. wf.
 Drury Jotham, carpenter, Essex st.
 Duballet John, merch. Distillhouse sq.
 Dummel Zac. housewright, Love lane.
 Duntun Thomas, housewright, corner
 Hanover street.
 Dupée Elias, schoolmaster, Ship st.
 Durell Is. housewright, Purchase st,
 Dyer John, saddler, 17 State street.
 Dyer John, housewright, Prince st.
 Eaton Joseph, hatter, Merchants row.
 Eaton Benjamin, distiller, Leverett st.
 Eaton Jos. auctioneer, No. 16 Ann st.
 Eaton Mrs. milliner, Center street.
 Eayrs Joseph, housewright, Essex st.
 Eayers and Ellison, housewrights,
 South street.
 Eckley Joseph, Rev. Milk street.
 Eckley Jos. hair dresser, Wings lane.
 Edes Benjamin and Son, printers, 7
 State street.
 Edes Jonathan, hair-dresser, Ann st.
 Edes Edward, baker, Salem street.
 Edmonds, Jos, housewright, Sheaf st.
 Edwards Thein. h. Middle st. o. Court
 Edwards, Alexander, cabinet-maker,
 Back street.
 Eliot John, Rev. Salem street.
 Eliot Sam. merchant, store 36 Corn-
 hill, house Tremont street.
 Eliot Josiah, ship-chandler's store,
 Market square.
 Elliot Simon, snuff manufacturer, 51
 State street.
 Elliot Simon, jr. merchant, store State
 street, house in Federal street.
 Elhot Wm, housewright, Essex st.
 Eumes Nathaniel, gun-smith, head of
 Hancock's wharf.
 Eumois Rh. hair dresser, Center st.

- Emmons Samuel, rope maker, Milk st. dwelling house Round lane.
 Emery Step. goldsmith, 5 Union st.
 English Thomas, merch. 11 Long wf.
 Erving John, jr. Merchant's row.
 Eustis Jos, carpenter, Cambridge st.
 Eustis Wm. physician, Sudbury st.
 Eustis Benj housewright, Sudbury st.
 Eustis W. B. housewright, Sheaf st.
 Everett Oliver, Rev. Summer street.
 Eyres Mary. mantuamaker, Devonshire street.
 Fairservice John, Pearl-ash-maker, Eliot street.
 Fairservice Rob, cooper, Nassau st.
 Fales Stephen, shop 56 Cornhill.
 Farnham Jon. hair dresser, Back st.
 Farrell Rich. brass founder, Kilby st.
 Fellows Gustavus, dis. Harvard st.
 Fellows Nath. merch. 44 Long wf.
 Fenno Sam. carpenter, Nassau st.
 Fenno Wm. carpenter, Newbury st.
 Fenno John. cordwainer, bucket maker, &c. Orange street.
 Ferriter Nicholas, rope maker, Wheeler's point.
 Ferriter Jas. rope maker, South st.
 Fessenden Benj. wharf Summer st.
 Fillis Wm. razor grinder, Milk st.
 Fisher William, shop 29 Cornhill.
 Fitch John B. merchant, Lynde st.
 Fitch Jerusha, Mrs. Southack's ct.
 Fliim Mrs. teacher, Rawson's lane.
 Fleet Thomas and John, printers and stationers, 5 Cornhill.
 Florence Abr. hair dresser, Fish st.
 Folsom John W. printer, Union st.
 Fontemoing Margaret, Milk st.
 Foot William, cooper, Middle street.
 Ford Joseph, shop 65 Cornhill.
 Foster Jonathan, blacksmith, shop Scarlet's wf. h. North School st.
 Foster Isaac, blacksmith, Battery-march street.
 Foster Wm. merch. store on Foster's wharf, house Milk street.
 Foster Joseph, merchant, 31 State st.
 Foster Thos. powder house keeper, Winter street.
 Foster Joseph, goldsmith, Ann street.
 Foster Abraham, glazier, Fish street.
 Foults John, sugar baker, Temple st.
 Fovel David, tailor, Middle street.
 Fowle Henry, blockmaker, Scarl. wf.
 Fowle Jona. coach maker, corner of Water st. near Oliver's dock.
 Fowle Jos. hairdresser, Newbury st.
 Fox James, baker, Pleasant street.
 Fox Rich. hair dresser, Purchase st.
 Foye Henry, sloop shop, Fish street.
 Francis Jos. carpenter, Purchase st.
 Francis Jos. chair maker, Water st.
 Francis Step. hair dresser, State st.
 Fredricks Elizabeth, Castle street.
 Freeland Jas, retailer, Hancock's wf.
 Freeman James, Rev. School street.
 Freeman Jere. gent. Hawins st.
 Freeman Nath. jr. shop 49 Cornhill.
 Freeman Philip, glove m. Union st.
 Freeman & Andrews, printers, State st. north side State house.
 French Gideon, bricklayer Water st.
 French, Abijah, blacksmith, Orange.
 Frobisher, Wm, soap boiler, Union st
 Frohen Thomas, boat-builder, Vernon's wharf.
 Frost Abraham, inn-keeper, Ann st.
 Frothingham, Wheeler and Jacobs, coach makers, West street.
 Frothingham Ebenezer, china, glass ware store, Marshall's lane.
 Fullerton John, tailor, Milk street.
 Furness John, shop Federal street.
 Gair Thomas, Rev. Back street.
 Gamel John, Williams' court.
 Gardette Rachel, boarding, Middle st.
 Gardner An. retailer, Hanover st.
 Gardner Nath. merchant, Orange st.
 Gardner Joseph, justice, Bennet st.
 Gardner Lemuel, cooper, Gardner's wf. Fish street.
 Gavet Charles, hair dresser, Devonshire street.
 Gealy Daniel, shop Leverett's lanc.
 Geyer Fred. W. merc. Summer st.
 Geyer George, Wheeler's point.
 Geyer J. J. stone cutter, Orange st.
 Gideon George, hair dresser, corner of Essex street.
 Gilbert Jonathan, farrier, Summer st.
 Gill Moses, South Latin School st.
 Gleason Joseph, truckman, Back st.
 Glyde Sam. Alden's lane, twine and line manufacturer.
 Godfrey Thomas, baker, Fish street.
 Goddard Elizabeth, mantuamaker, West street.
 Goddard Benjamin, Orange street.
 Goffe Samuel, shop 32 Cornhill.
 Goldthwait, widow, Middle street.
 Goldthwait Martha, shop 18 Cornhill.
 Goodale Amos, tailor, Devonshire st.
 Goodno Frederick, leather breeches maker, Middle street.
 Goodwin Ozias, mariner, Charter st.
 Gookin Sam. boarding house. Ship st.
 Gordon James. store Merchants row.
 Gordon John, tobacconist, Essex st.

- Gore Christopher, office State st. h. Bowdoin square.
- Gore Samuel, painters-arms, Court st.
- Gore Stephen, carrier, Orange street.
- Gorham Stephen, merchant, store 34 State st. h. lower end of Milk st.
- Gouch Wm. deputy sheriff, Orange
- Gould John, barber, State street.
- Graham James, retailer, Milk street.
- Grant Moses, upholsterer, Union st.
- Grant Edward, boat builder, Ship st
- Grant Mrs. shop State street.
- Graves Eben stabler, Exchange lane.
- Gray Edward, counsellor.
- Gray Wm. merchant, No. 35 State st.
- Gray Edward, trader, South street.
- Gray Mrs. Hanover street.
- Gray Catherine, boarding, State st.
- Gray Mary, milliner, Hanover street.
- Gray Daniel, mariner, Prince street.
- Gray John, merchant, Minot's T.
- Gray Edward, lawyer, Cold lane, office Court street.
- Gray Benj. merchant, 16 Long wf.
- Gray Francis, merchant, 34 Long wf. house South st.
- Gray Joshua, painter, South street.
- Gray John, rope maker, Purchase st.
- Green Joseph, merchant, 12 Green's wharf, dwelling house Purchase st.
- Green Peter, auctioneer, Market sq.
- Green Francis, glazier, Ann street.
- Green Thomas, pewterer, Dock sq.
- Green Andrew, pewterer, Temple st.
- Green Timothy, shop Ann street.
- Green Wm. millwright, Prince st.
- Green Nathan, shoe maker, Leverett's lane.
- Green John, hair dresser, Brattle sq.
- Green Joshua, gentleman, Court st.
- Green James, shop Union street.
- Green John, tinman, Market sq.
- Green John, tailor, Federal street.
- Green Edward, gentleman, Court st.
- Green & Cleverly, shop Newbury st.
- Green Nathaniel, Register of Deeds, 42 Cornhill.
- Greene Benj. merchant, Orange st.
- Greenleaf Danl. druggist, 40 Corn.
- Greenleaf Thos. druggist, 62 Corn.
- Greenleaf Stephen, Esq. Common st.
- Greenleaf & Halden, braziers, Fish
- Greenleaf Joseph, Esq. justice, office north side Wing's lane.
- Greenleaf William, Esq. Hanover st.
- Greenleaf David, shipwright, Salutation alley.
- Greenough Nathaniel, 32 Cornhill.
- Gregory John, merchant, 54 State st.
- Greenwood Isaac, dentist, 19 Marlborough street.
- Gridley Rich. blacksmith, Orange st.
- Gridley William, Leverett street.
- Gridley William, merchant.
- Griffith David, goldsmith, 26 Newbury street.
- Griffiths Mr. dancing master, Hanover street.
- Grossman Jn. G. tailor, 77 Newbury
- Groves Matthew, mariner, Hano'r st.
- Grubb Wm, card maker, 31 Union st.
- Grubb Thomas, barber, Fish street.
- Guild Benj. bookseller, 59 Cornhill.
- Gullager Christian, portrait painter, in Hanover street.
- Gunner and Stone, manufacturer of nets, lines and twine, Barton's pt.
- Hagar Wm. G. mathematical instrument maker, near d. bridge, Ann st.
- Hall Samuel, printer and bookseller, 55 Cornhill.
- Hall Ammi, distiller, Newbury street.
- Hall Steph. wharf, Batterymarch st.
- Hall Nathaniel, distiller, Hawkins st.
- Hall Nath. jr. distiller, Distillhouse sq.
- Hall Jona. P. druggist, Fish street
- Hall Simon, cabinet m, Batterymarch
- Hall Jacob, distiller, Prince street.
- Hancock John, Governor, Beacon st.
- Hancock Ebenezer, Marlboro street.
- Hancock Eb. mason, near Boston s.
- Hamlurey Joseph, tallow chandler, Fleet street.
- Hammatt Benjamin, merchant, Merchants' row.
- Harbach John, broker, Marlboro' st.
- Harlow Asaph, tailor, Purchase street.
- Harris Samuel, mariner, Fleet street.
- Harris Giles, North Latin School st.
- Harris Samuel, jr. painter, Back st.
- Harris Thomas, innholder, Ship st.
- Harris Stephen, baker, Orange street.
- Harris John, store, 24 Cornhill.
- Hart Zephaniah, shipwright, Charter
- Hart Ralph, mast maker, Charter st.
- Hart Edward, shipwright, Lynn st.
- Haskins Jn. distiller, Rainsford lane.
- Haskins John jr. apothecary, Orange
- Haslet Wm, wig maker, Adams st.
- Haslett Elizabeth and Martha, mantua makers, 46 Marlborough street.
- Hastings Samuel, shop Newbury st.
- Hastings Jonathan, post office, 44 Cornhill.
- Hatch David, broker, 28 Marlboro st.
- Hatch Jabez, wharf, Wheeler's pt.
- Hatch Israel, innholder, Newbury st.
- Hayden Elkanah, cordwainer, Fish st.

- Hawes Wm. coach and chaise maker, Leveret's lane.
- Hawkes Elkanah, school master, Hanover street.
- Hays M. M. office, State street.
- Hay Lewis, auctioneer, State street.
- Hayward Ab. cabinet maker, Ann st.
- Hayward Lemuel, physician, Newbury street.
- Haywood Abm. hair dresser, Merchant's row.
- Healy Samuel, cooper, Orange street.
- Heard Jos. cordwainer, No. 15 Newbury street.
- Henderson Benj. collector, Middle st.
- Henderson Jos. high sheriff, Milk st.
- Henly John, mason, Nassau street.
- Henly William, mason, Newbury st.
- Herring Eben. mason, Lynde st.
- Hersey William, bricklayer, Milk st.
- Hersey Thomas, carpenter, South st.
- Hersey Levi, cordwainer. shop Purchase street, house Atkinson street.
- Hews Robt. glue maker, Pleasant st.
- Heves Dan. bricklayer. Purchase st.
- Hichborn Benj. Esq. office State st.
- Hicks Zachariah, saddler, 38 Cornhill.
- Higginson Step. merch. 40 Long wf.
- Hiler Jacob, carpenter, n. School st.
- Hill Wm, wheelwright, Nassau st.
- Hill Henry, distiller, South street.
- Hill Samuel, engraver, 74 Cornhill.
- Hill Ed. hair dresser, Marshall's lane.
- Hillard James, stabler, Bishop's alley.
- Hinkley Eben. farrier, Newbury st.
- Hitchbourn Samuel, cooper, Ann st.
- Hitchborn Nath'l. boat builder, shop Hitchborn's wf. n. North square.
- Hitchborn Robert, cooper, Ann st.
- Hitchborn Thos. boat builder, Cross
- Hodge & Dobson, coopers, Spear's wf.
- Hodson Anne, retailer, Fish street.
- Holland Jacob, cordwainer, Ann st.
- Hollis David, jr. cordwainer, South Latin School street.
- Homans Benjamin, Dorset's alley.
- Homans John, physician, 6 Marlboro'
- Homer Michael, bricklayer and mason, near Oliver's dock.
- Homer Jacob, bricklayer, Oliver st.
- Homer Jn. stone cutter, Fish street.
- Homes William, goldsmith, Ann st.
- Homes Robert, founder, 33 Union st.
- Hood Joseph, Love lane.
- Hooton Jn. oar-maker, Hooton's wf. Fish street.
- Horton Jotham, blacksmith, Ship st.
- Houghton Jon. shop 8 Cornhill.
- Houghton Benj., carpenter, Essex st.
- Houton Jesse, cordwainer and sexton, Winter street.
- Hovey Jos. paper stainer, Marlboro st
- Howard Simeon, Rev. Lynde street.
- Howe Joseph, tin plate worker, Marshall's lane.
- Howe Edward, rope maker, Milk st.
- Howe Thomas, baker, Middlecot st.
- Howe Jn. cabinet maker, Back st.
- Howes Ed. merchant, Federal street. store Town dock.
- Hubbard Daniel, merchant, 9 Spear's wharf, house Common street.
- Hunnewell Richard, mason, Essex st.
- Hunt Alexander, retailer, 27 Union st.
- Hunt Wells Samuel, grocer, south side of the Market.
- Hunt Sam. teacher, South Latin S. st.
- Hunt Abra. wine broker, Middle st.
- Hunt & Brown, housewrights. Hancock's wf. house head of Center st.
- Hurd John, insurance office. State st.
- Hussey Jos. merchant, 20 Long wf.
- Hutchinson Eph. cooper, Prince st.
- Huyman Jas. merchant, Foster's wf.
- Ingersoll Nehemiah, mariner, Fish st.
- Ingersoll Joseph, boarding, Court st.
- Ingersoll Daniel, caulker, Purchase st.
- Ingersoll Dan, jr. joiner, Purchase st.
- Innis John, plumber, glazier, Eliot st.
- Insley Frederick, Nassau street.
- Ivers Jas, sugarboiler, Distillhouse sq.
- Jackson Hen. gentleman, Market sq.
- Jackson, John, broker, 76 Cornhill.
- Jackson Jos. gentleman, Market sq.
- Jackson Eliz. mantuanmaker, Pond st.
- Jackson Johnson. Orange street.
- Jackson, Mrs. Middle street.
- Jacques Rich. shoe maker, Fish st.
- James Francis, mason, Back street.
- James Francis, mason, Cross street.
- James Benjamin, retailer, Ship street.
- James Enoch, blacksmith, at the head of Governor Hancock's wharf.
- James Matthew, sexton, Oliver's dk.
- Jarves Jn. cabinet m. 76 Newbury st.
- Jarvis Benjamin and Philip, wines and grocery, State st.
- Jarvis Samuel, sugar house, South st.
- Jarvis Mercy, shop Middle street.
- Jarvis Ann, shop Middle street.
- Jarvis Leonard, Comptroller General, South street.
- Jarvis Chs. physician, Common st.
- Jeffry Patrick, merchant, Tremont st.
- Jenks Samuel and Sen, blacksmiths, Gardner's wharf, Ann street.
- Jenks John, store No. 39 State street.
- Jenkins John, baker, Union street.

- Jenkins Nat. joiner, Purchase st.
 Jennison Samuel, boarding, Ann st.
 Jennings Levi, hatter, 75 Newbury st.
 Jennings Wm, wheelwright, Eliot st.
 Jennings Benj. blacksmith, Water st.
 Jepson Samuel, barber, Temple st.
 Jepson Benj. gentleman, Sheaf st.
 Jepson William, tailor, Charter st.
 Johnston Jn, painter, Water street.
 Johnson Eleazer, Capt. Marlbo' st.
 Johnson Mary, shop 31 Newbury st.
 Jones John, sexton, West street.
 Jones Thomas K. auct. 22 State st.
 Jones Ed. merchant, 23 Long wf.
 Jones Edward, stabler, Common st.
 Jones John Coffin, merch. Hanover st.
 Jones Eliz. mantua maker, West st.
 Jones David, hatter, Fish street.
 Joy John, apothecary, 2 Cornhill.
 Kast Thomas, physician, Fish street.
 Keith Israel, Esq. Court street.
 Kelly And. horse shoer, Orange st.
 Kennedy John, store No. 46 Long, wf.
 Kenedy Wm, joiner, Temple st.
 Kenney James, wheelwright, Devonshire street.
 Kent, widow, Center street.
 Kettle Joseph, baker, Back street.
 Kettle John, baker, Purchase street.
 Kimball Jn. singing master, Hanover
 King John, boarding Hanover street.
 King Charles, sweeper, Middle st.
 Kingman Seth, cabinet maker, Fish st.
 Knapp Jos. W.I.G. store, Orange st.
 Kneeland Bartholomew, shop 73 Corn.
 Kneeland John, store Butler's row.
 Knight Wm. tallow chandler, Pond st
 Knox Thos. branch pilot, Friend st.
 Kuhn Polly, mantuamaker, Nassau st.
 Kuhn Jacob, messenger to the General Court, Nassau street.
 Laffan Rob. tallow chandler, Fish st.
 Lamb Jas. & Thos. merc. 29 State st.
 Lamb Robert, tanner, Eliot street.
 Lambert John, jr. joiner, Clark st.
 Lambert Davis, cooper, Ship st.
 Lambert Jn. ship joiner, N. Battery
 Lane Levi, sail maker, Gardner's wf.
 Lane John M. hair dresser, State st.
 Lane John, merch. 46 Newbury st.
 Lane Oliver Willington, school master, Staniford street.
 Lanman James, baker, Temple street.
 Langford Arthur, cooper, Orange st.
 Langley George, retailer, Summer st.
 Larkin John, chair maker Princee st.
 Larkin Benj. book binder and bookseller, No. 46 Cornhill.
 Larkin Eben. jr. bookbinder 50 Corn.
 Lathrop John Rev. North square.
 Langier & Minot, merch. 48 State st.
 Laughton Joseph, Summer street.
 Leach Nath. goldsmith, Kilby street.
 Leach John, school Fish st. house
 North Latin School street.
 Leach Thos. brass founder, Ann st.
 Leach Charles, goldsmith, Ann st.
 Leach Wm. saddler, 9 Marlboro' st.
 Le Locq Peter, store No. 40 State st.
 Leavitt Josi. physician, Staniford st.
 Letombe, Mons. Consul of France, Oliver's lane.
 Lewis Thomas, wharf Fish st.
 Lewis Thos. blockmaker, Ship st.
 Lewis David, shoe maker, Camb. st.
 Lillie Daniel, ship carpenter, Ship st.
 Lillie Jn. merchant, near Town dk.
 Lillie Dan. ship carpenter, Ship st.
 Lilly Joseph, tailor, Middle street.
 Lincoln Daniel, cordwainer, Fish st.
 Lincoln Amos, joiner, Middle st.
 Liswell James, tailor, Pond street.
 dwelling house Winter st.
 Little Wm. merchant, 46 State st.
 Litchman Geo. sailmaker, Princee st.
 Lloyd James, physician, Tremont st.
 Lobdell Mrs. innholder, State st.
 Loring Joseph, turner, Pond street.
 Loring Jona. tailor, Fish st. h. Proctor's lane.
 Loring, Mrs. innholder, Merch row.
 Loring Jn. apothecary, No. 41 Cornhill, dwelling house Beacon street.
 Loring Joseph, cooper, Foster's wf.
 Loring Israel, housewright, Water st.
 Loring Matthew, cordwainer, Dev. st:
 Loring Benj. fish packer, Snowhill.
 Loring Mary, boarding, Hanover st.
 Loring Braddock, joiner, Lynde st,
 Loring Caleb, distiller, Back st.
 Loring Joseph, jeweller, 3 Union st.
 Lord Alexander, laborer, Ship st.
 Lord Samuel, shop Ship st.
 Lovell James, merchant, Leverett st.
 Lovell James, collector, Market sq.
 Low, widow, Cow lane.
 Low Thomas, carpenter. Cold lane.
 Low Jon. shoe maker, Middle st.
 Lowell John, accountant, Cook's ct.
 Lowder Wm. tinman, Orange st.
 Loving John, tallow chandler and soap boiler, Newbury street.
 Loving Jos. and Sons, candle makers, No. 49 State street.
 Lneas John, Esq. Orange street.
 Lush Geo tanner, Nassau and Essex.
 Lyman Timothy, store Ship street.
 Lyde Nathaniel B. Capt. Summer st.

- Mackay Alex. grocer, Kilby st.
 Mackey Mungo, merch. 30 Long wf.
 Mackay Crafts, watchmaker, State st
 Mackay Wm. gentleman, Fish st.
 Machet John, gentleman, Fish street.
 Magner John, smith, Oliver's dock.
 Makepiece & Fox, mere. 18 Long wf.
 Mallus John, barber, Milk street.
 Malcom Sarah, boarding, Ship st.
 Maloney Ludowick, sweeper, Atkinson street.
 Martin John, retailer, Middle st.
 Marston Manassah, cooper, Middle st
 Marston David, cooper, Marhall's l.
 Marston John, cooper, Doane's wf.
 Marsh Caleb, tailor, 10 Union st.
 Marett Philip, 88 Newbury street.
 Marshall Christopher, tailor, State st.
 Marrable Robt. carpenter, Prince st.
 Marsters Wm. cooper, Purchase st.
 Martin Joseph, shop Fish street.
 Mascarene Mrs. 46 Newbury street
 Massone & Garraux, bakers, Middlecot street.
 Mason & Winslow, merch. 12 Corn.
 May Aaron, gentleman, Orange st.
 May Moses, shop Orange street.
 May Jos. merchant 3 Long wf. house 25 Union street.
 May Enoch, housewright, Nassau st.
 May Samuel, merchant, Orange st.
 May John, merchant, Orange street.
 May Wm. stainer, 43 Marlboro' st.
 May Jn. & Thos. shop Market sq.
 Mayfield Edw. boarding, Pierce's al.
 Mayo Simeon, merch. Tremont st.
 Maynard & Cotting, store Orange st.
 McClench Jn. card m. 64 Newbury st.
 McElroy, tobacconist, Long wharf.
 McFadden, Wm. sexton, Hollis st.
 McFarland John, Prince street.
 McIntoch & Parmenter, blacksmiths, South street.
 McKean Wm. tobacconist, Hank. wf.
 McLeod Alex. shop Back street.
 McLane Jn. slater, Newbury street.
 McNeil Wm. & Son, rope m. Fort h.
 McNeil Robert, merch. 29 Long wf. house Atkinson street.
 Means Polly, mantuamaker, Pond st.
 Melville Thos. nav. officer. Market sq.
 Meinzies Wm. carpenter, Ship st.
 Mero John, cordwainer, Orange st.
 Merrit John, gun smith, Adams st. house head of Hancock's wf.
 Merry Daniel, shop 21 Ann street.
 Merry Jona. grocer, Ann street.
 Miller Charles, mer. h. Federal st. store Merchants' row.
 Miller John, carpenter, Hanover st.
 Miller Robert, retailer, Prince st.
 Milliquet & Eaton, milliners, Center
 Mills Jn. housewright, Newbury st.
 Minot Samuel, goldsmith, Ann street.
 Minot George R. Spring lane.
 Minot Martin Timothy, chair maker, Rawson's lane.
 Mims Wm. pilot, Middle st.
 Mitchel Jn. shop 32 Newbury st.
 Mitchel John, mariner, Fleet st.
 Mock Wm. barber, 25 Newbury st.
 Moody Nath'l. G. sail m. Oliver's dk.
 Montgomery Jn. m. Woodward's wf.
 Moncrieff Jane, boarding, Ann st.
 Montague Wm. Rev. Ann street
 Moore Thomas, wharf Fish street.
 Moore Thomas, joiner, Hawkins st.
 Moore Marg. boarding, Orange st.
 More Chs. joiner, Battery march st.
 More Abigail, Newbury street.
 Morril, Jas. shop 24 Cornhill.
 Morril Wm. shop Dock sq. h. South Latin School st.
 Morton Zaccheus. baker, Fish street.
 Morse Eliakim, apothecary, Dock sq.
 Morey David, Rawson's lane.
 Morton Jos. innholder, Newbury st.
 Morton Perez, Esq. State street.
 Motley Richard, rigger, Friend st.
 Nancrede de P. I. G. teacher, William's court.
 Nason Bartholomew, boarding, Cross
 Nazro Matthew, clerk, Temple st.
 Nazro Mrs. mantuamaker, Temple st.
 Neat John, housewright, Back st.
 Nettleton John, soap boiler, Newbury
 Newell And. mathematical instrument maker, 61 State st.
 Newell & Pitman, joiner, Bennet st.
 Newell Timothy, iron monger, shop 7 Dock sq. house Bowdoin sq
 Newell Joseph, boat builder, Ship st.
 Newell Jn. cordwainer, Hanover st.
 Newell James, cordwainer, Kilby st.
 Newhall John, boat b. Searlet's wf.
 Newman Hen. merchant, Longacre.
 Newcom Thomas, fisher, Cross st.
 Newman Margaret, near drawbridge.
 Nichols Adam, joiner, North square.
 Nickles Wm. tailor, 13 State street.
 Norcross Neh. tailor, Ann st.
 Norcross Uriah, joiner, West Boston.
 Nowell Geo. shipwright, Leverett st.
 Noyes Nath. apothecary, Market sq.
 Nuttage Nath. joiner, Prince street.
 Nuttage Josiah, joiner, near B. stone.
 Nye Cornelius, boot m. Middle st.
 Oliver Daniel, grocer, Merchants' r.

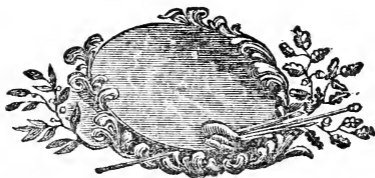
- O'Donnell Ralph, digger, Hawkins st.
 Oliver Edward, tailor, 61 State st.
 Oliver Joseph, innholder, Lynde st.
 Oliver David, mastmaker, Dagget's l.
 Oliver Eben, shop Marlboro' street.
 Orr Daniel, saddler, 18 State street.
 Organ Mary, retailer, Middle st.
 Osborn Thomas, painter, Prince st.
 Osborn John, painter, Orange st.
 Otis Hannah, shop 35 Newbury st.
 Otis Harrison Gray, Esq. Cambridge street, office Court street.
 Otis Samuel Allyne, Esq. Bow. sq.
 Otis Hannah, 33 Marlboro' st.
 Owner John, cooper, old North sq.
 Owen Sarah, boarding, Ship street.
 Page John, apothecary, Union st.
 Page Benj. cabinet maker, Fish st.
 Page Ths. shipwright, Salutation al.
 Page Wm. ship carpenter, Ship st.
 Paine Pierce, tailor, Prince st.
 Paine Sam. merch. Rainsford lane.
 Paine Robert T. Attorney Gen. Milk
 Parke Matthew, store near town dk.
 Parke Josiah, painter, Adam's st.
 Parker Jn. store Orange st.
 Parker Samuel Rev. Pond street.
 Parker, widow, retailer, Prince st.
 Parker Thomas, retailer, Middle st.
 Parker Isaac, merchant, 1 Long wf.
 Parkman Sam. merch. Merchants' r.
 Parkman Elias, scrivener, North st.
 Parkman Wm. cooper, Salutation al.
 Parrot Mrs. boarding, Oliver's dock.
 Parmenter Ezra, blacksmith, Eliot st.
 Parsons Eb. merch. Parson's wharf.
 Partridge, master of Ahns house,
 Beacon st. house Summer st.
 Parsons Wm. merchant, Parson's wf.
 house South st.
 Patterson Joseph, joiner, Middle st.
 Patterson Jos, joiner, Middle st.
 Patten Thos. blacksmith, Purchase st.
 Patridge Robert, rigger, Barrett's wf.
 house Church st.
 Payson Jos. joiner, Foster's wharf.
 Payne Wm. office 15 State street.
 Peabody Nathan, boarding, Union st.
 Pearce Green, boarding, Belknap st.
 Pease Tim jr. cooper, near Fort-hill.
 Pease Levi, N. Y. stage, Common st.
 Pease Tim. fisherman, Federal st.
 Peak Ths. retailer, 29 Newbury st.
 Peck Elijah, watchm. William's et
 Peck Moses, watchmaker, 63 Corn.
 Pecker James, physician, Hanover st.
 Pelte Sarah, shop Fish st.
 Penniman Wm. jr. mason, Nassau st.
 Penniman, Wm. bricklayer, Pleasant
 Perent and Dolbee, South st.
 Perkins, widow, South Latin S. st.
 Perkins Ths. distillhouse, Short st.
 Perkins Jas. merch. store corner of
 Market sq. h. Common st.
 Perry Jesse, baker, Orange street.
 Pepon James, blacksmith, Sea st.
 Pepon Mary, retailer, Orange st.
 Peters Alexander Abercrombie, phy-
 sician, 49 Marlboro' st.
 Phillips Nath. apothecary, Orange st.
 Phillips Wm. Beacon street.
 Phillips Sam. painter, Hollis st.
 Phillips Wm. jr. merch. Atkinson st.
 Phillips James, rope maker.
 Phillips John, joiner, Prince st.
 Phillips Margaret, shop 48 Cornhill.
 Phillips Wm. store Merchants' row.
 Pico Joshua, cooper Sheaf st.
 Pickman & Sargent, merc. 15 Lg. wf.
 Piemont John, store 51 State street.
 Pierce Wm. barber, Boston stone.
 Pierce Wm. distiller, Harvard st.
 Pierce Ths. mariner, Summer st.
 Pierce Mrs. school Brattle sq.
 Pierce Erasmus, distiller, Battery-
 march st.
 Pierce Isaac, distiller, Leveret st.
 Pierce Joseph, shop near State house
 Pierce John, tailor, Milk st.
 Pierce Samuel, shop Fleet st.
 Pierce Nicholas, bricklayer, Back st.
 Pierpont Benj. jeweller, 33 Newbury
 Pike Timothy, saw whetter, Lynn st.
 Piper Moses, rigger, Sheaf st.
 Polley Simeon, distiller, Battery-
 march st.
 Pook Wm. tailor, Fish street.
 Pons Thomas, jeweller and goldsmith
 Newbury st. house Winter st.
 Pope Jos. watch maker, Newbury st.
 house Essex st.
 Pope John, schoolmaster, Vincent's l.
 Pope Rob. watchmaker, 34 Newbury
 Popkins Ths. whitesmith, near B. st.
 Porter Wm. house Pleasant st. distil-
 lery in Orange street.
 Porter Jacob, tailor, south side St. h.
 Potter Amos, mariner, Fleet st.
 Poterie (de la) Claude, priest, Oliver's
 lane.
 Powell Wm. merc. south L. S. st.
 Powell Thomas, rigger, Sea st.
 Power Edw. smith, Creek lane.
 Prentice James, boarding, Brattle st.
 Prentiss Henry, merch. Rowe's wf.
 house Hanover st.
 Prentiss Appleton, shop 28 Cornhill.
 Preston John, Wheeler's point.

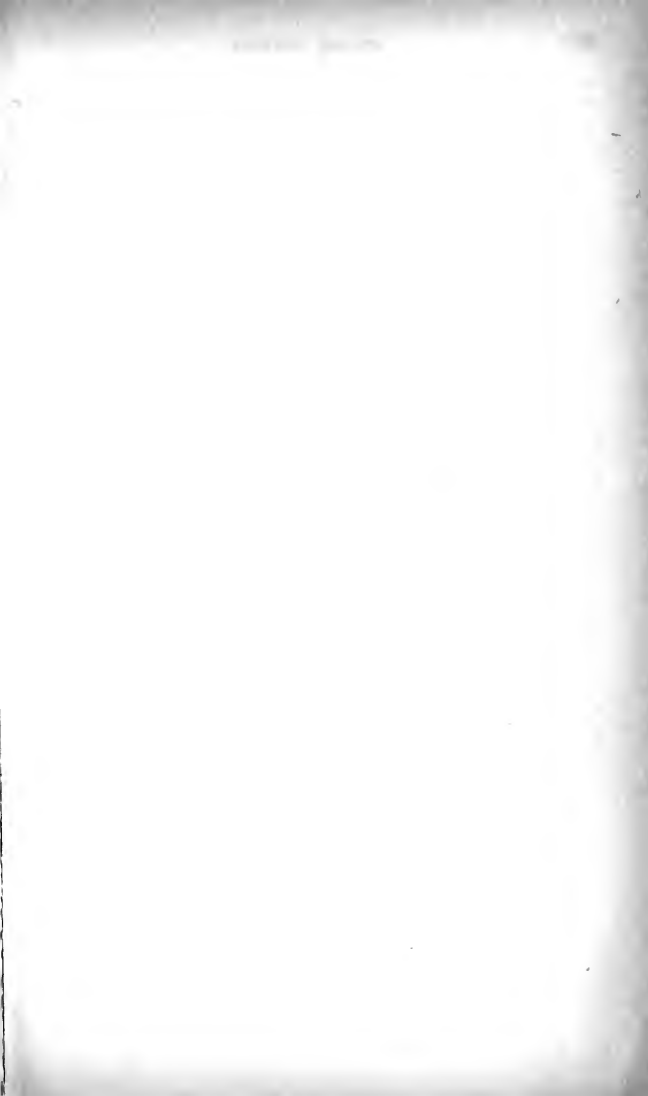
- Preston Remember, mer. Wheeler's pt.
 Price James, Leverett st.
 Price Ez. Notary Pub. William's ct.
 Prince Job Capt. Staniford st.
 Prince Samuel, tailor, Back st.
 Proctor Edward jr. tinman, Fish st.
 Proctor John, scrivener, Wing's lane.
 Proctor Edw. auct. 1 Union st.
 Putnam Jesse, shop 14 Cornhill, house
 Hawkins st.
 Pulsifer Tho. whale b. cutter, Back st.
 Quincy Mrs. Court street.
 Raillion Aug. barber, 48 Newbury st.
 Ramsdel Silas, shoe maker, Milk st.
 corner Bishop's alley.
 Ramsdel David, tailor, Prince st.
 Rand Isaac, physician, Middle st.
 Rand Jon. housewright, Hawkins st.
 Rand Jn. tobacco, near draw bridge.
 Ranger Edmund, joiner, Purchase st.
 Ray Jas. housewright, Summer st.
 Ray Caleb, joiner, 91 Newbury st.
 Raymond Ths. tailor, Kilby st.
 Rea Daniel, jr. painter, head Long wf.
 Rea Daniel, tertius, painter, New la.
 Read Eben. boarding, State st.
 Read Mrs. teacher, Cambridge st.
 Read Sampson, Tremont st.
 Read Jn. & Ths. wine sellers, State st.
 Read Ed. blockmaker, Oliver's dock.
 Revere Paul, goldsmith, 50 Cornhill.
 Revere Ths. silversmith, Newbury st.
 Revere John, tailor, Ann st.
 Reynold Edward, tailor, Kilby st.
 Rhodes Jacob, ship builder, Ship st.
 Richards Sam. store corner of Ann st.
 house 58 Marlboro' st.
 Richards Giles & Co. card manufac-
 turers, 2 Hanover st.
 Richards Geo. teacher Middle st.
 Richardson, Jeffery, rope m. Cow lane.
 Richardson Benj. mason, Friend st.
 Richardson Ths. joiner, Green's lane.
 Rich Thankful, boarding, Brattle sq.
 Rice Wm. blacksmith, bottom Pond st.
 Ridgeway Jas. jeweller, Friend st.
 Ridgeway Eben. chairmaker, Fish st.
 Ridgeway Eben. tailor, Fish st.
 Ridgeway James, joiner, Water st.
 Ridgeway Samuel, Middle st.
 Robertson Jas. retailer, Middle st.
 Robertson Jas. carpenter, Middle st.
 Robertson Elias, builder, Salem st.
 Robertson Mr. shoemaker, Purchase
 Robins E. H. State st.
 Robinson John, shipwright, Hull st.
 Robinson Robert, tanner, Essex st.
 Roby Henry, tinman, Long wf. house
 Prince st.
- Roberts Benj. painter, Pond st.
 Roby Joseph, 17 Union st.
 Roby Jos. tinman, Ann st.
 Roby Henry, glazier, Fish st.
 Rogers John, cordwainer, Prince st.
 Rogers Thomas, store 67 Cornhill.
 Rogers James, mason, Salem st.
 Rogers Jn. trader, corner Center and
 Ann street.
 Rogers Wm. wheelwright, Water st.
 Rogerson Rob. physician, Ship st.
 Roulstone Jn. watchmaker 18 New-
 bury st.
 Rowe Anthony, barber, South Latin
 School street.
 Rowe Jacob, merchant, Beacon st.
 Ruggles Wm. grocer, 57 Marlboro' st.
 Ruggles Sam. Newbury st.
 Ruggles Rob. merc. 17 Newbury st.
 Rummey Edw. mustard grinder, shop
 near Market, house Middle st.
 Runey, Robert, baker, Winter st.
 Russell Jos. auct. Federal st.
 Russell Jos. jr. merch. 46 Long wf.
 Russell Benj. printer, State st. house
 Leverett's lane.
 Russell Thomas, Esq. merchant, h.
 Summer st. Russell's wf.
 Russell Ezekiel, printer, 2 Essex st.
 Russell & Clap, auctioneers, Court st.
 Rust Enoch, trader, Prince st.
 Salisbury Samuel and Stephen, merc.
 59 Marlboro' st.
 Salter Sarah, innholder, Royal Ex. l.
 Salmon M. boarding, Pierce's alley.
 Sander Edward, boarding, Fish st.
 Savage Eze. shop Fish st. h. Fleet st.
 Saxton Wm. grocer, 2 Dock square.
 Scollay Wm. apothecary, 6 Cornhill.
 Scollay John, Brattle square.
 Scott Mrs. Common st.
 Scott Joseph, merchant, 6 Dock sq.
 Sears David, merch. 47 State st. h.
 Beacon st.
 Searl Samuel, tailor, Eliot st.
 Selby Wm. musician, Cold lane.
 Service & Leishman, sail m. Wood-
 ward's wf.
 Sever Eben. shop Orange st.
 Sever Eben. distiller, Harvard st. h.
 Nassau st.
 Seward Thomas, hatter, State st.
 Shaw Orcut, blacksmith, Ship st.
 Shattuck, Wm. merch. 4 Long wf.
 Shearman James, painter, Middle st.
 Shelton Richard, boarding Fish st.
 Shed Joseph, retailer, Milk st.
 Sherburne Ths. cabinet m. Back st.
 Sherburne, Wm. merchant, Back st.

- Sheridan Thos. boarding, Fish st.
 Shinnin Chs. school 45 Marlboro' st.
 Suttleworth John, shop Hanover st.
 Sigourney Elisha, store 1 Spear's wf.
 house Southack's court.
 Sigourney Chas. merch. 55 Cornhill.
 Sigourney Peter, founder, Back st.
 Sigourney John R. shop Prince st.
 Silvester Zebulon, barber, Fish st.
 Simpkins Thos. B. goldsmith, Fish st.
 Simpkins John, shop Cornhill.
 Simpson Eben. tailor, Frog lane.
 Simpson Henry, mason, Federal st.
 Simpson Jos. cabinet m. Exchange l.
 Skillin John, carver, house Fish st.
 Skillin John, shipwright, Salutation al.
 Skillings Rich. block maker, Rand's
 wharf, Ann st.
 Skinner John, pewterer, Newbury st.
 Sloane Sam. distiller, near green D.
 Smallpiece Robert, barber State st.
 Smalledge Jere. boatbuilder, Battery-
 march st.
 Smerk Peter, musician, Wing's lane.
 Smith Wm. merch. store 53 State st.
 house Court st.
 Smith Oliver, apoth. shop Cornhill,
 house Milk st.
 Smith Abiel, merchant 6 State st.
 Smith Samuel, merch. 21 Long wf.
 house Federal st.
 Smith Henry, merch. town dock, h.
 Palmer st.
 Smith Wm. cordwainer, 9 Union st.
 Smith Samuel, constable, Marshall's l.
 Smith Jos. goldsmith, 48 Newbury st.
 Snelling Josiah, baker, Salem st.
 Snelling Sam. sugar baker, Back st.
 Snelling John, sail maker, Minot's T.
 Sohler Edward, Newbury st.
 Somes Nehemiah, merch. 26 Long wf.
 Sorin Mrs. retailer, Cow lane.
 Southack John, merch. Southack's et.
 Southack Cyprian, baker, Temple st.
 Spear David, cooper, Leverett's lane.
 Spear Paul, innholder, Purchase st.
 Spear Joseph, cooper, Leverett st.
 Spooner Wm. physician, Camb. st.
 Spriggs Thos. gardner, Hancock st.
 Spring Peter, laborer, Purchase st.
 Sprague Jos. painter, 5 Long wf. h.
 Orange st.
 Stackpole Wm. merchant, 26 State st.
 Stafford Samuel, cabinet m. Kilby st.
 Stanford John, shop Fish st.
 Steel Alex. bookbinder, Back st.
 Stevens Benj. tailor, 33 Marlboro' st.
 Stevenson Thos. boarding, Ship st.
 Stimpson Jn. carpenter, Nassau st.
 Stillman Ben. Morgan, crockery store,
 10 Market sq.
 Stillman Sam. Rev. corner of Salem
 and Sheaf sts.
 Stodder Jonathan, joiner, Fish st.
 Stoddard Thos. boat builder, Lynn st.
 Stoddard Hosea, shop Fish st.
 Stonehouse Robert, mariner, Fleet st.
 Storer Eben. merch. Sudbury st.
 Story Wm. gentleman, Fish st.
 Stowel Zachens. cordwainer, Ann st.
 Stowel Thom. carpenter, Foster's wf.
 Stow Wm. hatter, 17 Ann st.
 Stoughton John, merch. Rawson's l.
 Sturges Russell, hatter, Merchants' r.
 Stutson Levi, mariner, Temple st.
 Sturges Samuel, hatter, Ann st.
 Sullivan James, Esq. office Court st.
 house Cambridge st.
 Summer Elisha, wharf, Wheeler's pt.
 Sumner James, housewright, Temple
 Sumner Wm. store State st.
 Sumner Samuel, carpenter, Back st.
 Sutton Hannah, retailer, Common st.
 Swan Eben. tailor, Middle st.
 Swan Henry, boarding, near Mill br.
 Swarbeck Edw. merch. 11 Long wf.
 Sweetser Jos. retailer, Prince st.
 Sweetser John, gentleman, Ship st.
 Sweetser Jn. jr. store 80 Newbury st.
 Swift Elijah, shipwright, Hench-
 man's lane.
 Swift Elijah, jr. shipwright, Lynn st.
 Swift Henry, shipwright, Hull st.
 Symmes John, auct. Market square.
 Symmes Wm. tailor, Ann st.
 Taft & Stevenson, store 31 Long wf.
 Tailor John, mariner, Fish st.
 Tant Wm. Eastern Coffee house, 30
 State st.
 Tate James, barber, Purchase st.
 Tate Wm. store Fish street.
 Taylor, John, shop Long wf. house
 Purchase st.
 Templeman Jn. bro. opp. N. E. cor. of
 State l. dentist, South Lat. Sch. st.
 Thacher Peter, Rev. Court st.
 Thatcher Elisha, board. near T. dk.
 Thayer Ziphion, upholsterer, 4 Corn.
 Thayer Moses, tailor, Pond st.
 Thayer Ephr. wheelwright, Orange
 Thayer Obadiah, jr. Orange st.
 Thayer N. & F. shop 9 Cornhill.
 Thayer Cornelius, gentleman, Court.
 Thomas Gershom, joiner, Back st.
 Thomas Isaiah & Co. printers and
 booksellers, 45 Newbury st.
 Thomas Elias, sailmaker, Fish st.
 Thompson Wm. Charter street.

- Thompson James, collector, Essex st.
 Thompson Benj. gentleman, Orange
 Thompson Thomas, store Prince st.
 Thoreau & Phillips, store 45 Long wf.
 Thwing James, baker, Water st.
 Ticknor Elisha, school, Pleasant st.
 Tidmarsh, Nath'l. joiner, Fish st.
 Tidd Jacob, distiller, Distillhouse sq.
 Tidd Mrs. retailer, Middle st.
 Tilden Jos. Capt. Milk st.
 Tilden Dav. merchant, Batterymarch
 Tileston Thos. joiner, Purchase st.
 Tileston John, Flounder alley.
 Tileston John, school, Prince st.
 Tillit Ann, gentlewoman, Prince st.
 Tisdale James. merch. Merchants' r.
 Todd Saml. housewright, Cold lane.
 Todd Wm. joiner, Pitts lane.
 Torrey Sam. store 5 Dock sq.
 Townsend Isaac, watch maker, Corn.
 Townsend Judith, shop Middle st.
 Townsend Sam. blockmaker, Prince
 Townsend Andrew, jr. joiner, Middle
 Townsend David, physician, South-
 ac's court.
 Townsend Shippie, block maker,
 Cross st. shop Barrett's wf.
 Townsend Dav. watch m. 11 State st.
 Townshend And. joiner, Friend st.
 Trask David, truckman, Nassau st.
 Trench John, joiner, Essex st.
 Trench O. Beale, boat builder, Ship.
 Treeman John, shipwright, Ship st.
 Truman Wm. caulker, Prince st.
 Truman Thomas, caulker, Lynde st.
 Tucker James, blacksmith, School st.
 Tucker & Smith, pump m. Long wf.
 Tuckerman Edward, baker, Orange
 Tuckerman Isaac, innholder, Common
 Tuckerman Elias, painter, North st.
 Tuckerman John, baker, Eliot st.
 Tudor John, Fish st.
 Tudor Wm. house and office Court st.
 Tufts John, innholder, Wing's lane.
 Turell, widow, house Brattle sq.
 Turell Sam. watch maker, State st.
 Tuttle Turrell, mason, Cross st.
 Tyler Edward, Capt. Middle st.
 Tyler David, goldsmith, 15 Cornhill.
 Tyler Thomas, store Orange st.
 Underwood Jn. carpenter, Middle st.
 Uran Thomas, ship joiner, Milk st.
 Uran Joseph, ship joiner, Ann st.
 Vaughan Sam. cooper, Dagget's lane.
 Venere Ede, sexton, Wheeler's pt.
 Vernon Stephen, Hanover st.
 Venum Mr. carpenter, Middle st.
 Vernon Mrs. retailer, Kilby st.
 Viall Jn. coachman, near mill bridge.
- Vila James, Grape tavern, State st.
 Vinal John, shop 1 Marlboro' st.
 Vincent Ambrose, gauger, Vincent al.
 Vincent Benj. store 46 Marlboro' st.
 Vinall John, school West st. house
 next Gov. Hancock's.
 Vose Josiah, truckman, Back st.
 Vose Isaac, cabinet maker, Orange st.
 Vose Spencer, Newbury st.
 Vose Wm. wharf Batterymarch st.
 Wade Simeon, joiner, Pierce's alley.
 Waine Benj. tailor, Ann st.
 Wainwright Peter, merch. 14 Mer-
 chants' row.
 Wakefield Benj. painter, Milk st.
 Wakefield James, painter, Milk st.
 Wakefield Mary, retailer, Middle st.
 Walcutt, widow, school, Purchase st.
 Walcutt Benj. baker, Purchase st.
 Waldo, widow, Court st.
 Waldo John, shop Newbury st.
 Wales Nath. wharf Orange st.
 Walley Thos. Esq. merch. Fed. st.
 Walker Eze. mason, Dagget's lane.
 Walker Spencer, tailor, Court st.
 Wallock Moses A. gentleman, Essex
 Wallis Sam. store north side town dk.
 Ward Jos. land office State st. house
 South Latin School st.
 Warren Jn. physician, South L. S. st.
 Warner Daniel, labourer, Sheaf st.
 Waters Josiah distiller, Essex st. h.
 Newbury st.
 Waters Eben. chair maker, Orange st.
 Watts Ebenezer, tailor, Hanover st.
 Weare John, town crier, Eliot st.
 Weare John, jr. carpenter, Eliot st.
 Webb Barnabus, store Ann st.
 Webb Sam. bookbinder, Orange st.
 Webber & Page, shipcar. Oliver's dk.
 Webster Redford, druggist, Ann st.
 Welsh Thos. physician, Sudbury st.
 Welsh John, iron monger, Union st.
 Welch Hezekiah, shipwright, Pitts' l.
 Welch Jonas, miller, Prince st.
 Welch Jos. cordwainer, Newbury st.
 Welch Wm. shop 41 State st.
 Weld Jona. store Fish st.
 Weld Edward, shop Fish st.
 Wells Ths. vintner, Ann st.
 Wells Arnold, jr. shop 19 Cornhill.
 Wells Eben. sail maker, Moor's wf.
 house Cold lane.
 Wells Tho. wine bro. Old S. Church
 cellar.
 Weldman, blacksmith, Kilby st.
 Wendell Isaac, wheelw. Wing's lane.
 Wendell Oliver, Oliver's lane.
 Wentworth Abr. shop Marshall's l.

- West & Barton, merch. 25 Long wf.
 West Samuel, Rev. Nassau st.
 West Dav. bookbinder, 36 Marlboro'
 Whall Wm. smith, Kilby st.
 Wheeler Jonathan, South st.
 Wheeler Mary, mantuamaker, West.
 Wheeler Nath'l tailor, Orange st.
 Wheeler Josiah, housewright.
 Wheeler Benj. shop 60 Newbury st.
 Wheeler Jas. chaise maker, Eliot st.
 Wheelwright Jn. merch. Doan's wf.
 Wheelwright Job, cooper, Oliver's
 dock, house Atkinson st.
 Whelen James, lemon dealer, Ann st.
 White Wm. well digger, Essex st.
 White John, Scarlet's wharf lane
 White Benj. joiner, Bennet st.
 White Wm. jr. tobacconist, Kilby st.
 White Sam. truckman, Cross st.
 White Joseph, printer, Prince st.
 White Eben. tailor, Fish st.
 White James, cordwainer, Fish st.
 White Anne, mantuamaker, Middle.
 White Eben. joiner, Winter st.
 White Wm. merchant, Merchant's r.
 White James, bookseller, Court st.
 White Isaac, tallow chandler, 43 State
 White Calvin, stabler, 37 Marlboro'
 Whitman Edward, retailer, Prince st.
 Whitman Thomas, caulker, Prince st.
 Whitmarsh Nehemiah, wharfinger,
 house Eliot st. wharf, south end.
 Whittemore Jos. cooper, Purchase st.
 Whittington Wm. Fish lane.
 Whipple Jos. physician, Orange st.
 Whipple Wm. barber, 33 Marlboro' st.
 Whitney Samuel, constable, Pitts' la.
 Whitwell Mrs. boarding, Brattle sq.
 Whitwell, Sam. cor of Union and Ann.
 Wild Eben. & Dan. shop Merchants r.
 Wild Samuel, W.I.G. near town dk.
 Wild Elisha, tailor, near Market, h.
 Cold lane.
- Wild Abra. & Co. store town dock.
 Wilder John, tailor, Orange st.
 Williams Wm. mathematical instru-
 ment maker, Long wf. h. Quaker l.
 Williams Rob. jr. merch. 35 Long wf.
 Williams Jacob, merchant, Federal st.
 Williams Sam. merchant, 12 Long wf.
 Williams Jer. merch. near Faneuil h.
 Williams Jona. merchant, Ann st.
 Williams Chs. collector. Sudbury st.
 Williams Jas. cordwainer, North sq.
 Williams William, hatter, Ann st.
 Williams Robert, shop Oliver's dk.
 Williams Foster, Jn. Leverett's lane.
 Williston D. mariner, Middle st.
 Willis Charles, sail m. Hancock's wf.
 house head of Parson's wf.
 Wingate Paine, clock maker, New-
 bury st.
 Windship Amos. physician, Hanover.
 Winship & Bradlee, store Market sq.
 Winslow Isaac, merch. Sudbury st.
 Winslow Mrs. shop Ann st.
 Winthrop Jn. merch. Cambridge st.
 Winnet Jn. accountant, Bowdoin sq.
 Wimer Stephen, carpenter, Back st.
 Winnek John, saddler, 8 State st.
 Wise John, tailor, New Boston.
 Witherle Joshua & Co. copper-smiths
 h. Washington st. shop Kilby st.
 Wiswall Oliver, joiner, Hawkins st.
 Woart Jn. sign of green dragon, Union
 Woods Wm. baker, Water st.
 Woodman Abigail, tailoress, Creek l.
 Woodward Warham, store 26 New-
 bury st.
 Woodward Ebenezer, cooper, Wood-
 ward's wf.
 Wyer Mrs. Milk st.
 Wyman Wm. leather dresser, Orange
 Wyre Robert, distiller, Fish st. distill-
 house, Orange st.







Mulderius



GOVERNOR THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

An excellent engraved head of Gov. Hutchinson is here presented, not so much from a great regard for his services during the revolutionary struggle as on account of the short time in which this work has been prepared for publication, and the entire impracticability of obtaining in season, true portraits of the eminent patriots, Bostonians will ever be pleased to honor: viz. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, James Otis, John Adams and Thomas Cushing; but should this edition of the work meet with a favorable reception, and life and health permit, those patriots shall have the honored remembrance they deserve; but for the present, the best that could be had for the time, is here presented.

The engraving of Hutchinson had been done for a different purpose, yet as he is ever referred to and appealed to as a correct historian of our State, during the first century and a quarter of its existence, by responsible writers of the past and present age, it must honorably take the place of one hoped for, better subject.

Thomas Hutchinson was a native of Boston, and a graduate of Harvard University in 1727. His abilities would not reach the highest test, yet by exact temperance and indefatigable industry, united to a discretion which can accommodate itself to circumstances, he rose to the highest offices of profit and of honor. Though bred a merchant, he acquired a knowledge of the common law of England and was conversant with the principles of the British Constitution; he succeeded Mr. Sewall as chief Justice of Massachusetts in 1761, and was Lieut. Governor from 1758 to 1770; at the same time he held the above offices, he had those of counsellor and Judge of Probate for the county of Suffolk:—paying a profound respect to the religious tenets of that day, and displaying a conciliatory condescension to all classes of cit-

izens, he acquired an uncommon share of public confidence: yet there were those, who knew the secret springs by which he was actuated, and when he favored the British writs of assistance which Otis (page 116) opposed with great force of argument, his popularity began to wane; and when the British stamps arrived, a mob assaulted his house (page 119) and destroyed his property; and from that date he was mistrusted by his countrymen: he became Governor of the Province by Kingly appointment in 1769, and early in that year Commander in Chief: he then unmasked his predilection for the crown of England, and informed the Legislature that his Majesty had made provision for his support without their aid: on which they immediately called upon him to refuse the unconstitutional stipend and to accept a salary as should be awarded to him by the assembly; but he replied that that would be a breach of his instructions from the King: the commands of his Sovereign, was his ever ready apology for every arbitrary step or movement.

In one of his letters to England, he observed, "five or six men of war and three or four regiments disturb nobody but some of our grave people, who do not love assemblies and concerts, and cannot bear the noise of drums on a Sunday." He also said that he slept with more tranquillity after the arrival of the British troops: in the year 1772, a number of his letters were obtained by Dr. Franklin and sent to Boston, which disclosed his secret enmity to his country's rights: in one of them he wrote "there must be an abridgment of English liberties in colonial administration:" on detecting this evidence of his treachery, the General Court passed some severe resolves, voting an impeachment, &c. but Hutchinson obtaining early information of what was transpiring dissolved the Assembly instanter: he sailed for England June 1, 1774, and soon experienced the neglect and contempt of the Lords, for whose advantage he had sacrificed

his reputation for integrity and honor; and becoming an object of disgust with all parties—like Arnold;—he lived some few years in a state of chagrin and despondence, and died at Brampton, in June, 1780, at the age of 69 years.

A tomb once owned by him, the entrance to it being covered with a stone horizontal slate, on which his family arms (the same beneath his miniature,) are chiselled in bas relief, is now in Copp's Hill Cemetery; near the centre dividing wall of the place; about 30 feet from the front on Snow-hill street; situated between the tombs of Greenwood and Jonathan Mountfort: the name of HUTCHINSON has disappeared and that of THOMAS LEWIS, has a place over the Hutchinson family arms; which is composed of a shield with a lion rampant; 11 Croslets, surmounted with a heraldic Cockatrice sejant; with antique coronet.

MAJOR PITCAIRN.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

This British major was a gentleman of polished and conciliatory manners, and although he came to Boston to keep the good people here in order, and to reduce their refractory and independent notions to an obedience to the wishes and commands of a Sovereign, he attained to a good share of celebrity among the people and also to a good share of their hospitalities: but at the battle of Bunker Hill, he being one of the first to mount the breast work, received a bullet which sent him backwards into the arms of his son: he was conveyed immediately across the ferry in a boat to Boston, and taken into a house near the ferry-way by a Mr. Stoddard, boat-builder, where he bled to death in a short time: his body was entombed under the North Church, but without any inscription plate to designate the body.

Dr. ———, was senior warden of the Church in 1788, and as such, had the care of the cemetery beneath Christ

Church : many British officers were deposited there : some who died beneath the power of disease and some from the casualties of battle : among the latter was that of Major Pitcairn of the Royal Marines : his widow resided in London : his brother was physician to the King and his son was physician to the Prince of Wales : the Warden visited London, was introduced to one of those gentlemen and offered to superintend a removal of the remains of the major to London, if it would afford any satisfaction to the friends of the deceased : this produced him a notice from Lady Pitcairn and of particular attention and kind offices from the rest of the family : when the warden returned to Boston he directed the Sexton to take out the coffin with the remains of Major Pitcairn, and had them cased with an addition box and lettered "AN ORGAN," and shipped it for England : when the body was taken from the vault, there was a blistering plaster on the top of its head which indicated that it could not be the body of the Major, and a certain gentleman removed the plaster, and the box was delivered into the hands of the Pitcairn family in London : a Lieut. Shea, belonging to the Majors' Regiment was a large portly man, very much the size and shape of Major Pitcairn, and he died of an inflammation of the brain, for which the aforesaid plaster was applied ; but the sexton had often showed these remains to gratify the curiosity of individual friendship, as those of the Major ; for the sexton was an unprincipled, low fellow.— A few months after this event, Capt. Edw. Davis handed an elegant gold watch to the church warden, as a present from a lady who chose to be unknown ; but without doubt it was from Lady Pitcairn : the warden again visited London and as a mark of respect to the family, called upon that lady : while there, he took out the watch to observe the time of day, when she desired to see it ; and taking off from her own, a beautiful seal, she desired his acceptance of it as a

token of gratitude for his kindness and attention. It is not supposed that the Warden suspected that a wrong coffin had been transmitted, but there is no doubt that the sexton did, and committed the vile act for the gratification of his general bad propensities, or to save some little trouble in finding the right one—The motto on the seal, was in French, "*Je blesse en secret,*" which the warden said, he supposed was taken from Virgil.

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

Lieut. Dutton belonging to one of the British Regiments, was a finished gentleman of liberal education and resided in a house in Bennet Street, where the Methodist church now stands: he was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and immediately after that important contest, wrote a note to his wife, stating that they had fought a hard battle, but that he had escaped unharmed; which intelligence she received with great joy—but while he was partaking of refreshments with a portion of associate officers; in the act of drinking a glass of wine, a ball passed through his head and killed him on the spot; furnishing one of the strongest evidences, that in the midst of life we are in death, and that the boast of health, of strength and of safety, is altogether futile and useless in life's chequered path.

CENSUS TABLES OF BOSTON.

There is no printed account of the number of all persons in Boston prior to 1722;—Estimates were made on some supposed hypothesis, but which is never so truthful and satisfactory as a mathematical enumeration made of the individual population:—in 1638 the town is stated to have had not more than 20 to 30 houses, with a "village"-like appear-

ance in good earnest : but that statement must be short of the actual number, and the indefinite range of from 20 to 30 is on too loose a "notion" to place a firm reliance on :—in 1648 they required a second church, and it was built in the north Square :—in 1669, an additional church was required from the increase of the people and that was the Old South.

Bonner's map of Boston, published in 1722, and which has been re-engraved for this work, represents 42 streets : 36 lanes : 22 Alleys : near 3000 houses ; 1000 of brick, the residue of wood : and nearly 12,000 people : In 1735, the population was estimated at 16,000 :—The town was first divided into wards in 1736 :—in 1742 a census was taken and the result gave 16,382 persons, with 1719 houses : 166 Warehouses :—1374 colored persons :—418 horses and 141 cows :—In 1752, the census gave 14,190 white persons ;—1541 of colored and about 980 slaves :—in 1765 a census gave 1676 houses ;—2069 families ; and 15,520 persons : 7622 white females and 7050 white males ;—811 colored persons and 37 Indians.

The war of the Revolution reduced the number so much, that in 1776, there were but 2719 white persons in Boston :—in 1777, the number of males of 16 years and upwards, was 2863 ; including 11 Quakers ; 7 belonging to the Castle ; 188 colored :—36 in Charlestown, Falmouth, and Newport ; 200 at sea and 545 in the army ; leaving only 1878 as being then in the town. In 1783, the population began to increase : the houses in 1784 numbered 2178 :—in 1789 they numbered 2235 : in 1791 their number was 2390 :—in 1794, there were 2493 houses :—not so many as was *stated* to have been in the town, 70 *years previous* by Bonner's map and table :—the method of computing the inhabitants has been, by multiplying the number of houses by 8, as the proportioned number of in-dwellers, and for the year 1794, that gave 19,944 persons :—the census of late years has been

taken by individual inspection of every building and that may be depended on as nearly correct :

But who ever thinks a perfect list to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, and ne'er will be.

The census of 1810, by direction of the U. S. Government gave 33,787 inhabitants; in 1820, it gave 43,298; the City census of 1825, gave 58,277 :—the national census of 1830 gave 61,392 : the city census of 1835 gave 78,603 inhabitants : the national census of 1840 gave 93,383; and the City census of 1845 gave 114,366 inhabitants : and 12,026 houses.

REMINISCENCE.

When I was a youngster, the older people would often dwell on the great discoveries and inventions made during the previous years, and they reasoned on the paucity of room for any improvement or discovery to be produced by the future generations of men; and when the Solar system was thought completed by the Asteroids, Juno, Pallas, Ceres and Vesta; they shouted that all things were then completed, and but little else left for the future races, than a simple enjoyment of what was then before them; and yet, on a retrospection of the past half century, how almost everything has changed its features; the addition of the science of Chemistry opened a vast and splendid field of useful information :—the application of Steam, as a propelling power on Rail-roads or the Ocean, and in all the ramifications of Machinery; how changed the travelling; when at that time, a fortnight would be consumed in reaching Philadelphia, and now but 24 hours : then three months in crossing the Atlantic ocean, and now eleven days :—Lithographic and Perkins' Steel Die Engraving and Stereotyping; with the Daguerreotype method of transmitting a perfect likeness on a plate of metal, in half a minute :—the Adams' power press for printing book work, which being propelled by steam, with an occasional superintendence of one man and with the attention of one girl will print 6 times as many sheets in a day and much better done than by the previous process with two men, and some of the penny newspapers are printed at the rate of 4 or 6000 per hour :—the Ruggles' press which prints 20,000 Handbills and Placards in a day, and Orcutt's beautiful Card press that will print 1500 cards per hour, in a much superior style to any previously known method :—Morse's Telegraphic wonder, which conveys information hundreds and thousands of miles in a second of time, and be received at the West, some minutes before the exact period of the time of its transmission, on account of the difference of time in the two places :—Geology unfolding wonders in the natural world: The deaf, dumb and blind instructed, and their mind opened to the beauties and truths of creation, and to hold converse with mankind, by a writing machine, similar to a Piano Forte, by which they are enabled to write 85 well shaped letters in a minute :—The light of Gas which must be ranked as a great and useful scientific production, with innumerable other secondary achievements :—then, who can say, that the whole is yet half told, or that the next 50 years may not add as much more to the comforts and pleasures of the human race.

CITIZENS OF BOSTON IN 1695.

A List of the Taxable Inhabitants of Boston for the year 1695, copied from the Town's Book of Possessions of that date.

* It seems rather a singular fact, that but one in the list has a given middle name in the whole number of 1317 names.

Abandana Raphael.	Badcock George.	Benjar Robert.
Ackerman Richard.	Badger Stephen.	Benmore John.
Adams John.	Bagwork Benjamin.	Bennet Elisha.
Adams Roger.	Ballsion Thomas.	Bennet Henry.
Adams David.	Baker Thomas.	Bennet John.
Adams Jonathan.	Baker Josiah.	Bernard John.
Adams Joseph.	Baker Nathaniel.	Bernard Thomas.
Adams Abraham.	Baker John.	Bernard Richard.
Adams John, jr.	Baker Thomas.	Bernoon Gabriell.
Adams William.	Baker Thomas.	Berry Oliver.
Adams John, sen.	Ballantine John.	Berry Ambrose.
Addington Isaac.	Ballard Jarvis.	Berry Thomas.
Adkins Thomas.	Ballard Daniel.	Berry James.
Adlin Elisha.	Ballston Nathaniel.	Bickner Samuel.
Aleock John.	Balston John.	Bill Joseph.
Alden John.	Balston Jonathan, sen.	Bill Jonathan.
Alden Nathaniel.	Balston Jonathan, jr.	Bill James.
Alden William.	Balston John.	Bill Samuel.
Aleston Joseph.	Banister Thomas.	Billings William.
Alexander Joseph.	Bant Gilbert.	Billings Joseph.
Alford Benjamin.	Bankes James.	Billion Stephen.
Alger John.	Barber John.	Biseo Daniel.
Allen John.	Barber Peter.	Biseon Isaac.
Allen Henry.	Barbut William.	Bishop John.
Allen Silenia.	Bargier Phillip.	Blabber Robert.
Allen Joseph.	Barnes James.	Blackleach Benjamin.
Allen Bozoun.	Barnesdell William.	Blackman Rebecca.
Allen Jeremiah.	Barret Samuel.	Blake Nathaniel.
Allen Jeremiah.	Barrow Thaddeus.	—— Newcome.
Allen John.	Barrell John.	Blish Abraham.
Allen, widow.	Barry John.	Blore John.
Amy Joseph.	Bartles Edward.	Boatswain Wm.
Andrews James.	Barton James.	Boilston Edward.
Appleton Jose.	Bas Phillip.	Bolt John.
Archer Robert.	Bashoon John.	Bon Nicholas.
Ardell William.	Basset Peter.	Bond —
Armstrong Mathew.	Basset David.	Barker John.
Arnold Barachial.	Bayly John.	Boon Samuel.
Arnold Joseph.	Beales John.	Bordon John.
Arnold William.	Beard George.	Bordenan William.
Arnold John.	Beard John.	Boreland John.
Ashley Edward.	Bearstow George.	Bossinger Thomas.
Aspinwall Samuel.	Beete Thomas.	Bourn John.
Atherton Humphrey.	Beers Edward.	Bowry James.
Athenson Theoder.	Beet Edward.	Bowden John.
Atwood John.	Belcher Andrew.	Bowden Phillip.
Aughletree Allen.	Belcher Jonathan.	Bowden Peter.
Avery, widow.	Belcher Jeremiah.	Boyles Josiah.
Avignon David.	Belcher John.	Bradford Moses.
Avis Damuel.	Belknap Joseph.	Brattle Edward.
Babbage James.	Bellingham, widow.	Brattle Thomas.

Bream Benjamin.
 Bredon Briant.
 Brenton Japhael.
 Bridge Samuel.
 Bridgham Joseph.
 Bridges, widow.
 Briggs, widow.
 Briggs John.
 Briggs William.
 Brightman Henry.
 Brinsdon Robert.
 Brisco Joseph.
 Bristow Daniel.
 Brock Francis.
 Bromfield Edward.
 Brooks Richards.
 Brown Robert.
 Brown William.
 Brown Edmund.
 Brown Edward.
 Brown John.
 Brown Richard.
 Brown Thomas.
 Brown Abraham.
 Bryant William.
 Bucaman John.
 Buckit Francis.
 Buckley Richard.
 Buckley Richard.
 Buckmaster Joseph.
 Bud Edward.
 Bugfield Nathaniel.
 Bull John.
 Bull John.
 Bulman Alexander.
 Burnell Samuel.
 Burrage William.
 Burrell Samuel.
 Burrell George, jr.
 Burrington Thomas.
 Burroughs William.
 Burroughs Francis.
 Butcher Robert.
 Butlar John.
 Butler Peter.
 Butler William.
 Butler Stephen.
 Buttolph Nicholas.
 Button Mary, widow.
 Button, widow.
 Cable George.
 Callender, widow.
 Callender Elias.
 Calt Robert.
 Campbell Duncan.
 Campbell John.
 Candish John.
 Carlisle John.
 Carter Ralph.

Carter Thomas.
 Carthen John.
 Cary Mathew.
 Cary John.
 Center John.
 Chafin Ebenezzer.
 Chafin Colet.
 Chamberlain Job.
 Chamberlain Abraham.
 Chamberlain Joseph.
 Chamden Edward.
 Chamlet Henry.
 Chamlet William.
 Champit John.
 Checkly, widow.
 Checkly Samuel.
 Checkly Samuel.
 Checkley Anthony.
 Cheever, widow.
 Cheever Richard.
 Child John.
 Child Thomas.
 Child Joshua.
 Chough William.
 Chough John.
 Christophers —.
 Christopher Richard.
 Clap William.
 Clark Jonas.
 Clark Samuel.
 Clark Samuel.
 Clark John.
 Clark Thomas.
 Clark Samuel.
 Clark Timothy.
 Clark George, sen.
 Clark George, jr.
 Clark William.
 Clarke Percival.
 Clay Stephen.
 Clay Jonas.
 Clay Stephen.
 Clements William.
 Clesby Ezekiel.
 Clesby John.
 Clough Ebenezzer.
 Clough John.
 Clough Samuel.
 Coates Thomas.
 Cob —, sen.
 Cob Richard, jr.
 Cockroft Jonathan.
 Cocke Nicholas.
 Colbet John.
 Cole William.
 Cole Gilbert.
 Cole Henry.
 Cole John.
 Cole John.

Coleman Wm.
 Coleman John.
 Collins Daniel.
 Collins Mathew.
 Colner John.
 Colmer William.
 Combes John.
 Comby Robert.
 Comey John.
 Cook Thomas.
 Cook John.
 Cook John.
 Cook Elisha.
 Cooper Thomas.
 Cop William.
 Cop David.
 Cop David, sen.
 Cop David, jr.
 Cop Samuel.
 Coram Thomas.
 Cornish James.
 Cornish John.
 Cornish Thomas.
 Cornish Joshua.
 Corwin Margaret.
 Cotta John, sen.
 Cotta John jr.
 Courser, widow.
 Cowell Joseph sen.
 Cowell, Sarah, widow.
 Cowell Hannah.
 Craford Mung.
 Cranmer, widow.
 Creek Edward.
 Crees Thomas.
 Crisp Richard.
 Christophus Abraham.
 Critchfield Richard.
 Critchfield William.
 Critchfield, William.
 Cros Stephen.
 Cros William.
 Croutch David.
 Cruft Edward.
 Crow William.
 Cunniball John.
 Cunnibar John.
 Cunningham Andrew.
 Cunningham Timothy.
 Curtis John.
 Cushing Jeremiah.
 Cushing Thomas.
 Cutler John.
 Daniel Simon.
 Darby Eleazur.
 Davenport John.
 Davis Jacob.
 Davis William.

- Davis Robert.
 Davis Benjamin.
 Davis Thomas.
 Davis Thomas.
 Davis Sarah, widow.
 Davis, widow.
 Davis Sylvan.
 Davis Joseph.
 Daws Ambrose.
 Dawson Henry.
 Dayes Joseph.
 Dean Joseph.
 Deering Henry.
 Delarock Phillip.
 Delavan Mathew.
 Dely Richard.
 Demerit Charles.
 Den Obadiah.
 Den Nathaniel.
 Dennis William.
 Deshamp Moses.
 Devotion Edward.
 Devotion John.
 Deusberry William.
 Dickerson Henry.
 Dickerson Obadiah.
 Dingby John.
 Dinsdall —.
 Dinsdall Adam.
 Doare John.
 Dolbear Edmund.
 Dolberry, widow.
 Dorrell John.
 Dorret John.
 Dowding Joseph.
 Dower Sampson.
 Down Thomas.
 Downing James.
 Downing Daniel.
 Dowty Thomas.
 Draper John.
 Draper Richard.
 Drinker Edward.
 Drisco Lavrence.
 Drown Leonard.
 Druce John.
 Druce Erasmus.
 Dwyar —.
 Dumer Jeremiah.
 Dunbar Peter.
 Durant Edward.
 Durram Samuel.
 Dwight Seth.
 Dyar John.
 Dyar Benjamin.
 Dyar John.
 Dyar Samuel.
 Dyar Gyles.
 Earl Robert.
- Earl Samuel.
 Earl Roger.
 Earle John.
 Edmonds Robert.
 Edmonds Dobert.
 Edwards David.
 Egbar John.
 Eglinton Edward.
 Elasson Jonathan.
 Eldridge Joseph.
 Elin Daniel.
 Elliot Joseph.
 Ellis John.
 Ellis Robert, Jr.
 Ellis Edward.
 Eliset John.
 Elliston George.
 Ely Martha.
 Ely Richard.
 Emes Henry.
 Emes Benjamin.
 Emes —.
 Emmons Benj. sen.
 Emmons Benj. jr.
 Emmons Obadiah.
 Endicot William.
 Endicott John.
 English James.
 Essot —.
 Eules —.
 Eustus John.
 Eustis, William, sen.
 Eustis William, jr.
 Eustis William David.
 Evans Jonathan.
 Everden William.
 Evoret Jonathan.
 Evorton William.
 Eyer John.
 Eyer John, Exy.
 Eyer John, jr.
 Eyres Thomas.
 Fairweather John.
 Fairwether, widow.
 Far Gypson.
 Farnum Jonathan.
 Farnum David.
 Farnum John, sen.
 Farnum John, jr.
 Farland Duncan.
 Farris James.
 Fennel Phillip.
 Ferry Henry.
 Field Thomas.
 Figge John.
 Fisher William.
 Fishlock Gabriell.
 Fitch Thomas.
 Fitch Benjamin.
- Flood Richard.
 Flood Joseph.
 Flood James.
 Flood John, sen.
 Flood Hugh.
 Flood John, jr.
 Fonnell Benj.
 Fonnell John.
 Farnside Jacob.
 Foster Hopeshill.
 Fosdick John.
 Foster John, Esq.
 Fowl James.
 Fox Capt
 Fox Thomas.
 Foxcroft Francis.
 Franklin Henry.
 Franklin Josiah.
 Franks Root.
 Frary Theophilus.
 French Stephen.
 Frizole John.
 Frost, widow.
 Frothingham William.
 Fry John.
 Fuller Joseph.
 Fullerton Meander.
 Fyfield Gyles.
 Fyfield Richard.
 Gale Ichabod.
 Gallant John.
 Gallop John.
 Gallop Benjamin.
 Gammon Robert.
 Gardner Thomas.
 Gardner Joseph.
 Gardner Joshua.
 Gardner Samuel.
 Garneck Duncan.
 Garret John.
 Gee Joshua.
 Gent Thomas.
 George John.
 Gibboud William.
 Gibbons William.
 Gibbs Robert.
 Gibbs Henry.
 Gilbert Thomas.
 Gill Obadiah.
 Gill William.
 Gillam Benjamin.
 Gliddon Joseph.
 Glass James.
 Glover Robert.
 Glover John.
 Goddard Gyles.
 Goff John.
 Goff Edward.
 Goff Christopher.

- Gold Thomas.
 Gold Thomas.
 Goodall Thomas.
 Goodwin John.
 Goodwin James.
 Goose Isaae.
 Goskell Samuel.
 Gouge James.
 Gouge Edward.
 Gouge Baldwin.
 Gourding, Abraham, sen.
 Gourding Abraham, jr.
 Gourding Lot.
 Gowd John.
 Grant Joseph.
 Grant James.
 Granford Thomas.
 Grantham Martha.
 Green Bartholomew.
 Green Bartholomew.
 Green James.
 Green Nathaniel.
 Green John.
 Greenhill Anthony.
 Greenleaf Enoch.
 Greenleaf John.
 Greenough John.
 Greenwood Samuel, sen.
 Greenwood Samuel, jr.
 Gretian Anthony.
 Grey James.
 Grey Samuel.
 Grey John.
 Gridley Richard.
 Griffin Rebekah.
 Griggs William.
 Grimian Regnall.
 Groom John.
 Gross, widow.
 Grotian Thomas.
 Gull William.
 Guttridge Robert.
 Gwin Thomas.
 Gwin David.
 Gwin John, jr.
 Gypson William.
 Gypson Jeremiah.
 Haberfield William.
 Hackett, widow.
 Hall Nathaniel.
 Hall Arthur.
 Hall William.
 Hall Ephraim.
 Hall Thomas.
 Hallet George.
 Hallum Isaae.
 Halsay Nathaniel.
 Halsey Nathaniel.
 Halwell Jacob.
- Hambleton Gustavus.
 Hammond Lawrence.
 Hamson Abraham.
 Hannah William.
 Harbuckle George.
 Harris David.
 Harris, widow.
 Harris Thomas.
 Harris William.
 Harris Benjamin.
 Harris Richard.
 Harris James.
 Harris Robert.
 Harris Daniel.
 Harris Timothy.
 Harrison Erasmus.
 Harwood Thomas.
 Hasey Joseph.
 Hasey William.
 Hatch Nathaniel.
 Hatherly Thomas, sen.
 Hatherly Thomas, jr.
 Hawkins, widow.
 Hawkins, widow.
 Hawkins James.
 Hayden Ebenezer.
 Hayden William.
 Hay Thomas.
 Heath Elias.
 Henchman Nathaniel.
 Henderson John.
 Henly Torrence.
 Henly, widow.
 Hermon Samuel.
 Herridge, widow.
 Hewes John, jr.
 Hewes Joshua.
 Hewet Hercules.
 Hill James.
 Hill Thomas, jr.
 Hill Joseph.
 Hill William.
 Hill John.
 Hill Henry.
 Hillar Joseph.
 Hiskot John.
 Hitchborn Thomas.
 Hobby John.
 Hobby William.
 Hodgdon John.
 Holbrook Elizur.
 Holland Nathaniel.
 Holland Samuel.
 Holloway William.
 Holmer Samuel.
 Holmes Nathaniel.
 Holmes Joseph.
 Holmes Joseph, Jr.
 Holmes Francis.
- Holoway Benjamin.
 Holowell William.
 Holt Richard.
 Honowell Greenhill.
 Honowell Richard.
 Honowell Stephen.
 Honowell Ambrose.
 Hood Samuel.
 Hopkins Nicholas.
 Horbuckle George.
 Horton John.
 Hough William.
 Howard Robert.
 Howard James.
 Hubbard Rich.
 Hubbard John.
 Hudson Francis.
 Hughs William.
 Hunt Thomas.
 Hunt Thomas.
 Hunt, widow.
 Huntloeh John.
 Hutchinson Eliakim.
 Hutchinson Elisha.
 Ingoldsby John.
 Ingram Henry.
 Ingram John.
 Ireland William.
 Ireland John.
 Jaekline Samuel.
 Jackson Benjamin.
 Jackson Thomas.
 Jackson Joseph.
 Jackson Samuel.
 Jacobs, widow.
 Jales, widow.
 Jarvis John.
 Jarvis Nathaniel.
 Jarvis —.
 Jarvis James.
 Jeffords Aaron.
 Jeffreys David.
 Jenkins John.
 Jenners David.
 Jew Samuel.
 Jewell Nathaniel.
 Joyleff John, Esq.
 Johnson Thomas.
 Johnson Zachariah.
 Johnson David.
 Johnson Samuel.
 Johnson Nathaniel.
 Johnson John.
 Jones Mathew.
 Jones Isaae.
 Jones Isaae.
 Jopson John.
 Jepson William.
 Jepson Thomas.

- Jud Roger.
 Kean Deborah.
 Kemble Timothy.
 Kemble Timothy.
 Kilby Christopher.
 Kilby John, sen.
 Kilby John, jr.
 Kileuss Roger.
 Kileuss Ralph.
 Killie John.
 Kind, widow.
 King Samuel.
 Kneeland John.
 Kneeland Solomon.
 Kneeland Solomon.
 Knight Richard.
 Knot Andrew.
 Koates Richard.
 Kodseh John.
 Kolland Thomas.
 Kootle Nathaniel.
 Kolton John.
 Koomer —.
 Koon William.
 Lucky William.
 Lad Robert.
 Lake Lancelot.
 Lamb Thomas.
 Lampree. —.
 Lane Joshua.
 Langdon John.
 Langdon Phillip.
 Langdon David.
 Lanson John.
 Larenby Thomas.
 Laselles Capt.
 Lash, widow.
 Lash, Robert.
 Lavis Wm.
 Lawrence Peter.
 Leach Peter.
 Leach John.
 Lebbond James.
 Lee John.
 Legaree Francis.
 Lemone John.
 Levenworth John.
 Lillie Samuel.
 Linkhorn Thomas.
 Littlepage Thomas.
 Lobden Joseph.
 Loring Daniel.
 Loring Isaac.
 Louden John.
 Love John.
 Loverin John.
 Lowden Richard.
 Lowell Joseph.
 Lowell Ebenezer.
- Lowis John.
 Loy Samuel.
 Loyd Edward.
 Loyden Robert.
 Luscomb Ebenezer.
 Lux Richard.
 Lynde Samuel.
 Mackarsa Thaddeus.
 Mackarsa Thaddeus.
 Mackarsa Florence.
 Macquidick Archibald.
 Man, widow.
 Man Henry.
 Man William.
 Man Hannah.
 Man, widow.
 Manly William.
 Manning, widow.
 Mariner Andrew.
 Mariner Joseph.
 Marion Isaac.
 Marion John.
 Marion Samuel.
 Marion John, Jr.
 Marsh Joseph.
 Marsh John.
 Marshall James.
 Marshall Joseph.
 Marshall Francis.
 Marshall John.
 Marshall Peter.
 Marshall Thomas.
 Marshall Samuel.
 Martin Edward.
 Martin Thomas.
 Martin Thomas.
 Mason Arthur.
 Mason Robert.
 Mason David.
 Mason Arthur.
 Mason John.
 Mason Jacob.
 Mason, widow.
 Mathews, widow.
 Mattock Samuel, sen.
 Mattock Samuel, Jr.
 Maugredy Robert.
 Maverick Paul.
 Maverick Elias, sen.
 Macollie James.
 Maxwell Robert.
 Maxwell John.
 Maxwell James.
 Mead Nicholas.
 Medcalf.
 Melens Thomas.
 Melyen Jacob.
 Merit —.
 Messenger Simeon.
- Messenger Thomas.
 Mico John.
 Middlecott Richard.
 Miles —.
 Miles Richard.
 Miles Nathaniel.
 Miles Henry.
 Miller Paul.
 Miller Alexander.
 Mills Edward.
 Mills John.
 Minot Stephen.
 Mitchel Thomas.
 Moars James.
 Molau Joseph.
 Molton Wm.
 Monk Christopher.
 Monk George.
 Montier James,
 Moor Lydia.
 Moor, widow.
 Moor Robert.
 Moody Eleazar.
 Morcer Thomas.
 More Sampson.
 Morean Dorman.
 Morris Richard.
 Morris John.
 Moss Francis.
 Moss Elizabeth.
 Mortimer Edward.
 Mary Daniel.
 Mountfort, widow.
 Mountfort John.
 Mountfort Edmund.
 Mountfort Wm.
 Mountfort Henry.
 Mountfort Benjamin.
 Mountjoy George.
 Mulberry John,
 Mulligan John.
 Murrell Amos.
 Nash John.
 Nash Joseph.
 Nash Timothy.
 Nedham John.
 Nedham Ezekiel.
 Newell George.
 Newhall Nathaniel.
 Nicols John.
 Nocks Francis.
 Nogus Jabash.
 Nokas Robert.
 Nolson John.
 Norcross Samuel.
 Norton David.
 Norton George.
 Nowby George.

- Nowgaw Nathaniel.
 Nowhall Capt.
 Nowson Thomas.
 Noyes Sarah.
 Nullins Thomas.
 Oakes Thomas.
 Oakman Richard.
 Obison Wm.
 Odall Regnall.
 Oliver John.
 Oliver Nathaniel.
 Oliver Daniel.
 Okum Richard.
 Orris John.
 Oxoubridge, widow.
 Oxford, widow.
 Paig Nicholas.
 Pain William.
 Pain William.
 Pain Samuel.
 Pain Richard.
 Pain Richard.
 Pain William.
 Paliray William.
 Palmar Stephen.
 Palmer Thomas.
 Palmer John.
 Parmeter John.
 Parker John.
 Parker Thomas.
 Parker John.
 Parker John.
 Parkman Nathaniel.
 Parkman William.
 Parmeter Ebenezer.
 Parnell Francis.
 Parrot Peter.
 Parrum Joseph.
 Parsons Humphrey.
 Parsons William.
 Parsons Joseph.
 Paseo John.
 Pashee John.
 Pausland.
 Peacock Joshua.
 Peacock Richard.
 Pearce, widow.
 Pearse Samuel.
 Pearse William.
 Pears Richard.
 Pears John.
 Pears Robert.
 Peaser Nathaniel.
 Pecke Thomas.
 Peggy Edward.
 Peirce Joseph.
 Pell John.
 Pemberton, widow.
 Pemberton Benjamin.
 Pemberton James.
 Pembrock Elkanah.
 Perkin Henry.
 Perkins, widow.
 Perkins Thomas.
 Perrin Hugh.
 Perry Michael.
 Perry Seth.
 Phillips William.
 Phillips Samuel.
 Phillips Thomas.
 Phillips, widow.
 Phillips Jesse.
 Phillips William.
 Phillips Samuel.
 Phillips Edward.
 Phippeny Daniel.
 Phips Solomon.
 Pierson, widow.
 Pin John.
 Pittan John.
 Pitts James.
 Pitts John.
 Pitts John.
 Plaisted John, sen.
 Plaisted John, jr.
 Plats Thomas.
 Plummer Samuel.
 Pocke John.
 Pollard Jonathan.
 Pollard Anna.
 Pollard David.
 Pool John.
 Pool Samuel.
 Porter Edward.
 Porter William, jr.
 Potter John.
 Potwin John.
 Powell Thomas.
 Powning, widow.
 Franklin Thomas.
 Pratt John.
 Pratt Thomas.
 Price Joycliff.
 Price Robert.
 Price Eben, jr.
 Priest Richard.
 Prince Joseph.
 Prince, widow.
 Prince Thomas.
 Prindle —.
 Proctour Richard.
 Proctour Edward.
 Prout Joseph.
 Prout Timothy.
 Puddington Elias.
 Puddington Elias.
 Pullen John.
 Punree Edward.
 Purdue Nathaniel.
 Pursby Gerard.
 Put Henry.
 Rainer James.
 Rainer Joseph.
 Rainsford, widow.
 Rainsford John.
 Rainsford Ralph.
 Rainford Ralph.
 Raison George.
 Randall William.
 Randall James.
 Randall William.
 Rankin Andrew.
 Ransdrop James.
 Rawlings Benjamin.
 Ray Caleb.
 Reynolds Nathaniel.
 Ridgell William.
 Richards John.
 Richards Anna.
 Richards Humphrey.
 Richardson Richard.
 Rick John.
 Ridgell William.
 Rice John.
 Risee —.
 Roberts Joseph.
 Roberts Charles.
 Roberts John.
 Roberts John.
 Robes James.
 Robinson George.
 Robinson John.
 Robinson Joseph.
 Robinson David.
 Roby Wm.
 Rogers Joseph.
 Rogers Gamali.
 Rogers John.
 Rood Obadiah.
 Rous William.
 Rowl John.
 Ruck Samuel.
 Ruck William.
 Rucke John, jr.
 Russell Samuel.
 Russell Joseph.
 Russell Joseph.
 Ryall Joseph.
 Ryall John.
 Salisbury Nicholas.
 Salisbury John.
 Salter Eneas.
 Salter Eneas, jr.
 Salter Samuel.
 Salter Jabush.
 Samuel Daniel.
 Sanders Robert,

Sanderson, widow.
 Sanderson Robert.
 Sandy Windsor.
 Sarson ——.

Savage Thomas.
 Savage Thomas, maj.
 Savage Thomas.
 Scate John.
 Scelly John.
 Scot Joseph.
 Seers Robert.
 Seers Alexander.
 Sellman John.
 Sergeant Stephen,
 Sergeant Peter, Esq.
 Seward James.
 Seward James.
 Sewall Samuel, Esq.
 Shabboel Peter.
 Shaddock Samuel.
 Shaddock John.
 Shallor Michael.
 Shamon Nathaniel.
 Shaporce Wm.
 Sharp Henry.
 Shedbeard Moses.
 Shelstone Robert.
 Shepard Ralph.
 Sheridan Peter.
 Sherrin Richard.
 Shesten ——.

Shesten ——.

Shine John.
 Shoar Sampson.
 Shoat Lawson.
 Shoot Richard.
 Shoot Michael.
 Shopcot Thomas.
 Shorrin Richard.
 Shrimpson Samuel.
 Shrimpson Epaphras.
 Shute W.
 Silly John.
 Simkins Thomas.
 Simmons John.
 Simpkins Pilgrim.
 Simson Savel.
 Simson Joseph.
 Simson Alexander.
 Simson John.
 Sley Christopher.
 Small, widow.
 Smith Francis.
 Smith Briant.
 Smith Samuel.
 Smith John.
 Smith Thomas.
 Smith John.
 Smith Mathias.

Smith Robert, jr.
 Smith John.
 Smith John.
 Smith Arthur.
 Smith Jacob.
 Smith James.
 Smith Abraham.
 Smith Seth.
 Smithson Capt.
 Snelling Benjamin.
 Snelling John.
 Snelling Joseph.
 Snoll William.
 Somes John.
 Soper Joseph.
 Southwork Cyprian.
 Souther John.
 Sparry Nicholas.
 Spencer John.
 Spry Henry.
 Stack William.
 Standbury Thomas,
 Star Elizur.
 Starkee Robert.
 Stasen James.
 Statson James.
 Stephens ——.

Stedman Thomas.
 Stedman Nathaniel.
 Stephens Thomas.
 Stevens Elizabeth.
 Stocker Joseph.
 Stoddard Anthony.
 Stoddard Simeon.
 Stoddard Samson.
 Stoddard, widow.
 Stone Josiah.
 Stool Thomas.
 Story Thomas.
 Stoughton Nicholas.
 Storey Rowland.
 Storer John.
 Stratton Wm.
 Sugars Gregory.
 Summers Edward.
 Sunderland John.
 Sutton Bartholomew.
 Sutton Wm.
 Swetinan Samuel.
 Switcher Joseph.
 Tally Richard.
 Tay Isaiah.
 Tay Jeremiah.
 Taylor Christopher.
 Taylor James.
 Taylor Edward.
 Tedman Wm.
 Temple John.
 Tenny John.

Thaxter Benjamin.
 Thomas George.
 Thomas Edward.
 Thorn Samuel.
 Thompson Daniel.
 Thorning Anthony.
 Thornbury James.
 Thornton Thomas.
 Thornton Timothy.
 Throonede Bartholo.
 Thrasher Francis-
 Thwing John.
 Thwing John.
 Tilly Wm.
 Tilly Samuel.
 Tippet Nicholas.
 Tozey Jonathan.
 Tout Richard, jr.
 Tout Benjamin.
 Towas Wm.
 Townsend Thomas.
 Townsend Thomas.
 Townsend Penn.
 Townsend Samuel.
 Townsend Peter, sen.
 Townsend Peter, Jr.
 Townsend Joseph.
 Townsend James.
 Travis Daniel,
 Tron John.
 Trot Bernard.
 Trueworthy James.
 Tuttle Jonathan.
 Tuttle Elisha.
 Tuttle Edward.
 Tuttle John.
 Tuckerman John.
 Tuckerman John.
 Tucker John.
 Turbory George.
 Turell Samuel.
 Turell Daniel.
 Turell, widow.
 Turell Sarah.
 Turner Wm.
 Turner Mathew.
 Tyler Thomas.
 Updeck James.
 Usher John.
 Vale Christopher.
 Varhee Peter.
 Vaughn David.
 Veatch Andrew.
 Veering Thomas.
 Veering John.
 Viall John.
 Vicars John.
 Vicars Joseph.
 Wadsworth Joseph.

Wait John.	Watsworth Timothy.	Williams James.
Wakefield Obadiah.	Way Richard.	Williams Richard.
Wait Return.	Way Aaron.	Williams Nathaniel.
Wadsworth Joseph.	Web Joseph.	Williams Benjamin.
Wait John.	Web Joseph.	Williams Joseph.
Wait John.	Web William.	Willet Andrew.
Wait Return.	Web Benjamin.	Willis Michael.
Wakefield Obadiah.	Webster Sarah.	Willis Edward.
Wakefield John, sen.	Webster James.	Wilson John.
Wakefield John jr.	Welch John.	Wilson Wm.
Waker Andrew.	Welsted Wm.	Wilson Andrew.
Waldo Jonathan.	Wenchcomb John.	Winchester John.
Waldo John.	Wentworth Samuel.	Winchester Josiah.
Waldo Cornelius.	West Joseph.	Winslow John.
Walker Thomas.	Wharton Martha.	Winslow Edward.
Walker Thomas, sen.	Wheeler Thomas.	Windsor Thomas.
Walker Thomas, jr.	Wheeler Joseph.	Windsor Joshua.
Walker Benjamin.	Wheeler Wm.	Winthrop Adam.
Walker John.	Wheeler Wm.	Winthrop Wait, Esq.
Walker, widow.	Whitcomb Elizabeth.	Winthrop Doan.
Walker Samuel.	Whitehorn —.	Winthrop Jesse.
Wallace Wm.	White Richard.	Wiswall John.
Wallace Thomas.	White, widow.	Wodlin Amos.
Wally John, sen.	White Samuel.	Wolsted Wm.
Wally John jr.	White Joseph.	Wonsley, widow.
Wally John, maj.	White Lawrence.	Wood James.
Walsby David.	White Benjamin.	Woodward Samuel.
Wanson Edward.	Whitman Francis.	Woodward Josiah.
Ward Samuel.	Wiar —.	Woodward Thomas.
Ward Peter.	Wilkins Richard.	Woodward George.
Warren, widow.	Willard Daniel.	Wookes Ebenezer.
Wasundunck, widow.	Williams John.	Wockman Samuel.
Water John.	Williams John.	Worsell Edward.
Waters, widow.	Williams Robert.	Worth James.
Watkins John.	Williams Thomas.	Worthysake Benjamin.

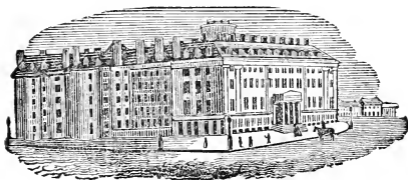
UNITED STATES HOTEL AT THE WESTERN R. R. DEPOT.

This capacious edifice was being erected in 1837, 8 and 9, and opened by its present lessees, Messrs. Holman and Clark, in 1840: it fronts on Kingston street 246 feet:—on Beach street 167 feet:—on Lincoln street 242 feet: it is the largest public house in this country: at first it contained 300 rooms: an addition was made to it in 1844, comprising 50 rooms, north on Kingston street:—this section contains a large ordinary for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them, and is expressly adapted for their accomodation and convenience.

In 1846 another addition of 50 rooms was made on Lincoln street:—in all, upwards of 400 rooms.

The whole establishment is arranged to promote the greatest comfort to the traveller and sojourner, visiting the city : a steam engine in the cellar supplies the whole establishment with pure soft water from living fountains, brought in iron pipes from Roxbury : there are six distinct flights of stairs from the basement to the attic, and as many different entrances from the streets, and the whole is well ventilated.

There are numerous Bathing Rooms, supplied with every convenience for warm, cold, fresh or salt water bathing, shower baths, &c. in the court yard, a fountain of water is always gushing forth its volume with a beautiful spray.



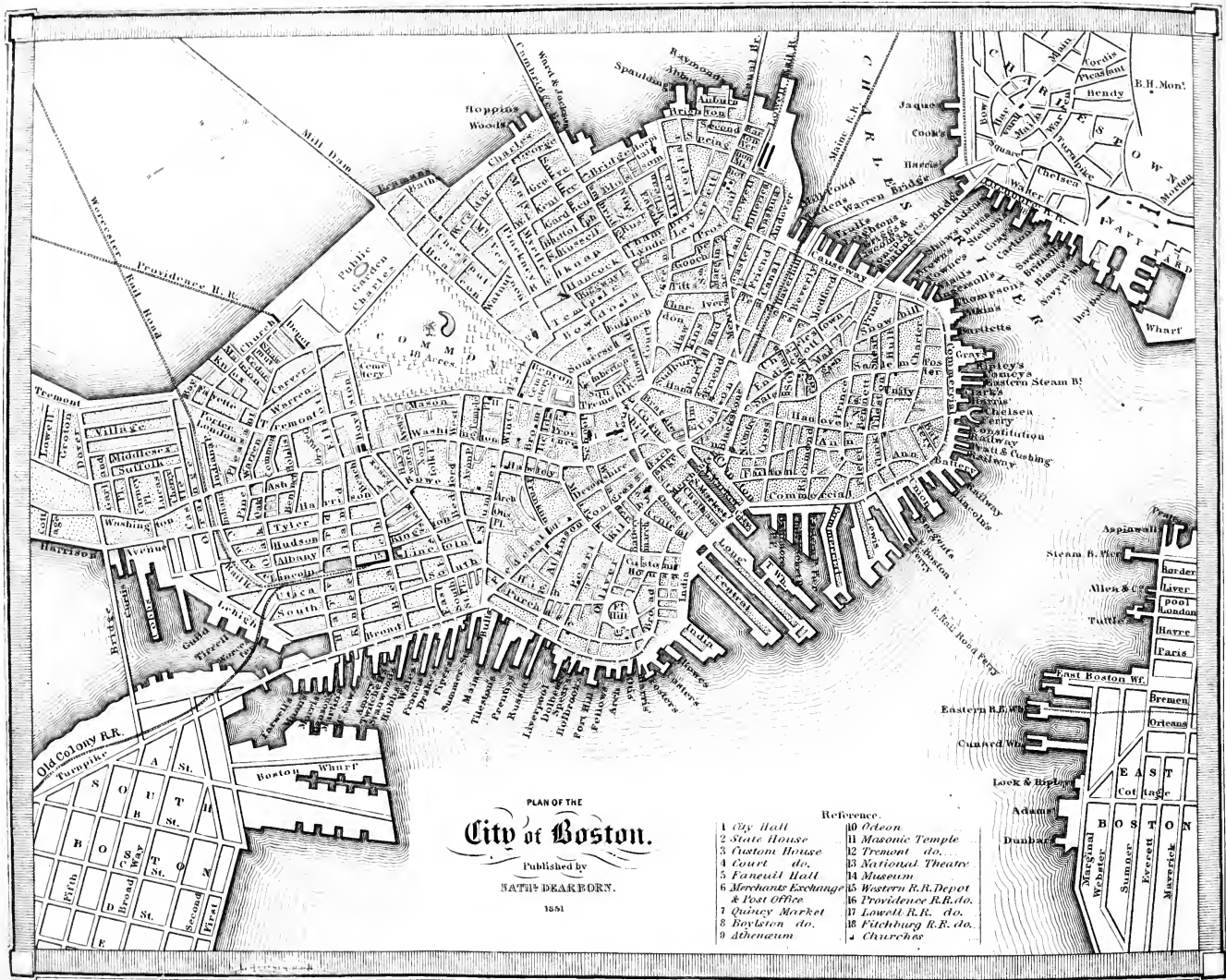
UNITED STATES HOTEL.

The Dining room for single gentlemen, will comfortably seat 400 persons in arm chairs ; and the tables are sumptuously loaded with every luxury of the season, of meats, fowls, fish, fruits and vegetables : the chambers are supplied with every convenience for sweet and invigorating rest :—The Stable is well supplied with carriages and horses for use at a moment's notice : 150 servants are here employed, with a Barber, Carpenter, Painter, &c. &c.

Its proximity to the Worcester and Western Rail Road depot, with the superior accommodations afforded, make it a favorite stopping place with all travellers in that direction.

The cut here introduced is a good miniature representation of this mammoth edifice





PLAN OF THE
City of Boston.

Published by
 NATHL DEARBORN.

1851

- | Reference. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 City Hall | 10 O'Connell |
| 2 State House | 11 Masonic Temple |
| 3 Custom House | 12 Tremont do. |
| 4 Court do. | 13 National Theatre |
| 5 Faneuil Hall | 14 Museum |
| 6 Merchants Exchange & Post Office | 15 Western R.R. Depot |
| 7 Quincy Market | 16 Providence R.R. do. |
| 8 Bay View do. | 17 Lowell R.R. do. |
| 9 Athenaeum | 18 Fitchburg R.R. do. |
| | 19 Churches |





SOUTH BOSTON.

Dorchester Point, comprising about 600 acres of good land, and on which in 1800, there were not three houses, was annexed to Boston in 1804 as an integral part of the City :—in 1776 the heights and hills on its eastern part afforded the American army under Washington, a chance to rout the 10,000 British forces under Lord Howe, and drive them out from Boston ; which chance was successfully improved : and as the young child had caused so great a good to the parent stock, it was kindly taken into the great family with a free parental adoption ; that section of the city numbers now about 12,000 inhabitants with about 1400 Buildings : mostly occupied by the owners thereof ; they have large manufactories in various branches of useful articles of merchandize and machine work, and are progressing rapidly in all that enriches society in the useful arts.

The present dividing line by water between South Boston and Old Boston, was formed by a chartered company for that purpose in 1796 : it was then flats, over which shipping craft could pass at high tide to Roxbury ; it was dug and cleared out by that company for a ships' channel ; in the course of time, the tide washed away the land on each side, to its present large opening : if it may have been a work of public utility to have opened it at that date, it would be much greater one at this time to close it entirely, and form a bee-line of solid land from Liverpool wharf to the city land at south Boston ; and open a ship channel through the flats and bogs on a south-and-west line, south of South Boston, into the south end and Roxbury cove : the land thereby formed would be more valuable for building-lots than for wharves, and the gain from tide-water, form extensive landed estates where now wharves and water space are the only value.

The map accompanying this work, presents that section in its correct position.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A large number of our literary gentlemen, whose lives have been devoted to the study of the sciences, and whose vast storehouse for knowledge has been filled by the accumulating mass for years, have many winters past appeared on a public platform and spread their information broadcast among the people:—the composition of any one of their public lectures has been the result of great research for its treasures, and in an hour's time, an audience of some 2 to 3000 persons are enlightened with the precious results of years of study and long training in the subject matter under consideration.

There are a number of societies who hold a course of Lectures on the Sciences during the long winter evenings, and so constant is their recurrence that few evenings pass by, without the display of one or more of these corruscations from some enlightened mind; and although it may be as brilliant and as vivid as the finest display of the Pyrotechnic art, it is more valuable, lasting and serviceable.

THE LOWELL LECTURES are founded on the munificence of the late John Lowell, Jr. who bequeathed the princely sum of \$245,000, the interest of which to be used for their support throughout all time, from October to April; to comprise three courses of Lectures in each season, of 12 lectures each: the greatest talents are here in request for enriching the public mind, and whoever will put their name down for the privilege of attending any course, will generally draw a free ticket of admission to a course of 12 lectures.

A past President of the United States, Presidents of Universities, Professors, Judges and other eminent members of the community have come forward and taken part in the noble work of spreading their fund of knowledge before the people, and as we bear in mind the leading thoughts of one from the HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, "the old man eloquent," a record of its leading points may be acceptable.

The subject he chose for an evening lecture at the Chapel in Warren st. about the year 1841, was that of Infidelity; he took his text from profane history;—the faith of the Emperor Alexander, when lying on a supposed death bed: a Dr. Francis appeared before him, offering to restore him to health if he could have faith in taking a medicine which would rack his frame with distress and pain for three days, but that on the fourth day his recovery would commence and health and strength would return to him: this Dr. Francis being a stranger to the Emperor, it might have been expected that he would reject the offer, but he decided on having the desired faith and directed Francis to go and prepare the cup: at the time he left the Emperor's chamber a page came in and handed to him a letter from a particular friend, which charged him to beware of Dr. Francis; that he was treacherous and only sought an opportunity to poison and destroy, and not to save his life: just as he had finished reading the letter, the Doctor appeared at the bedside with the cup: the Emperor received it,—at the same time passed the letter into the hands of Francis; which while he was reading, the Emperor drank off the full contents of the cup; the strongest evidence of faith, said the orator, in sacred or profane history.

He then surveyed and remarked on the principles of religion in France when Jean Jaques Rosseau held the reigns of public opinion on that subject, and whose private life was passed in noted opposition to the common principles of morality: he then adverted to the religion of England where the principles of our holy religion was in the sole keeping of what her uncle called, a good girl; and this good girl could change and alter the 39 articles of that faith as seemed to her to be requisite or convenient: after glancing at the various standards over the globe for religious points of principle and their effects and action on the people,

the venerable and gifted orator declared that he felt it a duty to raise his voice against the infidelity that was spreading its debasing effects over the land and with impassioned earnestness impressed on the mind of his auditors the necessity of an humble feeling of confession and repentance for the sins of omission and commission, and to make their peace with their heavenly father. The Emperor Alexander recovered as Francis predicted. The miniature likeness of Mr. Adams here presented is uncommonly good and correct for one of its size, and it has been used by him, on being applied to for his autograph, by sending a card with the miniature and autograph printed on it.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Few circumstances have called forth more enthusiasm among all classes of the people than the visit of General La Fayette to Boston, August 25th, 1824, and again on the 17th of June to assist in laying the corner stone of Bunker (Breed's) Hill monument: a cavalcade of 800 citizens from Boston with a corps of Dragoons and battalion of Infantry escorted him from Roxbury: at the City line the Hon. Josiah Quincy (Mayor) received him with a friendly salutation and an address; which the warm-hearted General responded to in generous expressions of attachment to the "Illustrious City of Boston:"—on entering the Common, the great procession passed between two rows of the youths of Boston in their best attire, the whole extent of the Common to the State House; where he was received with the honors due from the executive of the State: *LaFayette, LaFayette*, was on every tongue and glowed on every cheek, and the whole mass seemed to have arrayed themselves in all their glory and beauty to give honor to the young patriot of France, who left honors and palaces behind, for his devotion to the cause of American liberty in the revolutionary struggle of 1774, 5

and 6, for our achieving a victory for the enjoyment of independence from Kingly rule and taxation.



GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The General was beset with every demonstration of love, joy and gratitude, and he seemed to feel the happiness of his youthful adventures and glory, as fresh as in the days when he was aid-de-camp to Washington executing the orders of the "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the

hearts of his countrymen."—The engagements of LaFayette did not permit him to extend this visit beyond a few days, and he returned on June 17th, and joined in a military and civic procession, composed of forty survivors, who did their part well in the Battle the monument was to perpetuate : 200 other revolutionary heroes ; hundreds of contributors to the grand design : 2000 of the masonic order with their decorations ; with most of the uniformed citizen-soldiers from far and near : The front of the procession reached the bridge, just as the end left the common ; passing through eight streets : when they all reached the battle ground, they were formed in squares around it ; and the corner stone was duly laid in its time honored spot by LaFayette and others ; salutes from the Artillery there, and on Copp's Hill, joined with the glad shouts from 50,000 voices which rang through the welkin in good earnest : the procession then moved to an amphitheatrical area, where the most extensive preparations were made for hearing the address from the President of the " BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION " (Hon. Danl. Webster :) upwards of 1000 ladies had collected from all parts of our union ; and the appropriateness and beauty of the address could only be equalled by the great intellectual powers of the orator himself : that part of it alluding to the services of the honorable guest and the other patriots of 1776, found a deep response of satisfaction and pleasure from every mind.

Accompanying this notice is a Miniature of Mr. Webster.

The monument was being built for seventeen years, owing to untoward circumstances ; but with the Ladies' fair at Faneuil Hall in 1840, the sum of \$44,000 was raised with the aid of a few munificent contributions, and the work then went gloriously and prosperous on to a completion ; and the cap was placed on July 23d., 1842,—the base of the monument is 30 feet square : 15 feet square at the top : 90 courses

of granite blocks clamped together with thick flat bars of iron completed the structure :—the centre of the pyramid is a hollow cone, 4 feet 2 inches diameter at the top : surrounded with 295 stone steps, which afford a first-rate and effectual cure to dyspeptics to ascend its lofty eminence, and there get a sparse peep at the surrounding country, through four little square holes ; and for which remedy, the charge is only 12 1-2 cents ; 20,000 people yearly avail themselves of its advantages ;—to be serious—the space below the cap of the Monument of four feet, should be all opened and strongly barred with iron, with clear thick plate glass windows to be raised at pleasure, and then a view of the surrounding scenery and country could be enjoyed, and more persons could partake of that pleasure at one time ; consequently with more profit to the concern.

The annexed plate engraving of the Monument is a good proportioned Miniature, but extending only to the inner iron railing around it : the railing outside that, is too remote to be embraced in such a view ; as it would reduce proportionably, the size and elevation of the pyramid.

THEATRES.

FEDERAL STREET THEATRE, was built in 1793 : Strenuous opposition had always been made to all public exhibitions of this nature and severe laws enacted with heavy penalties : in 1775 the British amused themselves in Faneuil Hall with Theatricals performed by themselves, but from that time to 1789, when a project for a Theatre was started in the papers, they were unsafe to proceed with it openly : an unsuccessful effort was made in 1792 for their repeal and plays were performed under the title of MORAL LECTURES in a new Exhibition Amphitheatre shanty in Broad Alley

(Hawley street;) a major part of the citizens signed a petition for a repeal of the laws "as unconstitutional, inexpedient and absurd," and the patronage at the exhibition room being extensive, the plan for erecting a suitable brick building for Theatrical purposes was easily carried into execution: the spacious edifice at the corner of Franklin and Federal streets, 140 feet in length, 61 feet wide and 40 high, was opened for a first performance on Feb. 3d., 1794, under the management of Mr. Charles S. Powell: a misunderstanding taking place between Mr. P. and the proprietors, Col. J. S. Tyler took his place, but not succeeding well, Mr. John B. Williamson assumed the office: the friends of Mr. Powell then mustered funds for building the large HAYMARKET THEATRE at the bottom of the Mall, on the spot now occupied by the three buildings next south of Colonnade Row, of wood, of the largest size and most convenient construction; which was opened Dec. 9th, 1796, with the Belle's Stratagem, in which *Mr. James A. Dickson* made his first appearance as a performer; the entertainment closed with a pantomime by a French "Corps du Ballet." It was here *Mrs. Darby* made her debut as Narcissa, in *Inkle and Yarico*.

The Haymarket Theatre was discontinued after a few seasons, and it being an immense pile of pine lumber, overtopping the neighboring estates, was staved to pieces a few years afterwards and sold for fuel: no other similar establishment was opened till the Washington Garden at the corner of West and Common streets, in connexion with the Federal street concern, catering for the amusement of the public; but this in a short time passed into other hands and became a rival to the theatre, when this in its turn was razed and cleared off for house lots.

1797, *Mr. Williams* having failed as Manager, it was then taken by Messrs. Barrett & Harper; on Feb. 2d., 1798, the inside of the Theatre was destroyed by fire which com

menced in one of the dressing rooms :—Oct. 29th, 1798, it being repaired, was opened under the management of Mr. HODGKINSON : April 29th, 1799, Mr. H. failed in the Federal street concern and opened the Haymarket Theatre, and this season was the last of Mr. H's. performing in Boston.—Oct. 1799, The Federal street was opened under the management of Mr. G. L. Barrett, and failed before its usual time for closing :—Oct. 27th, 1800, It opened under the management of Mr. Whitlock, who lost upwards of \$4,000, and gave it up : this season introduced Mrs. Jones to a Boston audience.—Nov. 30th, 1801, It was opened under the management of Messrs. Powell & Harper.—Oct. 27th, 1802, Under the management of Mr. Snelling Powell : who continued it until Oct. 1806, when Messrs. Bernard & Dickson united with Mr. P., in its direction till 1811 ; when Mr. Bernard retired from the concern, and Messrs. Powell & Dickson managed it the 6 following years : in the season of 1816, Mr. Dickson retired from the stage as a *performer*, and since then, has appeared but twice, and those at the two benefits of his relative, Mrs. Powell : he yet continued in the management ; —1817, commenced under the management of Messrs. Powell, Dickson and Duff, which continued for three years : when Mr. Duff retired from the concern : after the decease of Mr. Powell, [April 8th, 1821,] the management devolved on Mr. Dickson in behalf of Mrs. Powell and himself, aided by Mr. Kilner as Acting-manager it continued thus till the expiration of the lease, May 1824.—In Sept. 1824, it opened under the auspices of Messrs. Kilner & Finn, for themselves and Mrs. Powell, on a lease of three years. It is worthy of remark, that for the twenty-two past years, there had not occurred an instance of a loss on any performer's salary, tradesman's bill or any other demand on the establishment, by a refusal of payment.

In 1834, The Boston Theatre was leased to the ACADEMY

OF MUSIC, a public institution for improvement in the vocal and instrumental departments of that interesting and pleasing science, under the guidance of Mr. Lowell Mason, whose melodious compositions have received a heart-felt response from our community, and whose pupils have become useful as correct instructors; aided by Mr. George Webb, whose organic developements in magic sounds from St. Paul's church organ, have elicited the inward approbation of our musical people.

The Odeon was also used on the Sabbath, by a Congregational Society, under the pastoral care of Rev. William M. Rogers, who was installed Aug. 6th, 1835, and in 1839 the Society built an elegant church on Winter street and Rev. Geo. Richards ordained Oct. 8th, 1845 as colleague. See pages 218 to 221.

The Federal street Theatre was again prepared for the reign of Theatricals in 1846, which was closed early in 1847, and it is now leased to Mr. C. R. Thorne for three years, to be opened again for Theatrical performances.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

This building was erected in the Washington Gardens at the corner of Tremont and West Streets in 1819; it was calculated in its arrangements for either equestrian or theatrical entertainments: the gardens were popular for a time but owing to some mismanagement, that was soon on the wane, and in ten years it was cleared off for a better service for the land.

THE LION THEATRE.

The building formerly known as the 'Lion Tavern,' on Washington Street, was purchased by the New York Zoological Institute, and converted into a theatre. It was opened

on the 11th of January, 1836, under the management of Mr. Barrymore. Equestrian exercises formed a part of the amusements, but it was soon closed, and the large new and elegant hall known as the 'Melodeon,' now stands on the same ground.

TREMONT THEATRE.

A new Theatre was erected on Tremont street, in 1827, under the direction of Mr. Wm. Pelby, and opened for theatrical performances Sept. 27th of that year, under the management of Mr. P. : It is situated on Tremont street ; its form is a parallelogram, 79 feet front and 135 feet deep. Its front is of granite, its sides of brick, the walls being 18 inches thick. The front is in imitation of the Ionic order, with four pilasters, and two antaes, one on each angle, supporting an entablature and pediment, and elevated on a basement 17 feet. The pilasters are 25 feet 4 inches high, including their bases and caps ; their width 3 feet 3 inches projecting one foot from the wall.

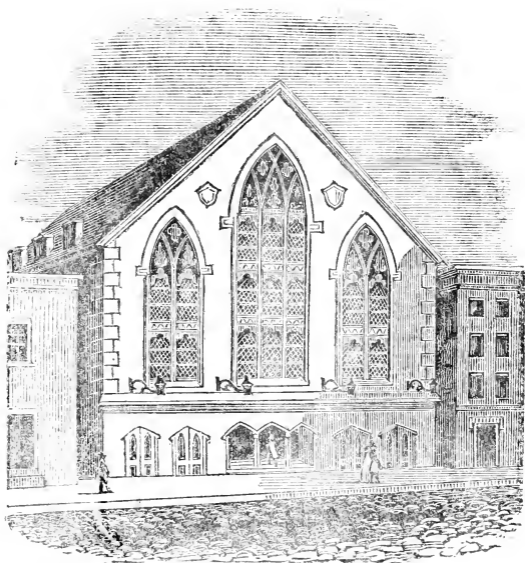
In 1828 this theatre was re-opened by an association of gentlemen, under the management of Mr. Booth, who was succeeded by Mr. Wilson, when in 1830 its management fell into the hands of Mr. Russell. July, 1831, Mr. Barrett became the manager, and in 1833 it fell into the hands of Mr. Barry. Since this time its history has been variable. It continued to be a Theatre until 1842, when it was sold to the Baptist society worshipping under the dispensations of Rev. Mr. Colver : for the sum of \$50,000 : the society cleared out most of the inside work of the building, and newly arranged the whole interior, at a cost of about \$24,000, which on the whole, will become an uncommon good outlay, producing a large per centage beyond a fair interest on the cost. The Building was dedicated to the worship of God Dec. 4th, 1843.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

In 1831 a building of wood was erected on the corner of Portland and Traverse Streets for equestrian performances and opened in February, 1832, under the management of two brothers of the name of Stewart. They continued the exhibitions there at a great sacrifice and then resigned the building to Mr. Wm. Pelby, who made improvements by extending its size for the representation of the Drama; and changed the name to WARREN THEATRE: the success which attended this concern enabled Mr. P. to become principal if not the only proprietor of that large establishment of the NATIONAL THEATRE, which occupies about 16,000 feet of ground, and on which he erected the National Theatre in 1836; which ever since that date, has been under his management and without doubt has rewarded the industry and perseverance of its enterprising proprietor with a competence of the comforts and pleasures of life, as well as with its honors.

THE MILLER TABERNACLE.

A singular shaped one story building with an elevated roof, was erected on Howard street and dedicated May 4th, 1843, by a special class of worshippers of Deity who had mathematically calculated the exact day and hour when the Son of God would appear to them; when this globe would melt with fervent heat and the glory of the Lord be seen and enjoyed by them with an exclusive joy: thousands and tens of thousands of deluded mortals through our country and in England, were impatiently looking forward for the great day when they only were to be called for righteousness, and to ascend bodily to the triune God-head; but when the stated time arrived, it passed off with nature's smoothest grace, save only the sound of unusual screams and excla-



ATHENÆUM THEATRE.

Erected on Howard Street, 1846

mations of those weak and noisy disciples ; many of whom lost the balance of their reasoning powers, and became inmates of an insane hospital ; and many more as recklessly wasted their property and substance who are struggling in the morass of poverty, or what is tantamount to it, in the labyrinths of the law trying to get it back again :—about a year after the first great excitement, they tried again to prophesy a specified time, and the deluded followers again *prepared ascension robes* to pass from earth to Heaven in, and again the only commotion was among themselves :—hundreds of these unfortunate fanatics are now in the Hospitals, and in the official report from that of Worcester, the number there on account of *religious frenzies*, nearly equals the number caused by *intemperance* : and as yet the leaders of this party continue to cry aloud on their unholy ground, their knowledge of the determined doings of the Lord, to continue that excitement notwithstanding the extensive ruin they have already caused to many individuals and to the cause of a rational and peaceful religion, which acquiesces in the works of Providence with a grateful happy spirit, and which forestalls not the designs of God with impious threats if their particular code is not acknowledged to be at least equal to that of the Divine Law-giver.

Soon after the latter time of disappointed hope deferred, they let their building to a company of Ethiopian Singers and Banjo players ; after which, on the 13th of October, 1845, it was opened for Theatrical performances and in a little time it was burnt down to the ground.

ATHENÆUM THEATRE.

WITH AN ENGRAVING.

The corner stone for a new Theatre to be called the HOWARD ATHENÆUM was laid on the Tabernacle spot, July 4th, 1846 : and opened in the fall for the winter campaign and for

the past winter season it has been well supported and bids fair to have a firm hold on public favor for some time to come, should no other sommerset or whim occur to produce its overthrow. For beauty of the external design and appearance, and for the convenience of an audience within, the public award to it a pre-eminence over all we have thus far had in the city. The performances of 48 Viennoise children, varying from the ages of 7 to 16 years in all the intricate evolutions of the most difficult Shawl, Sheaf, Harvest Home and other dances, attracted the admiration of the people of Boston and places in the vicinity to such a degree, that the rush for tickets during the many weeks they performed, caused the tickets to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, when from 250 to 500 dollars *premium* was realized on every day's sale; and at this latter part of the season they introduced to a Boston audience a company of Italian singers from the Havana, whose uncommon excellence has produced a similar rush, and the premium for the tickets has risen from 250 to 1000 dollars on each day's sale, as a *premium* beyond the usual price of the tickets.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

In 1845. The "CRUFT BLOCK" of four granite front Warehouses of 4 stories on Pearl street and six convenient dwelling houses in their rear, were erected by Mr. Cruft on the spot previously occupied by his house and garden plat.

"OREGON BLOCK" of three spacious Warehouses of 4 stories with granite front, was built by John Fairbanks in 1846, on Pearl Street.

"QUINCY BLOCK" comprising four large warehouses with granite front, erected in 1847—in Pearl street.

"BROOKS BLOCK" also of four stories with granite front and 4 stores, was erected in 1847, on Pearl Street.

“MILK ST. BLOCK” fronting Federal street of four granite front Stores was built in 1845 by Mr. Wm. Goddard.

“BOWDOIN BLOCK” on Milk street, erected in 1845 by Andrew Carney comprising three Warehouses.

“SEWALL BLOCK” of three Stores, erected in 1846 of 4 stories on Milk street, by I. E. & N. Brown.

“MORTON BLOCK” of 5 superior Warehouses on Milk street were erected in 1845 by Mr. Pliny Cutler and others.

“LAWRENCE BLOCK” of two Warehouses on Milk street erected in 1844 by Hon. Abbot Lawrence.

“OLD SOUTH BLOCK” of three spacious Warehouses of superior style and value, was built in 1845, on the Parsonage house site, with one other Building belonging to the Old South Church society.

A BLOCK OF STORES on the corner of Milk and Hawley streets and one on the corner of Milk and Atkinson streets were erected in 1845, the latter on the Justice Stephen Gorham estate, who became poor by building the Pearl street public House.

BATH STREET, leading from Congress and Water street on a curveing line east to Milk street, has been lined on both sides with Stores and Warehouses of four stories, during five past years.

ON FEDERAL STREET, a superior Block of two Granite Warehouses were erected on the site of the Baptist Church, in 1845 by Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of four stories—The Church society having a new building on the corner of Bedford and Rowe Streets. Also, another Block of three Warehouses on Federal Street, nearer the Theatre, erected in 1844 by Hon. Abbot Lawrence of four stories.

SANFORD BLOCK on Federal, fronting Franklin street, of six Stores, were erected by Samuel Sanford in 1846.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY in 1844 erected a handsome building for their useful and noble purposes on School street on the site of the Latin School House, the lower story improved as the Society's Seed Store, and the Halls above for an exhibition room and for interchanging ideas and improvements in the science of Farming and Horticulture,

and for disseminating valuable information of their progress and doings to the farming interest.

At the junction of COURT AND SUDBURY Streets is the DERBY RANGE of Stores and the Derby house of entertainment, built in 1846.

Corner of Union and Hanover streets is the Diamond Block of wooden Stores built by Mr. Diamond in 1845.

HANOVER STREET has been greatly improved by many handsome modern style edifices, some few quite unique and harmonious in their proportions and embellishments; the attractions by neat Stores for business purposes and varieties of merchandise for the wants of the community for the retail trade, bespeaks for that section of the city a full proportion of active business, where the rents are within due bounds.

RICHMOND STREET from Hanover to Fulton street has been made considerably wider and in time will afford a handsome avenue from Charlestown street to Commercial street.

ANN STREET, which has of late years housed the most degraded part of the city population, is under the levelling application of the pick-axe and the broom, for cleansing the Augean stable: the clearing off the old rubbish has began, and in its place the beautiful "GERRISH BLOCK" with granite front erected in 1846, and the HICHBORN BLOCK in the same street, and a new Block on the site of the OLD EASTERN HOTEL, which spot is well known throughout our country towns, as the most extensive Stage office in Boston;—May enterprise speed the time when no such extensive evidence of depravity and wretched squalid vice and stench-pool, shall greet the eye or nostrils of the passenger: At the corner of Barrett and Ann streets an elegant large stone building has been completed this season.

In the NORTH WEST part of the city great additions have been made of land reclaimed from the tide waters and extensive rows of handsome brick buildings erected; North Charles St. Livingston and Auburn streets, are entirely new made land.

LOWELL, BILLERICA AND NASSAU STREETS near the Lowell R. R. Depot were all formed and built on from 1835 to 1840, with handsome rows of dwellings, their entire lengths and on both sides of each street.

NORTH HUDSON STREET, rear of Commercial, near old Charles River Bridge was built upon with handsome and convenient dwellings in 1846.

COPP'S HILL CEMETERY has been much improved during the past two years by laying out neat paths in every suitable direction, and by planting trees and shubbery to beautify and hallow the spot.

FULTON STREET in 1838 was increased in value, beauty and conveniences by the erection of several blocks of rich buildings for trade and commerce.

FERRY STREET from Ann to Fulton; Barrett St. and Shoe and Leather Sts. covered with four story brick warehouses all erected in 1844.

RAIL ROAD WHARF, next north of Commercial wf. was mostly reclaimed from tide water and built on in 1845 and 1846, having a long range of Granite Warehouses of four stories on each side: an elegant Hotel on the south range facing the east containing 80 sleeping rooms, extensive Halls, Baths, &c. &c.: the East-Boston Ferry boats ply from this wharf.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK, of four stories, fronting on Court square extending on Williams' Court 150 feet, containing 70 good sized rooms for offices, &c. was built in 1847, a spacious entry through the whole extent, gives it an airy, healthy and prepossessing appearance; this building took the place of a number of old dilapidated shanties too miserable for use.

DEARBORN BLOCK; now being erected on Federal street of four granite stories, built by that enterprising scientific mechanic Geo. W. Gerrish, who purchased the land from the legatees of the late Benjamin Dearborn: this block of superb buildings is the fourth that Mr. Gerrish has built, and all are ornamental to the city and first-rate business concerns.

The Granite building numbered 13 on Winter St. was erected in 1846, by Thomas Wigglesworth, of three stories, with one store.

The Granite Building 234 Washington St. was built in 1845, by Benjn. F. Blaney, of three stories and one store occupied by John Doggett & Co.

The Granite block numbered 281, 285 and 287 on Wash-

ington St. was erected in 1845 by Franklin Dexter, of three stories and three stores.

The Granite corner of Washington and Essex streets was built in 1832. Three stories high, and has three stores.

The Granite block on the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets was built by David E. Mosely in 1845—of four stories and with three stores, the Boylston bank occupying a chamber.

The two stores north of the Mosely block was built in 1845, by John I. Brown of four stories: and the block of three stores north of this was erected the same year.

The Granite block of four stores on State Street was built by the Merchants bank in 1845, the edifice is of three stories.

The Granite block on the corner of School and Washington St. was built by David S. Greenough in 1843, of four stories with three stores.

The Granite block on Washington St. numbered 94 and 78 was built by David Sears, of three stories with two Stores.

The Granite building on the corner of Washington St. and Spring lane was erected in 1845, by O. Goodwin, of three stories and one store.

The Dalton block on Congress Street, numbered 65, 67, 69, and 71 was built in 1845, by Thomas Wigglesworth with two stores.

The Granite block on Washington St. of three stories, and two stores numbered 95 and 97 Washington St. was built in 1831, by John Borland.

The Granite block, corner of State and Broad St. of four stories, with two stores, was erected in 1845, by Jonathan Phillips and occupied by Samuel Thaxter & Son.

The Granite building numbered 122 State St. fronting Broad St. was built in 1823, by Benj. Loring, of four stories and one store, which he occupies under the firm of Benj. Loring & Co.

The Granite block at the corner of West and Washington St. known as AMORY HALL was built in 1835, by Henry Codman, of three stories, having three stores on the lower floor and two large halls above for public meetings; one hall to accommodate 600 persons and the other for 300, with five rooms for offices.

The beautiful Granite block at the north west corner of Winter and Washington St. was built in 1846, by Rev. R.

M. Hodges of Cambridge, of four stories comprising three lower stores and large halls above.

The Granite building numbered 91 on Washington St. being the 2d south of Joy's Building, was erected by Rollins & Demeritt in 1845, of four stories, with one large store.

The Granite building No. 129 Washington St. was erected in 1846, of three stories with one store.

The Granite building No. 192 Washington St. was built in 1840, by the late Col. Henry Sargent, of two stories, occupied by G. W. Warren & Co.

The Granite building adjoining Mr. Hodge's block, corner of Winter and Washington St. North, was erected by Prof. Edwd. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, four stories with one store.

The three granite buildings north of Prof. Salisbury's on Washington St. were erected in 1846, by Mr. Thomas Wigglesworth, of four stories with three stores.

The Granite block Nos. 237 and 241 on Washington St. was erected in 1846 of four stories and four stores.

The handsome Granite block of two stores, numbered 117 and 121 on Washington St. were erected by Wm. D. Sohier and E. V. Ashton, of four stories, 100 feet in depth, 22 feet front each, finished with French window frames and plate glass, and were well built in every respect.

The Granite block of six stores north of Amory hall was built in 1834, by Kittredge & Blake, of three stories.

The Granite block south but one of West St. on Washington St. was erected by Eliphalet Davis, of Cambridge, in 1845, of three stories and three stores.

The Brick range of four story buildings on Washington St. corner of Eliot St. comprising six stores, was raised bodily three feet, by windlass Jacks, in 1845; and granite posts or pillars inserted to sustain it; adding the 3 feet to the lower story; this great exploit seemed to have been accomplished without shaking a brick from its correct position.

The Masonic Temple, on Tremont Street, fronting the Mall, was erected in 1831, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, comprising a spacious Hall for public meetings, concerts, &c. and will seat 750 persons; it has several school rooms and rooms for other purposes; the Masonic Lodges hold their meetings in the upper part of the building.

Temple Place was completed building on in 1844; com-

prising twenty two very elegant dwelling houses, built by various persons.

The Brick block on the west corner of Marshall St. and Hanover St. was erected in 1847 by C. E. Wiggin of four stories and two stores.

The Granite front block on the north east corner of Wilson's lane, and Washington St. was erected in 1845, by U. & J. Ritchie, of four stories with three stores.

Brazer's building on the east corner of Devonshire and State St. was erected in 1842, owned by Miss Sarah Brooks of Princeton, it being of three stories with two stores.

The Granite front block on the west corner of Devonshire and State St. was built in 1845, by Geo. A. Otis, of three stories and four stores.

The Brick block on the corner of State Street and Chatham Row was built in 1847 by M. Tisdale, of five stories and three stores.

The Brick block at the corner of Chatham Row and Butler's square was erected in 1847, by M. Tisdale, of five stories with two stores.

The Granite block numbered 52, 54, 56 and 58 on Pearl St. was built in 1846, by Dodge & Tucker, of four stories with two warehouses.

The Granite front block between Brooks' block and the Pearl St. house was built in 1846, of four stories, comprising eighteen stores, by various owners.

The Brick block on the corner of Howard and Court Street was erected in 1845, owned by the heirs of the late George Redding, of four stories and 3 stores.

The superior Granite front block at the corner of Court and Bulfinch Streets, was built in 1846, by Gardner Chilson, of four stories with three stores.

The two Brick blocks on Tremont street, between Beacon Street, and the Engine house, North, were erected in 1835 and 6, comprising twenty eight stores of three and four stories, by various owners.

The Granite building on State Street, numbered 72, was erected in 1827, by Andrew J. Allen, of four stories, and improved by himself, under the title of A. J. Allen & Son.

Two Blocks of Brick dwelling houses were erected in 1845, one on each side of Chilson place, leading from Lyman place, comprising five buildings, all by Gardner Chilson.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING.

This edifice is near the centre of State Street, and was erected in 1842: the building extending with a public walk or thoroughfare through its entire length into Lindall St. a length of 170 feet: besides an entrance at each end of the building is one on its west centre, from Congress Street: it is advantageously situated and arranged for the trading, travelling community: in it, is the Post Office department: Merchants' public Reading Room: a *Table d'hote* Hotel, under that, excellent caterer for benefits to the body, *alias* the mind, FERDINANDO GORI: with various offices for public concerns: it is a super-excellent building of its kind, and the only indifferent feature on the whole concern, is the sculptured vignette over its front portico, which forcibly reminds one of the old primmer cuts "in days of yore," where many things were crowded into the picture without any relation to size or propriety, if they could be wedged into it.

A brick block in Alden's lane, comprising three handsome houses, was built in 1844, by Ezra Trull.

PUBLIC HOUSES IN BOSTON.

<i>Names of Houses.</i>	<i>Locations.</i>	<i>By whom kept.</i>
Adams House,	371 Washington street,	L. & W. Adams.
Albany House.	43 Albany street,	C. Shaw.
Albion House,	Tremont, c. Beacon st.	J. W. Barton.
American House,	42 Hanover street,	Lewis Rice.
Avon House,	160 Washington street,	L. Ellison.
Boston Hotel,	Lincoln st. opp. U.S. Hot.	F. Stapley.
Brattle Square Hotel,	9 Brattle Square,	L. Slade.
Bromfield House,	Bromfield street,	S. Crockett.
Buffalo House,	East street,	J. Meritt.
Carleton House,	6 Tremont Row,	H. Rooth.
City Tavern,	Brattle street,	Chamberlin & Gage.
Clinton House,	Harrison avenue,	W. W. Bowles.
Colony House,	Beach, c. Lincoln street,	David Bonney.
Columbian Hotel,	cor. Lowell & Minot sts.,	G. O. Richards.
Commer. Coffee House	Milk street,	Levi Whitney.
Concert Hall,	c. Hanover & Court sts.,	P. B. Brigham.
Cunard House,	Webster st., E. Boston,	E. B. Cutler.
Cornhill Coffee House,	1 Cornhill court,	C. M. Taft.
Derby House,	Court cor. Sudbury sts.,	A. Atkinson.
Eagle Coffee House,	Fulton street,	Perhost & Backman.
Eagle Hotel,	24 Ann street,	H. Rogers.
Eastern Ex. Hotel,	Eastern R. R. Wharf,	G. J. Coburn.
Eastern Steamb. House,	head of E. S. B. wharf,	John Foster.
Eastern R. Road House,	115 Commercial street,	G. Nasson.
Elm Street Hotel,	9 Elm street,	L. Doolittle.
Endicott House,	cor. Endicott & Cross sts.	Jos. W. Sargent.
Exchange Coffee House,	Congress sq. & Devons' e	McGill & Fearing.

<i>Names of Houses.</i>	<i>Locations.</i>	<i>By whom kept.</i>
Farmer's House,	20 Ann street,	L. Robinson.
Fire Department Hotel,	South Boston,	John Fenno.
Fitchburg House,	Causeway cor. Canal st.	C. Brown.
Franklin House,	44 Merchants' row,	Daniel Chamberlin.
Freeman's Inn,	Broad st. nr. the bridge,	Jere. Brown.
Fulton House,	cor. Cross & Fulton sts.,	Clark & Furber.
Fountain House,	c. Beach & Harrison av.	Thomas C. Drew.
German Coffee House,	155 Pleasant street,	Charles Pfaff.
Globe Hotel,	c. Hanover & Commer'l,	Lewis Whitney.
Grocers' Inn,	112 Cambridge street,	Benjamin Godsoe.
Hanover House,	50 Hanover street,	C. A. Russell, & Co.
Jefferson House,	16 Ann street,	James Lyford.
La Fayette Hotel,	392 Washington st.,	Asa Decoster.
La Grange House,	17 Union street,	J. Drew.
Lowell House,	cor. Lowell & Barton sts.	C. Ober.
Mansion House,	95 Hanover street,	L. Gunnison.
Mariner's House,	North square,	William Brodhead.
Market Hotel,	8 Market square,	Wm. Hastings.
Marlboro' Hotel,	229 Washington street,	J. Coe.
Massachusetts Hotel,	cor. Endicott & Cross,	Horace Hatch.
Merchants' Exch. Hotel,	State street,	Ferdinando Gori.
Merchants' Hotel,	Change avenue,	And. Moulton.
Merrimac House,	Merrimack street,	J. L. Hanson.
N. E. Coffee House,	Clinton street,	L. Maynard.
Neptune House,	263 Ann street,	L. E. Keyes.
Norfolk House,	25 Elm street,	W. Merritt.
Norfolk Coffee House,	Norfolk avenue,	D. C. Parkhurst.
North American House,	Blackstone street,	James H. Hayes.
Old Province House,	rear 165 Washington st.	T. Waite.
Pantheon House,	439 Washington street,	John Holton.
Park House,	c. Boylston & Trem. sts.	J. Howard Eayrs.
Patterson House,	11 Elm street,	M. & M. Wildes.
Pavilion,	41 Tremont row,	S. S. Stone.
Pearl Street House,	cor. Pearl & Milk sts.,	Jewett Hitchcock & Co.
Pemberton House,	Howard street,	A. H. Murdock.
Perkins's Tavern,	Franklin avenue,	Thomas H. Perkins.
Plymouth House,	Kneeland e. Albany st.,	John V. Clark.
Quincy House,	1 Brattle square,	Eli Wheelock.
Railroad House,	Church street,	E. E. Watkins.
Revere House,	Bowdoin square,	Paran Stevens.
Sailor's Home,	99 Purchase street,	J. O. Chany.
Seamen's Hotel,	Langdon place,	Martin Barnes, 2d.
Shades,	2 Cornhill square,	Thomas Bates.
Shawmut House,	32 Hanover street,	S. Hilliard.
South Boston Hotel,	Fourth street,	S. Titcomb.
Stackpole House,	30 Milk street,	James Ryan.
Suffolk House,	392 Washington street,	J. H. Pollard.
Sun Tavern,	Batterymarch street,	W. P. Capewell.
Tremont House,	Tremont street,	John L. Tucker.
Tremont Street Hotel,	cor. Tremont & Canton,	W. Crombie.
Twelfth Ward Hotel,	c. Fourth st. & Turnpike,	W. D. Holmes.
Union Hotel,	Maverick sq., E. Boston,	J. P. Haynes.
United States Hotel,	c. Beach & Lincoln sts.,	Holman & Co.
Utica House,	Utica street,	C. Baker.
Washingt'n Coff. House,	158 Washington street,	E. S. Goodnow.
Washington Hall,	833 Washington street,	Amherst Eaton.
Western Hotel,	94 & 96 Cambridge st.,	E. H. Doolittle.
Whitney's Hotel,	37 Lincoln street,	Charles Whitney.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1815, by 31 associated members: their first government was Thomas Smith Webb for President; Amasa Winchester, Vice President; Nathaniel Tucker, Treasurer; and Mr. M. S. Parker, Secretary, with a board of Trustees.

Their meetings were held at Mr. Graupner's Hall in Franklin Street, and afterwards at the hall in Bedford Street: the expenses of the institution being defrayed from their own resources: "the first public performance of an Oratorio took place at the Stone Chapel, on Christmas eve, 1815; when upwards of 1000 persons attended and were delighted with the selections from Haydn's Creation and from Handel's compositions; their success at the time was all that could be expected, and their course from that date to the present, has been onward and upward, and the patronage from the public has been most ample and honorable. The society was incorporated Feb. 9th, 1816: it increased so as to require a larger hall, and Boylston Hall was occupied by them from Feb. 11, 1817 to 1839: when, having about 160 effective singers, and an orchestra of 30 instruments, with a powerful and melodious organ from the manufactory of Thomas Appleton, they removed to the capacious Melodeon building, and their first performance there was on the 20th of December, 1839: there they have aimed successfully to improve and give to the public a course of 10 or 12 weekly performances on the Sabbath evenings during the winter; of the most grand and sublime strains from the great masters of magic sounds; and if the young successful members would but continue to do their part with a modest aspiring ambition to reach the highest degree of excellence for many years of practice, in the place of being satisfied with a pleasing mediocrity, and yet with an aspiration to be looked upon as stars of magnitude in the musical horizon, the soci-

ety at this time might have possessed a choir of effective performers in every department of the Solos, Duets, Trios, &c. and have approached near to a rivalling excellence with the fame of foreign celebrated societies: The late visit of the Havana Italian company afforded to our musical community a rich treat in the solos, duets, &c., of Moses in Egypt, which could only have been done by a thorough training and a steady practice for years; and if our young singers will shoot up like a rocket in their own opinion, and prematurely explode, we hope the society will not feel much the weight of the stick, but continue their great and useful energies to improve the taste and style of sacred music, and afford to the citizens an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best productions of the great composers of sacred melody.

President, Jonas Chickering; Vice President, Benjamin F. Baker;
 Secretary, Joseph G. Oakes; Treasurer, Matthew S. Parker;
 Trustees, John Dodd, David Carter, J. Loring Fairbanks, J. S. Sweet, J. E. Hasselton, Abraham O. Bigelow, Silas P. Merriam, George Hews, and T. V. Ball.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN STATE STREET.

(See pages 27, 63 and 109.) The first Church society was gathered July 3d., 1630, and their house on State St. was dedicated May 26th, 1632; a second house built for that society, was on the site of Joy's Building on Washington St. at the head of State St.: that building was burned down Oct. 2d. 1711; a third house was erected on the same spot, and dedicated May 3d. 1713: this was razed in 1808; and July 21st, their present elegant house for worship in Chauncy place was appropriately dedicated; the sentiments of the society are Unitarian.

PASTORS.

Rev. John Wilson, settled Nov. 27, 1630. Died Aug. 7, 1667. See p. 102
 John Cotton, colleague Oct. 17, 1633. " Dec. 23, 1652. See p. 84

PASTORS.

Rev. John Norton, settled	July 23, 1656.	Died April 5, 1663.
Jn. Davenport, settled	Dec. 9, 1668.	“ March 13, 1670. See p. 104
James Allen, coll.	Dec. 9, 1668.	“ Sept. 22, 1710.
John Oxenbridge “	April 10, 1670.	“ Dec. 28, 1674.
Joshua Moody, settled	May 3, 1684.	Left 1692.
John Bailey, settled	July 17, 1693.	Left Dec. 12, 1697.
Benj. Wadsworth, coll.	Sept. 8, 1696.	Resign. June 16, 1725.
Thomas Bridge, coll.	May 10, 1705.	Died Sept. 26, 1715.
Thos. Foxcroft, settled	Nov. 20, 1717.	“ June 18, 1769.
Chas. Chauncy, D.D., coll.	Oct. 25, 1727.	“ Feb. 10, 1787.
Jn. Clarke, D.D., colleague	July 8, 1778.	“ April 1, 1798.
Wm. Emerson, settled	Oct. 16, 1799.	“ May 12, 1811
John L. Abbott, settled	July 14, 1813.	“ Oct. 17, 1814.
N. L. Frothingham, D.D., set.	March 15, 1815.	Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

Dr. Chauncy's cultivated garden and grounds comprised most of Chauncy Place; from hence its name.

Dr. Cooper was so much engaged in various affairs that he became fond of having strangers preach from his pulpit; it was so generally understood; and an anecdote occurred on that point, too good to be lost: Dr. Chauncy's negro wanted a coat, and applied to his master for one and was told to ask Mrs. Chauncy for one of his old coats; the negro not being satisfied with that answer applied again, and on receiving the same answer, replied, “Massa, I rather not have one of your black coats for fear Massa Cooper ask me to preach for him.”

OLD NORTH CHURCH—HANOVER STREET,

Now the Stone Gothic Church; The first gathering of this congregation owes its origin to a difficulty in settling Mr. Peter Thacher as colleague with Mr. Webb at the New North Church: Sept. 9th, 1719, was a day of prayer with that society and after those services the members proceeded to vote for a colleague, but lest it should be a breach upon the solemnities of the day the votes were sealed to be examined the next day; when 33 out of 44 were for Mr. Thacher:

on the 16th, the congregation met by desire, to express their concurrence with the vote of the church : on proposing the question to the convention of the members and congregation, a protest was presented signed by 6 church members and 39 of the congregation, charging the church with the base "design of ensnaring them by their vote : " this document they refused to leave with the church and they probably all retired, as on taking another vote, the whole 46 were for Mr. Thacher.

Jan. 27th, 1720, was the installation day : invitations had been given to the five congregational churches of Boston : the first church in Salem ; those in Cambridge : Dorchester, Romney Marsh (Watertown) and Milton, to attend the ceremony : a few days previous to that event, "the aggrieved brethren" by the advice of the Ministers of Boston, proposed that their differences should be referred to a council, but the church would not accede to that offer on account of the time and manner it was brought forward.

The day arrived, and not one of the ministers of Boston appeared and only Mr. Cheever from Romney Marsh with delegates from his church, and Mr. Peter Thacher of Milton, in opposition to a vote of his church, were present as invited participators in the exercises : they met at the house of Mr. Webb, corner of North Bennet and Salem streets, to form in procession to the Meeting house : "the aggrieved brethren" assembled at the house of Mr. Lee, North Bennet St. next to the Universalist church, which place the procession was expected to pass : a deputation from the body at Mr. Lee's, waited on the council at Mr. Webb's house with a remonstrance against installing Mr. Thacher, which they wished to prevent, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must, by preventing the council from going to the church.

The council in that predicament would be exposed to confusion and uproar in the streets, and Mr. Webb led them out

through a back gate into Tileston St. and through Robbinson's alley into the church, and obtained unmolested possession of the pulpit: the house was nearly filled with a promiscuous multitude, among them were a few of "the aggrieved" who began to raise a clamour, and sent in haste for the party at Mr. Lee's, who came into the meeting-house in a noisy manner, forcing their way into the galleries and in a menacing attitude forbade the proceedings; some were extremely unruly and indecent, almost beyond credibility; silence being repeatedly called for without any good effect.

The council at last determined to proceed as they could: Mr. Cheever put the question to about 40 church members, "whether they confirmed the call of Mr. Thacher?" which being answered in the affirmative, Mr. T. acknowledged his acceptance of the office and Mr. C., then proclaimed him as pastor of the New North Church. The disturbances yet continued and they were called upon to make known what they wished for; one of them said, "that the matters in dispute might be heard and considered by a council:" The Rev. Messrs. W. and T., with the members of the church assented to the proposition: Mr. T., of Milton, made a prayer, the newly installed pastor gave a discourse, and a prayer and blessing closed the services.

The next day Mr. Webb sent to the disaffected church brethren, to meet at his house for the purpose of convening a council: only four of them appeared and they refused to have any thing to do with it.

The Brick church (now Stone) in Hanover street, between Richmond and Prince streets was formed by those "aggrieved brethren," Nov. 14th, 1719; twenty-three persons associated to carry on the good work to a completion, and the building was dedicated May 20th, 1721; a regular church was gathered May 23d., 1722, on which day Mr. Wm. Waldron was ordained its pastor.

“The figure of a Cock was placed as a Vane to the steeple ‘in derision of Mr. Lathrop, whose name was Peter.’”

In 1649, a church was erected at the head of North square, and destroyed by fire Nov. 27th, 1676 : it was re-built the next year, and staved to pieces by the British soldiers under Lord Howe, Jan. 16th, 1776, to be used as fuel by the refugees and tories : the members of that Old North congregation united with the new Brick society, June 27th, 1779 : the splendid new stone gothic edifice they now convene in, was dedicated Sept. 16th, 1845, and is esteemed one of the best finished and ornamental public buildings in the city.

Ministers of the Old North Church in North Square ; for an account of which see page 48.

PASTORS.

John Mayo, settled	Nov. 9th, 1655.	Resigned April 15, 1673.
Increase Mather, D.D., sett.	May 27th, 1669.	Died Aug. 23d., 1723.
Cotton Mather, D.D., settled	May 13th, 1684.	Died Feb. 13th, 1723.
Joshua Gee, settled	Dec. 18th, 1723.	Died May 22d., 1748.
Samuel Mather, D.D., sett.	June 21st, 1732.	Resigned Oct. 23d., 1741.
Samuel Checkley, Jr., settled	Sept. 3d., 1747.	Died March 19th, 1768.
John Lathrop, D.D., settled	May 15th, 1768.	Died Jan. 4th, 1816.

Ministers of the New Brick union Society.

William Waldron, settled	May 23d., 1722.	Died Sept. 20th, 1727.
William Welstead, settled	March 27th, 1728.	Died Sept. 29th, 1753.
Ellis Gray, settled	Sept. 27th, 1738.	Died Jan. 17th, 1753.
Eben. Pemberton, D.D., sett.	March 6th, 1754.	Died Sept. 15, 1777.
Henry Ware, Jr. D.D., settled	Jan. 1st, 1817.	Died Sept. 22. 1843.
Ralph Waldo, Emerson, sett.	March 11th, 1829.	Resign. Oct. 28, 1832.
Chandler Robbins, settled	Dec. 4th, 1833.	Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

FIRST BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

Some few of the first settlers of N. England embraced the tenets of the baptist persuasion, and the rulers of the colony used every method, but in vain, to check the prevalence of those “abominable” doctrines : and instead of doing to others as they would be done by, they did as they had been done by : some of their professors they imprisoned ; some

they whipped; some banished; some disfranchised, and some were subjected, year after year, to ecclesiastical discipline, and delivered over to Satan, for not hearkening to the words of the leaders of the true faith: but it was all of no use: the Kings' commissioners having been here, gave free liberty to all sects of men, to worship God in any conscientious form: the Baptists on the 28th of March, 1665, joined together in Charlestown and formed the first church of that denomination in Massachusetts: Mr. Gould and 17 others signed the church covenant: the King's commissioners having left here soon after that event, a warrant was issued to the constable of Charlestown to discover where those people assembled and to require them to attend the established form of worship, and on a refusal on their part, to bring them to trial at Sept. Court: there, they presented their confession of faith: the court declared them, "no orderly church assembly," and disfranchised 18 principal members, and if any further meetings be had, they would be imprisoned: in April, 1666, they were again indicted for non-attendance, and plead their own meeting in defence: this was considered an additional aggravation, and three of them were fined four pounds each, and ordered to give bonds for trial at court, which they refused to give; thereupon they were committed to prison and remained there a long time: in 1668, Gould appealed for himself, but the court again confirmed the judgment against him, and he was re-committed: the court appointed April 14th for holding a public dispute on the principles of the Baptist faith: when six divines of the puritan profession, attended by the Governor and other magistrates, and ministers: the Baptists with a few friends from Newport appeared in the defence; a memorandum of the proceedings is preserved in the Historical Society's Library; but as yet, is undeciphered, and the eloquence and arguments of each party, is lost in an impartial oblivion; but the

result was plain and palpable : three of them were ordered out of the colony by July 20th, and if seen here afterwards to be imprisoned, there to remain without bail or mainprise : Mr. Gould was set at liberty to prepare for removal : in the mean time, no meeting was allowed to be held by them ; the Baptists determined to suffer imprisonment rather than be exiled : Mr. Gould removed to Noddle's Island, and held the meetings there : Mr. G. as their pastor and Mr. John Russell, Sen. from Woburn, an elder : this Mr. Russell and a Mr. Foster were imprisoned nearly six months in 1672, and in the spring of 1673, two others were fined for non-conformity to the Puritan church.

Governor Bellingham who had been strongly opposed to the Baptists, died Dec. 7, 1672, and at the May election, John Leverett was elected Governor ; he extended on his part, full freedom for their religious services ; in Jan. 1678, they resolved on building a meeting house, and proceeded with so much caution, that it was not known for what purpose it was intended until completed ; they then paid for the house and land £60, and held a meeting in it Feb. 15, 1679 : it was situated at the bottom of Stillman Place from Salem Street : but again in May, their leaders were ordered to appear before the court of assistants, and ordered that no more meetings be held there, on penalty of forfeiture or demolition : they therefore refrained from meeting in the building, yet ordained Mr. Russell as their pastor ; On July 24, 1679, authority was received from the King, forbidding that any of his subjects, not Papists, should be subjected to fines or forfeitures for serving God in any way they might desire : they then ventured to meet again, and again were summoned to desist, and ordered the Marshal to nail up their house ; which was done March 8, 1680, and a paper posted on the door, forbidding any meeting to be held there, at their peril, &c. The church met the next Lord's

day in the yard, for the services of the sanctuary, and the next week, erected a temporary covering; but on meeting there the next Sabbath, they found the doors of their house open, and they used it then, and for the future, without any molestation. Their first house of worship was improved by them till the year 1771, when they erected a new building of wood on the same site: in 1828 they erected a handsome brick church on the corner of Hanover and Union Streets, which was dedicated June 18, 1829: the basement front on Hanover Street is divided into five stores, and in their rear, is the vestry; size 55 by 38 feet, furnished with settees for 400 persons; over which is the Church, having 106 pews handsomely made and furnished. The Baptistry is immediately in front of the pulpit, elevated sufficiently for the whole audience to witness from their seats, the sacred ordinance. Their Sunday school is large and prosperous: the building is finished with a tower and bell: the whole cost about \$44,000.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Gould settled	1665.	Died Oct.	1675.
John Russell	“ July 28, 1675.	Died Dec. 24,	1680.
John Miles,		“ Feb.	1683.
John Emblim, settled	1684.	“ Dec. 9,	1702.
Ellis Callender, “	1708.	“	1718.
Elisha Callender, “	May 21, 1718.	“ March 31,	1738.
Jeremiah Condy “	Feb. 14, 1739.	“ Aug.	1764.
Samuel Stillman, “	Jan. 9, 1765.	“ March 12,	1807.
Joseph Clay. “	Aug. 19, 1807.	“ Oct. 27,	1809.
Jas. M. Winchell, settled	March 13, 1814.	Died Feb. 22,	1820.
Francis Wayland, Jr. “	Aug. 22, 1821.	“ Sept. 10,	1826.
Cyrus P. Grosvenor, “	Jan. 1827.	“ June,	1837.
Wm. Hague,	“ Feb. 4, 1830.	Left June,	1847.
Rollin H. Neale, “	Sept. 1837.	Present Pastor.	

This Church is esteemed Orthodox in sentiment.

 OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

While the Baptists were earnestly contending for the application of baptism to believers only, a question arose

among the Pedobaptists, themselves, of most peculiar "exercise and concernment respecting the ecclesiastical state of their posterity;" to some unpleasant disagreements on this subject, is to be traced the origin of THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

In 1657, the first Puritan Church had voted, that it was the duty of a church to exercise church power, regularly, over the children of their members, who had been baptized in infancy, and to take care that their life and knowledge, might be answerable to the engagement made by their relatives: this duty they put into practice; this opinion was sanctioned by a council, and another proposition was adopted which gave to such persons the right to bring their children for baptism, on condition of their owning the covenant before the church, though they might not have sufficient confidence of their own regeneration to justify themselves in partaking of the sacrament. This was the commencement of the half-way covenant.

Some persons feared that by adopting this rule, that "a worldly part of mankind might carry all things into such a course of proceeding, as would be very disagreeable unto the kingdom of Heaven." It happened very singularly, that the first church, which acted on the principle recommended by the synod, and their pastor (Mr. Wilson) had approved of, should make choice of Mr. Davenport of New Haven as their pastor on the decease of Mr. Wilson: yet so they did, and he was ordained their pastor, and the Rev. James Allen as teacher, on the 9th of Dec. 1668. This step created such a division, that thirty withdrew and formed the third Pedobaptist church, May 12 and 16, 1669. In July, a council was called by Gov. Bellingham, "fearing," as he said in the order, "a sudden tumult; some persons attempting to set up an edifice for public worship, which is apprehended, by authority, to be detrimental to the public peace." But the

council thought best not to interpose any farther, than to caution those who were about to erect the house, to conform to the laws on that subject. The house was erected on the spot where the Old South meeting house now stands, at the corner of Washington and Milk Sts. ; on land given for that purpose by the widow of the Rev. Joshua Norton: it was built of cedar, two stories high, with a steeple, gallery and pews; the pulpit being at the side of the church as now. Feb. 16, 1670, Mr. Thacher was installed its pastor. The present brick edifice was finished and occupied April 26, 1730, O.S. In 1775 the British troops destroyed most of the inside wood work, to make room for the drill of their cavalry; it was elegantly repaired in 1782; its spire is elevated 180 feet. This building was a favorite one with the choice spirits of 1772 and the tea party of 1773, when the citizens congregated too numerously for Faneuil Hall (which was then but half its present size) and its walls have re-echoed to the best and purest principles of patriotism and religion.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Thacher, settled	Feb. 16, 1670.	Died	Oct. 15, 1678.
Samuel Willard,	“ April 10, 1678.	“	Sept. 12, 1707.
Eben'r. Pemberton,	“ Aug. 25, 1700.	“	Feb. 13, 1717.
Jos. Sewall, D.D,	“ Sept. 16, 1713.	“	June 27, 1769.
Thomas Prince,	“ Oct. 1, 1718.	“	Oct. 22, 1758.
Alex. Cumming,	“ Feb. 25, 1761.	“	Aug. 25, 1763.
Samuel Blair, D.D.	“ Nov. 19, 1766.	Resign.	Oct. 10, 1769.
John Bacon,	“ Sept. 25, 1771.	“	Feb. 8, 1775.
John Hunt,	“ Sept. 25, 1771.	Died	Dec. 20, 1775.
Jos. Eckley, D.D.	“ Oct. 27, 1779.	“	April 30, 1811.
Jos. Huntington,	“ May 18, 1803.	“	Sept. 11, 1819.
B. B. Wisner, D.D.	“ Feb. 21, 1821.	Resign.	Nov. 12, 1832.
Samuel H. Stearns,	“ April 16, 1834.	“	March 8, 1836.
George W. Blagden,	“ Sept. 28, 1836.	Present	Pastor.

The principles of the Church are Calvinistic.

KING'S CHAPEL.

Among the early emigrants were a few who favored the Episcopalians in church worship; and in 1646, a petition

was sent in to the general court, "humbly entreating liberty 'to the members of the church of England, to enjoy all those 'liberties and ordinances that Christ hath purchased—till in- 'conveniences hereby be found prejudicial to the churches 'and colony." This petition was so unfavorably received, that it is probable the Episcopalians gave their favorite hope to the winds for many years.

When the Commissioners from Charles II., came to Boston in 1665, they had a chaplain with them: The colony's Agents in London and the general court in answer to complaints made on account of an exclusive form of worship, promised that no person should be hindered from the performance of the E. Church services, and from that time a society seems to have been forming.

On the 15th of June, 1677, a meeting was held which may be considered the origin of the first Episcopal society in Boston and also in America: It commenced with Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, (who came over in the *Rose Frigate*, May 15th, 1686,) as minister, and fourteen members: at their meetings it was agreed to send addresses to the King, The Lord Bishop of Canterbury and to the Lord Bishop of London, "to implore those prelates' favor." It was also agreed, that the prayers of the church be said every Wednesday and Friday; for the present, in the library chamber of the town house: Mr. Thomas Hill was appointed clerk and Mr. Smith (carpenter) Sexton.

The first step towards erecting their church was an address to the President and Council, July 16th, 1686, for liberty and authority by a brief, to pass through the whole dominions of H. M., in New England and collect voluntary donations for that object; Gov. Andros arrived in December of that year, and not finding the E. Church people so well accommodated as the Pedobaptists, made application for the use of one of their churches, and having examined *the three*, made choice of the Old South, and sent Randolph for the keys:

The proprietors declared they could not in conscience suffer the house to be so occupied: Andros however, persisted, and on Friday, March 25th, 1687, had the services performed there: "good man Needham, though he had resolved to the 'contrary, being persuaded upon, rang the bell and opened 'the door at the Governor's command."

It is probable that the Council granted the brief, as petitioned for to obtain subscriptions, as they then proceeded to build on part of the land now occupied by the Stone Chapel: how the society obtained that lot does not appear: it had belonged to the town; but whether Johnson, as is the opinion of some had reserved a portion of it for the site of a church, or according to the opinion of others, that Andros in the plenitude of his power, over the annihilated charter, which gave the King power to be lord of the soil, and of his own will appropriated it for the use of the church, must remain undecided.

The first record that speaks of it as finished, is dated July, 1689; with a list of 106 contributors to the amount of £256, 9s.; The cost of the house was £284, 16s. exclusive of items not charged: It was built of wood: with a steeple but without any pews: in 1694, fifty-three persons subscribed towards erecting pews: down to May 1698, it was called his Majesty's Chapel: in November, King's Chapel, and in 1713, Queen's Chapel in honor of Queen Anne; in 1710 the building was enlarged. Their organised title of "King's Chapel," must be preserved for the protection of bequests to the Church having that name: the present Stone edifice being four years in building, was completed in 1754, and divine services performed therein, August 21st, of that year; Mr. Freeman was pastor in 1783, and during his ministry, various alterations were made in the liturgy, omitting the doctrines of the trinity, and it became the first Unitarian church in America, in manner as follows:

After the return of the Bostonians to their habitations and houses in 1777, King's Chapel society, gave the free use of their Church to the Old South Society, while their church was undergoing repairs from damage and desecration by the British troops under Lord Howe; these repairs being finished on the 23d of Feb., 1782, they assembled in their own sanctuary: the remaining proprietors, or a majority of them, determined to return to their former mode of worship, and invited the Rev. James Freeman as pastor; which being accepted, he commenced as Reader, Oct. 20th, 1782: the society adopted the Unitarian liturgy altered from the Common prayer book of the Church of England, following the plan of Dr. Clarke: on Lord's day, Nov. 18th, 1787, after evening service, Mr. Freeman was ordained as Rector, Priest, &c., by the Wardens, Vestry, proprietors and congregation: a minority of the church, entered a protest against it, because they had introduced a liturgy different from any used in the Episcopal Churches, and articles of faith they said were "unscriptural and heretical:"—Another "protest or excommunication" was issued against them by the Episcopal Churches in Boston, Salem, Marblehead, Newburyport and Portsmouth; the society however has pursued the even tenor of its own course, rejoicing; and if they may not have the fair countenance of the Episcopal Church in amity, their Rectors have ministerial intercourse with the Boston Association of Clergymen.

PASTORS.

Robert Ratcliff,	Rector.	Inducted June 15, 1696.	Resigned 1699
Robert Clarke,	Assistant.	" 1696.	" 1699
Samuel Myles,	Rector.	" June 29, 1689.	Died Mar. 1, 1728
George Hatton, A.M.	Assistant.	" June 15, 1693.	Resigned July, 1696
Christopher Bridge,	"	" March 5, 1699.	Remov. Sept. 23, 1706
Henry Harris,	"	" April 1, 1709.	Died October 16, 1729
Roger Price,	Rector.	" June 25, 1729.	Resign. Nov. 27, 1746
Ths. Harward, A.M.	Assistant.	" April, 1731.	Died April 15, 1736
Addington Davenport, A.M. As.	"	" April 15. 1737.	Resigned May 8, 1740.

PASTORS.

Stephen Roe,	Assistant, Induc. April,	1741. Resigned	1744.
Henry Caner, D.D.	Rector. " April 11,	1747.	" Mar. 10, 1776.
Chas. Brockwell, A.M.	Assistant, " "	1747. Died August 20,	1755.
John Troutbeck, A.M.	" "	1755. Resigned Nov.	1776.
James Freeman, D.D.	Rector. Inducted Oct. 18,	1782, and minister Nov. 18,	1787, died Nov. 14, 1835
Samuel Cary, Associate Minister.	Inducted Jan. 1.	1809. Died Oct. 22,	1815
Francis W. P. Greenwood, D.D., min.	Ind. Aug. 29,	1824. Died Aug. 2,	1843.
Ephraim Peabody, minister.	Inducted Jan. 11,	1846.	Present Pastor.

BRATTLE STREET CHURCH, A.D. 1698.

The seventh religious society formed in Boston, was the fourth congregational, or Brattle St. Church: "A number of good men," says Dr. Thacher's century sermon, "distinguished for their liberality of thinking as well as for their regard for the gospel and its ordinances, "laid the foundation of this church:" their earliest date of association, was Jan. 10, 1698, on which day Thomas Brattle conveyed to them a piece of land called *Brattle's close*; being part of the lot they now occupy: the number of the Society or of grantees, was twenty. "As to the doctrines of religion," these good men did not differ professedly from their brethren of other churches, while they thought that in some respects, the religious practices of the day might be improved:" in the spring of 1699, they sent a letter of invitation to Mr. Benja. Colman, in London, a native of Boston and a graduate from Harvard University, then finishing his studies in England, to become their pastor: and apprehending some difficulty in procuring an ordination here, that ceremony was attended to in London on the 4th of August.

On the 1st of Nov. Mr. Colman arrived in Boston, and on the 17th the church put forth "a manifesto or declaration of their aim and design, and the rules with God's aid, they intended to adhere to:" on Tuesday, Dec. 12th, a meeting was held at Mr. Mico's house, and after asking for divine blessing, twenty three persons united to form the church:

the 24th being the Lord's day, was the first meeting held in their "pleasant new-built church:" Mr. Colman preached on the occasion from 2d Chron. vi. 18: The "Manifesto" and other "miscarriages" which the society had "fallen into," gave so great offence, that some of the clergy refused to unite with them in the observance of a day of prayer: but by some means they became united in a similar solemnity Jan. 31, 1700, when both the Mather's and Mr. Willard joined in the services.

They adopted the custom of reading part of the holy scriptures, and to have the Lord's prayer used at every service: the admission to full communion was deemed by the first settlers of the country, a matter of great importance, and that none should partake of the privilege but such as were truly born of God; consequently, a relation of experiences was required, either oral or written: and this had degenerated into a mere form and with so much similarity of stereotype, as often to provoke ridicule: this church did not require it, although every one was free to do so or not.

In the choice of a minister and other officers, the usage had been to confine its privileges to those only who were in full communion with the church: in this respect they differed, and acted on the principle, that every baptised adult who contributed to the support of the church, should have a voice in the elections.

Dec. 20, 1699, they voted to dispense with the practice of singing the Hymns, line by line, and about the year 1717, formed a singing society to practice by note, which was the first one opened in Boston.

By way of derision, it was called "THE MANIFESTO CHURCH," but they have *lived through it* and even prospered.

Their first church was built of wood, and after a lapse of seventy three years, the corner stone of the present noble edifice was laid June, 1772, on the same spot, and a meeting held there July 25, 1773.

This building was used as a barrack for the British troops under General Howe in 1776, and his quarters were in a house opposite : on the night previous to his evacuating the town, March 17, a cannon ball from the American army at Cambridge, hit the west front of the church, which was picked up and firmly affixed in the cavity it had formed :

PASTORS.

Rev. Benj. Colman, D.D., settled Aug. 4, 1699.	Died Aug. 29, 1747.
Wm. Cooper, May 23, 1716.	Died Dec. 13, 1743.
Samuel Cooper, D.D. May 22, 1746.	Died Dec. 20, 1783.
Peter Thacher, D.D. Jan. 12, 1785.	Died Dec. 16, 1802.
J. S. Buckminster, Jan. 30, 1805.	Died June 9, 1812.
Edward Everett, Feb. 9, 1811.	Resigned March 5, 1815.
John G. Palfrey, D.D. June 17, 1818.	Resigned May 22, 1830.
S. Kirkland Lothrop, June 18, 1834.	Present Pastor.

This society is Unitarian in sentiment.

The wife of Dr. Samuel Cooper was somewhat a singular woman, and to show her wit on one occasion when the Dr. expected some of the head people of his Church at his house, he requested his wife to prepare a light supper for them, and on retiring to the supper room for refreshments there was nothing eatable on the table, yet a full supply of plates and a large number of lights—a light supper !

Mr. Buckminster on retiring from a singing meeting of his society one evening when it was so slippery that it was with difficulty they could keep on their understandings, Mr. B. said to his companion, “if we do not C# we shall Bb.”

 NEW NORTH CHURCH.

In 1712, seventeen enterprising mechanics united for establishing a church at the corner of Hanover and Clark Sts. under the title of the New North Church. Mr. Matthew Butler the father of the association, with his associates obtained leave for erecting a small building of wood : it was homely and convenient and finished as is observed in an ancient manuscript “without the assistance of the more

wealthy part of the community excepting what they derived from their prayers and kind wishes.”

The house was dedicated May 5th, 1714. The two Mathers, father and son, took part in the ceremonies: the church covenant that evening was signed by twenty one individuals: Mr. Webb was unanimously elected pastor and was ordained Oct. 20. Dr. J. Mather acted as moderator. Dr. E. Mather addressed the throne of grace. Mr. Webb gave the discourse: the moderator gave the charge and his son the right hand of fellowship: the exercises closed with a hymn and benediction. Ninety two years after erecting the aforesaid building, the society razed their ancient sanctuary and raised one on the same site, of brick, capacious, handsome and durable: this was dedicated May 2, 1804.

PASTORS.

Rev. John Webb, settled Oct. 20, 1714.	Died April 16, 1750.
Peter Thacher as coll. Jan. 28, 1723.	“ March 1, 1739.
Andrew Eliot, D.D. set. April 14, 1742.	“ Sept. 13, 1778.
John Eliot, D.D., “ Nov. 3, 1779.	“ Feb. 14, 1813.
Francis Parkman, D.D. sett Dec. 8, 1813.	Present Pastor.
Amos Smith, ord. as coll. Dec. 7, 1842.	Resigned June 6, 1847.

This Church is Unitarian in principle.

See pages 218 to 221.

NEW SOUTH CHURCH ON CHURCH GREEN.

Forty-four subscribers associated in the good work of forming a church in Summer Street, Sept. 20th, 1715, and presented a petition to the selectmen of Boston for the grant of the piece of land there known as “the Church Green,” for the erection of a meeting house thereon, the size to be forty five feet by sixty five: the petition was signed by Samuel Adams and thirteen others; the prayer of the petitioners was granted and their house was dedicated Jan. 8. 1717, the Rev. Benj. Wadsworth of the Old South and Cotton Mather, each delivered a sermon which was printed: Jan. 11th a committee was raised to supply the pulpit, allowing 20s. for

each sermon ; Sept. 24, 1718, Mr. Samuel Checkley of Boston was unanimously invited to become their pastor and he was as such ordained April 10, 1719.

Ninety seven years after erecting the above edifice, the present octagonal, granite building was completed and dedicated Dec. 29, 1814 ; this was an extremely eminent and elegant structure in its day, for symmetry of design and excellence of finish, and is remarkable as being the first to adopt the modern high windows in a public building ; the steeple is 190 feet elevation, of an agreeable style in its graduations to the vane.

PASTORS.

Rev. Samuel Checkley, settled Nov. 22, 1719.	Died Dec. 1, 1769.
Penuel Bowen, " coll. April 30, 1766.	Resign. May 9, 1772.
Joseph Howe, " May 19, 1773.	Died Aug. 25, 1775.
Oliver Everett, " Jan. 2, 1782.	Resign. May 26, 1792.
J. T. Kirkland, D.D. Feb. 5, 1794.	" Nov. 1810.
Sam. C. Thacher, settled May 15, 1811.	Died Jan. 2, 1818.
F. W. P. Greenwood, " Oct. 21, 1818.	Resigned Dec. 1820.
Alexander Young, D.D., settled Jan. 19, 1825.	Present Pastor.

This church professes the Unitarian principles.

See pages 218 to 221.

NORTH EPISCOPAL "CHRIST CHURCH," 1723.

The second Episcopal society in Boston, worship in Salem street Church, near to Copp's Hill : a number of gentlemen united and purchased the land on which the church stands, and the Rev. Samuel Myles caused notice to be given to all persons favorably disposed towards building a church, to meet at King's Chapel, Sept. 2d., 1722 ; agreeable to said notice several persons attended, and then appointed a committee for raising funds "by willing contribution" for that object : 214 persons subscribed various sums, amounting in all to £727,18s. sterling (about \$2951,60.)

1723, April 15th, the corner stone was laid of CHRIST CHURCH, by the Rev. Samuel Myles, of King's Chapel ; accompanied by the gentlemen of his congregation : the build-

ing was completed and opened for public worship on the 29th of December of the same year, by a sermon by the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D.D., as Rector from Isaiah LVI.—7. “For mine house shall be called a house of prayer for all ‘people:’” to an audience of about 400, and the number of purchasers of pews at that time was 53 : in 1815, this society opened a Sabbath school which was the first institution of the kind among us, and which has been universally followed by other societies.

The steeple was of a beautiful design, admired universally as a perfect model for symmetry of proportions; it was hurled from its elevation on the brick tower, by the great whirlwind in Oct. 1804 : with a contribution of four thousand dollars from the citizens, a new one was soon elevated, combining as near as possible all the marked beauties of the former, to a height of 175 feet.

This church has the only chime of eight bells in the city : the cast inscriptions on each bell, is as follows :

1st, Bell :—“This peal of 8 Bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ Church, in Boston, N. E., anno 1744, A.R.”

2d.—“This church was founded in the year 1723 ; Timothy Cutler, D.D., the first Rector, A.R., 1744.”

3d.—“We are the first ring of Bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A.R., 1744.”

4th,—“God preserve the Church of England, 1744.”

5th,—“William Shirley, Esq., Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, anno. 1744.”

6th,—“The subscription for these Bells was begun by John Hancock and Robert Temple, church wardens, anno. 1743 ; completed by Robert Jenkins and John Gould, church wardens. anno. 1744.”

7th,—“Since Generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise. 1744.”

8th,—“ Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all, anno. 1744.”

PASTORS.

Rev. Timothy Cutler, settled Dec. 29, 1723.	Died Aug. 17, 1765.
James Greaton, coll. May 30, 1759.	Resigned Aug. 31, 1767.
Mather Byles, Jr. D.D., set. April 22, 1768.	“ April 1775.
Stephen Lewis, settled Aug. 1778.	“ Sept. 1785.
William Montague, settled April 1786.	“ May 1792.
William Walter, D.D., settled May 19, 1792.	Died Dec. 5, 1800.
Samuel Haskell, settled May 1801.	Resigned Sept. 1803.
Asa Eaton, D.D., settled Oct. 23, 1808.	Resigned May 1829.
Wm. Crosswell, A.M., settled June 24, 1829.	“ June 1840.
John Woart, A.M., settled Nov. 1, 1840.	Present Pastor.

FEDERAL STREET CHURCH, 1729.

The thirteenth religious society in Boston was formed by Presbyterian emigrant families from Scotland to Ireland during the reign of James I.—they came to Boston in 1722, accompanied by their pastor, the Rev. John Moorhead; they purchased the lot with a barn on it, at the corner of Bury street and Long lane (now Berry and Federal St.) they altered the barn for a place of worship and in time added two wings to it: this continued to be their church until 1744, when a new and convenient edifice was erected: at this time they had twelve elders adapted to the twelve divisions of their congregation into districts. Mr. Moorhead was settled March 30, 1730. “He was most cordially attached to his flock and they cherished him with a reciprocal affection: with the zealous enforcement of doctrines which he sincerely espoused, he was unwearied in his endeavors to promote and maintain a virtuous practice among his people: he was favored with a good constitution and his labors were uninterrupted until a few days before his decease, Dec. 2, 1773, in his 70th year.

Between that time and 1783, when the Rev. David Annan became their pastor, no record of their doings is to be found:

he resigned the office in 1786, and on the 6th of August following the society relinquished the Presbyterian doctrines and embraced the Congregational religion by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Douglass, in his Summary, speaking of Mr. Moorhead's congregation, has the following note. They erected a Presbyterian meeting house in Boston; Mr. John Moorhead their Presbyter, as appears by an "inscription in two columns, and not elegant."

THE FIRST COLUMN.

This church of Presbyterian strangers was congregated an. dom. 1729.
Anno. dom. 1744, by a small but generous
Illa man ebit. Labilis e contra si sit erana.
Suprema. Desiderio J. M. hujus ecclesie.

THE SECOND COLUMN.

This building was begun anno dom. 1742, and finished
Number. Hujus fundamen saxum est. Domus
Peribit. Gloria Christi lex nostra
Christique pastor, and first preached in May 6th.

"Latin and English interlarded is new, excepting in burlesque; likewise the disposition of these lines is singular, and to be rightly understood must be read by uniting the lines in each column; the first line of the first column, on to the first line of the second column," &c.

"This inscription was probably in collateral columns. It is perplexing to read it in the form in which it is placed by Dr. Douglass, and it may be acceptable to have it presented in a more intelligible arrangement. In doing this we take the liberty to include the Latin portion in a parenthesis, and to correct a probable typographical error in the third line of the inscription, substituting the word *arena* for *erana*.

"This Church of Presbyterian strangers was congregated Anno Dom. 1729. This building was began Anno Dom. 1742, and finished Anno Dom. 1744, by a small but generous number. (*Hujus fundamen saxum est. Domus illa manebit. Labilis è contra si sit arena peribit. Gloria Christi*

lex nostra suprema. Desiderio J. M. *hujus ecclesiæ, Christique pastor*) and first preached in May 6th.

From Dr. D's observations on this inscription, one would be led to believe it was erected in the church, but it was not there within the recollection of any one of the society.

It was the Federal St. Church where the Massachusetts convention congregated, when debating and deciding on the confederating constitution of the United States in 1783; and from that time, the name of the street was changed from Long lane to Federal St.

The present imposing Gothic Building was erected in 1809, and dedicated to sacred purposes Nov. 23d of that year.

PASTORS.

Rev. John Moorhead, settled March 30, 1738.	Died Dec. 2, 1773.
Robert Annan, " 1783.	Resigned 1786
Jere. Belknap, D.D. settled April 4, 1787.	Died June 20, 1793
J. S. Popkin, D.D. " July 10, 1799.	" Nov. 28, 1802
Wm. E. Channing, D.D. settled June 1, 1803.	" Oct. 2, 1842
Ezra S. Gannett, D.D. colleague, June 30, 1824.	Present Pastor.

The principles of the society are Unitarian.

See pages 218 to 221.

HOLLIS STREET CHURCH, 1732.

A proposition was made by Ex-Governor Belcher that if any suitable number of persons would associate for building a church, that he would present to them a lot of ground in Hollis Street for that purpose: a meeting was held on the subject at Mr. Hopesstill Foster's house, Jan. 21, 1731; when twenty six persons subscribed for that object, and on the 2d of March the land was conveyed to them by deed; a house was built of wood 40 by 30 feet with a steeple: it was dedicated June 18, 1732. On the 14th of November the church was gathered with fasting and prayer under the guidance of the Rev. Joseph Sewall, of the Old South Church. Nov. 20th, they unanimously invited the Rev. Mather Byles to the pastoral charge, and he was ordained Dec. 20th, delivering his own ordination sermon from 2 Tim. ii—17.

Their building was destroyed by fire April 20, 1787, and in 1793 they raised another wooden edifice on the same spot, remarkably fair in its proportions: this was taken down and removed to Weymouth, and there put together again and is yet a handsome church: their present brick building was dedicated Jan. 31st, 1811, its size is 78 1-2 feet by 76, exclusive of a prominent tower on which is a steeple 196 feet elevation: April 8th, 1837, the steeple was struck by lightning and burnt off: the building saved: again on May 5th it was set on fire by lightning, yet the church was saved.

The doctrines of the church are Unitarian.

PASTORS.

Rev. Mather Byles, settled	Dec. 20, 1733.	Resigned Oct. 23, 1741.
Ebenezer Wight, settled	Feb. 25, 1778.	“ Sept. 1788.
Samuel West, D.D. “	March 12, 1789.	Died April 10, 1808.
Horace Holley, D.D. “	March 9, 1809.	Resign. Aug. 24, 1818.
John Pierpont, “	April 14, 1819.	“ June, 1845.
David Fosdick, jr. “	March 3, 1846.	Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

TRINITY CHURCH, 1734.

The King's Chapel being overflowed with numbers, the first movement for founding Trinity Church was by grant of land from Mr. Wm. Speakman to Leonard Vassell, John Barnes and John Gibbens, on condition that they with all convenient speed, procure to be erected a building for the worship of God according to the ritual of the Church of England as by law established: A subscription was commenced April 6, 1730, and continued Oct. 17, 1733, and the subscribers were to be “repaid in proportion as money arises from the sale of the pews or any benefactors:” the corner stone for an edifice of wood, was laid April 15, 1734, by the Rev. Commissary Price.

On the 15th of Aug. 1735, “the Rev. Thos. Harward read prayers according to the rubrick of the Church of England and the Rev. Roger Price, his Lordship (the Bishop of

London's commissary,) preached the first sermon in Trinity Church, from Heb. x., 23, before his Excellency Gov. Jonathan Belcher and a large number of people."

"Mr. Addington Davenport who was assistant to Mr. Price, was invited to become their minister, and "on the 8th of May he came into the church with the committee and accepted the invitation, thereupon by the proprietors was presented and inducted into the church, invested in all the benefits and perquisites of the same, and accordingly put into full possession in the manner of a donative church."

The first Church having been used for 94 years, the society agreed to erect a splendid monument on that consecrated spot and laid the corner stone Aug. 15, 1828, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, Rector of the church with the usual Episcopal ceremonies: it is a massive granite gothic structure and finished in the most expensive ornamental manner.

PASTORS.

Rev. Addington Davenport, sett. May 8, 1735.	Died Sept. 8, 1746.
Wm. Hooper, settled Aug. 28, 1747.	" April 5, 1767.
Wm. Walter, D.D. settled Oct. 1763.	Resigned 1775.
Samuel Parker, D.D. " 1774.	Died Dec 7, 1804.
John S. J. Gardiner, D.D. settled 1792.	" 1830.
George W. Doane, D.D. " 1823.	Resigned 1832.
John H. Hopkins, D.D. sett. Feb. 1831.	" Nov. 1832.
Jona. M. Wainwright, D.D. sett. March, 1833.	Res. Jan. 1835.
John L. Watson, assistant, settled June, 1836.	Resigned 1846.
Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D. " Jan. 1, 1843.	Present Pastor.
Thomas M. Clark, Jr. sett. April 26, 1847.	Assistant.

NINTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1736.

The West Church in Lynde street was gathered Jan. 3d., 1735; The covenant signed by seventeen persons, and on the same day Mr. Wm. Hooper a private tutor in a family near town, was unanimously chosen their pastor: Mr. H., was a native of Scotland, of superior powers of mind, of noble aspect, an eloquent popular preacher, and for the purpose of

bringing him forward, this church seems to have been gathered: he was ordained May 18th, 1737: all the Congregational churches in Boston with Mr. Le Mercier's, bearing a part in the ceremonies; the house contained 64 pews on the lower floor.

1806, April, their first wooden meeting-house having been in use for 70 years, it was taken down and the present handsome brick edifice erected and dedicated Nov. 27th of that year; its size is 74 by 75 feet: with 112 pews on the lower floor and fifty in the galleries.

The sentiments of the Church are Unitarian.

PASTORS

Rev. William Hooper, settled May 18, 1737	Resigned Nov. 19, 1746.
Jona. Mayhew, D.D., settled June 17, 1747.	Died July 8, 1766.
Chas. Lowell, D.D., settled Jan. 1, 1806.	Present Pastor.
Cyrus Augustus Bartol, colleague.	March 1, 1837.

See pages 218 to 221.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, SALEM STREET, 1743.

A number of the members of the First church becoming dissatisfied with the doctrinal sentiments of the then pastor, Rev. J. Condy, charged him with having departed from the sentiments on which the church was covenanted and after stating their views to him in writing Sept. 29, 1742, without receiving any satisfactory answer thereto, withdrew from the church July 27, 1743: and J. Bownd, J. Proctor and E. Bosworth covenanted together to form a church, "purposing, 'by the Lord's grace enabling to hold fast those great though 'now much expelled doctrines of election, justification by 'faith alone, particular redemption, final perseverance and 'original sin or the total depravity and absolute enmity of 'all mankind by their fall in Adam to God and the gospel of 'his Son, until irresistible grace do change the hearts of 'of those who are the elect of God:" and on the same day, with the addition of five more persons to the covenant, they made choice of Mr. Ephraim Bownd as their pastor and he

was so ordained on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, at Warwick, R.I.

This society held their Sabbath meetings at the house of Mr. James Bownd, on the corner of Sheafe and Snow-hill streets until June 3d., 1744, and then at Mr. Proctor's (clerk of the church,) school-house until March 5th, 1746, when they used their new meeting-house for the first time: it was a wooden building 45 by 33 feet, finished in a plain, neat style: near the head of the aisle was a cistern in which their candidates were baptised: the building was enlarged in 1788, and additions made to that in 1797.—In 1810, the whole was removed for one of a durable, commodious and safe construction of brick 80 by 75 feet with a tower: this was dedicated Jan. 1st, 1811: the Church is in Baldwin place, Salem street, near Prince.

Their sentiments have always been of the Trinitarian platform.

PASTORS.

Rev. Ephraim Bownd, settled	Sept 7, 1743.	Died June 16, 1765
John Davis, settled	Sept. 9, 1770.	Resigned July 19, 1772
Isaac Skillman, D.D., sett.	Oct. 3, 1773.	“ Oct. 7, 1787.
Thomas Gair, settled	April 23, 1788.	Died April 27, 1790.
Thos. Baldwin, D.D., sett.	Nov. 11, 1790.	“ Aug. 29, 1825.
Jas. D. Knowles, settled	Dec. 28, 1825.	Resigned Sept. 20, 1832.
Baron Stow, settled	Nov. 15, 1832.	Present Pastor.

 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SCHOOL STREET, 1748.

A new society was gathered as a distinct church, but not a separate one from the other churches; the members being as such belonging to other societies: Feb. 17th, 1748, a number of such persons “thinking it for the glory of God to be a ‘distinct but not a separate church did, after solemn fasting ‘and prayer embody into a church state:” they say, “it is ‘agreeable to scripture those who are admitted members of ‘our church should give an account of a work of the law and ‘of the gospel upon their souls; first to the minister and afterwards to the church; They require the same from any

' candidate for the ministry, to prevent as much as in us lies, ' any unconverted minister being ever concerned with this ' church.'"

Mr. Croswell, a settled pastor over a Congregation in Groton, Conn., was invited to become their shepherd, and as his society had voted him "liberty to act as he thought his duty, he gave an answer in the affirmative in public, declaring ' to all present that the design of himself and his friends was ' only to be a distinct church and that they professed no separation from Calvinistical ministers.'"

The latter part of August, invitations were sent to many churches to assist at the ordination services Oct. 5th. : The Old South refused to have any thing to do with it, judging it had "an unhappy tendency to crumble the other congregational churches in town into small societies:" the council considered this objection as insufficient and the installment "was carried on in a reverent and godly manner:" The society obtained the building in School street, erected by the French Protestant society, which had been discontinued and sold March 7th, 1648.

Mr. Croswell became blind in the latter part of his life, but continued his professional labors, and could always be depended on in cases of emergency to favor his brethren with a sermon extempore: he died April 12th, 1785, aged 77 years: The meeting-house soon afterwards passed into other hands, and was taken down and its area is now covered with workshops.

This society was never classed as the eleventh Congregational Society, yet it appears to have been so considered in cases of ordination, &c.

METHODIST SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES, 1772.

The Ministers of the Methodist church have never been settled over any particular society, but receive an appoint-

ment to preach a limited time in one place which generally has been for two years at a time, and then interchange with their several churches. In 1772, Mr. Boardman, colleague of Pillmore, the first Methodist preachers sent over by Wesley, formed a small society in Boston which soon after waned for want of pastoral care. In Oct. 1784, Rev. Wm. Black, from Halifax, preached in the Sandemanian Chapel on Hanover, near Cross Sts., and in the second Baptist Church. He continued in the city three months, preaching to large audiences, many of whom were converted, who mostly joined the Baptist churches. The devoted Freeborn Garrettson, on his passage to Nova Scotia, tarried a time in this city, and preached in private houses, but formed no society.

In July, 1790, Rev. Jesse Lee arrived in Boston, and after trying in vain to find some place to preach in, he determined to preach on the common, which he did on Sunday afternoon, under the great Elm tree; four persons attended at the beginning, and three thousand at the close of his sermon. A number of persons having embraced his doctrines, met at the house of Samuel Burrill, Sheafe St. where crowded meetings were held until June, 1792, when a public school house on North School St. was granted for their use. The Rev. Jeremiah Cosden became their pastor; like Wesley he held meetings at 5 o'clock in the morning, but the ringing of the bells annoyed some of the neighbors, one of whom contrived to deprive them of the use of the building. They then hired a room in the Green Dragon tavern, in Union St. but were deprived of that after using it one Sabbath. Determined to plant Methodism in the city, twelve persons formed themselves into a society, denominated the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston." They met at private houses for some time and at last made an effort by raising subscriptions, toward building a proper house of worship. Sept. 5th, 1795, a lot of land was purchased on Methodist row, Hanover

avenue, where they built a wooden chapel 46 feet by 36. It was dedicated by Rev. Geo. Pickering, May 15th, 1796. which is now used for a primary school. The society then numbered 42 members, but increased until they were enabled to build a good brick church in North Bennet St. which was dedicated by Rev. Stephen Martindale in 1828. Its present membership is 325. At the ceremony of laying the corner stone of this building, an immense number of people attended and the flooring gave way, as one of the centre supporting brick pillars underneath crumbled with the pressure: the timber on it broke in two near the middle and precipitated hundreds into the cellar, a descent of seven feet, crushing many limbs and producing the greatest dismay and confusion: no one was instantaneously killed, but many were maimed and some few, never recovered from their injuries: The corner stone of the Bromfield St. chapel was laid by Rev. Peter Jayne, April 15th, 1806, and dedicated in Nov. following by Rev. S. Merwin. It is built of brick and measures 84 feet by 54. Present membership between 6 or 700. A suitable sized piece of the celebrated Plymouth Rock, which gave a landing to our forefathers Dec. 20, 1620, was obtained and consecrated with the corner stone as a foundation of this edifice, near the north-east corner of the meeting house. Church St. church was dedicated by Read A. Stephens, July 4th, 1834. Present membership 400. Russell St. church sprang from Church St. it was organized under the care of Rev. M. L. Scudder, in 1837; the new house was dedicated in 1838. It has since been renewed and enlarged. Number of members in 1836 was 226. The South Boston church was dedicated by Rev. E. T. Taylor, June 17th, 1840. Present membership 204. Richmond St. chapel was dedicated by Bishop Morris in 1842. It reports 132 members. May St. chapel (colored Methodist) was gathered in 1818. Rev. Samuel Snowden,

pastor. The Bethel chapel in North square is owned by the Boston Port Society. It is built of brick, except the basement which is of unhammered Quincy granite. Dimensions, 81 feet by 53, and will seat 1500 persons. Rev. E. T. Taylor its pastor. The East Boston church was recognized as a distinct church in 1842, Rev. D. Richards pastor,—a brick chapel is now erecting for that society. It reports 140 members. A new church has been organized under the care of Rev. B. K. Pierce, on Canton St. It meets in a hall and numbers 60 members.

Ten Methodist churches have been built up by this busy people in the Lord's Vineyard: they encountered great opposition at first, yet not so much as the Baptists and Quakers, but by unceasing efforts aided by some few generous friends, among whom the late Col. Amos Binney stands foremost, they have been enabled to do much good in the wayside and have gained many to walk in the paths of righteousness, an honor to man and their maker.

Methodist Ministers who have officiated in the Boston Stations.

Jesse Lee	1790	A. Stevens, E. T. Taylor,	
Daniel Smith	1791	F. P. Tracy, M. L. Scudder	1836
Jeremiah Cosden	1792	J. Horton, A. D. Sargent, E.	
Amos G. Thompson	1793	Otheman, M. L. Scudder, E.	
Christopher Spry	1794	T. Taylor, O. R. Howard	1837
Evan Rogers	1795	Thomas C. Peirce, Joshua W.	
John Harper	1795	Downing, James Porter, Mo-	
Joshua Hall	1796	ses L. Scudder, Edward T.	
George Pickering	1796	Taylor, Joseph Maccreading	1838
Elias Hull	1797	Thomas C. Peirce, Joshua W.	
Daniel Olander	1797	Downing, John F. Adams,	
William Beauchamp	1798	James Porter, Jefferson Has-	
Joshua Wells	1799	call, E. T. Taylor, James	
Thomas F. Sargent	1800	Mudge, Jr.	1839
George Pickering	1801	James Porter, Stephen Lovell,	
T. Lyel, Ralph Williston	1802	Thomas C. Peirce, Jefferson	
T. Lyel, E. Kibby	1803	Hascall, E. T. Taylor, Z. B.	
Epaphras Kibby	1804	C. Dunham	1840
P. Jayne	1805	Jas. Porter, John B. Husted,	
E. Kibby, S. Merwin	1806	Thos. C. Peirce, Charles K.	
G. Pickering, D. Webb	1807	True, Jacob Sanborn, E.	
D. Webb, M. Ruter	1808	T. Taylor, Isaac A. Savage	1841

E. R. Sabin, P. Munger	1809	Mark Trafton, John B. Husted,	
E. R. Sabin, G. Norris	1810	William Smith, Daniel Wise,	
E. Hedding, E. R. Sabin	1811	Charles K. True, Benjamin	
W. Stephens, W. Hinman	1812	P. Telft, Lucius C. Matlack,	
D. Webb, E. Hedding	1813	E. T. Taylor, Daniel Rich-	
G. Pickering, J. A. Merrill	1814	ards, Isaac A. Savage	1842
E. Hedding, D. Fillmore	1815	Mark Trafton, Stephen Rem-	
E. Hedding, D. Fillmore	1816	ington, George Pickering,	
T. Merritt, E. Mudge	1817	George Landon, Miner Ray-	
T. Merritt, E. Mudge	1818	mond, Zachariah A. Mudge,	
B. R. Hoyt, V. R. Osborn	1819	John W. Merrill, David K.	
D. Kilburn, B. R. Hoyt	1820	Merrill, E. T. Taylor	1843
S. W. Willson, E. Wiley	1821	Jona. D. Bridge, Z. A. Mudge,	
E. Hedding, E. Wiley	1822	Joseph A. Merrill, Stephen	
E. Hedding, J. Lindsey	1823	Remington, John T. Burrill,	
S. Sias, I. Bonney	1824	E. T. Taylor, Miner Ray-	
T. Merritt, I. Bonney,		mond, Joseph Whitman, Geo.	
A. D. Sargent	1825	Landon	1844
T. Merritt, J. A. Merrill,		J. D. Bridge, James Shepard,	
J. Foster,	1826	J. A. Merrill, Charles Adams,	
J. A. Merrill, J. N. Maffit,		Jefferson Hascall, E. T. Tay-	
D. Webb	1827	lor, Miner Raymond, Jos.	
S. Martindale, E. Wiley	1828	Whitman, Wm. H. Hatch	1845
S. Martindale, E. Wiley,		Miner Raymond, Jas. Shepard,	
E. T. Taylor	1829	Joseph Whitman, Charles	
I. Bonney, J. N. Maffit,		Adams, Jefferson Hascall,	
E. T. Taylor	1830	Wm. H. Hatch, E. T. Taylor,	
I. Bonney, A. D. Merrill,		A. D. Merrill, Bradford K.	
E. T. Taylor	1831	Peirce, George F. Pool	1846
J. Sanborn, J. Lindsey,		Wm. H. Hatch, Thomas C.	
E. T. Taylor, S. W. Willson	1832	Peirce, Joseph Whitman,	
J. Lindsey, D. Fillmore,		Samuel H. Higgins, William	
A. Stevens, E. T. Taylor	1833	Rice, E. T. Taylor, A. D.	
D. Fillmore, J. Hamilton,		Merrill, B. K. Peirce, George	
A. Stevens, E. T. Taylor	1835	F. Pool,	1847
J. Herten, J. Hamilton,			

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH. 1662.

School Street. See page 100.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS:—QUAKERS. 1664.

See page 91.

TENTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 1742.

CORNER OF N. BENNET AND HANOVER ST.

See page 215.

Mr. Mather applied for dismissal from the Old North Church, to form this new Church in Feb. 1741, instead of 1744, as there stated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. 1784.

The first assembling of the Roman Catholics to form a society was in 1784, by French and Irish emigrants, under

the pastoral care of the Abbe La Poitrie, Chaplain in the French Navy; in 1788, they obtained the French Church in School Street, made vacant by the death of Mr. Croswell; and mass was performed therein Nov. 2, 1788. M. La Poitrie was succeeded by M. Louis d' Rousselet and Mr. John Thayer, a native of Boston, who had renounced the Protestant faith and taken orders under the Romish see, as Catholic Missionary to Boston: Mr. T. commenced here June 10, 1790, and evinced much zeal for the Church of his adoption: the Rt. Rev. Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore visited Boston in May, 1791, and administered confirmation to many church members:—In 1792, the Rev. Dr. Francis A. Matignon arrived in Boston, and by his prudence, judgment and conciliating disposition, removed much of the prejudice which impeded the advancement and progress of the Roman Catholic Religion: the Rev. John Cheverus, (afterwards R. C. Bishop of Boston, Bishop of Montauban and Archbishop of Bordeaux at his decease in 1846) arrived in Boston in 1796, and joined in the church duties with Dr. M.—these two well educated gentlemen made application to the Protestants who generously contributed, and a lot was bought in Franklin Place; and the Church, a neat and well proportioned edifice erected and dedicated under the name of “THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,” Sept. 19, 1803, by Bishop Carroll:—the Rev. Mr. Thayer by will, left funds for the erection of an Ursuline convent which was built adjoining the Church.

Under the benign church dispensations of Dr. Matignon and Bishop Cheverus the congregation increased rapidly in numbers and respectability, from both foreign and native population: those valued prelates have been removed by death, the first one from our midst and the later from the office of Archbishop of Bordeaux, in his native land. Their deaths deeply lamented by all who knew them personally or by character. The Right Rev. Bishop Fenwick was the successor, and he died Aug. 11, 1846.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MINISTERS, FURNISHED BY RT. REV. J. B. FITZPATRICK.

REV. MESSRS.	ARRIVAL.	DEPARTURE.
— De La Poterie.	End of 1788	May 20, 1789
Louis Rousselet.	1789	End of 1789
John Thayer.	Jan. 4, 1790	End of 1799
Francis Matignon.	Aug. 20, 1792	Sept. 19, 1818 (died)
Rt. Rev. John De Cheverus, 1st Bishop	Oct. 3, 1796	Sept. 26, 1823
I. S. Tisserand.	About 1800	Left same year 1800
Matthew O'Brien.	1812	1814
Philip Larrissey.	May, 1818	July, 1821
Paul McQuade.	1818	1823
Patrick Byrne.	March 18, 1820	July 11, 1830
Wm. Taylor.	April, 1821	Dec. 10, 1825
Rt. Rev. Benedict J. Fenwick, 2d Bish.	Dec. 3, 1825	Aug. 11, 1846, died
James Fitton.	Dec. 23, 1827	Sept. 30, 1828
William Wiley.	Dec. 23, 1827	Sept. 19, 1831
John Smythe.	Dec. 23, 1827	May 29, 1828
Rt. Rev. Wm. Tyler, (Bp. of Hartford).	May 3, 1829	Feb. 2, 1844
Thomas J. O'Flaherty.	Sept. 13, 1829	1834
Michael Healey.	1831	1838
Edward Walch.	1833	1834
William Curtin	1834	1836
James Conway.	1836	1839
J. S. Fennelly.	1838	1840
Adolphus Williamson.	1839	1843
Richard B. Hardey.	1840	1846
Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, 3d bishop.	1840	
P. Roloff.	1842	1844
George J. Goodwin.	1842	1843
N. J. A. O'Brien.	1843	1844
Patrick F. Lyndon.	1843	
Peter Crudden.	1844	1846
J. McGuire.	1844	1845
George F. Haskins.	1844	1845
Ambrose Manahan.	1845	
John J. Williams.	1845	

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. 1785.

The first known sermons delivered, which favored the universal salvation of mankind in America, was in 1770. Mr. John Murray commenced preaching near New York; visited New Jersey, Rhode Island and arrived in Boston Oct. 26th, 1773; he delivered his first discourse on the 30th, "in the hall over the Factory;" in 1774, he made another visit and held forth in private houses: sometimes in Faneuil Hall, "at the Factory" or at Mason's Hall: at length he was admitted into Mr. Crosswell's pulpit School Street; but not without strenuous opposition from Mr. C. A society was grad-

ually forming, and on the 29th of Dec. 1785, Mr. Shippie Townsend with five others purchased the meeting-house made vacant by the decease of Dr. Samuel Mather at the corner of Hanover and Bennett streets; Mr. Murray was installed as pastor Oct. 24th; 1793: the services were introduced by Deacon Oliver W. Lane who addressed the brethren of the church and congregation, and Mr. Murray made a prayer: Dea. L., then asked of the church and Minister a public recognition of their voluntary engagement to each other which being done, Dea. L., said, "I therefore in the name and in behalf of this church and congregation supported by the constitution of this Commonwealth declare unto you John Murray to be the pastor and teacher of this first Universalist church in Boston:" he then presented the bible to Mr. Murray with the pledge that so long as he continued to preach the gospel as therein delineated, he should be considered their pastor and teacher, and no longer, and concluded with the charge of Paul to Timothy as usually introduced on such occasions: Mr. Murray made an affectionate reply: then followed singing, accompanied by the organ: Mr. Murray's sermon from I. COR. IX. 16. *Woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel:* and the services closed with an anthem: Their Meeting-house having been in use for 96 years, was taken down and a new one erected of brick in good style in 1838, and dedicated Jan. 1st, 1839.

Mr. Murray was strongly opposed by most, if not all the churches in Boston; yet some persons were very desirous that a public argument should be held on the doctrines he taught; and Mr. Bacon of the Old South Church, permitted himself and Mr. Murray to be brought together in Mr. Crosswell's pulpit on School street, for that interesting confab; and during their debates, some person threw rotten eggs at Mr. Murray,—"ah ha," said he, "Bacon and Eggs are very good to go together, as he has the one, do let him have

‘enough of the other; place them nearer, a little more to the ‘right my friends,’—this so amused his hearers, that he gained over many friends, where the religious points of his argument would have been ineffectual.

PASTORS.

Rev. John Murray, settled	Oct. 24, 1793.	Died Sept. 3, 1815.
Edward Mitchell, settled	Sept. 12, 1810.	“ Oct. 6, 1811.
Paul Dean,	Aug. 19, 1813.	Left April 6, 1823.
Sebastian Streeter.	May 13, 1824.	Present Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF SUMMER AND BROAD STS.

In 1803 a society was gathering of seceders from the Baptist churches holding to the peculiar doctrines of the Christian Connexion; which at that time were explained and preached by Messrs. Abner Jones and Elias Smith: they have since been known by the appellation of CHRISTIANS: their first meetings were held in a large wooden building in Friend Street: after that, they for some few years occupied a Hall in Bedford St. near Kingston St. and in 1825, erected a good brick meeting house at the corner of Summer and Broad Streets, and dedicated Dec. 29, 1825; they have had many preachers for a short season; when they are without any regular pastor, they exhort among themselves both men and women: this privilege they also extend to any pious people of any and every denomination; that whosoever hath a spirit to speak, so let him or her speak with the spirit: they hold to six fundamental principles of doctrine, viz. “Repentance from dead works: faith towards God; of baptisms; of laying on of hands: of resurrection of the dead; and of eternal judgment;” urging the necessity of the two first principles in order for sinners to be “born again,” or become “new creatures,” or have the “divine nature” or “holiness;” without which no one shall see the Lord; the safety of those who “endure to the end” is firmly

believed by them and that none but such will have eternal life.

Dr. Abner Jones of Hartland, Vt. an eminent practicing physician, at the time a member of the Baptist Church, was the first who came out with these views. In Sept. 1800, he organized the first Church of this order of people, in Lynden, Vt. In 1802, he gathered another in Bradford, Vt. In 1804, one in Portsmouth, N. H., and this one in Boston, Mass. it being the fifth church of this order ever organized in America.

PASTORS.

Rev. Abner Jones, 1804. Left 1807.	Various teachers 1807 to 1816.
Elias Smith, 1816 to 1817.	Various teachers 1817 to 1819.
Simon Clough, 1819 to 1824.	Various teachers 1824 to 1825.
Chs. Morgridge, from 1825 to 1826.	“ from 1826 to 1828.
Isaac C. Goff, from 1828 to 1829.	J. V. Himes from 1830 to 1837.
Simon Clough, from 1837 to 1839.	Ed. Burnham, from 1839 to 1840.
J. S. Thompson, from 1842 to 1843.	E. Edmunds, Present Pastor.

 AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH. 1805.

In the year 1805, a society was gathered from among the colored population, which was denominated the African Baptist Church: their number at first was twenty, most of whom were persuaded to embrace the gospel of grace and salvation by the ministrations of Rev. Thomas Paul, an ordained minister of their own color, who commenced preaching in the school house building in Nassau St.; in a year from the date of their association, they chose a committee to make collections for erecting a house for worship. Cato Gardner was one of them, a native of Africa, who had for a long time been a worthy member of Dr. Stillman's church: the Dr. drew up a subscription paper for that object, which Cato circulated and thereby obtained about \$1500: others of the church made some considerable collections, sufficient to authorize them to build a church, which was dedicated Dec.

4, 1806, and the same day Mr. Paul was installed: Rev. Dr. Stillman, and Baldwin, Mr. Grafton of Newton, Mr. Briggs of Randolph and Mr. Stone of New Boston, N. H. all of the Baptist denomination, bore a part in the exercises; the house is 48 by 40 feet, of three stories, and built with brick: the lower story is fitted for a school room for colored children: the upper stories are neatly furnished with pews, galleries and a pulpit: the expenses amounted to about \$8,000.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Paul, settled Dec. 4. 1806.		Died 1829.
Washington Christian, settled 1832.		Left 1832.
Samuel Gooch,	" 1832.	" 1834.
John Given,	" 1834.	" 1835.
Armstrong Archer,	" 1836.	" 1837.
George H. Black,	" 1838.	" 1841.
J. T. Raymond,	" 1842.	Present Pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE. 1806.

In the year 1806, a gathering commenced for forming a Baptist society in Charles street, and the land for that purpose being partly a donation from the Mount Vernon Company and the residue paid for by the committee of the subscribers, they were regularly constituted "as a separate church of Christ, by the name of the Third Baptist church 'in Boston;" on the 5th of Aug. 1807: and on the same day the house was dedicated, Rev. Dr. Baldwin delivering the sermon: on the 5th of Oct. Rev. Caleb Blood accepted the offer of and was installed as pastor.

The land on which this Church stands was reclaimed from water flats: the Building is 75 feet square, besides the tower in which is a Bell, that being the first ever placed in a Baptist Church in Boston.

PASTORS.

Rev. Caleb Blood, settled Oct. 5th, 1807.	Left June 5th. 1810.
Daniel Sharp settled April 29, 1812.	Present Pastor.

PARK STREET CHURCH. 1810.

A subscription was opened for building a Church on the corner of Park and Common Streets in 1808. Feb. 6, 1809, ten of those associated, formed the covenant of faith and with the assistance of a council formed the church:—twenty six persons signed the covenant, twenty one of whom were seceders from other churches and five by profession of faith:—the corner stone of this edifice was laid in due form May 1st:—a plate was deposited in the south-east corner having the following inscription thereon: “JESUS CHRIST THE CHIEF CORNER STONE, IN WHOM ALL THE BUILDING, FITLY FRAMED TOGETHER, GROWETH UNTO AN HOLY TEMPLE IN THE LORD: THIS CHURCH FORMED FEB. 27; AND THIS FOUNDATION LAID MAY 1st, 1809. The house was dedicated Jan. 10, 1810:—Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D.D., then Bartlett Professor of pulpit eloquence at Andover, delivered the sermon. The building of this meeting house was predicated on the hope of settling Dr. Henry Kollock of Savannah as pastor of the congregation, but in this they were disappointed, and Dr. Griffin continued to preach to them, and was installed as their pastor, July 31st, 1811.

This church professes “*a decided attachment to that system of christian religion which is distinguishingly denominated Evangelical, more particularly to those doctrines which in a proper sense are styled the doctrines of grace;*” adopting the Congregational form of government as contained in the Cambridge platform, framed by the synod of the Puritans in 1648.

PASTORS.

Rev. Ed. D. Griffin, D.D.,	settled July 31, 1811.	Resigned Apr 27, 1815.
Sereno E. Dwight,	“ Sept. 3, 1817.	“ “ 10, 1825.
Edward Beecher,	“ Dec. 27, 1826.	“ Oct. 31, 1830.
Joel H. Linsley,	“ Dec. 5, 1832	Resigned. 1836.
Silas Aiken,	“ March 22, 1837.	Present Pastor.

See pages 219 to 221.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH. 1816.

The Congregation now known as St. Matthew's Church, South Boston, was organized on the 31st of March, 1816, and was, I believe, the first which had stated worship in that Section of the City. The Church edifice, which was commenced in 1817 and consecrated to the worship of God on the 24th of June 1818, was certainly the first building erected for Sacred purposes in South Boston: the cost of which was defrayed chiefly by members of Trinity and Christ churches: a service of plate for the use of the Altar was presented by the ladies of Christ church, and the pulpit, desk, and chancel were furnished with appropriate dressing by the ladies of Trinity Church: Mrs. E. Bowdoin Winthrop was a liberal benefactor.

The services were conducted by lay readers, with the occasional visit of a clergyman, until about the year 1824, when the Rev. J. L. Blake became the settled Minister of the Parish; which office he held until the summer of 1832. In the mean time, a little more than a year before Mr. Blake resigned his charge, the church edifice had been enlarged to its present size, 35 feet front, by 80 deep.

For about three months after Mr. Blake's resignation, the Rev. M. A. D. W. Howe officiated; at the termination of whose engagement the church was closed for about sixteen months.—At this period, Feb. 1834; the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, the present Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, re-opened the Church and discharged the duties of Rector until April, 1835, he then resigned in favor of the Rev. H. L. Conolly, who held the office for the space of three years.

On the resignation of Mr. Conolly, in April 1838, the Rev. Jos. H. Clinch, the present Rector, was chosen to supply his place, and was instituted on the 23d Sept. of that year.

St. Matthew's Church is a brick building, situated on the

west side of Broadway, between D and E. streets; owing to the rapid increase of the population in this ward of the city, the present edifice is found insufficient to accommodate the Episcopal portion of the community, and measures are now being taken to provide a more spacious structure.

The number of stated worshippers varies from 300 to 400. There are about 100 Communicants, and the Sunday school contains about 120 scholars.

Rev. Jos. H. Clinch, present Pastor.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. 1816.

Nov. 14, 1816. At a meeting of a number of the members of the First Society of Universalists it was proposed to form another church for a meeting house in the centre of the town, and the corner stone for the edifice was laid May 19, 1817, in School street; a plate was therein deposited with the following inscription thereon: "THE SECOND UNIVERSAL CHURCH, DEVOTED TO THE TRUE GOD, JESUS CHRIST BEING THE CORNER STONE:" the building is of brick, 75 feet by 67, with 125 pews: without any steeple: the dedication sermon was by Rev. Thos. Jones of Gloucester, Oct. 16;—Rev. Hosea Ballou was unanimously invited as pastor and was installed on Christmas day, Dec. 25, 1817:—Rev. Paul Dean preached from John xx. 24, and gave the fellowship of the churches:—Rev. Edward Turner of Charlestown made the prayer and gave the charge: and Rev. Mr. Flagg of Salem, closed the services in prayer.

PASTORS.

Rev. Hosea Ballou, settled Dec. 25, 1817,
Edward Chapin, " colleague 1846.

Present Pastor.
"

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH—BOWDOIN STREET. 1818.

This society adopting the sentiments of Emanuel Swedenborg in religious matters, was instituted Aug. 15,

1818, by Rev. M. M. Carll; with twelve members; and soon after that date held their meetings in Boylston Hall :— in a few weeks they removed to the hall in Pond street: after being there a year, they returned to Boylston Hall; where they continued till Nov. 1821, when they removed to Pantheon Hall: Feb. 22, 1828, they removed to the Athenæum Lecture Room; and Nov. 1831, to the hall in Phillips Place, and continued there till their elegant new church was ready for consecration in 1845.

Mr. Thos. Worcester was chosen reader in 1818 and soon afterwards licensed to preach by Rev. Mr. Carll; and March 10, 1821, became pastor of the society by choice, and was ordained by Rev. Mr. Carll, Aug. 17, 1828, and is the present pastor. The number of church members is now about 350.

In 1844-5, a church was erected for the use of the Society, standing on the top of the hill on Bowdoin street, called "The New Jerusalem Church." The cost of this building was about \$60,000, of which the following is a description.

The entrance of the Church is designed in chaste Gothic architecture; fronts on Bowdoin street 15 feet; and passes thence through a vestibule 40 feet long, neatly finished with a series of wooden spandrils, appropriately connected with the pannel-work of the ceiling. The auditory space is 62 feet by 80 in the clear, on the floor, and contains 110 pews, of bold and original design. The side galleries contain 36, and the cross end 20; making in all 166 pews, capable of seating 1000 persons. The entire ceiling is finished with grained arches, and so formed as to admit light through the roof to the nave, which produces a soft and agreeable effect. The line of the nave at the apex is 90 feet long, and 50 feet high from the auditory floor. The stairs ascending to the galleries are placed in the two front corners, on either side of the entrance doors, and so finished as to present an agreeable appearance in the general view. The easterly end

forms a peculiarly elegant and grand feature of the edifice, it having placed on the centre of the chancel a lofty tabernacle, designed for a depository for the Sacred Scripture, and a pavilion on either side of the tabernacle, all of which are highly ornamental. The pulpit is on the main floor, in front of the chancel, but withdrawn from the centre. The organ is also, on the first floor, immediately at the left of the chancel as the auditor enters, and is placed in a room formed expressly for its reception, so that it is without the usual case, and almost entirely concealed from view. In the corner of the church on the opposite side of the chancel is a room, corresponding in appearance to that which contains the organ, intended for the use of the minister.

A basement story of 12 feet in height in the clear, and entirely above the surface, extends under the whole of the auditory space, and is divided into three apartments; the principal of which is about 60 feet square, and the two smaller rooms about 30 feet each. These are designed to serve as a vestry, and for the Sabbath School; and also for lectures and social meetings, and for instruction in music. The house is remarkably well situated, being almost exactly in the centre, and on the highest land of the city; and at the same time is very quiet and retired, and abundantly supplied with light and air on all sides.

HAWES PLACE CHURCH. SOUTH BOSTON. 1818.

This society was gathered and incorporated in 1818, and regularly formed Oct. 27, 1819. The following record is on a tablet in front of the church.

This house erected
by the
Hawes Place Society,
for the worship of God, A.D., 1832,
by a munificent donation from
MR. JOHN HAWES;
who died Jan. 22, 1829,
aged 83 years.

The building is of wood 60 by 46 feet: it was dedicated Jan. 1, 1833. The interest from the property left by Mr. John Hawes for the endowment of this church, more than covers all its expenses.

It has a flourishing Sunday School.

PASTORS.

Rev. Mr. Wood preached from Nov. 13, 1821. Died 1822

Lemuel Capen, " Jan. 28, 1823. Inst. Oct. 31, 1827. Left 1839.

Chas. C. Shackford, ord. May 19, 1841. Left May, 1843.

George W. Lippitt, ord. May 9, 1844. Present Pastor.

This Society is of the Unitarian platform.

See pages 218 to 221.

UNION CHURCH, ESSEX STREET. 1819.

This Church was organized Jan. 27th, 1819: It was gathered for the benefit of Rev. James Sabine, from St. John's, Newfoundland; who came to Boston in July, 1818; there he had been settled over a society about two years, which became reduced in numbers and means to give him a support, after the desolating fires that occurred in that place in Nov. 1817: Mr. Sabine commenced preaching in Boylston Hall, and at first he was quite in vogue and popular, principally for his expressed gratitude to the Bostonians for their generous contributions to his people and the sufferers by fire at St. John's of \$8,666,00. The church was organized with 17 members. Mr. S. was recognized as its pastor: the number increasing, preparations were made for building a meeting house in Essex Street, for which the corner stone was laid June 26, 1819, and the house dedicated on the 15th of December following.

In 1822 some difficulty arose, which resulted in a vote of the church March 6th, to withdraw from the Essex St. church house, and hold their future meetings in Boylston Hall, and there they met on the next Sabbath: yet retaining

the name of Essex St. Church, till Nov. 26, 1823; when they were received by the Londonderry Presbytery and organized into their body: thus becoming the second Presbyterian church in Boston, as Mr. Moorhead's was the first, but they chose to be known by the name of the First Presbyterian Church in the City of Boston.

Mr. Sabine's society built a neat church for him on Church Street in 1827 and in 1829, a part of the society with their pastor withdrew from the Presbyterian connexion and espoused the Episcopalian creed: in consequence of which the building soon became vacant; Mr. Sabine removed to Connecticut and a Baptist society occupied it for about a year and then a Methodist society purchased the house.

A number of the original founders of the Essex Street meeting house continued to maintain worship there after the main body worshipped in Boylston Hall, and having received an accession of members from the Old South and Park St. churches, this body adopted the name of UNION CHURCH on the 26th of Aug. 1822: the Rev. Samuel Green was installed their pastor March 26, 1823.

PASTORS.

Rev. James Sabine, settled	Jan. 27, 1819.	Left Feb. 20, 1822.
Samuel Green, "	March 26, 1823.	Died Nov. 26, 1834.
Nehemiah Adams, sett.	March 26, 1834.	Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

 ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. 1819.

A subscription was opened in March, 1819, for the erection of this edifice: the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of Sept.: the building was consecrated June 20, 1820, by the Right Rev. Bishop Alex. Viets Griswold, assisted by the Right Rev. Bp. Thomas C. Brownell, of Connecticut, with other clergymen: Dr. Samuel Farmar Jarvis was instituted Rector July 7, 1820.

This imposing granite edifice stands on Common St.

fronting the head of the mall : its size is 112 feet by 72 feet and 40 high ; the portico projects about 14 feet and has six Ionic columns, 3 feet 5 inches diameter and 32 feet high, composed of Potomac sandstone, laid in courses : the base of the building rises four feet with a flight of stone steps to the portico, extending the whole front of the building ; the building has ten long windows : it has a chancel and organ gallery : underneath the edifice are tombs, secured in a manner to obviate any of the usual objections to the construction of tombs beneath a church.

The interior of the building is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty, and as a whole, it may be considered the commencement of an era in the architectural art, which as a model has caused more attention to be paid to the subject, and improvements to be made in the designs and erection of public buildings.

RECTORS.

Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, D. D.,	settled July 7, 1820.	Resign. Aug. 22, 1825-
Alonzo Potter, D.D.	“ Aug. 29, 1826.	“ Aug. 27, 1831.
John S. Stone, D.D.	“ June 19, 1832.	“ June 7, 1841.
A. H. Vinton, D.D.	“ Feb. 3d, 1842.	Present Pastor.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON. 1819.

This Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1819, by the Catholic congregation in Boston, with the assistance of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheverus : in the course of time it was enlarged and improved ; and consecrated by bishop Fenwick in 1833 : the building in summer is mostly obscured from view, by large elm trees around it ; and it appears to great advantage from that cause, as being in a beautiful rural situation : a large cemetery is attached to the church lot, on Dorchester street, South Boston.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Lynch,	from 1833 to 1836.
John Mahony,	“ 1836 to 1839.
M. Lynch	1839 to 1840.
F. Fitzsimmons,	Dec. 21, 1840. Present Pastor.

GREEN STREET CHURCH. 1821.

This Church was gathered at the chapel "Mission house" in Butolph Street, which was dedicated July 5, 1821, and a church there constituted of 17 members. Rev. Wm. Jenks officiated as their pastor, and as the number of his society increased they erected a new church on Green St. of brick and laid the corner stone April 8, 1826, and dedicated Oct. 25, same year. Dr. Jenks continued the pastor 22 years, and preached his last sermon there in Sept. 1845, Rev. Wm. R. Chapman was installed there July 23, 1844, as colleague pastor, and left Sept. 28, 1846.

In 1846, the Green St. Church was transferred to another society under the title of LEYDEN CHAPEL, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph H. Towne, who collected and guided the society at the Tremont Temple for about two years previous to the above removal.

Rev. J. H. Towne, Present Pastor.

BULFINCH STREET CHURCH. 1823.

This meeting house was built for the Third Universalist Society and they were incorporated as the CENTRAL UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. The corner stone was laid May 7, 1823, and the Rev. Paul Dean was installed pastor May 7, 1823, and resigned May 3, 1840.

A modification and change taking place in the principles of the society they unanimously applied to the Legislature for a change of their corporate name to that of BULFINCH STREET SOCIETY. Their edifice is of brick, 74 by 40 feet, it has two towers: one for a bell and the other for symmetry.

Rev. Frederic T. Gray, installed as colleague, Nov. 1839, and is the present Pastor.

The Society is now of the Congregational order.

See pages 218 to 221.

TWELFTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 1823.

In the year 1823, several gentlemen conferred together on the apparent want of a church in the western section of the city; in furtherance of these impressions, a plan was originated for carrying out the intent, and in a few weeks 230 shares were taken by 90 persons, and the corner stone was laid in due form on the 10th of May, on Chamber Street, and the building dedicated Oct. 13th. Mr. Samuel Barrett from the Theological school at Cambridge, was ordained Pastor on the 9th of February.

Rev. Samuel Barrett, settled Feb. 9th, 1825. Present Pastor.
See pages 218 to 221.

PHILLIPS CHURCH. SOUTH BOSTON. 1823.

This Church was gathered Dec. 10, 1823; and they erected a house for worship in 1825, at the junction of Broadway and A streets, which they dedicated March 9. Rev. Prince Hawes had attended to the office of pastor to them for some time, and was installed April 28, 1824, and dismissed April 18, 1827.

PASTORS.

Rev. Joy H. Fairchild was installed Nov. 22, 1827. Dimissed May 16, 1842.
Wm. W. Patton, ordained Jan. 18, 1843. Left 1845.
John W. Alvord, installed Nov. 4, 1846. Present Pastor.
See pages 218 to 221.

BOWDOIN STREET CHURCH. 1825.

This church and society was organized July 18, 1825, under the title of HANOVER ST. CHURCH. They built a Stone Church on Hanover St, and dedicated the same March 1, 1826, which was burnt out on Feb. 1, 1830:—they then built a new house on Bowdoin Street, which they dedicated June 16, 1831. Address by Dr. Beecher. The house is a handsome neat building, worthy of the society and an orna-

ment to the city; size, including the projecting tower 98 feet by 75, the tower 28 feet by 20, and 70 feet high: Mr. Thos. Appleton furnished the organ, comprising 33 stops and 1400 pipes.

PASTORS.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D. settled March 22, 1826. Resigned Sept. 26, 1832.
 Hubbard Winslow, " Sept. 26, 1832. " 1844.
 J. B. Waterbury. D.D., inst. Sept. 3, 1846. Present Pastor.
 See pages 218 to 221.

PURCHASE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 1825.

The corner Stone of this Church was laid Sept. 7th, 1825; it was built of rough hewn granite; size 81 by 44 feet, it is nearly at the head of Liverpool (Griffin's wharf) where the Tea was thrown overboard Dec. 14th, 1773; it was erected in good taste for a neat plain convenient building, and dedicated Aug. 24th, 1826. A new edifice was voted for, March 18, 1846, and this society is now erecting a new church on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Beach streets. The style of it to be Gothic.

PASTORS.

Rev. George Ripley, ordained Nov. 8, 1826. Left April 1, 1841.
 Jas. I. T. Coolidge, " Feb. 9, 1842. Present Pastor.

ROWE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, FROM FEDERAL ST. 1826.

The corner Stone for the Federal St. Church was laid Sept. 25, 1826, and dedicated July 18, 1827. The church being organized July 16, 1827. The size of the building was 86 feet by 74: it was a commodious convenient building, finished in a very handsome manner. This society has been one of the most flourishing in the city; in 1842 they had 476 members: 135 men and 341 women: the original members of the South Boston Baptist church were from this church, and many of the Harvard St. First Free, and Bowdoin Square churches, were from this flock, and 33 of its members have become ministers.

The public situation of the building on Federal St. became noisy and often inconvenient on that account, and as the land was sought for, with a handsome offer for building warehouses by Hon. A. Lawrence, they purchased a fine lot of land on the corner of Bedford and Rowe Streets and the corner stone for their new Church was laid in due form in April, 1846, and the Church was dedicated in April, 1847.

Mr. Hague offered a resignation of his pastoral office on account of declining health, in June, but the society did not accept it, but put him on an unlimited furlough for travel, with a continuation of his salary.

PASTORS.

Rev. Howard Malcom,	settled Nov. 13, 1827.	Resigned Sept. 1835.
George B. Ide,	“ Dec. 30, 1835.	“ Dec. 1837.
Handel G. Nott,	“ May 23, 1839.	“ May, 1840.
Wm. Hague,	“ Sept, 1840.	Present Pastor.

SALEM CHURCH. 1827.

This church was organized Sept. 1, 1827, with 96 members: the corner stone of their building, on the corner of Salem and North Bennet Streets was laid July 17, 1827 and the edifice completed and consecrated Jan. 1, 1828.

The building is of brick, with an imposing agreeable swell front, projecting twelve feet. The size of the building is 74 by 71 feet: the ceiling is a plain simple arch, from side to side, from a projecting belt of stucco extending around the building: the desk is of mahogany, supported by 6 Ionic pillars with Antique capitals: the lower floor has 118 pews and the gallery has 30; it has an organ which is esteemed an excellent instrument: the whole number of church members who have been in communion at this church is 1014; of these 358 were men and 656 women: the present number is 159 men and 325 women, total 484.

The house was remodelled in 1845 to produce greater conveniences; and in accomplishing that object, a beautiful and chaste finish was imparted to its internal appearance, constituting it one of our most convenient and ornamental public edifices.

The Church has a flourishing Sunday school of 324 scholars whose attendance is remarked as being punctual and regular.

PASTORS.

Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D., installed Jan. 1, 1828. Dismissed Aug. 20, 1829.
 George W. Blagden, " Nov. 3, 1830. " Sept. 5, 1836.
 Joseph H. Towne, " June 2, 1837. " Dec. 27, 1843.
 Edward Beecher, D.D. " March 13, 1844. Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

 PINE ST. CHURCH. 1827.

This society organized with 42 members, Sept. 2, 1827, and the corner stone for their church was laid June 20th, and the house dedicated Dec. 25, of the same year. Size of the building 80 feet by 71. The model from which this building was formed was the Temple of Theseus at Athens, and is approved of for its classic form: In the basement is a vestry, 46 by 40 feet, and a committee room 27 by 20 feet. In July the members numbered 295.

PASTORS.

Rev. Ths. Skinner, D.D. inst. April 19, 1828. Resigned Aug. 27, 1828.
 Jno. Brown, D.D. " March 14, 1829. " Feb. 16, 1831.
 Amos A. Phelps, " Sept. 13, 1831. " March 26, 1834.
 Artemas Boies, " Dec. 10, 1834. " Nov. 9, 1840.
 Austin Phelps, ordained March 31, 1842. Present Pastor.

A Congregational Society.

See pages 218 to 221.

 SOUTH BOSTON BAPTIST CHURCH. 1828.

This Church is on the corner of C Street and Broadway, South Boston. On the 28th of Aug. 1828, nineteen members were recognized as members of the Federal St. Baptist

Church, and they became independent March 1, 1831, and had increased to 52: they gathered in a building erected by the Methodists, and were principally upheld and supported by the Baptist Evangelical Society, until they built their present house, which was dedicated July 22, 1830. It is a good wooden edifice, size 76 by 56 feet, having 102 pews, to accommodate about 800; it has a good vestry, and bell, and a fine organ. The timber of the Church is everlasting oak, and was the frame of the Stillman church in Salem St.: the first Baptist church in old Boston: there seems a sanctity in the reminiscence that hallows it, as the reverberating medium of the sounds from that ancient of days, associated as he was within those walls at times with Baldwin; and afterwards the affectionate and gifted Winchell acceptably supplied the place of the departed Stillman; this building is none the less thought of, by those fond of the ancient and valued relics of gone-by times.

They have a prosperous Sabbath school of about 300 children.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas Driver, ordained	April 16, 1829.	Resigned	April 1, 1830.
R. H. Neale, installed	Sept. 15, 1830.	"	March 19, 1831.
Timothy R. Cressy, ins.	May 25, 1831.	"	June 22, 1835.
Thomas Driver, again	Oct. 14, 1833.	Left	April 12, 1843.
Duncan Dunbar,	Jan. 1, 1844.	"	Nov. 30, 1845.
George W. Bosworth,	March 29, 1846.	Present	Pastor.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 1828.

This edifice on the corner of Washington and Castle Sts. was erected in 1827, and dedicated Jan. 30, 1828: it was intended for the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Horace Holley, who was settled over the Hollis Street society in 1809, and had been since 1818, President of the College in Kentucky, and on his return to take charge of the church was suddenly taken sick and died.

The Rev. Mellish Irving Motte who had been a clergyman of the Episcopal order in Charleston, S. C. but had embraced the Unitarian doctrine was invited to become the pastor, and on 21st of May, 1828 was ordained: Dr. Channing preaching the sermon: In July, 1842, Mr. Motte requested his connection with the society might be dissolved which was agreed to: in Sept. of the same year, Mr. Frederic D. Huntington, of the Theological school in Cambridge was invited to assume the office of Pastor, and Oct. 19th he was ordained: the sermon by Mr. Putnam.

The floor of the church contains 124 pews and 42 are in the gallery.

PASTORS.

Rev. Mellish Irving Motte, ordained May 21, 1828. Resigned July, 1842.

Frederic D. Huntington, " Oct. 19, 1842. Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

MARINERS CHURCH, PURCHASE ST. 1829.

The corner stone of this building was laid Aug. 11, 1829, and the church dedicated Jan. 1, 1830; the church was organized with nine members and built for the special benefit of seamen and their families: it is situated on the eastern base of Fort hill, fronting the harbor; over it waves the Bethel Flag, a beacon to the hardy tars to gather at the altar, and bend before their Maker on each Sabbath, if they never bent to the conquering power of man. Their present number of members is 187.

PASTORS.

Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, installed Feb. 13, 1830. Resigned Nov. 2, 1833

Daniel M. Lord, " Nov. 11, 1834. Present Pastor.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. 1829.

This Society was organized in 1829 and occupied several places of worship until June, 1836, when the present church in Temple Street was completed.

This church was consecrated June 14, 1836, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold.

PASTORS.

Rev. Thomas M. Clark, instituted Nov. 13, 1836.	Resigned Oct. 31, 1843.
Clement M. Butler, " May 24, 1844.	" Feb. 21, 1847.
Charles Mason, elected May, 1847.	

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, SOUTH BOSTON., 1830.

This edifice at the corner of B street and Broadway, and consecrated April 20, 1833, was built by, and is now occupied by the Fourth Universalist society; it was gathered in April, 1830, by the labors of Rev. Benj. Whittemore, now of Lancaster, Mass. with the blessing of Jehovah: it was organized May 30, 1831: and incorporated April 19, 1837; from a small beginning the society has gradually increased in numbers and is prosperous.

The building is of wood with a brick basement, having in it two stores and a vestry: the furniture and embellishments for its internal appearance are neat, and the whole is well adapted to the convenience and comfort of the speaker and congregation.

They have a prosperous Sabbath School of about 256 children and 40 teachers.

PASTORS.

Rev. Benj. Whittemore, installed Dec. 5, 1830.	Left April, 1843.
D. T. Cook, commenced Jan. 1844 and inst. May. 1844.	Pres. Pastor.

WARREN STREET CHAPEL. 1835.

This institution, established in 1835, through the liberality of private munificence, was placed under the charge of the Rev. Charles F. Barnard, to be devoted to the general objects of the ministry at large: particularly in relation to the younger part of society; the chapel is a fine capacious building, pleasantly situated between Pleasant and Warren

Streets, with an entrance from both streets: the building contains various free schools for instruction in an English education, and sewing: designed for the benefit of those who cannot obtain such advantages elsewhere, and it is open for them at their most convenient hours: a number of classes are taught the elements and practice of vocal music: a Sunday school is open on the morning and afternoon, and religious services attended to between those periods, adapted particularly to the desires and wants of the young: and social meetings are often held for pleasing instruction in Botany and in the rudiments of various sciences with excursions in the country, and other occasions improved for rational enjoyment: there is connected with the Chapel a pretty garden, and a cabinet of Natural History, with a library.

The current expenses of the institution are defrayed in part by annual subscriptions or donations, and in part by the proceeds of a course of Lyceum Lectures, occasional concerts, and a sale of Flowers, made on the 4th of July, by the beautiful train of little girls and boys who attend instruction at the chapel. The annual meeting of the Association takes place on the first Sunday evening after the 16th of April: their authority and supervision are expressed through a standing committee: the internal management of the institution is vested in an incorporated body and the estate and building, are held by trustees in behalf of the original contributors. This institution has probably done as much good towards raising the mind of youth to appreciate a correct course in life as any one ever established: hundreds and thousands of little ones have here, with pleasure congregated to attend the instructions of Mr. Barnard, and the greatest and best test of its utility and good management, is the anxiety of the troop of little ones to be at the school, and at all times to be under the care and guidance of their beloved teacher and his kind and worthy help-mates, in the good and

sacred cause of raising the mind of youth to love virtuous actions.

PASTORS.

Rev. Charles F. Barnard, ordained Nov. 2, 1834. Present Pastor.

Thomas B. Fox, installed Novem. 9, 1845, as colleague.

A Church is now being built for Rev. Mr. Fox on Indiana Street.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WINTER STREET. 1835.

This Church was organized May 11th, 1835, by 62 members and commenced public Worship at the Odeon on Federal street, Aug. 6th, 1835, under the title of The Franklin Church, and organized Dec. 7th, 1841.

The corner stone of their new Church on Winter street, was duly laid May 27th, 1841, and their elegant and well built edifice completed and dedicated Dec. 31st, 1841, and they then assumed the title of the *Central Congregational Church*.

PASTORS.

Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, instituted Aug. 6, 1835.

Present Pastor.

George Richards, ordained Oct. 8, 1845.

Colleague.

See pages 218 to 221.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ENDICOTT STREET. 1835.

This Roman Catholic edifice was erected in 1835, and consecrated by Bishop Fenwick, May 22d, 1836; this church is a durable and eminently well built handsome building of rough stone; and has a spacious and convenient basement for a school or for church service; it is at the corner of Cooper street, on Endicott.

PASTORS.

Rev. William Wiley, from May 1836 to April 1837.

P. O'Brien, 1837.

Michael Healy, 1838.

Thos. J. O'Flaherty, from Jan. 1841 to Mar. 1842.

John Fitzpatrick, " Mar. 4, 1842. Present Pastor

Patrick Flood, " Mar. 1845.

James O'Reilly, " Mar. 1845.

PITTS STREET CHAPEL. 1836.

The corner stone of this building was laid July 7th, 1836 ; and dedicated the Nov. following : it is a neat building, size 76 by 44 feet : of two stories.

Dr. Tuckerman commenced his duties of Minister at large, Nov. 5th, 1826 : to visit the poor where other clergymen or friends did not : in Feb. 1827, he had 50 families under his charge : in 6 months 90 families ; at the close of the year 170, and in six months more, 250 families : he commenced evening lectures in an upper room in Portland St. : and in 1828, a commodious building was erected on Friend street : the field for his useful labors always extending, the capacious Chapel on Pitts street was erected : there is a Sunday school connected with this chapel, and also a sewing school ; and other mediums for instruction and improvement in moral and religious virtues : there are about 80 members to this church.

The Chapel contains 80 pews and will seat 600 : a large and also a small vestry : Parish Libraries.

PASTORS.

Rev. F. T. Gray, ordained	Nov. 1834.	Left 1839.
R. C. Waterston, "	Nov. 24, 1839.	Left April 1845.
Andrew Bigelow, D.D. com.	May 1845.	Left Sept. 1846,
for the particular work of Minister at large.		
Saml. H. Winkley, ordained	Oct. 11, 1845.	Present Pastor

See pages 218 to 221.

FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WARREN STREET. 1836.

This society was formed Jan., 1836, and they worshipped in Boylston Hall till the completion of their new house on Warren street, near Tremont : The house was dedicated in Feb. 1839 : the church began with 85 members and now numbers about 370 ; there are two Sabbath schools connected with this church having about 400 scholars and 70 teachers : and there are two charitable associations connected with the society.

The building is of brick, with a granite basement; containing 166 pews and will accommodate about 1100 persons; it has a fine toned organ: In the basement is a large vestry and three school rooms.

PASTORS.

Rev. Otis A. Skinner, settled Jan. 1837.	Left 1846.
Joseph S. Demis, " 1846.	Present Pastor.

MAVERICK CHURCH. 1836.

EAST BOSTON.

This church was gathered in May 1836, with ten members, and assumed the title of FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN EAST BOSTON May 31st: they were incorporated in 1838, by the name of the Maverick Congregational Society: their building is a small convenient edifice, built and dedicated in 1837. The church is now in a prosperous condition.

PASTORS.

Rev. William W. Newell, installed July 19, 1837.	Left July 21, 1841
Amos A Phelps " Mar. 2, 1842.	Left 1845.
Robt. S. Hitchcock " Nov. 18. 1846.	Present Pastor.

See pages 218 to 221.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, NORTH-HAMPTON STREET. 1836.

This Church was erected in 1836, and consecrated Dec. 11th, by Bishop Fenwick: it has a very large number of members and is in a flourishing condition: it is the south end Catholic Church.

Rev. Thomas Lynch, from 1836, and is the Present Pastor.

SUFFOLK STREET CHAPEL, corner of Rutland St. 1839.

This edifice is on Suffolk street, and constitutes one of the branches of the Ministry at large; it was built by the "Fraternity of Churches" in 1839: the corner stone laid May 23d., and the dedication took place Feb. 5th, 1840: it is at the

extreme south part of the city, it is a large and commodious building and cost about \$15,000 exclusive of the land, which was given by the city, according to a grant in 1806, to the first religious society that would build a church thereon: the congregation first gathered in a small room on Northampton street: the Architectural style of this chapel is in good taste and correct in its proportions and adornments: it is built with rough stone, with rustic finishings of granite, and has a massive porch supported by five piers of granite: size 93 feet by 56: a singular feature in this building is presented in the coving on all sides of it, projecting four and a half feet beyond the walls; its interior is neatly finished; containing 88 pews or slips on the lower floor and 10 in the singing gallery: has been liberally furnished with an organ, clock, communion table, lamps, &c.: the vestry is spacious, and two large rooms are appropriated to a library, &c.: in every respect it is a worthy stucture, honorable to the liberality of the churches under whose auspices it has been erected and countenanced with their support. It has a flourishing Sunday school comprising about 150 scholars.

PASTORS.

Rev. John T. Sargent, ordained Oct. 29, 1837.	Left Dec. 20, 1844.
Samuel B. Cruft " Jan. 1, 1846.	Present Pastor.

 HARVARD ST. CHURCH. 1839.

CORNER OF HARVARD STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE.

This church was constituted March 27th, 1839, with 121 members; the greater part were from other Baptist churches: they at first worshiped in Boylston Hall with the title of BOYLSTON ST., CHURCH, which has been changed to Harvard street Church: from Boylston Hall they removed to the Melodeon and from thence to their new church: which is a credit to the architect, builders, the society and to the city, for being as neat and chaste an edifice as is to be met with in New Eng-

land : the corner stone was laid June 18th, 1842, and dedicated the same year : it has a granite circular front, and the house will accommodate about 1200 persons.

See pages 218 to 221.

PASTORS.

Rev. Robert Turnbull, installed Aug. 25, 1839.

Resign. June 15, 1845.

Joseph Banvard, " March 15, 1846.

Present Pastor.

TREMONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. 1839.

This Society gathered in Tremont Temple, April 21, 1839, and the Rev. Nathaniel Colver was called to the pastoral care March 28, 1839, and installed Sept. 15, 1839.

The society commenced with 82 members and has at this time 379. A Sunday School is attached to this congregation having about 125 scholars.

BOWDOIN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. 1840.

The corner stone for this edifice was laid April 1st, 1840, and dedicated Nov. 5th of that year : its location is perhaps as agreeable and pleasant as that of any church in the city, and their building appears immovable and stedfast : being built of unhammered granite with a tower and 6 battlements of the same : Rev. Mr. Hague made the consecration address : the church was constituted Sept. 17th, 1840, with 137 members, and now numbers about four hundred : size of the building, inclusive of the tower is 98 feet by 73 1-2 : its front wall, tower and six turrets are granite : the tower projects ten feet, and is 110 feet high : the whole cost of the building and accompaniments, was 70,000 dollars.

It was originated by a few persons from various churches, and the building erected without a church organization, and they were organized without a pastor ; yet such has been its onward prosperity that they are free from debt and their income is upwards of a thousand dollars per year more than their expenses.

Rev. R. W. Cushman, Inst. July 8, 1841. Present Pastor.

SIXTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. 1840.

RITCHIE HALL, EAST BOSTON.
 Rev. S. Cobb. Present Pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH. 1840.

SHAWMUT, NORTH OF PLEASANT ST.
 George I. Kempe. Present Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES. 1841.

The "CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES," was formed in March, 1841, and now has about 200 church members. There is no *organized* Society, congregation, or body of pew holders connected with the Church; the Church or body with a religious basis, being the only organization for business and all other purposes. The Church has hitherto had but one pastor, James Freeman Clarke, by whose agency it was gathered. They have never sold, or leased a seat in the place of worship, and their expenses are defrayed by voluntary contribution. They are now building a house of worship on a court which opens from Beacon St. opposite the new Athenæum building; they do not sell seats in their building; half of the seats will be made at once free and open to all; the other half may be rented for a few years, until the church is wholly paid for. To build this church, eleven thousand dollars has been contributed by members of the society, one gentleman giving five thousand. These are outright donations, for which they receive nothing in return. The building will be held by trustees for the use of the church, and will accommodate about 700 persons, together with a large vestry and will cost (with the land) about \$23,000.

The habits of this church are social: they have weekly meetings for conversation, inquiry, prayer and benevolent action. They have a Sunday school connected with the Church, as also Bible Classes, &c.

The worship of the church is a union of extempore prayer and a liturgic service; this service consists of the psalms

and of litanies prepared from the New Testament. The singing is by the whole congregation.

This Church has manifested an interest in all the reforms of the day. All the members are expected to take part in its various services. If the pastor is absent, the members of the church are invited to address the congregation. Women as well as Men speak and vote in their meetings. The basis of the church is the following declaration :

“ We believe in Jesus, as the Christ, the Son of God. and we desire to co-operate together, in the study and practice or Christianity.”

GARDEN ST. CHAPEL. 1841.

This Chapel was formerly called the MISSION HOUSE, and in 1841, it was enlarged and greatly improved in appearance and for convenience : the society was gathered in July with 56 members, which has increased to nearly 200 members, as originally built, it fronted on Butolph street, but the additions made, it now fronts on Garden street.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. Jenks labored here for several years and for his ministrations, the Green street church was built, where he continued his usefulness for 22 years, till Sept. 1845.

PASTORS.

Rev. William Jenks,	July 5, 1821.	Left Sept. 1845.
Wm. R. Chapman, Ord.	Sept. 8, 1844.	Left July 23, 1844.

This society is Congregational and under the care of the ministers at large.

See pages 218 to 221.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SUFFOLK STREET. 1842.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid on the 29th of June, 1842, by Bishop Fenwick : the walls of this church had been nearly completed for the German Catholic society, when the tower, built of massive granite, and a portion of the front wall with it, fell down on the night of Jan. 9th, 1843, with a tremendous crash, having the effect of a small

earthquake; and many insisted upon it that it could be nothing else: however, it did no damage, but that of being a heavy loss to the few persons composing this young society, and that was soon repaired by their own exertions, and the assistance of their friends: the church has been completed and duly consecrated.

PASTORS.

Rev. P. Roloff, settled	1843.
Alex Martini, settled	1844.

MOUNT VERNON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 1842.

This society was gathered in 1842, and the corner stone for their handsome new Church on Mount Vernon, corner of Summer street Court, was laid in due form on the 4th of July, 1843, and dedicated Jan. 4th, 1844.

Rev. Edward N. Kirk was installed June 1, 1842. Present Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST. 1843.

The Church of St. John Baptist was founded in the year 1843, by great exertions and toil on the part of the Rev. J. B. McMahan, its first pastor. Its design was to furnish a place of worship for poor catholics, and for those who could not obtain sittings in other churches. It is in the strict sense of the word a *free* church. It yields no revenue other than the voluntary offerings of the worshippers. The Rev. Mr. McMahan continued as pastor of the church until January, 1846, and in March of the same year he was succeeded by the Rev. Geo. F. Haskins the present pastor.

St. John's Church is situated in Moon St., near North Square. Its length is 83 feet; breadth 40 feet. It has three capacious galleries, and a fine toned organ manufactured by *Geo. Stevens*, of East Cambridge. In consequence of there being no pews, it is capable of containing 2000 persons, and is filled to overflowing. Twice each Sunday a school is kept in the basement of five hundred children of both sexes.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. 1843.

The Parish of the *Church of the Messiah*, was organized in May, 1843, under the pastoral care of Rev. Geo. M. Randall, who became Rector on the 2d Sunday in May, A.D. 1844. Its present place of worship is in a Chapel on Washington St., between Common and Warren Sts.

Upwards of \$22,000 have been subscribed for the purchase of land and the erection of a Church. It is expected that the church will be commenced in a few days, and be ready for occupation by the 1st of January, 1848. It is to be built on Florence Street, of brick, with a front, of New Jersey free stone;—in the Gothic style of architecture, and to contain 138 pews. A Sunday School is attached to this parish, containing 138 scholars, and 22 teachers.

FREEWILL BAPTIST SOCIETY, AT MARLBORO' CHAPEL. 1843.

This society was gathered in 1843 and have held their meetings in Hall No. 1 of Marlborough Chapel building, the Rev. E. Noyes being the pastor.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. 1844.

The Rev. W. Crosswell, D.D., Rector. The Rev. Frederick W. Pollard, Assistant Minister. The Parish was constituted and the present Rector appointed at the season of Advent, (Dec.) A.D., 1844. The assistant minister called, Sept. A.D. 1845.

The present temporary Chapel, at the corner of Lowell and Causeway Streets, is open for daily morning prayer, at 9 o'clock, and also for evening prayer, on the festivals of the Apostles and Saints. Service on Sundays' and the principal holydays, at the usual hours of worship.

The seats in this Chapel are free to all, both poor and rich, as will be, also, those of the Parish Church, when

built. This is the eighth organized Protestant Episcopal church in Boston.

WEST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. 1844.

“The West Universalist Society” was organized on the 31st day of January, 1844, and purchased the building known as the “Chardon St. Chapel,” where it has stately worshipped. The first settled minister, Rev. S. C. Adam, commenced as pastor on the 1st Sabbath in January, 1845, and was regularly ordained Wednesday, the 12th of March.

On the 30th of August, owing to the ill health of Mr. Adam, the connection was, by mutual consent dissolved. The present incumbent, Rev. D. H. Plumb, was ordained the 4th day of April, 1847.

A Sabbath School was organized in the spring of 1844; the number of children connected with the school is 110, and the average attendance 75.

The Society although not large, is considered to be in a healthy and prosperous state.

BAPTIST SOCIETY, EAST BOSTON. 1844.

This society was organized in Oct. 1844, and the Rev. Jas. M. Graves was called to the pastoral office: but from which office, he observes, that he is about leaving:—It commenced with 28 members and now numbers 100.

They occupy a chapel, by hire; size 70 by 50 feet, which is furnished with pews, desk and orchestra: and has a flourishing Sabbath school of 150 children.

CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. 1844.

EAST BOSTON.

Rev. C. McCallion, Present Pastor.

ORTHODOX SUFFOLK STREET UNION. 1845.

BETWEEN BROOKLINE AND CANTON ST.

This Church was organized and the pastor, Rev. George A. Oviatt installed over the same, Nov. 20, 1845.

The congregation worship in a Chapel, which was dedicated Sabbath evening, July 13, 1845.

This Society is in a very flourishing condition, and they hope to be able soon to erect a more convenient house of worship.

The Sabbath School connected with this church is quite large, being of but recent origin, numbering 225 pupils.

BROADWAY UNITARIAN SOCIETY. 1845.

This society first gathered for religious meetings in May, 1845; the church was formed July 6, 1845, and the Rev. Moses G. Thomas was installed as its pastor May 22, 1846. They occupy a hall at the corner of Broadway and E Streets, South Boston. It is capable of seating from 7 to 800 persons; they have a Sunday School in a prosperous condition.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 1845.

THE IDEA OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This Society gathered and worshipped at the Melodeon building, in March, 1845; and Rev. Theodore Parker was installed pastor, Jan. 4, 1846. Mr. Parker had been settled over a society in Roxbury, where he was much beloved and respected, and they parted with the most friendly feelings for each other's benefit.

This society chose that the installation of their minister might be done in the manner of the primitive church, and as one church in the city does at this day: viz. in the old puritan form of doing it themselves. They asked no ecclesiastical council to ratify the choice they had made of a pastor: the usual form of a charge they dispensed with, and

for the right hand of fellowship, they observed "that there were plenty of them ready to give that, and warm hearts with it;" and as for the other ceremonies usual on such occasions, they said "we gladly accept the substitution of his services for those of any stranger." The society then ratified the proceedings by a unanimous vote, and Mr. Parker publicly signified his acceptance of the pastoral office; the organization of the church was completed with singing a hymn: a discourse by Mr. Parker: an anthem and benediction, closed the services.

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENTISTS. 1843. See page 290.

This is a body of believers, who worship at Central hall, No. 9 Milk street. Their prominent doctrine, is that of the speedy coming of the Saviour to establish his everlasting kingdom. A large portion of the church were formerly members of the Christian Baptist church in Chardon Street, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. V. Himes. The pastor and a part of the church embraced the doctrines of the Second Advent in 1841, and in the spring of 1843 removed to the Tabernacle in Howard St. They continued there till 1847, when they removed to their present place of worship. In March 1847, they were first organized in a church capacity, with Rev. Joshua Vaughan Himes as their pastor, with the exception of the speedy advent, their belief does not differ from other evangelical denominations.

Rev. Joshua V. Himes, Present Pastor.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH. 1845.

This society was constituted Feb. 21, 1845, and Rev. Wm. Howe installed as pastor, March 16, 1845.

Their house for worship is on Merrimack Street; of a neat and convenient construction, capable of accommodating a large congregation: size 79 by 61 feet. In the basement is

a large vestry which will seat upwards of 400 persons : and with adjoining committee rooms : they have a Sunday school of 360 scholars.

EAST BOSTON SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.

This society was legally organized in Dec. 1845 : and at present hold their meetings in a brick building formerly improved by the Universalist society : they have a Sunday school with about 80 pupils and 12 teachers.

Rev. Leonard J. Livermore, ordained March 21, 1847.

PAYSON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. SOUTH BOSTON. 1845.

The Payson Church was organized in July, 1845, consisting of fifty six members formerly connected with the Phillips' Church. They immediately invited Rev. J. H. Fairchild to become their pastor. He accepted their invitation, and was installed on the 19th day of November following. Since his installation, fifty have been admitted to the church by letter and profession. The society worships in a hall about 45 feet square, at the corner of Broadway and B. St. They design to erect a new meeting house as soon as the necessary funds can be provided. Upwards of 100 children are connected with the Sabbath School.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. INDIANA ST. 1845.

This society was gathered in the Warren St. Chapel, under the name of the Church of the Warren St. Chapel : Rev. Thomas B. Fox was installed pastor of the society, Nov. 9, 1845 ; the name of the society was changed as above, June 6, 1847 : The corner stone of the church was laid with due ceremonies June 16, 1847 : Rev. C. F. Barnard gave selections from Scripture : the pastor of the society gave the address, and the choir of Warren St. Chapel performed the chants.

This church has been founded on the liberal plan of furnishing a convenient place for the worship of those whose limited means will not permit them to associate in paying an equal proportionable part of the usual expenses of the modern, fashionable places for worship: the seats in this church are to be offered on equal terms: they will build an economical, convenient edifice, in which there will be no classification or sale of pews; but merely the renting of seats by the quarter or year, at the lowest uniform rate.

These economical well conducted churches being planted in various parts of the city, will gather a large portion of that class whose means are not abundant, yet whose spirit yearns for a reputable enjoyment of life, with its religious advantages and comforts as a necessary adornment; and the liberality with which this plan has lately been carried into effect, holds forth a very satisfactory evidence, that the principles of our ancestors have not, as yet, lost much of their holy, placid, redeeming spirit, if they have been shorn of their superstition and bigotry.

The Rev. Thomas B. Fox is a counterpart of the Rev. C. F. Barnard, whose aims are similar, and whose works will bless the community with a religious good moral effect.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR. 1845.

BEDFORD STREET.

This Society was organized in 1845. The first Sermon was preached by the present Pastor, Rev. R. C. Waterston, on the first Sunday of March, and at the first communion between 80 and 90 communicants were present. The Sunday school was commenced April 6th, with eleven teachers and twenty-five pupils; this school now numbers one hundred and fifty with several large Bible classes and classes for mutual religious improvement. A Service Book is used by

this society, and the congregation join in the prayers, responses and singing.

The Chapel in which this society worships was dedicated on the 19th of April, 1846. The Church attached to it, is now nearly completed and the society will probably occupy it as early as October, 1847:

This edifice is in Bedford street, and is in the early English style of ecclesiastical architecture; the exterior is built wholly of the Newark stone, and all the ornamental parts delicately chiselled. The nave is separated from its aisles by columns bearing arches, over which is a clere-story, pierced with triangular trefoil windows. The aisles are lighted by single lancet windows and at the front end of the nave over the entrance door, is a large triplet. The windows throughout are of stained glass, ornamented with devices and mosaic borders. The roofs over the nave and aisles are left open to the ridge and the spaces between the beams ornamented with tracery. The church is to be finished inside with open seats of carved black walnut. At the rear of the church, are the pastor's room and the chapel communicating with the church on either side of the chancel. The Chapel is a beautiful building with open roof and stained glass lancet windows, ornamented with appropriate devices. The whole building is after a severely good taste, having no glare, but throughout simple and impressive.

The dimensions are as follows:—inside width 59 feet; length from the front to the rear of chancel 104 feet; height to the ridge 55 feet. The Chapel is 30 by 50 and 41 feet to the ridge; The whole edifice is one of the finest ever constructed in this city. The main building will accommodate about 1000 and the Chapel 300 persons.

Rev. Robert C. Waterston, Present Pastor.

BOSTON BAPTIST BETHEL. 1845.

LEWIS, CORNER COMMERCIAL ST.

Rev. Phineas Stowe, Present Pastor.

SOUTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. 1845.

CANTON, CORNER SUFFOLK ST.

UNIVERSALIST FREE CHURCH. 1845.

SAMARITAN HALL.

Rev. A. P. Cleverly, Present Pastor.

SEAMEN'S CHAPEL. 1845.

ANN, CORNER FERRY ST.

Rev. J. P. Robinson, Present Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS. 1846.

This Church was formed in July, 1846, by uniting the "MESSIAH CHURCH," formerly worshipping in Green Street, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Jenks and Rev. Wm. R. Chapman, with the PILGRIM SOCIETY, worshipping in Boylston Hall: it is now known under the title of THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS. The congregation has so increased in numbers that the hall in the Tremont Chapel which they have improved for the year past, is too small for their accommodation; and they have secured the Marlboro' Chapel, which is to be entirely remodded and calculated then to be the most spacious and commodious audience room in the city.

The society has a large and flourishing Sabbath school.

Rev. M. Hale Smith, installed Oct. 18, 1846, Present Pastor.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

PURCHASE ST. NEAR ATKINSON STREET.

This beautiful stone edifice was erected in 1846, and dedicated Oct. 5th the same year: size 80 by 64 feet; the generous gift of Wm. Appleton, and endowed by him to be a free Church of the Episcopal order forever: it has a basement room the whole size of the building, where a Sunday school is in a prosperous condition.

They there hold morning and evening service at sunlight, A.M. and at its loss,* P.M. and on the Sabbath at the usual hours: this Chapel is open from morning till evening, daily, for private devotions, religious counsel, advice or aid, and for the solemnization of matrimony or for funerals. On the principal Festivals and Fasts, the Altar services appointed for the day, together with a sermon, is attended at 12 M.

On each Wednesday and Friday evening, there is a lecture given after the church service; and baptism is administered at either of the services of the week, when inconvenient for Sunday.

Rev. E. M. P. Wells, Present Rector.

ZION'S CHURCH. 1846.

CORNER OF SUFFOLK AND WALTHAM STS.

This Society was incorporated by the Legislature in 1838. The church was built of brick and finished at an expense of \$10,911, (including the sum of \$1,575 for land) and consecrated Dec. 25th, 1846, as ZION'S CHURCH. Size 60 by 42 1-2 feet. The basement is of stone and has been used as a school and lecture room. The church is of brick.

Rev. Frederic Schmidt became a member of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania in 1835, and received the order of Licentiate; was ordained as pastor in 1836, and installed over this church in March, 1845.

A Sunday School has been kept until quite lately; but abolished after due deliberation, henceforth the children receive religious instruction from the pastor on Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P.M.

SOCIETY OF UNIONISTS. 1846.

BROMFIELD STREET.

Wm. H. Channing, Present Pastor.

* This expression may be more correct than Sunrise and Sunset, as no such occurrence ever took place according to the Science of Astronomy.

FIRST INDEPENDENT IRISH PROTESTANT. 1846.

CHAPMAN PLACE.

J. Fisher, Present Pastor.

INDEPENDENT BETHEL. 1847.

FRIEND, CORNER OF DEACON ST.

This Church and Pastor is under the sanction of the Methodist Protestant Conference for the Boston District:—it is an independent church, being made up with christians of different denominations:—Baptism by immersion, belongs to their creed and profession:—the church was gathered April 27, 1847; and the same day Rev. C. W. Denison was ordained their Pastor: with the privilege of inviting whom he thinks proper to officiate in the pulpit.

Rev. Charles W. Denison, Present Pastor.

SANDEMANIAN SOCIETY. 1764.

We close an account of the churches of Boston with a notice of the Sandemanian society: the Rev. Robert Sandeman in Glasgow, Scotland, had been invited by the Ministers and laity of the colony to visit Boston, and he arrived here Oct. 18th, 1764, and performed religious services the next Sabbath in Mason's Hall: about 30 persons soon associated as his society, and convened in a large room in Mr. Edward Foster's house, "in that part of Prince street called black horse lane;" but as his auditors increased they removed to Green Dragon Hall: they soon built a meeting house near the Mill pond and near the present Baldwin Baptist Church, but which was destroyed by fire on Sunday, April 4th, 1773: they then met at Mr. Townsend's in Cross street:—they built another house on Middle (Hanover) street, where they met till 1823, when the society was so much reduced in members they discontinued the meetings: the building was then used for a primary school.

They always had two elders or deacons: Daniel Humphrey, brother to the Col., was one at an early date, but soon removed to Danbury, Conn., and afterwards to Portsmouth, N. H., as District Attorney of the United States: Mr. Sandeman died at Danbury, April 2d. 1771, aged 53 years.

LONG POND OR COCHITUATE WATER.

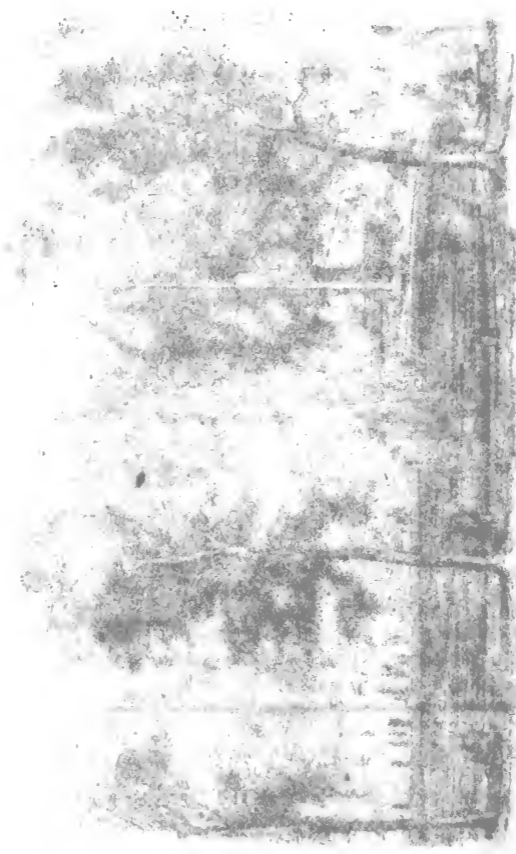
In the course of the year 1848 this most desirable of all things for the inhabitants of Boston will have then arrived; pure, good, soft and wholesome water and enough of it, for all the purposes of the household; manufacturing purposes; for fires and for beautiful fountains: Long Pond is situated in Natick, Wayland and Framingham, 18 miles from the State House; the Worcester Rail Road crosses the pond at its southern-most edge; the surface of its water is 123 feet higher than a flood tide of the sea;—its area is 659 acres;—greatest depth 69 feet;—length of the pond nearly 4 miles;—its width variable and crooked:—the line surveyed for an aqueduct is 20 and 1-5th miles;—from mathematical estimate it is expected to discharge 10,000,000 gallons per day, through the year if required; the water from Long Pond to the reservoir in Brookline, will pass through a conduit of brick masonry, laid in hydraulic cement; the width inside of which, will be five feet, and the height six and one third feet;—the descending plane will be three inches to the mile;—distance from Long pond to the reservoir in Brookline is 15 miles; *—from thence the water will be conveyed by two iron pipes or mains, 30 inches diameter, to a Reservoir on Beacon Hill to hold 2,500,000 gallons, and from that reservoir, iron pipes from four to thirty inches diameter, will convey the water through the principal streets, a length of 62 miles; the size of the pipes to be regulated according to the probable quantity of water required to flow through

*At this reservoir, the water will be upwards of 100 feet above the level of the sea.

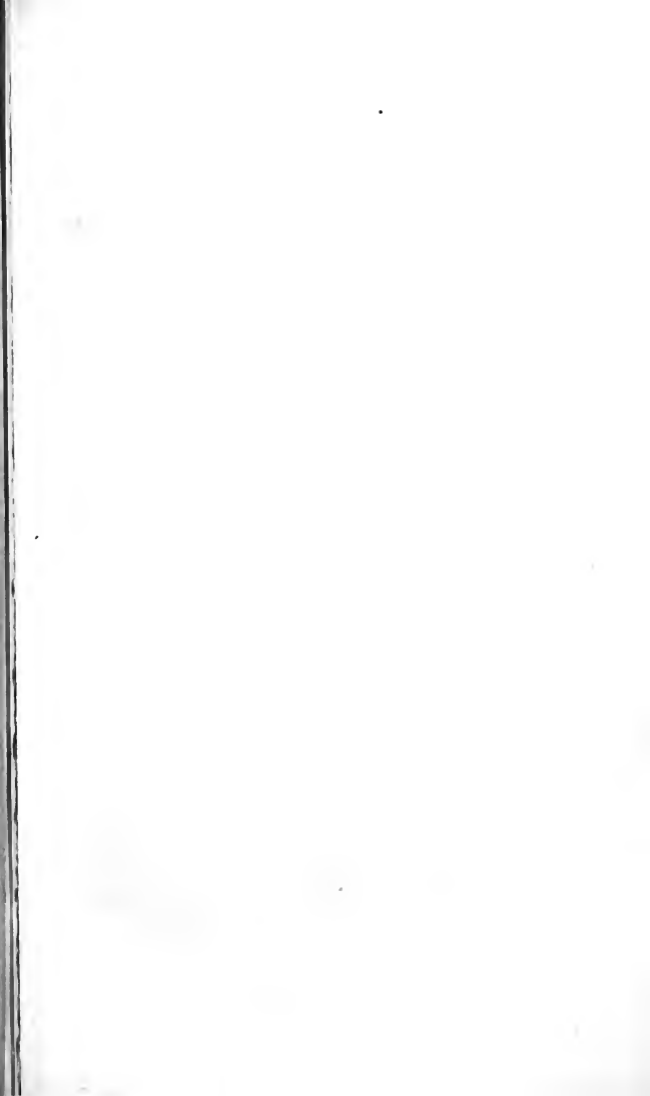
As it appeared Oct. 25, 1848, being its first ascension at an elevation of 95 feet.

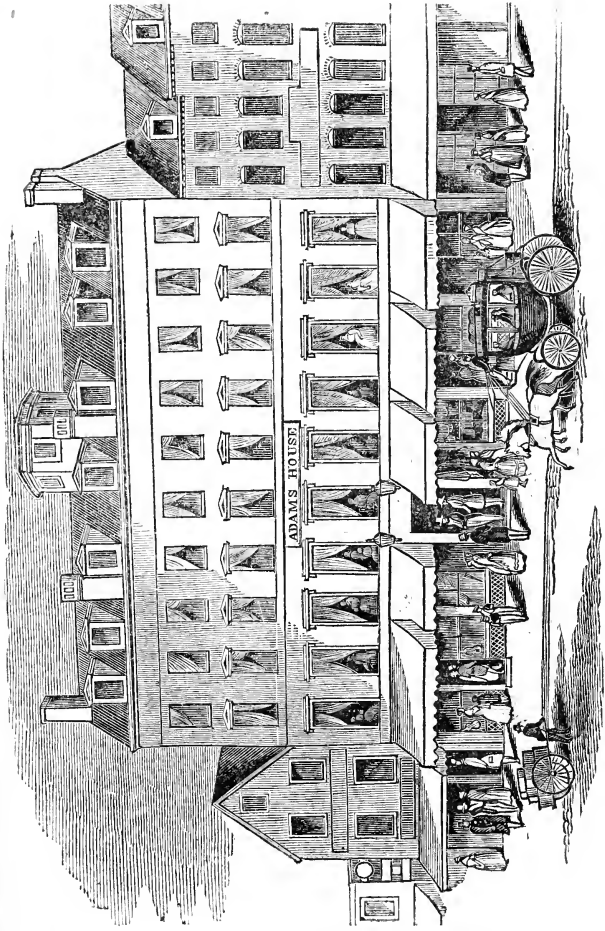
“QUOCHITUAT” FOUNTAIN, ON BOSTON COMMON.





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILL. U.S.A.





ADAMS HOUSE, WASHINGTON STREET.

them: by the side of the main pipe will be laid a small service pipe 6 inches diameter, from which the water will be taken by small iron pipes, to the several houses: the object of this small pipe, is to prevent interruption to the mains, when a new tenant is to be supplied; the whole length of iron pipe is computed at 62 miles for the city, and including that from the Brookline reservoir, it will be 64 miles;—there will be 600 fire plugs at convenient distances apart, for extinguishing fires; and in most parts of the City, a hoze being affixed to it, wil' force the water to the roofs of the houses;—it is proposed that each tenant will be at the expense of conveying the water from the curb stone to his house;—the estimates of 1845, for bringing the water to Beacon Hill, made the cost \$1,681,599.00 and the cost of distributing it through the city, should be added to that, but for which no estimates as yet, have been made that we know of; there will also be 733 stop-cocks to shut off the water, whenever alterations or repairs shall be required.

The ground was first broken for laying the conduit, Aug. 20, 1846, with public ceremonies: about 7-8ths of of the distance for laying the conduit is excavated and cleared of earth, and about two miles of the brick masonry completed; and about 7 miles of iron pipe has been laid in the city: the grand work is progressing with all possible rapidity, and the prospects are, that in 1848, it will be about completed.

THE ADAMS HOUSE, a splendid public Building, built in 1846, No. 371 Washington St. is here represented by an engraving.

EMINENT PLACES IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

A GUIDE TO THE STRANGER.

A jaunt to the city of Cambridge, three miles west of the city Hall over Cambridge bridge, will afford gratification in viewing the buildings, halls, and literary edifices of Harvard University, to which is attached a well cherished Botanic Garden and an establishment for an Observatory: the embosomed groves for the college grounds, are admirably adapted for the health and enjoyment of the students.

For nourishing the inward man, a mile north of the University is a public house where PORTER is "mine host," and there no fault is ever found with the fare or gentlemanly treatment.

For a genteel watering place, *Fresh Pond Hotel*, situated a mile and a quarter west from the University, and 4 1-2 miles west of Boston, has long been famed: the pond covers a surface of 182 1-2 acres, and in winter, furnishes at least 1000 tons of ice to the acre, for shipping and domestic uses; and in summer it is a beautiful sheet of water to sail over, fish or bathe in; and the house as kept by Mr. Willard, affords all the light luxuries of the season:—with sail-boats, bowling alleys and swings.

Half a mile south of Fresh Pond, is the celebrated MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY; and totally indifferent to all the beauties of nature and of art, must be that mind if not delighted with making there a visit: and fronting the gate of the cemetery is a well conducted house for entertainment.

One mile west-north-west of Mt. Auburn, and 5 1-2 from Boston, is Mr. Cushing's princely garden of 117 acres, where the grounds are cultivated in the Eastern style of gorgeousness and beauty; with hot houses graduated to produce flowers, figs, grapes, and oranges through the year: this estate is within the boundary line of Watertown, and to the south of it, two miles, is the thickly settled part of the town; and there the Springfield public house, kept by John Wilson, and the Watertown House kept by Weeden Bride, will be found all the requisites to tickle the palate and nourish the body: the beautiful farms in this town and vicinity, are the pride of the country; its fine country seats, rural and cultivated beauties, with the noble Charles river on its south line; the United States Arsenal, &c.

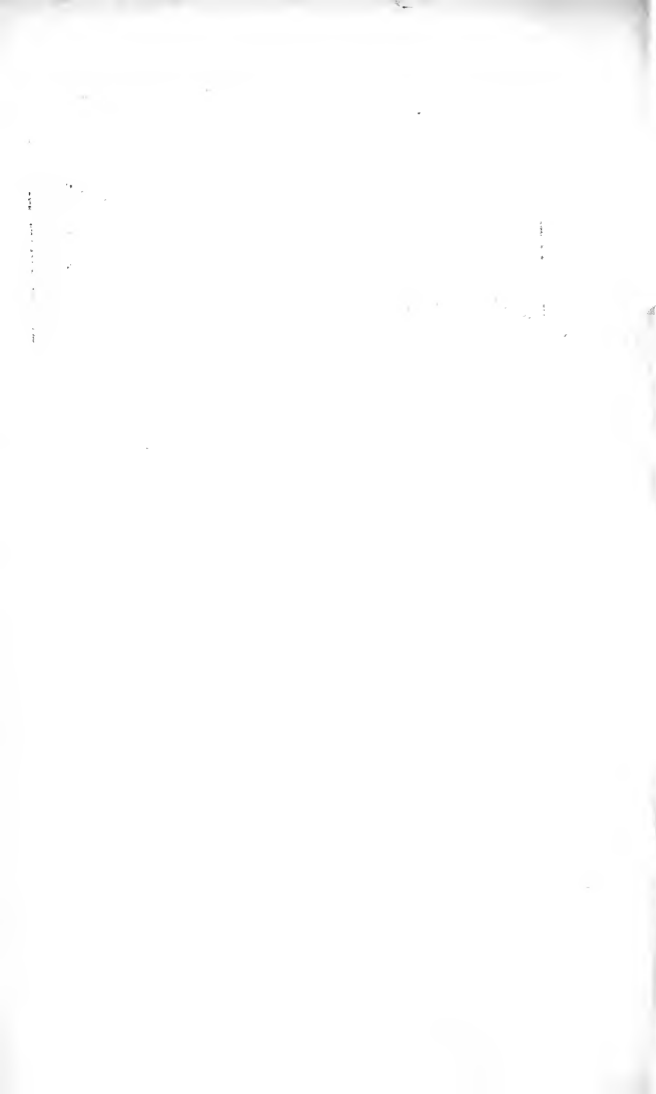
West of Watertown about 4 miles, and distant from Boston 11, is Waltham, eminent for well cultivated farms, retired country seats, and various manufactories: the Prospect House by L. Smith, and the Central House, by Paige, affords the best quality and greatest variety of "good feed for man 'and beast:" the river Charles courses by its southern line, affording mill sites and conveniences for manufactories of various articles of merchandize.

Two miles east of Waltham, and 9 miles from Boston, lies Newton, famed for its Upper and Lower Falls; iron works; Manufactories; Academy; Public and private flower gar-

ENGRAVED FOR BOSTON NOTIONS.



Nathl Dearborn.



dens, and well cultivated farms: the public houses are the Nonantum House, by J. R. Robinson; Rail Road House by Mr. Snow; and Lower Falls Hotel by Nath. Wales.

Adjoining Newton on the east is Brighton, 5 miles from Boston; celebrated for its Fairs, Cattle shows, and a Market every Moaday, for the sale of thousands of animals; their fine grazing grounds, and a number of well conducted public houses: Brighton Hotel is kept by Mr. Curdy, and Cattle Fair Hotel by Mr. Wilson; through which town, the Worcester Rail Cars pass.

Adjoining Brighton on the south-east is Brookline, 4 miles from Boston: a very handsome village: the Punch Bowl Tavern is kept by Ebenezer Wetherell.

Next southeast of Brookline, is the beautiful garden city of Roxbury, with its Jamaica Plains and Pond; splendid mansions, villas, many public and private flower gardens, extending a distance of 7 miles to Dedham: the whole area richly cultivated: GROVE HALL formerly the country seat of the late F. K. Jones, is a fashionable public place of resort, as is also the Norfolk House:—adjoining Roxbury on its south-east is ancient Dorchester, whose north line unites with Boston, and its south-west with Dedham: on its south-east line flows the Neponset river: the lands here are uneven, at some places 380 feet above the sea: they have many fine country seats and farms: SAVIN HILL HOTEL kept by Joseph Tuttle, on the eastern shore, is a fine place for refreshments; three miles from the City Hall, Boston:—Squantum Beach on the north peak of Quincy, where the yearly feast of shells is held, is two miles east of Savin Hill by water:—the Old Colony Rail Road is at the base of the hill; and Dorchester Omnibusses from 153 Washington St., Boston, arrive and depart every half hour; fare 12 1-2 cents: Quincy unites with the south-east line of Dorchester, famous for its granite rocks, some 500 feet high; Quincy Hotel is kept by George French:—Quincy has furnished two Presidents of the United States:—the Old Colony rail-road passes through the town and a stage from Boston every day, at 4 P. M.

On the north of Boston are many fine Towns, that our limits do not permit more than a mere mention of: the busy and handsome town of Medford, 4 miles from Boston, whose hospitality and enterprize vie with each other for preeminence—and where the traveller is made comfortable at a

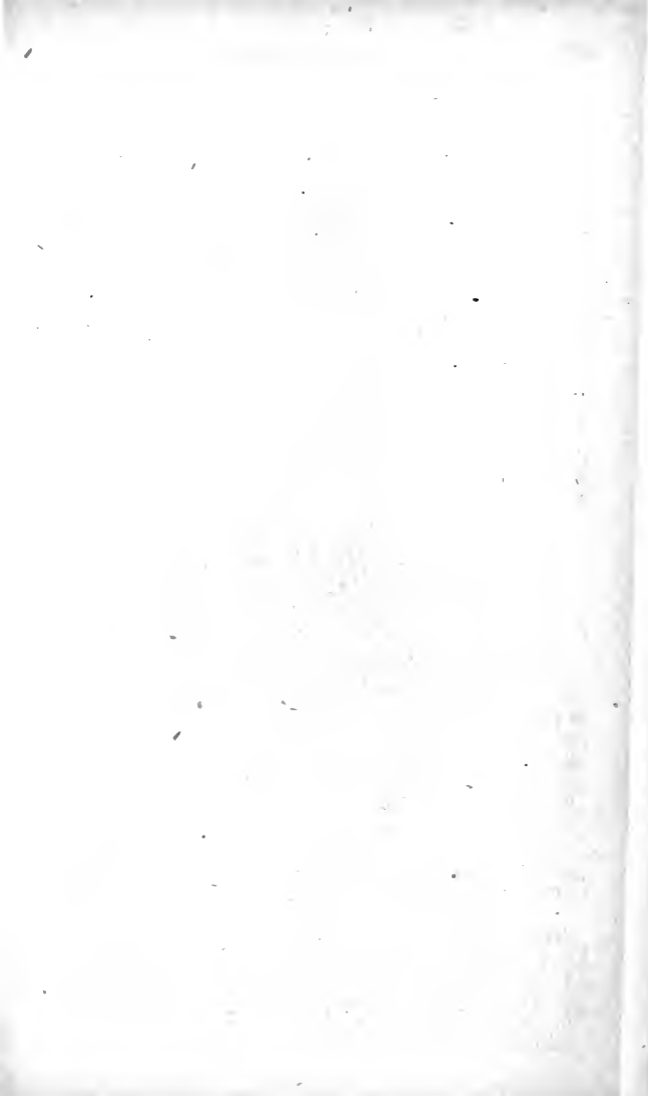
well conducted public house: and next is Malden, a growing and prosperous place; and Somerville having severed itself from Charlestown, fresh and fair as a young bride in her hopes and beauty, invites a company through life's scenes, and where creation appears as fair as in more ancient places:—and next we hail the honored matron, Charlestown, whose escutcheon has been guarded for upwards of two centuries with the simple habiliment of a "township" authority, has secured all now under the strong powers of a City Key; thus making the fourth City within an area of four miles; the Navy Yard with the dry dock for receiving Ships of War high and dry for repairs, is a grand work of stone masonry; and the lofty monument on Breed's (Bunker) Hill, 220 feet high, is a record of the noble defence made by the "rebel yankeys" June 17th, 1775, to three times their own numbers of veteran British red coats, under Gen. Gage:—the State's Prison is on the west edge of this place, where the only spring of water at ebb of tide, supplied the emigrants in 1630 with a cooling drink.

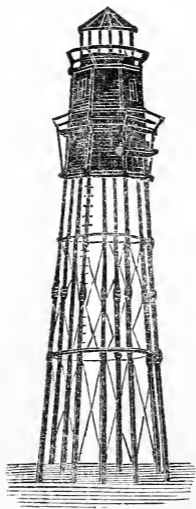
A famous fish house at South Boston, a little west of the City lot, is kept by Watkins and Walker.

At Point Shirley 4 1-2 miles from Boston an excellent fish house is under the management of P. F. Dascomb.

At Nahant 8 1-3 miles from Boston N. East, are two excellent houses, one called the "Nahant Hotel" a very large and convenient building under the management of Mr. Phineas Drew; the barrenness of the soil at this part of the peninsula of Nahant, resists any extensive foliage, and if one is not under the shade of the porticos of the Hotel, or beneath the brow of the wild and precipitous Rocks, the heat from the sun is "prodigious": about 3-4 of a mile westward of the Hotel on the part termed Little Nahant, another house shaded with trees and with most of the facilities for pleasure that are attached to the Hotel; Albert Whitney has held the sceptre of "mine host," for many years and by a look at his record book of visitants, they have "not been few or far between." A private boarding house is also in the neighborhood kept by Mr. Jesse Rice.

Phillips Beach 14 miles from Boston by water and 12 miles by land, north-east-by-north line, a first rate house lately opened by Mr. David Haggerston and the Ocean house by Mr. Alker, 1 1-2 miles apart.





It was commenced building in 1847 ; in 1849 it was completed, and Jan. 1, 1850, first lighted : it was supported by 8 iron cylinder pillars, equa-distant from each other on a circle of 25 feet diameter, with an additional upright center shaft, each varying in length from 60 to 63 feet, all securely affixed in the drilled rock, at five feet depth. It is supposed that a wave 60 feet in height, on Wednesday night, April 16, 1851, struck the lower room of the two under-keepers, at about 10 o'clock, and swept them off with the whole superstructure, by breaking off the iron pillars at various distances, a few feet above the rock. This lighthouse was erected on the outermost of the Cohasset Rocks, 20 miles distant, S. E. from Boston—the cap of the lantern being about 83 feet from the rock surface, at a cost of about \$33,000.

The propriety of economising on building a lighthouse, but illy contrasts with an expenditure of two millions for a Custom House.

Nantasket Beach 7 3-4 miles from Boston; as early as 1647 this place was of considerable importance and gave men of sterling worth for public offices and employment; on one of its hills is a well 90 feet deep which at times is nearly full of fresh water; a good public house is kept by Mr. Warrick.

Marblehead 18 miles from Boston by water and 16 by land, north-east line; Rail-Road House in the village kept by James O. Brown.

Cohasset Rocks south-east from Boston 15 miles from Long wharf by water and 23 by land: the Norfolk House kept by P. Bates is spoken well of, and in Cohasset Village the Commercial House by T. Morey bears a title to the confidence of the travelling community.

Sagamore Hill 11 1-4 miles from Long wharf on the south-east, on Nantasket Beach by water, and 22 miles by land, the Rockland House by N. Ripley, Jr. and the Beach House by L. Leavitt are in high repute.

George's Island 6 1-2 miles, south-east from Boston, has been ceded to the United States Government and on which it has built one of the strongest and best constructed forts in the world: for 10 years the work has been progressing and is yet unfinished; there is something uncommonly imposing and grand, possesses the beholder on viewing such a mass of human labor expended within the confined limits of such an Island.

Castle Island, Fort Independence, which for a series of years was appropriated for the confinement of burglars and convicts at nail making, and where the noted Stephen Burroughs exercised his ingenuity in making three nails per day and throwing the rest of the material into the well to deceive his keepers, that Island has on it, one of the best built forts on the continent: this Island has been celebrated in our annals from the earliest date of the settlement of Boston as bearing a part in most of its public concerns; in protecting the town, and protecting the Crown officers from the town, the residence of convicts; and at last, a decided good position and place for the protection of our harbor and the flag which waves over it.

Hingham which is 12 miles by water and 14 by land from Boston, on a south-east-by-south line, is one of the finest watering places near Boston: the Old Colony House by Mr. Bryant on the hill near the landing, is situated like the Na-

hant Hotel, where there is but little shrubbery or trees, but at 3-4 of a mile west of that Hotel, are two houses shaded with foliage from large oaks and elms, cool and comfortable, and where travellers and visitors are always refreshed with the comforts and hospitalities of the obliging landlords, Mr. Isaac Little of the Union House, and J. M. Wilkins at the Wompatuck House. Hingham is a remarkably healthy place, combining an agreeable union of the salt air with that over the land, and the society there is safe ; and satisfaction is partaken of among the people, if that can be enjoyed any where.

Spectacle Island 3 & 5-8 miles distant from Long wh. in a south-east direction, a house for entertainment is kept by Mr. George Woodroffe, with the usual supplies for a good fish house.

Little Hog Island, between Nantasket and Bumpkin Island, is set down at page 69 in part of our edition, at 3 7-8 miles from Long wharf, it should have been 8 7-8 miles.

Chelsea Beach 2 miles by land and about 8 miles by water: in the village is the Chelsea House, kept by Jonathan Bowditch and in North Chelsea, on the point of Pines, is the Robinson Crusoe House, kept by Tapley and Twombly, and the Neptune House is under the management of Messrs. Bryant & Bancroft, about a mile south of the Robinson Crusoe house.

DEER ISLAND: be it remembered that this year, 1847, the city authorities of the city of Boston built three large two story wooden buildings on this island for the accomodation of the Irish emigrants who landed here to the number of 10,046 from Jan. to July, many of them impoverished and sick; and administered to their wants in every necessary circumstance and condition ; and how different was the fare for the first emigrants to the same place, in 1630 ; when they hardly had tents for their then covering in the open air, and their food was muscles and the wild growths of nature, to subsist on ; no orchards, and the water brackish and foul, and but little of that ; and they became so sickly that there were hardly enough well to take care of the sick ; but they were a sober, industrious people, and quickly hoed their own rows of potatoes and corn, and were grateful for every blessing from a kind providence ; well may New England be proud of the sturdy and noble race from which they sprang : the donations from Boston for the purposes of Theo-

logical education, for forty years, has been \$1,120,219.75 : for other purposes of instruction, \$1,161,128.16 : for Charitable purposes ; \$2,272,990.51 ; and for miscellaneous objects, \$438,321.39 :—total \$4, 992, 659.81 ; these were public donations : the more under current of private contributions, have been estimated to have been as much more—or in all, not much short of \$10,000,000, generously parted with by its owners for the benefit of others and the satisfaction of doing a public or private good ; and thus has Boston ever been so generous, that we may freely unite in sentiment with Increase Mather “ that for charity, he might indeed speak it ‘ without flattery, that this town hath not many equals on the ‘ face of the earth.’ ”

In Scituate harbor, about 18 miles by water and 23 by land, on a south-east line from Boston, is a public house kept by Thomas Jefferson Curtis, and another the Cyclades, by Mr. Hayden, on the north east part.

Weymouth by land 11 miles from Boston, on a south-east by-south-line ; a house there dispenses bodily comforts under the care of Mr. A. B. Wales.

Hull, near Point Alderton, is about 8 miles by water and near 27 miles by land from Boston on a south-east-by-east direction ; a public house is there kept by Mr. Moses B. Tower.

SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

Daniel Sharp, D.D. President. Rev. Rollin H. Neale, Recording Secretary. Rooms, 17 Joy's building.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Lewis Strong, President. John Tappan, (with 32 honorary Vice Presidents in different States,) Vice President. Office No. 15 Cornhill.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Charles Briggs, General Secretary. S. K. Lothrop, Assistant Secretary. Depository 111 Washington Street.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMIS. FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

Henry Hill, Treasurer. Missionary house 33 Pemberton sq.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON.

John Tappan, President. Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary and General Agent. Geo. Denny, Treas. Depos. 28 Cornhill.

BENEVOLENT FRATERNITY OF CHURCHES.

Henry B. Rogers, President. Thomas Tarbell, Treasurer. Rev. R. C. Waterston, Secretary. Rev. S. K. Lothrop, Benj. Seaver, Executive Committee.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC. See page 287.

Samuel A. Eliot, President. Luther S. Cushing, Recording Secretary. George E. Head, Corresponding Secretary. Benjamin Perkins, Treasurer. Benj. F. Edmands, Librarian.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
DIOCESE OF MASS.

The Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D. Rev. Charles Mason, Henry W. Lee, C. M. Butler, N. T. Bent, Joseph H. Clinch, A. L. Baury, Geo. M. Randall, of the clergy, Wm. Appleton, James Barnes, and Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. of the laity.

BOSTON ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BOYS.

Theodore Lyman, President; Moses Grant, Vice President; George H. Kuhn, Secretary; J. I. Bowditch, Treasurer; Moses Grant, B. A. Gould, Rev. R. C. Waterston, Committee on admission. See page 173.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

Instituted 1804; incorporated 1807. See page 195.

BOSTON BENEFIT SOCIETY.

D. Humphreys Storer, M.D., President. Robert B. Lincoln, Vice President.

BOSTON CHILDRENS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Thomas Baldwin, President; Mrs. Thomas P. Cushing, Secretary; Mrs. Lewis Lerow, Treasurer,

BOSTON FATHERLESS AND WIDOWS' SOCIETY.

Mrs. James F. Baldwin, President.

BOSTON FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM. See page 233.

Mrs. William Prescott, First Directress.

BOSTON LYCEUM.

Josiah Quincy, jr. President. Charles Worthington, Recording Secretary.

BOSTON MARINE SOCIETY.

Robert B. Forbes, President; Richard Soule, Vice President; Robert B. Edes; Secretary; Thomas Lamb, Treasurer.; Isaiah M. Atkins, J. G. Dickinson, Jairus B. Lincoln, Willis Howes, John Doak, Committee of Relief; J. G. Dickinson, Isaiah M. Atkins, Robert B. Edes, Port Wardens.

BOSTON MEDICAL DISPENSARY. See page 229.

APOTHECARIES. Chas. K. Whipple, 109 Washington st., up stairs; Charles Mead, corner Turnpike and Fourth sts.; James Kidder, Maverick square, East Boston.

BOSTON PORT SOCIETY. See page 231.

Albert Fearing, President; J. A. Andrew, Secretary; Charles Henry Parker, Treasurer.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S AID SOCIETY. See page 231.

Mrs. Albert Fearing, President; Mrs. Otis Everett, Secretary; Miss Ann E. Coffin, Treasurer.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. See page 230.

Henry Edwards, President; F. A. Benson, Secretary; Thomas D. Quincy, Treasurer.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR AIDING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Walter Channing, President; Louis Dwight, Vice Pres.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. See page 200.

Amos Binney, President; Thomas Bulfinch, Recording Secretary; Patrick T. Jackson, jr. Treasurer; Charles K. Dillaway, Librarian. Room Savings Bank building, Tremont street.

BOWDITCH LIBRARY.

No. 8 Otis Place. See page 199.

CHILDREN'S INFIRMARY. No. 716 Washington street.

Patients received between the ages of two and fifteen.

J. Jackson, M. D. J. Ware, M. D. Consulting Physicians; Wm. R. Lawrence, M.D. Physician.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY. See page 301.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY See page 234

Moses Grant, President; Artemas Simonds, Secretary; Thomas Tarbell, Treasurer.

HUMANE SOCIETY OF MASS. See page 202.

Instituted 1786. Incorporated 1791.

MASS. ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Francis Jackson, President; Edmund Quincy, Secretary; Robert F. Wallcut, Recording Secretary. Office 21 Cornhill.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY. Incorporated 1809.

John Pierce, D. D. President; John Codman, D. D. Vice President. Bible Depository 6 Liberty square.

MASS. CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Robert G. Shaw, President; G. Howland Shaw, Secretary; J. W. Edmands, Treasurer; Drs. Edward Reynolds, Robert W. Hooper, George A. Bethune, Surgeons. The Institution receives patients into the house. Infirmary corner of Green and Pitts streets.

MASS. CHARITABLE FIRE SOCIETY. Instituted 1794. See p. 202.

Ebenezer T. Andrews, President; James Phillips, Vice President; A. W. Thaxter, Treasurer; S. F. McCleary, Corresponding Sec'y; James W. Burditt, Recording Sec'y.

MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. See page 203.
George G. Smith, President; Wm. Eaton, Vice President; Osmyn Brewster, Treasurer; John Kuhn, Secretary.

MASS. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Rev. Joseph Tracy of Boston, Secretary and Agent. Office Joy's building.

MASS. GENERAL HOSPITAL. See page 240.

Wm. Appleton, President; Theodore Lyman, Vice Pres.

MASS. HISTORICAL SOCIETY. See page 194.

Hon. James Savage, President; Joseph Willard, Esq. Recording Secretary; Rev. Charles Lowell, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. J. B. Felt, Librarian. Rooms, Savings bank building, Tremont st.

MASS. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Leonard Woods, D.D. President; Rev. Joseph S. Clark, Secretary; Benj. Perkins, Treasurer. Office 28 Cornhill.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. See page 293.

M. P. Wilder, President; B. V. French, Jonathan Winship, Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards, Vice Presidents; J. Teschemacher, Corresponding Secretary; Edward C. R. Walker, Recording Secretary; Samuel Walker, Treasurer. Rooms School street.

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Samuel T. Armstrong, President; Rev. Asa Bullard, Secretary; C. C. Dean, Treasurer. Depository 13 Cornhill.

MECHANIC APPRENTICES LIBRARY.

Thomas Hills, President; Stephen R. Niles, Vice President. See page 199.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Thomas J. Allen, President; Thomas H. Lord, Recording Secretary. See page 199.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

Moses Grant, President. 3 Tremont Temple.

N. E. HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Charles Ewer, President; Lemuel Shattuck, Vice President; Wm. H. Montague, Treasurer; Samuel H. Riddel, Recording Secretary; Samuel G. Drake, Corresponding Secretary; Edmund H. Dearborn, Librarian; Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D.D. editor of the Society's Periodical. Room 21 Court square. They publish a valuable quarterly periodical, \$2.00 per year.

NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Baron Stow President; Richard Fletcher, Isaac Davis, Vice Presidents. Rooms 13 Joy's building.

ODD FELLOWS LODGES.

Place and time of meeting of lodges and encampments in Boston. Office of the Grand Lodge, 21 School st.

Withrop Hall, 1 1-2 Tremont Row. Massachusetts, No. 1 Monday; Shawmut, No. 37, Tuesday; Montezuma, No. 33, Wednesday; Pacifick, No. 42, Thursday; Franklin, No. 23 Friday.

Covenant Hall, corner of Washington and Essex Streets. Covenant, No. 16 Monday; Suffolk, No. 8, Tuesday; Oriental, No. 10, Wednesday; Siloam, No. 2, Thursday; Boston, No. 25, Friday; Union Degree, No. 1, Saturday.

Encampment Hall, 33 Washington St. Ancient Landmark, No. 32, Monday; Unity, No. 77 Tues.; Tremont, No. 15, Wed.; Massasoit Encampment, No. 1, 1st and 3d Friday.

Oasis Hall, Chapman Place. Trimount Encampment, No. 2, 1st and 3d Monday.

Harmony Hall, corner of Cross and Hanover Sts. Commercial Lodge, No. 97, Monday.

Brooks Hall, Broadway, S.B. Bethesda, No. 30, Monday; Hobah, No. 53 Friday; Mt. Washington Encampment, No. 6, 2d and 4th Thursdays.

East Boston. Maverick, No. 36, Monday; Maverick Degree, No. 2, Friday.

RECHABITES.

Name of Tents, and Places of Meeting.

Covenant, No. 1, Monday, c. West and Washington Sts. Philanthropic, No. 39, Wednesday, Crystal Fount Hall, Cross Street. Winthrop, 127, Tuesday, Crystal Fount Hall, Cross St. United Brothers, No. 58, Wednesday, Bay State Hall, c. Washington and Boylston Sts. Massasoit, No. 38, Friday; East Boston. Harmony, No. 78, Tuesday, S. Boston.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Div. of Mass. meets at Union hall, 335 Washington St. on the 3d Wed. of Oct., Jan., April and July.

J. Warren Appleton, Grand Scribe. Office at Bromfield hall, Bromfield st.

Washington, No. 1, Tuesday, 335 Washington St.—Boston, No. 3, Thursday, 335 Washington St.—Excelsior, No. 16, Wednesday, 335 Washington St.—Friendship, No. 19, Wednesday, South Boston. North Star, No. 23, Friday, Crystal Fount Hall, Cross St. Mount Horeb, No. 25, Wednesday, E. Boston. Old Bay State, No. 32, Tuesday, East Boston. Shakspeare, No. 46, Saturday, 335 Washington St.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

Grand Temple, meet semi-annually, in May and November. Trimount Temple, No. 1, every other Friday, at 335 Washington St. Washington Temple, No. 4, every other Monday evening, at Boylston hall, corner Washington St.

THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASS. ASYLUM FOR BLIND. Instituted 1831. Located at S. Boston; office 152 Washington St. Richard Fletcher, President; Edward Brooks, Vice President; Thomas B. Wales, Jr. Treasurer; Samuel G. Howe, Director and Secretary. Terms of admission, \$160 per annum for board, washing, books, &c. For particulars, address S. G. Howe, Boston.

WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Head quarters Bromfield Hall, Bromfield St. Wm. R. Stacy, President; George B. Proctor, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

James Tolman, President; Henry Grew, Vice President.

SUFFOLK SAVINGS BANK FOR SEAMEN AND OTHERS.

See page 242.

Office Museum Building. Open daily, from 9 to 1 o'clock P.M. Deposits received and payments made daily.

Thomas Lamb, President. Henry Edwards, Vice President. Charles H. Parker, Secretary. Samuel H. Walley, jr. Treasurer.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

WITH AN ENGRAVED LIKENESS.

With the names of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, stands inseparably that of Samuel Adams; and they form together the brightest constellation which illumines the revolutionary annals of our country.

Samuel Adams was one of the most remarkable men our country ever produced: there was scarcely any one important event during the struggle for the liberties of this country, but with which he was connected: he was born in Boston Sept. 22d., 1722: his father (see page 318,) one of the originators of the Church on Church Green, was son of John Adams of Braintree; and he was son of Joseph Adams of Braintree; and he was one of eight sons of Henry Adams who came to New England about the year 1630: as no work to our knowledge denotes the relationship of the two great Adams' of 1776,



SAMUEL ADAMS.

The last of the Puritans.



it may be of some interest to state that the grand-fathers of John Adams the President, and Samuel Adams the Governor; were brothers.

No male posterity survives Samuel Adams; his only son studied medicine with the renowned Warren, and served as a surgeon in the Army, and died without progeny (*sine prole.*) The father of Governor Adams, was a Representative from Boston to the general court for many years: also a Justice of the Peace and a Selectman: he possessed considerable wealth, and was much respected and esteemed: the son, was prepared for entering Harvard University by Master Lovell at the Latin Grammar School, where he was an attentive scholar; and during his collegiate term he had but one fine, and that was for over sleeping a morning prayer: he entered College in 1736, and graduated in 1740: on taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1743, he supported the affirmative of the question: "whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot be otherwise preserved:" and in this collegiate exercise, furnished direct evidence of his notions of liberty: on leaving College, he commenced the study of Law, but with a mother's persuasions he relinquished that, and entered the counting house of the patriotic Thomas Cushing; and in a little time entered into those pursuits for himself: but owing to some mis-management and the failure of a friend, to whom he had entrusted more than one half of the property he had received from his father, he lost his whole capital; trading pursuits never captured his undivided attention: politics was his delight and he formed a club, each member of which was to furnish an essay on political subjects, and they obtained the cognomen of "the whippug-post-club:" at the age of 25, his father died, and being the eldest son, the care of the family and management of the estate devolved on him; yet in all these concerns he was swayed by his main propensity for politics: he was strongly opposed to governor Shirley because he thought the union of the civil and military power concentrated in one man was dangerous to the liberties of the people:—In 1763, the British government commenced to tax the colonies; Mr. Adams with four others were deputed by the people of Boston to draft instructions to the Representatives on public affairs; which were written by him and accepted by the people: the most material circumstance was then broached and for the first time, denying the right of the Crown to tax the colonies without their own consent: he said, "This annihilates our charter-rights; it strikes at our British privileges which we have never forfeited: if taxes are to be laid upon us in any shape, without our having a legal representative where they are laid, we are reduced from the character of free subjects to that of tributary slaves:" in 1764, he belonged to a private political club where decisive measures originated which gave a secret spring and impulse to the public movements:—in 1765, he was elected a Representative from Boston to the General Court, and from that time throughout the revolutionary struggle he was one of the most unwearied, efficient and disinterested supporters of American rights and National Independence: to him is the nation indebted

for the idea of assembling the first Congress in New York, which but ten years afterwards formed the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and eventually the union and confederacy of the thirteen Colonies, and Independence and Liberty for the whole: to him must be awarded the plan of the non-importation system which he persuaded nearly all the merchants to adopt and adhere to: soon after being a member of the house, he was elected Clerk with a small salary, but that was of some importance to him as a pecuniary matter: the people found him to be one of the steadiest of their supporters, and the Crown officers were convinced that he was one of their most inveterate opponents: when his character was known in England, and also that he was far from being in affluent circumstances, they resorted to their usual method, where the clamorous become troublesome, to quiet them with some good fat office; and this was adopted with Samuel Adams: but Governor Hutchinson answered an inquiring letter on the subject from England, saying, "such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man that he can never be conciliated by any office or gift whatever:" this account was received in England with a ludicrous kind of incredulity, evidently occasioned by a confusion of ideas at the anomaly of such a disposition compared with the personal and daily experience of all around them: in consequence of this, the office of Clerk to the House was taken from him; as he chose rather to subsist by individual or common beneficence, than to sacrifice the cause of liberty and the interests of the people:—in 1770, a large body of soldiers were quartered in Boston (see page 131,) which aroused his indignation and his determined manner before Hutchinson and Gage, (page 134) caused the troops to be removed from Boston.

The formation of committees of correspondence between the different colonies has always been looked upon as one of the leading and most important causes, of the revolution and its glorious results; the origin of such measures after their excellence becomes developed, is naturally claimed by those in whose minds they were first conceived, and it is often difficult to settle with satisfaction and fairness, the claims of contending genius: this has been the case in the present instance: Virginia claims for her great statesman, Richard Henry Lee, equal merit with Massachusetts for her Samuel Adams, and indeed the private correspondence of both which has come to light, seems to establish the fact, that both these patriotic statesmen had been long reflecting on the causes and effects of parliamentary powers and prerogatives, and each in his own state proposed measures which were approved of by the people: the formation of these committees of correspondence was adopted in Boston town meeting in the latter part of the year 1772, where it was suggested and carried through by Samuel Adams.

In 1773, Governor Gage sent a confidential verbal message to the patriot by Colonel Fenton, stating "that his conduct had been such as made him liable to the penalties of an Act of Henry VIII. by which persons could be sent to England for trial of treason, or misprision of treason; but by changing his

'political course he would receive great personal advantages and make peace
 'with his King ;" Mr. Adams listened to the message, and then asked the
 Colonel if he would truly deliver his reply as it would be given ; after some
 hesitancy he agreed : Mr. Adams required his word of honor, which was
 pledged :—then rising from his chair, he said in a determined manner ; " I
 'trust I have long since made MY PEACE WITH THE KING OF KINGS ; no per-
 'sonal consideration shall induce me to abandon the righteous cause of my
 'Country : tell Governor Gage, IT IS THE ADVICE OF SAMUEL ADAMS TO
 'HIM, no longer to insult the feelings of an exasperated people ;"—thus he
 pursued the great and mighty object of his soul, the liberties of his country,
 fearless of personal consequences : marked out for ministerial vengeance
 and suffering under pecuniary embarrassments : Gage then issued a proclama-
 tion of pardon to all persons in opposition to the Crown, but Samuel Adams
 and John Hancock, "whose offences" said the proclamation, "are of too
 'flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration but that of condign
 'punishment,"—the persecutions of the royalists served only to strengthen
 the patriots, giving encouragement to the resolute and spirited, and determi-
 nation to the timid :—whenever Mr. Adams perceived the Legislature luke-
 warm for even half way measures, he exerted all his influence and talents to
 carry them through with a different result : the House was in such a state at
 a critical time for deputing delegates to the Congress at Philadelphia : he ad-
 dressed his friend Mr. Warren of Plymouth ; "do you keep the committee in
 'play, and I will go and make a caucus by the time the evening arrives, and
 'do you meet me." Mr. Adams secured a meeting of about five of the princi-
 pal members at the time specified, and repeated his endeavors the second and
 third nights when they numbered over thirty : the administration not knowing
 anything on the subject ; the popular leaders took the sense of the members
 in a private way, and found they would be able to carry their measures in the
 House : they prepared the whole plan, resolutions, &c., and then determined
 to carry them through : before they commenced, they ordered the doorkeeper
 to let no one in, or suffer any one to depart : the subjects were then intro-
 duced by Mr. Adams, with his usual eloquence on such great occasions ; he
 was chairman of the Committee and reported resolutions for the appointment
 of delegates to a general Congress, to be convened at Philadelphia, to consult
 on the safety of America : this report was received with surprise and aston-
 ishment by the administration party, and such was the apprehension of
 some, that they were apparently desirous to desert the question : the door-
 keeper seemed uneasy at his charge and wavering in the duty assigned to
 him : at this moment Mr. Adams relieved him by taking the key and keep-
 ing it himself : the resolutions were passed and five delegates (page 147.) ap-
 pointed for the Continental Congress : but before the business was finally
 closed, a member made a plea of indisposition, and on being allowed to leave
 the house, went directly to the Governor and informed him of their high hand-
 ed proceedings : the governor immediately sent his Secretary to dissolve the

assembly, and on finding the door locked, demanded entrance, and was answered, that his desire could not be complied with until some important business before the house was concluded: finding every method to gain admittance ineffectual, he read the order on the stairs, for an immediate dissolution of the assembly: the order was however disregarded by the house: they continued their deliberations until every measure was accomplished, and they then obeyed the mandate for a dissolution.

Mr. Adams took his seat in the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 5th, 1774, and continued a member of that body until 1781: to trace him in all the important duties which he performed in that long interval, would involve a record of all that was done in that august body. Mr. Gordon speaks of him in 1774 as having for a long time whispered to his confidential friends, "that the country must be independent."

After Mr. Adams retired from Congress, he continued to receive from his native state new proofs of her sense of his services; by appointments to offices of the highest trust:—he had been a member of the convention for forming the state constitution and on the committee by which it was drafted; and on that which framed the address with which it was presented to the people: he afterwards became successively a member of the senate; president of that body, and a member of the convention assembled for the ratification of the Federal constitution; in which duty he prepared several amendments which met the approbation of the Convention, and some of them were afterwards incorporated in the constitution itself: his particular speeches have not been preserved, or we should have had the valuable comments of a strong mind improved by great experience, on questions deeply interesting to society at this date: his letters however, are mostly preserved and are well worthy the attention of the politicians of our own times.

Mr. Adams' private habits were simple, frugal and unostentatious; this led him to despise the luxury, pomp and parade of the officers of the crown; his tenets caused him to loathe the church of England, and his detestation of royalty and the privileged classes, no one could feel more keenly: the motives of his action were not the sudden ebullition of temper nor a transient impulse of resentment; but by a deliberate consideration with an unyielding determination: that there was a tinge of bigotry in his religion and politics, they do aver; and one of his colleagues, who knew him well, and esteemed him highly, described him with good natured exaggeration, as follows. "Samuel Adams would have the State of Massachusetts govern the Union: the town of Boston govern the State, and that he should govern the town of Boston and then the whole would not be intentionally ill-governed."

He died October 3d, 1803. in the 82d year of his age.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ; FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.—WITH A PORTRAIT.

The illustrious Washington entered Boston on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1789 : the unanimous voice of the citizens, was, "All hail to the Chief who with glory advances," and the bells gave a merry peal and the guns opened their mouths with loud praise : a procession was formed of all the business men of Boston, and the ladies wore an insignia of patriotism and love, by a broad white ribbon sash, with the letters G. W. in gold or spangles ; encircled with laurel leaf in the centre, with our eagle on one end and a *Fleur de lis* on the other, in honor of France for her national aid in the Revolution and the French squadron then lying in the harbor of Boston : as the Columbian Centinel a few days previous announced that the President had never seen a civic procession, it must have been an interesting and gratifying sight to witness 50 distinct classes of active operatives, well dressed, each with a beautiful silk flag, ornamented with devices of their several callings, strong in numbers, all come forth to give him welcome : the procession gathered and was arranged in the mall, and moved to the south line of the town : then they opened ranks from the centre, facing inward, forming an interesting and grand avenue of patriotic citizens reaching the whole extent to the State house, at the head of State Street : and as he passed, the flanks closed and followed ; at one o'clock the President approached, mounted on a beautiful white horse, on which he appeared a first-rate rider, attended by his secretaries Major Jackson and Mr. Lear ; the discharges of cannon commenced at Roxbury, Dorchester heights, (South Boston) Castle William, (Fort Independence) and from the French fleet in the harbor ; arriving at the old Brick meeting house (now Joy's building) the selectmen and council conducted the President through the triumphal arch across the main Street to the east door of the State house, passing through the Representatives chamber to a colonnade erected on the west end of the building, composed of six large columns, 15 feet high, and a balustrade hung in front with Persian carpets, on which were wrought 13 roses (emblem of the then states), the circle of the colonnade measured 44 feet and projected in front with well seen letters "*The man of the People* : " the central west window was the door through which the President passed, to the balustrade on to the floor of the gallery, by four easy steps : there were rich carpets, arm chairs, &c., as soon as the President entered, he was saluted with three loud huzzas from the citizens, and an original ode was then sang by a select choir : the beautiful band from the French fleet with that of the town band, joined in the honors of the occasion in the Triumphal Arch, which was adjacent to the colonnade ; this arch was 18 feet high, composed of a centre arch 14 feet wide, with one on each side of 7 feet : with an Ionic pilaster and proper imports between ; the frieze displayed 13 stars on blue ground with a white dentule cornice carried to the height of the platform ; and above that a balustrade of interlaced work : in the centre of

which was a tablet, displaying on one side, "*To the man who unites all hearts,*" and on the other, "*To Columbia's favorite Son,*" and adjoining the State house was a pannel with a *Trophy*, composed of the arms of the United States, the arms of the State, and of our French allies, crowned with laurel leaf and over that, "Boston relieved, March 1776." (see page 161) over the centre arch a rich canopy 20 feet high with the American eagle above: the whole forming a grand and rich spectacle, which while it captivated the eye betokened the love, respect and gratitude of the people.

After the ode was sung, the civic procession passed before the President into Court St. and was there dismissed: the military companies then escorted him to the prepared rooms in the house of Mrs. Ingersoll in Court Street, after which they returned to State Street and gave three volleys and were dismissed: illuminations and fireworks in various parts of the town finished the shows of the day: the French fleet was beautifully illuminated and sent forth grand fireworks. In the afternoon the French consul with the officers of the French fleet visited the President. On Sunday, Oct. 25, Gov. Bowdoin visited the President, which visit was returned the next day, and he dined with the Gov. on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the President visited Harvard University and was received by President Willard, Fellows, and Alumni with a friendly address to which the gifted President returned a felicitous answer: he dined in Fanueil Hall with most of the civil and military officers and conspicuous citizens: the papers of the day were redolent with poetic tributes to the virtues, patriotism and well deserved fame of Washington: a full proportion from the talented women of Boston, but which we cannot transcribe for want of room. On Tuesday, he also met the Governor and Council in their chamber, and received an address replete with affection and respect, and he returned an answer of kindness and gratitude, and added, "I have observed too, with singular satisfaction, so becoming an attention to the militia of the State, as presents the fairest prospect of support to the invaluable objects of national safety and peace: long may these blessings be continued to the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The President on Tuesday attended a concert of Sacred Music at the Stone Chapel, where the ladies displayed sashes on which the Eagle and G. W. held conspicuous place, and the Marchioness TRAVERSAY exhibited on the bandeau of her hat, G. W. and the Eagle, set in brilliants on a black velvet ground.

On Wednesday Oct. 28, the President visited the Fleet in the harbor, and was received on board of *l'Illustre* by the Right Hon. the Viscount DE PONTEVES, with the same honors as is paid to European Sovereigns: he also visited some manufactories, and in the evening attended an assembly of ladies and gentlemen at Concert Hall.

On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, the President set out on his journey to the Eastward, escorted by Major Gibb's company of Horse, accompanied by numerous carriages filled with parting friends of the President: on passing

Charles River bridge, which was finely decorated with flags, &c. a salute of 11 guns from Bunker's heights, was fired by Capt. Calder's artillery.

At Cambridge, he was received in the Philosophy room by the President and Corporation, and after breakfasting, he viewed the library, museum, &c. he then continued his journey, halting at Lynn for a few minutes, where the gentlemen took leave of the President: the escort then being joined by Capt. Osgood's cavalry of 50 well uniformed mounted men, he proceeded to Marblehead and dined with Gen. Glover: after viewing the town, he sat out for Salem, at the entrance of which he was met by a committee who conducted him into the place where he reviewed two regiments of Gen. Fiske's Brigade, and several independent companies. He was then escorted by the Cadet Company to the Court house, where a select choir sang an original ode from a temporary gallery; after which an address from the Hon. Mr. Goodhue occasioned a friendly answer from the President, who closed the day with an assemblage of the beauty and pride of Salem, and on Friday morning he left Salem accompanied with Capt. Osgood's cavalry escort.

The family of Washington descended from English origin, who were anciently established at Turtfield and Warton, in the county of Lancashire, from a branch of whom came Sir William Washington, from the county of Leicestershire, eldest son and heir of Lawrence Washington, Esq. of Sulgrave county, of Northamptonshire: Sir William had, besides other younger brothers, two named John and Lawrence who emigrated to Virginia in 1657, and settled at Bridge Creek on the Potomac river, in the county of Westmoreland: John, the father of Lawrence, died in 1697, leaving two sons, John and Augustine: the latter died in 1743 at the age of 49 years, leaving several sons by two marriages: George the President, was the eldest by his second wife Mary Ball, and was born at Bridge creek, on the 22d of February 1732.

Having lost his father at the age of 10 years, George received an English education only: his disposition for a military life early disclosed itself, and at the age of 15 was desirous of entering the British navy, and the birth of midshipman was obtained, but the interference of an affectionate mother prevented that event: the days of his youth were spent in surveying lands by which he gained information of their relative value, which was of service to his private concerns: at 19 years of age he was appointed one of the adjutants general of Virginia with the rank of Major: in Oct. 1753, being then 21 years of age, he was sent as messenger by his own solicitation to the French authorities of Louisiana concerning their extensions on the Virginia boundary, and his course was through a wilderness, inhabited for the most part by hostile Indians: conducted by guides over the Alleghany mountains, he suffered many hardships and many hairbreadth escapes: after delivering the message and receiving an answer he safely returned to Williamsburg; he was on that fatiguing journey 60 days and his journal of the then passing events was published, which laid the foundation of Washing-

ton's subsequent fame:—Major Washington was appointed Lieutenant colonel for an approaching war with the French: he marched two companies in advance of other troops to the great meadows; in the rainy dark night of May 28, 1755, he surrounded and surprised a detachment of French troops and fired on them at daylight, when the French surrendered, only one man escaping: thus in his youthful days the genius and courage of Washington developed his great military powers: his life was full of adventures which to attempt to detail would require many volumes, and so methodical and so industrious was he, that a portion of his writings compose eleven octavo volumes; the history of his battles would comprise a history of the seven years war of the revolution: therefore we must close these remarks with some few general observations.

Washington was well formed; above six feet in height: his frame robust, and his constitution vigorous: capable of enduring great fatigue and requiring much exercise for good health: at sight he created an idea of great strength with manly gracefulness: his manners were rather reserved than free, but on all proper occasions he could relax sufficiently to enjoy the charms of conversation and the pleasures of social society: his person exhibited an unaffected and indescribable dignity, unmingled with haughtiness; he was humane, benevolent, and conciliatory: In his private concerns he exhibited an exact yet liberal economy: In his civil administration as in his military career he exhibited practical proofs of good sense and sound judgment; he was a real republican, devoted to a love of country and to the system of equal rights on which it is founded: Real liberty he thought was to be preserved only by preserving the authority of the laws and maintaining the energy of government.

Having determined to retire from the Presidency at the expiration of his second term, March, 1797, he issued a farewell address to the people of the United States, in Sept. 1796, which must be prized as a permanent legacy to his countrymen through future generations, for its sentiments of patriotism and sound maxims of political sagacity.

In 1799, on Thursday, Dec. 12th, he was seized with an inflammation in his throat which increased in virulence, terminating his valuable life in two days:—on the 14th of December he died, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

ANDREW JACKSON, SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

WITH AN ENGRAVED LIKENESS.

President Jackson arrived in Boston June 21st, 1833. The national banner on the State House announced his approach to the city line, where he was welcomed with hearty cheers from thousands of his fellow citizens, and salutes from the cannon's mouth; he was soon seated in a splendid barouche drawn by four beautiful gray's and escorted into the city by the officers of the third brigade, mounted; and eight uniformed companies of Infantry with

officers of the United States, the State of Mass. of the City and numerous citizens all on horseback, with a long train of mounted truckmen who made an imposing display; they all passed through the common where the scholars of the various schools formed a line in front of the Fire Department; this was a beautiful exhibition of the youth of the city 14 years ago; all of whom have changed places for manhood and another interesting group have made their places good with double their youthful number: the procession passed through various streets to the Tremont House, where President Jackson, Vice President Van Buren, and suit alighted, amidst the acclamations and cheers of an immense throng of gratified citizens.

On Saturday the 22d, at 9 o'clock, he visited with his suit the Cradle of Liberty, which had been appropriately decorated, and received the personal congratulations of a host of the citizens: his path was every where impeded by the multitude anxious to get a glimpse at the veteran hero of many battles for his country's honor and welfare, and they were ever gratified with the courtesy, cheerfulness and frankness of his responses: at 10 o'clock a splendid and large procession was formed for his escort to the State house, where he was received by Gov. Lincoln and officers of the State, United States and City with great honors and partook of a collation in the Senate Chamber and escorted again to the Tremont: in the afternoon the Boston Brigade made a grand parade with the Sea Fencibles on the common, and was reviewed by the President and suit, after which he rode round the common and received one continued round of cheering and shouts of applause: he visited the Athenæum Gallery: the Mayor's, Hon. Josiah Quincy, and being much fatigued with such constant exertion returned early to his apartments at the Tremont House; on Sunday morning he was indisposed, but attended divine service at the Old South and visited Mount Auburn with the Mayor: on Monday his indisposition had so much increased as to alarm his friends, and the proposed visit to Charlestown, where every exertion had been made to give him a noble and elegant reception had to be given up: his health being better and more comfortable, on Wednesday he visited Harvard University where he was received with every token of respect and invested with the collegiate honor of Doctor of Laws: from thence he visited Charlestown with a military escort to Bunker Hill, where the roar of cannon and the huzzas of a great multitude re-echoed through space with a joyous thrill to the hearts of all. The President ascended to the top of the monument and expressed a high degree of pleasure at the most extensive views to be seen through those four peep holes: he left Charlestown at 10 o'clock for Lynn, where he was announced by the cannons mouth and joyous greetings from thousands of his fellow countrymen: after partaking refreshment there and exchanging kind civilities with the people he passed on for Marblehead, through a noble arch entwined with flowers and evergreen, on a scroll, were the words, "The union must and shall be preserved" in letters of gold, beyond which were 500 pretty children in their best attire who saluted the veteran hero; he then

visited Salem which is foremost for every patriotic movement, passing through decorated arches with well chosen mottoes to the mansion known as "West's House," so much fatigued as to decline most of the honors intended for him: he appeared on the piazza and for 20 minutes returned the congratulations of the citizens and then retired amidst the cheers and blessings of thousands of cheerful happy citizens: he left Salem on Thursday about 10 o'clock, A.M. for Andover, Haverhill and Lowell, his health and strength improving, and at Lowell a procession of 4,000 girls, uniformly dressed with a grand military escort, was enough to do that city honor; after being regaled with his eyes and ears with the beautiful and grand and his body refreshed with a sumptuous feast, he returned and visited Dedham on Friday, with the Vice President and suit, and returning alighted at the residence of Mr. S. D. Bradford in Roxbury, and passed an agreeable hour with the hospitalities of that well supplied mansion, with beautiful ladies and first-rate refreshments: the President visited Concord, N. H. and was received with every token of pleasure and honor by the Legislature then in session: he returned to Mr. Bradford's in Roxbury, on Monday, July 1st, and left the next day for Providence on his return to Washington, where he arrived on Thursday, July 4th, having travelled 474 miles in three days, his health being recruited and improved.

We close this record of the President's reception by a condensed notice of his ancestry, with a few general remarks compiled from William's Statesman's Manual. His ancestors were of Scottish origin, and attached to the Presbyterian church; they emigrated to Ireland when it was the policy of the British government to promote the colonization of that country by the English and Scotch; Hugh Jackson, his grandfather, was a linen draper in Ireland, and had four sons who became farmers; Andrew the youngest married Elizabeth Hutchinson and had two sons Hugh and Robert; political circumstances induced him to emigrate to this country in 1765 and settle in South Carolina. On the plantation of his father at Waxhaw settlement, our President was born, March 15, 1767: his father died about the same time, leaving his farm to the widow, and his name to his infant son.

Left with three young sons, and moderate means, Mrs. Jackson gave her two eldest a common school education and desired to prepare the youngest for the ministry; and at a suitable age placed him at the Waxhaw academy, where he made considerable progress in his studies including Latin and Greek, until interrupted by the events of the revolutionary war: at 13 years of age Andrew in company with his brother Robert, joined a volunteer corps for the defence of that part of the State, and in 1781 both were taken prisoners by a party of dragoons: while a prisoner, a British officer ordered him to clean boots, which being refused, Andrew received a sword wound which was visible through life, and his brother for a similar offence was wounded on the head, from the effects of which he never recovered and he died soon after; the mother died soon after this event, with a fever produced on board

a prison-ship in Charleston, while on an errand of mercy to some of her relations and friends confined there: thus every member of the family who emigrated to America to avoid British oppression perished at the hands of those oppressors here: The violence of political strife will long confuse the judgment of men concerning the character and abilities of Gen. Jackson, while all will accord to him firmness of purpose, energy, decision and disinterestedness; of great military skill, and unquestionable patriotism: on his talents as a statesman his countrymen are divided, and perhaps it is not yet time to speak decisively on this point.

The personal appearance and private character of Gen. Jackson are thus described by his friend and biographer, Mr. Eaton; previous to his election to the presidency: "In the person of Gen. Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust and elegant: he is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and spare and weighs not more than 145 pounds: his conformation appears to disqualify him for hardship: yet, accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent or with less injury: his dark blue eyes, with brows arched and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression, but when from any cause excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration: In his manners he is pleasing: in his address commanding: while his countenance marked with firmness and decision, beams with strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment there is nothing repulsive: easy, affable and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty as on titled consequence: his moral character is without reproach; and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed: benevolence in him is a prominent virtue: he was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and relieve it." Gen. Jackson died June 8, 1845, aged 78 years.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

WITH A MINIATURE LIKENESS.

Mr. Van Buren while Vice President of the United States visited Boston in company with President Andrew Jackson, June 21st, 1833, and the high honors extended to the President on that occasion, were shared by the Vice-President: a comprehensive account of which being on page 394, a short notice of his rise and progress in life may be interesting and acceptable, particularly to the rising generation, as he only enjoyed a common school education and became eminent by study and by his own exertions.

The ancestors of Mr. Van Buren were from Holland, among the early emigrants to the now State of New York: the family has ever since then, resided on the banks of the Hudson, in the town of Kinderhook, Columbia county: Abraham Van Buren, father to the President was a farmer of moderate circumstances; an upright, intelligent, common-sense man; of pacific

disposition: the maiden name of his wife was Hoes, of Dutch descent: she was distinguished by an amiable disposition, for sagacity and eminent piety.

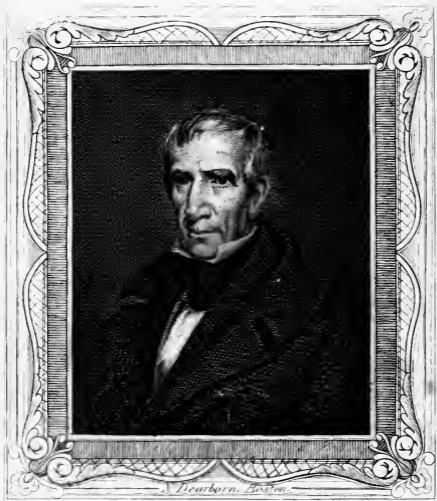
She died in 1818, four years after the death of her partner.

Mr. Van Buren was the eldest son by these parents: he was born Dec. 5th, 1782; at an early age he evinced a strong mind and superior understanding: his advantages for an education were confined to the common English school and those of an academy in his native village: he made every progress in his studies and essayed some in Latin: much more could not be afforded him, as there were two brothers and two sisters besides, to be provided for. His innate energies alone, led him on to fortune: being early enamored with off-hand oratory, he cherished it as a ruling passion: and very soon gave evidence of a surprising fluency and faculty for extempore compositions and political disquisitions:—when 14 years of age he commenced the study of Law with Francis Sylvester, Esq. a lawyer in Kinderhook: the term for that study, for students without a liberal education, was seven years, and the management of cases before Justices of the Peace often devolved on the students, and the ability he displayed as a reasoner and debater occasioned an almost incessant business in that quarter.

Mr. Van Buren's father was a whig in the Revolution, and a democrat in the days of the first Adams: and the son was educated in the same principles: the democratic party was small in his vicinity and he became an ardent and active politician: in 1800, when 18 years of age and yet a student, he was deputed to attend a convention to nominate a candidate for the Legislature: the last year of his student's life, was spent in the office of Wm. P. Van Ness, Esq., a conspicuous leader of the democratic party; and with the great advantages here, Mr. Van Buren made extraordinary advances in the great duties of a lawyer and as a politician: in 1803, he being then in the 21st year of his age, was admitted as an Attorney in the Supreme Court of New York, and formed a copartnership in Kinderhook with the Hon. James I. Van Alen, a half brother on his mother's side: many were the bright characters figuring largely in the circle of the bar at that time, with whom Mr. Van Buren was often brought in contact with opposing briefs; and party spirit was at a portentous height, and the federal party had long held the power in Columbia county: strong exertions were made by Mr. Van Buren's federal friends, to turn him from his wayward course, with proffers of greater advancement than he could possibly expect from the democratic party; but all temptations to swerve from his marked out path of duty were of no avail.

Mr. Van Buren without patronage; comparatively poor; a plebeian by birth; without superior education; refused to worship at the shrine of wealth or power; and followed the dictates of his own judgment:—In 1807 he was admitted as a counsellor in the Supreme Court:—in 1808 he was appointed Surrogate of his own county:—he then removed to the city of Hudson where he tarried seven years:—in 1815 appointed Attorney General of the State and closed his law career in 1828, after a service of 25 years.





WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Born Feb. 9. 1773. Inaug. Mar. 4. 1841. Died April 4. 1841. A. 68.

W. H. Harrison.

9TH PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

In 1806 Mr. Van Buren married Miss Hannah Hoes, who was a distant relation before marriage: his ardent attachment to her was evinced upon all occasions till her decease in 1818: they had four sons: Mr. Van Buren has never been married since that loss.

In 1812 he was nominated as State senator from the counties, comprising the middle district; his opponent was Edward P. Livingston of the same political principles; the contest was violent and resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren by 200 votes in an aggregate of 20,000:—in 1815 he was appointed by the Legislature a regent in the University:—in 1816 re-elected to the Senate of his native State for four years: in Feb. 1821 he was elected by the Legislature a Senator to Congress; and while a Senator elect, was chosen a member of a convention to revise the constitution of the State of New York:—in Dec. 1821, he took his seat in the Senate, his colleague from New York being Hon. Rufus King:—on his first appearance he was placed on the committee of finance and on that of the judiciary;—in Feb. 1827 he was re-elected to the Senate of the U. States for six years:—the Gov. of New York dying suddenly (Gov. De Witt Clinton) in Feb. 1828; Mr. Van Buren was elected his successor in November: on the 12th of March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of State by President Jackson:—in Jan. 1831 he resigned that office, for that of Minister to Great Britain: but which appointment not being confirmed by the Senate he was recalled.—May, 1832 he was nominated as a candidate for Vice President on a ticket with Jackson for his second term of the Presidency and both were elected: he presided over the Senate four years:—May 20, 1835, the Baltimore convention consisting of 600 members gave him a unanimous vote for the Presidency, and on the 4th of March, 1837, he occupied the chair as President of the United States of America. Great efforts were made in 1840 for his re-election as President; but after a long canvass in the democratic convention, his name was withdrawn and that of James K. Polk substituted in his place.

Mr. Van Buren is about a middle size: of erect form: inclining to corpulence; light eyes and hair: features expressive and animated; a forehead with marks of intellectual power: the private character of Mr. Van Buren is above all censure or suspicion: in the relations of father and son, of husband, brother and friend, he has always displayed those excellences of character and feeling, which adorn human nature and evince the purity of his motives; his integrity of character and steadiness of attachments have always retained for him the warm affection of many, even among his political opponents.

WM. HENRY HARRISON, NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

WITH AN ENGRAVED LIKENESS.

The death of this good man and American Patriot, who died on the 4th April, 1841, having been Chief Magistrate of the nation but one month, called forth the grief of the whole people: but few men since the death of Washington have been more generally regretted as a national loss: his last

words betokened an indwelling predominant feeling of love for his country, he said, "Sir I wish you to understand the true principles of the government; I wish them carried out; I ask nothing more," and soon after expired.

The funeral obsequies in token of respect for the character of the deceased took place in Boston, April 23d. At an early hour the various troops assembled on the Common and the numerous societies of the city took their places, and about ten o'clock, the Lancers and other military companies began to move through Beacon and School Streets and soon after the whole procession was moving with every token of solemnity and sorrow for the nation's loss: business was suspended; the warehouses and shops were closed: the sounds of the minute guns; the deep tolling of the bells: the solemn music; and the saddened faces of the multitude; the windows thronged with "beauty in tears," all proclaimed the heartfelt bereavement they suffered in this loss; the procession comprised about 12,000 persons, all of them anxious to hear from the lips of the Hon. Rufus Choate, the consolatory words it was his part to utter in an eulogy on the life and death of our beloved chief, in Faneuil Hall; where not one quarter of the procession could find room, and as many more of the citizens were denied that privilege for want of a more capacious building: the Hall was hung in black and the portraits of our Statesmen there, were festooned with a sable mantle, and our Eagle seemed to bear a part in the mournful doings of the day.

The orator gave some important views of the services of the deceased; his conduct with the Indians, when the Prophet and his brother Tecumseh, were striving for an Indian confederation, which threatened desolation to the settlers on the western frontiers; his glorious victory at Tippecanoe, which gave peace and tranquillity to the borders; and his agency in Congress in 1789, in establishing a mode for the sale of the public lands to the industrious tillers of the soil, in place of being managed by a host of speculators: the orator dwelt on the useful points in the life of President Harrison; of his practical usefulness; his republican principles; flowing from incorruptible honesty of purpose; of his discretion, wisdom, his love of country and its generous provisions for the encouragement of mind, and to advance the state of human happiness, and the glory of God's creation; and impressed on the mind of his audience, the greatest and best part of his whole purpose, was; **TO BECOME A GOOD PRESIDENT:** he had not been selected for that office for being a warrior; for his towering genius; for skill as a politician, but because he was a good and a just man, who feared God and dearly loved his country: the orator portrayed the virtues of the deceased President in such pathetic views, as pictured virtue in her most endearing embellishments, accompanied with most pure and exalted sentiments, that every heart responded to its beauty and truthfulness, and animated them with feelings of love and honor for their country and its institutions.

The family of Wm. H. Harrison is one of the most ancient and respectable in the history of Virginia: among the early settlers was a lineal descendant

of that Gen. Harrison, who bore a distinguished part during the civil wars of England, in the army of the Commonwealth.

Benjamin Harrison (of the same stock) father of our President was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and one of the most illustrious men of his eventful day: he was member of the House of Burgesses in Virginia and of the continental Congress and Governor of the State of Virginia and repeatedly chosen speaker of the Virginia house; he died in 1791, closing an uncommon useful life and having expended an ample fortune in the service of his country.

Wm H. H. the third and youngest son, was born Feb. 9, 1773, at Berkley, on James river, in Charles city county, Virginia: on the death of his father he was placed under the guardianship of his kind friend Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution: and educated at Hampden Sidney College, and subsequently to the study of medicine; but before he had finished his course the barbarities of the Indians excited a deep feeling of indignation and he resolved to join the army for the defence of the Ohio frontier: his guardian attempted to dissuade him from that purpose, but on communicating with Gen. Washington, that revered patriot approved of his resolve and sent him a commission as ensign when 19 years of age, in 1791.—In 1792, for a brave exploit he was advanced to a Lieutenancy.—In 1795 to a Captain and at 21 years of age was married to a daughter of John Cleaves Symmes, the founder of the Miami settlement.—in 1797 was appointed Lieut. Governor of the northwestern territory;—in 1799 elected their first delegate to Congress:—in 1803 sole commissioner for treating with the Indians:—in 1804 he negotiated a treaty with them, by which they ceded 50 millions of acres of the valuable region between the rivers Illinois and Mississippi:—he was appointed Gov. of Indiana, which office he held for thirteen years with increased satisfaction to his fellow citizens and received the appointment under the administrations of the elder Adams, Jefferson and Madison:—in 1812 he was appointed Brigadier General, and soon after that Major general:—in the battle of the Thames, President Madison said the result was signally honorable to Gen. Harrison, by whose talents it was prepared and directed: and Mr. Cheeves in Congress asserted that “that victory of Harrison was such as would have reared to a Roman General in the best days of the republic the honors of a triumph.” Gen. H. from a fortuitous circumstance resigned his office as Major General:—in 1816 he was elected representative to Congress from the district of Ohio, and re-elected the two following years;—in 1819 he was elected to the Senate;—in 1821 was Presidential elector; the same year Senator to Congress;—in 1828 minister to the republic of Colombia and from that mission was recalled by President Jackson in 1829;—in 1835 was first brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency;—in 1839 he was again nominated and elected by a majority of 174 votes of the electoral college over Mr. Van Buren, in 1840.

President Harrison left one son and three daughters, all living at or near

North Bend, Ohio; four sons and a daughter died before the father; in person, he was tall and slender, yet few men at his age enjoyed so much bodily vigor and strength; thus passed to the grave, a good, a just, and worthy patriot, whose life was full of useful lessons to his followers, for noble and disinterested services in the cause of his country and for the social virtues of private life.

JOHN TYLER, TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

President John Tyler arrived in Boston June 16, 1843, by invitation of the city authorities to unite in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, fought June 17, 1775; and the completion of the monument erected to perpetuate that important event; the President was met at the Boston and Roxbury line by the Mayor and members of the city government; a regiment of Boston Light Infantry, under Col. G. T. Bigelow, and the splendid company of Lancers under Col. Smith; quite a large number of private carriages, with a lengthy cavalcade of mounted citizens; the President crossed the line at half past 10 o'clock, A.M. just at that time the sky which had become cloudy became darker; a north east storm set in and rain fell continually till 2 o'clock. The President was in a barouche drawn by six handsome horses accompanied by the Mayor and Mr. Robert Tyler; large numbers of people were at the open windows; on balconies and in the streets in despite of the storm; having passed through several streets, the procession arrived at the Tremont House, where he was received by the Independent Cadet Company—the Governor's body guard, under Col. Winchester, who had been ordered to place the company at the disposal of the President during his stay in this Commonwealth;—the President dined that day with the city authorities at the Tremont House;—the foreign consuls in full uniform paid their respects to the President in the afternoon, when Mr. Grattan addressed him in a happy strain in their behalf; the President thanked them for their attention in a polite reply;—in the evening he visited the house of the Postmaster and there met with a large number of friends; after that he attended the theatre with his suit.

The next day being the celebrated 17th of June, the President accompanied by the President of the Bunker Hill monument association, with Mr. John Tyler, Jr. and Mr. Robert Tyler, his sons, entered the barouche prepared for the occasion and the other dignitaries and invited guests followed as in the orders of the day;—30 full bands of music sent forth their grand and melodious sounds in this great procession, which occupied a whole hour in passing any given point;—6, 8 and 12 deep;*—Hon. Daniel Webster delivered the address on the occasion, resplendent with beauty of thought expressed with classic language, with an affectionate allusion to the surviving veterans of the revolution, and a bold illustration of the glorious prospects held out for

* 20 dollars was paid for a window on Washington St. to see this procession.



JOHN TYLER,

Born April 29. 1790.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, 1841.

John Tyler



the future happiness and prosperity of the people of this country; from 30 to 50 thousand persons were present, and all were gratified;—the President and suit were at the house J. M. Paige, Esq. in Summer Street in the evening;—on Sunday morning he attended the services at Trinity Church; in the afternoon he visited Mount Auburn, and in the evening attended the concert of the Handel and Haydn society;—on Monday morning he visited Lowell and returned and visited the navy yard, and spent the evening at the Hon. David Henshaw's; he was to have left here on Tuesday, June 20th, for Springfield, on his return to Washington; but the sudden death of the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, Secretary of State, who was of the President's suit, detained him one day to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of one, so highly valued and honored while living; on Wednesday he left the State.

The ancestors of President Tyler were among the early English settlers of Virginia, and trace their lineage to Walter or Wat Tyler, who headed an insurrection in England, and while demanding of the King (Richard II) a recognition of the rights of the people, lost his life in the cause; the father of our President was the second son of John Tyler who was Marshal of the colony under the Royal government to the period of his decease in 1766. His son entered early in the list for the defence of colonial rights and liberties and so freely did he utter his sentiments, that the Marshal, his father, often told him he would be hung as a rebel. Removing from James city in 1775 to Charles city, he was soon elected a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and with zeal advocated the boldest measures of the revolutionary era; he became an intimate friend of Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Edmund Randolph and was beloved by the people of Virginia; throughout the Revolution the father of our President devoted himself unceasingly to the cause of the people; a bold, free and elegant speaker, he nobly and successfully defended their rights on all suitable occasions and possessing an ample fortune by inheritance and by his industry, he profusely lavished it in the sacred cause of freedom, and at the glorious period of its accomplishment he had expended the whole and was penniless; he was often elevated to the speaker's chair in the house of delegates; Governor of Virginia and a Judge in one of her higher courts; in 1812 he was judge of the federal court of Admiralty under President Madison;—he died in Feb. 1813, full of years and honors.

Judge Tyler left three sons, Wat, John and William, the second son was our President; he was born in Charles city county, Virginia, March 29th, 1790; he was studious in youth and entered William and Mary college at twelve years of age, and passed through his collegiate course with honor to himself and the approbation of the venerated head (Bishop Madison) of that institution; after which he studied law, partly with his father and partly with Edmund Randolph;—at nineteen years of age he practiced at the bar; his age not having been examined into, and in three months time, there were but few disputed cases but young Tyler was on one side or the other;—in a

year more he was offered a nomination to the Legislature, but which he declined till the next year 1811, when he was free, and then was chosen nearly unanimously a member of the house of Delegates:—Mr. Tyler defended the democratic principles of Jefferson and Madison, and his voice was often heard in defence of the war and measures of government, and as often listened to by the veteran, bold and graceful orators of Virginia with universal and gratifying attention.

When the British forces were in the Chesapeake Bay, Mr. Tyler raised a company for the defence of Norfolk and Richmond, but as they were never called upon for actual service, his military career gave cause for his being styled as “Captain Tyler:”—while he was yet a member of the Legislature, he was elected one of the executive council which he continued to be till 1816; when a contest between him and Andrew Stevenson for Representative to Congress, it resulted in the choice of Mr. Tyler, by about 30 votes:—he retired from that station in 1821 and warmly advocated the election of Mr. Stevenson as his successor.

He returned to his farm in Charles City County and to the practice of law;—in 1823 he was again elected to the house of Delegates, and re-elected the next year:—in 1825 he was chosen Governor of Virginia by a large majority and the following year he received the unanimous vote of the Legislature for the same office; and before the expiration of that term was chosen as Senator to Congress in opposition to John Randolph by 5 votes:—in the latter part of the session of 1835 he was elected speaker *pro tem* of the Senate by whigs and State rights senators: he resigned his seat in the Senate in Feb. 1836. by being compelled by instructions from the Legislature of Virginia to espouse the resolution of March 28, 1834, for expunging from the record of the Senate:—to vote for any record to be expunged was so opposite to his regards for that journal, he chose to relinquish three years of his term rather than be guilty of tergiversation in his public course as a Senator: he was nominated as Vice President in 1835, on a ticket in Maryland with Gen. Harrison as President:—in 1838 he was elected by the whigs as member of the Virginia legislature:—in 1839 he was a delegate to the convention of Harrisburg for nominating a President and Vice President and became himself a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was elected to that office: President Wm. Henry Harrison dying on the 4th of April, 1841, Mr. Tyler became President of these United States.

In person Mr. Tyler is tall and spare; with a fair complexion; blue eyes; and prominent features: in manners plain and affable and in the social circle amiable, courteous and hospitable:—in 1813, at the age of 23 he married Miss Letitia Christian of New Kent county, Virginia: she died at Washington, Sept. 10, 1812, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters:—on the 26th of June, 1844 he married Miss Julia Gardner of New York, daughter of David Gardner, Esq. who was killed in the explosion on board the steamboat Princetown, in Feb. 1844, and since his term for the Presidency expired, he has resided at his seat, near Williamsburg, Virginia.

JAMES K. POLK, ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

June 29, 1847. The President entered the city this day at a little after 1 o'clock over the Milldam avenue, escorted from Brookline by the Boston splendid and full corps of cavalry Lancers: at the west end of Beacon St. he was introduced to Mayor Josiah Quincy, Jr. by Alderman Parker; the President was handsomely welcomed in a speech from the Mayor and after an animated reply from our honorable guest they both took seats in a superb light barouche, drawn by six magnificent black horses; the citizens giving him three times three cheers, in a very friendly manner: a rain storm commenced between 11 and 12 o'clock which continued during the day: yet notwithstanding this, the people had early assembled to greet the nation's President and they were immovable until he arrived in the city: the windows of the dwellings were mostly up and filled with the ladies of the mansions along his path; the appearance of the President was decidedly prepossessing and highly agreeable to New England notions of a great and good mind: with gentleness of manners truly republican, unostentatious, and unassuming, he received golden opinions among the people: the escort for receiving the President in the city was one of the most gorgeous and extensive sights: all of the Independent Infantry companies of the city with the Lancers: civic and military officers of the United States in this section: officers of the State and of the city, a lengthy cavalcade of mounted citizens: societies of various titles, with a long train of truckmen mounted, all turned out in the storm to tender their respects to the city's guest: the procession was nearly an hour in passing any given point, and that would give about three miles length for it; the people in this section require some very important excitement to huzza at the top of their lungs on any occasion; but the cheers to the honorable visitor were as frequent and as loud and long, as betokened a hearty welcome and probably to suit the taste of the recipient;—The Hon. James Buchanan was in the third carriage from the President and was joyously greeted by the people:—salvos of artillery were let off from the common and from various places in the harbor: flags were waving in almost every direction, and had it not have rained continually, it would have been quite a splendid gala-day; the lines of school children in front of our excellent fire department on the common, through which the President and his escort passed, must have afforded him pleasure, for it was a beautiful sight; the procession passed through Pleasant to Washington St. thence through State to Commercial, South Market, Merchants' Row, Ann, Blackstone, Hanover and Court Street to splendid apartments prepared for him at the Revere house on Bowdoin Square:—at half past 6 o'clock the committee of arrangements and officers of government partook of a public dinner with the President at the Revere House:—the next Morning (Wednesday) the President visited Faneuil Hall, Quincy Market, and at ten o'clock he entered the city of Charlestown where every token of respect was tendered from Bunker's height: from the citizens and from the hospitable mansion of mayor Warren:

the President continued his journey to various towns on the seaboard and was the first President of the United States that visited the State of Maine since it set up for itself in 1820; his visit extended to Augusta, the capital of the State, situated on the river Kennebec: the Legislature being then in session they received him with high honors, and with the grateful satisfaction of the people; on Monday the honorable visitant returned through the city of Boston with a rapid hastening for the city of Washington, to attend to important national concerns of which he had just been apprized, by an express courier: and took the line of cars through Taunton to reach Washington on Wednesday, July 7th; during the whole time of the President's visit while in the city, the Independent company of Cadets, (the Massachusetts Governor's body guard,) were detailed as a body guard to the illustrious guest. On Monday the President passed through five States during that day, viz. Maine, N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

James K. Polk is the eldest of ten children: he was born Nov. 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina: his ancestors whose original name was Polloch and by obvious transition assumed the present form were from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century: the family, traces their descent from Robert Polk, who was married in Ireland: his wife Magdalen Tucker was the heiress of Mowning Hill: they had six sons and two daughters, Robert Polk the progenitor of James K. Polk, was the fifth son: he married a Miss Gullet and removed to America.

The Polk family settled in Somerset county on the eastern shore of Maryland, where some of their descendants still sojourn: being there the only democrats of note they were styled the democratic family; the branch of the family from which the President descended, removed to the neighborhood of Carlisle in Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina some time before the revolutionary war: some of the family were honorably distinguished in that eventful struggle: on the 20th of May, 1775, being more than a year previous to the National Declaration of Independence, the assembled inhabitants of Mecklenburg county publicly absolved themselves from their allegiance to the British Crown and issued a formal manifesto of Independence in terms of manly eloquence; Colonel Thomas Polk, the prime mover in this act of noble daring, and one of the signers of that Declaration of Independence was great uncle to the President.

The father of James K. Polk was a farmer of unassuming pretensions, but an enterprising character: thrown early upon his own resources, he became the architect of his own fortunes: in 1806 he removed to Tennessee with his ten children where he was one of the pioneers of the fertile valley of Duck river, a branch of the Cumberland, then a wilderness but now the most populous part of the State: here he resided until his election to the Presidency in 1845: in the infancy of the settlement there were not many advantages for a good education and he acquired that only of a good English scholar: his father wished him to become a merchant and much against the son's inclination he was placed in a counting house: he remained there but a few

weeks and after earnest appeals to his father he was placed under the care of Rev Dr. Henderson and subsequently under the care of Mr. Samuel P. Black celebrated as a classical teacher: in 1815 he entered the University of North Carolina: there his career was distinguished; at each semi-annual examination he bore away the first honor and graduated in 1818 with the highest distinction in his class and with the reputation of being the first scholar in both the mathematics and classics; his ambition to excel was only equalled by his perseverance; in proof of which it is said that he never missed a recitation or the performance of any duty; from the University he returned to Tennessee, his health impaired by application; in 1819 he commenced the study of the law in the office of Felix Grundy, who for many years was Representative and Senator from Tennessee to Congress, and was admitted to the bar in 1820: he commenced practice in Maury county; his thorough academic education, accurate knowledge of law; his readiness and resources in debate and his unwearied application to business, secured him at once full employment; in 1823 he entered upon the stormy career of politics, being chosen Representative to his State legislature, and the next year he was re-elected; he was the early political friend of Gen. Jackson, and one of those who in the session of 1823 and 4, called that distinguished man from his retirement and elected him to the Senate of the United States.

In August 1825, being then in his thirtieth year, Mr. Polk was chosen member of the House of Representatives in Congress; he opposed internal State improvements at the national expense; he opposed the administration of President John Q. Adams from first to last; he supported the administration of President Andrew Jackson, against the National Bank, and advocated a reduction of the revenue to the necessities of government; his first speech was for altering the constitution to prevent a choice of President ever devolving on Congress; in 1831 he was re-elected to Congress, and in 1833 defended the removal of the public money from the banks; in 1835 Mr. Polk was elected speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and at the extra session of 1837 was re-chosen speaker.

After a service of fourteen years in Congress Mr. Polk declined a re-election in 1839;—he was then elected Governor of Tennessee, and nominated by the convention at Baltimore May 29, 1844 for the Presidency and succeeded to that office March 4, 1845.

In person Mr. Polk is of a middle stature, with a full angular brow, and a quick penetrating eye; the expression of his countenance is generally grave, but is often relieved by a peculiarly pleasant smile, indicative of the amenity of his disposition; the amiable character of his private life, which has been upright and pure, secures to him the esteem and friendship of all who have the advantage of his acquaintance; he married a lady of Tennessee, who is a member of the Presbyterian church, and well qualified by her virtues and accomplishments to adorn the circles of private life or the elevated station to which they have been called; they have no children.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

CAPE COD BRANCH RAILROAD.
Office No. 26 Merchants' Exchange.

CHESHIRE RAILROAD.
From Fitchburg, through Keene, to Connecticut River. Office, 56 State St.

CONCORD RAILROAD, N. H.
From Lowell. Office, 7 Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

CONNECTICUT AND PASSUMPSIC RIVERS RAILROAD.
From Lebanon, N. H., to the Canada line. Office, No. 7, Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.
From Greenfield to Springfield. 36 miles. Office 7 Merchants Ex.

EASTERN RAILROAD.
Lower Route Office, 85 State street.
Depot at East Boston Ferry.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD.
Depot, Charlestown. Office, 15 Merchants' Exchange, State St., Boston.

LOWELL RAILROAD.
Depot, Lowell Street. Treasurer's Office, 11 1-2 Tremont Row.

MAINE RAILROAD.
Upper Route. Depot, Hay Market Square. Office, 60 State Street.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office, 92 State Street.
George B. Upton, *Treasurer.*

NORWICH & WORCESTER R. R.
Transfer Office, 13 Brazers' Building, State Street.

NORTHERN RAILROAD.
From Concord, N. H., to Lebanon, N. H. Office, 14 Merchants' Ex.

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.
Depot, Kneeland, corner South street.
Office, 14 Merchants' Exchange.

PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.
Office, Pleasant, corner Eliot Street.

SULLIVAN RAILROAD, N. H.
Office, _____
Henry Hubbard, *President.* N. D. Hubbard, *Agent.*

TAUNTON BRANCH RAILROAD.
Treasurer's Office, over the Suffolk Bank, Boston.

VERMONT AND MASS. RAILROAD.
From Fitchburg to Brattleboro'.
Office, 11 Merchants' Exchange.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office, Barristers' Hall, Court Sq.

WESTERN RAILROAD.
Office, Barristers' Hall, Court square.

WORCESTER RAILROAD.
Depot and Office, corner of Lincoln and Beach Streets.

RAIL ROADS.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AND FARES FROM BOSTON.

LOWELL AND CONN. R. R.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Medford	5	\$ 0 12
S. Woburn,	8	20
Woburn,	10	25
Wilmington,	15	35
Bil. and Tewkesb.	19	45
Billerica Mills,	22	55
Lowell,	26	65
Middlesex,	28	70
N. Chelmsford,	30	75
Tyngsboro'	34	80
Little's	37	90
Nashua,	40	1 00
Thornton's	46	1 10
Reed's Ferry,	50	1 20
Goff's Falls,	54	1 20
Manchester,	58	1 40
Hooksett,	67	1 60
Concord,	75	1 75
W. Concord,	78	1 85
Fisherville,	82	1 95
Boscawen,	84	2 05
N. Boscawen,	88	2 15
Franklin,	93	2 25

A Branch Railroad extends from Woburn Centre, a distance of 2 miles.

Usual time from Boston to Concord, 3 1-2 hours.

EASTERN RAILROAD.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Lynn,	9	\$ 0 25
Salem,	14	40
Beverly,	16	45
Wenham,	20	56
Ipswich,	25	70
Rowley,	29	80
Newburyport,	34	1 00
Salisbury,	36	1 08
Seabrook,	40	1 16
Hampton Falls,	42	1 25
Hampton,	44	1 32
N. Hampton,	47	1 40
Greenland,	49	1 48
Portsmouth,	54	1 50
S. Berwick.	66	1 75
N. Berwick,	72	1 95
Wells,	77	2 25
Kennebunk,	82	2 40
Saco,	92	2 75
Scarboro'	100	3 00
Portland,	106	3 00

Salem to Marblehead, 4 miles, 6 1-4 cents.

Usual time from Boston to Portland, 5 1-4 hours.

MAINE EXTENS. RAILROAD.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Somerville,	2	\$ 0 8
Malden,	5	12
N. Malden,	7	18
S. Reading,	10	25
Reading,	12	30
Wilmington,	16	40
Ballardvale,	21	55
Andover,	23	60
N. Andover,	26	70
Bradford.	31	85
Haverhill,	32	85
Plaistow,	37	1 00
Newtown,	40	1 05
E. Kingston,	44	1 20
Exeter,	49	1 30
S. Newmarket,	53	1 40
Newmarket,	56	1 50
Durham,	61	1 60
Madbury,	63	1 70
Dover,	66	1 75
Somersworth,	69	1 75
Great Falls,	70	1 75
Portland,	110	3 00

Usual time from Boston to Portland, 5 1-4 hours.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Somerville,	2	\$ 0 12
Porter's	3	12
W. Cambridge,	6	15
Waltham,	10	25
Lexington,	11	25
Weston,	13	30
Lincoln,	17	40
Concord,	20	50
S. Acton,	25	65
W. Acton,	27	65
Littleton,	32	80
Groton,	37	90
Shirley,	40	1 00
Lunenburg,	43	1 10
Leominster,	46	1 15
Fitchburg,	50	1 25

Usual time from Boston to Fitchburg, 2 1-2 hours.

NOR. AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Worcester,	44	\$ 1 25
Oxford,	55	1 50
Webster,	60	1 60
Fisherville,	64	1 80
Pomfret,	70	1 95
Daysville,	75	2 00
Danielsonville,	78	2 10
Central Village,	84	2 25
Plainfield,	87	2 35
Jewett City,	93	2 50
Norwich,	103	2 75
Allyn's Point,	110	
New London,	118	
Greenport,	140	
Southold,	144	
Mattituck,	152	
Riverhead,	161	
St. George Manor,	168	
Medford Station,	180	
Suffolk Station,	191	
Deer Park,	198	
Farmingdale,	204	
Hicksville,	209	
Carl Place,	215	
Hempstead Br.	217	
Brushville,	221	
Jamaica,	224	
Union Course,	227 1-2	
East New York,	230	
Bedford,	232 1-2	
Brooklyn,	235	
New York City,	236	5 00

WOR. AND WESTERN R. R.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Brighton,	5	\$ 0 17
Angier's Corner,	7	20
Newton,	9	25
Needham,	13	35
Natick,	17	45
Framingham,	21	55
Hopkinton,	24	65
Southboro'	28	80
Westboro'	32	90
Grafton,	38	1 05
Worcester,	44	1 25
Clappville,	53	
Charlton,	57	
Spencer,	62	
East Brookfield,	64	
South Brookfield,	67	
West Brookfield,	69	
Warren,	73	
Palmer,	82	

North Wilbraham,	89	
Wilbraham,	92	
Springfield,	95	2 75
W. Springfield,	100	
Westfield,	105	
Russell,	116	
Chester Village,	119	
Chester Factory,	126	
North Becket,	135	
Washington,	138	
Hinsdale,	143	
Dalton,	146	
Pittsfield,	151	4 10
Shaker Village,	156	
Richmond,	159	
State Line,	162	
Canaan,	167	
East Chatham,	172	
Chatham,	177	
Kinderhook,	184	
Schodack,	192	
Greenbush & } Albany, }	200	5 00

PROV. AND STONING. R. R.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Roxbury,	2	\$ 0 10
Jamaica Plain,	4	10
Toll Gate,	5	12
Dedham Low Plain,	8	20
Canton,	14	40
Sharon,	18	50
Foxboro',	21	65
Mansfield,	24	70
Tobey's Corner,	27	80
Attleboro',	31	95
Dodgeville,	33	95
Perrin's Crossing,	35	1 05
Seekonk,	38	1 15
Providence,	42	1 25
Apponaug,	51	
Greenwich,	54	
Wickford,	60	
Kingston,	67	
Richmond,	75	
Charlton,	80	
Westerly,	84	
Stonington,	90	2 75

N. BED. AND FALL R. R. R.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Mansfield,	24	\$
Norton,	29	70
Taunton,	26	75
Myrick's,	42	1 00
Fall River,	56	1 45
New Bedford,	55	1 50

OLD COLONY RAILROAD.

	MILES.	PRICES.
Dorchester,	4	\$ 0 12
Neponset,	5 1-2	15
Quincy,	8	25
Braintree,	10 1-2	30
S. Braintree,	11 1-2	33
S. Weymouth,	15	40
N. Abington,	18	45
S. Abington,	21	55
Hanson,	23	60
South Hanson,	25	65
Halifax,	28	75
Plympton,	30	80
Kingston,	33	90
Plymouth,	37 1-2	1 00

FALL RIVER RAILROAD.

	MILES.	PRICES.
South Braintree,	11 1-2	\$ 0 33
Randolph,	15	35
Stoughton,	16 3-4	40
North Bridgewater,	20	50
E. & W. Bridgewater,	25	60
Bridgewater,	27	65
Middleboro',	34 1-2	80
Myrick's,	41 3-4	1 00
Assonet,	44 3-4	1 10
Terry's,	47 1-2	1 20
Somerset,	48 1-2	1 25
Miller,	50	1 30
Fall River,	53	1 35

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CHARLES RIVER.

Charles River which empties into Boston harbor, has its principal source at the edge of Hopkinton; passes through Holliston, Milford, Bellingham, and branches of it divide Medway from Medfield, and Dover from Sherburne, passing in a north-easterly course through the S. E. corner of Natick; it there runs to the eastward, separating Needham from Dover, meanders its way into Dedham about one mile, where a stream from it, called Mother Brook, runs into the Neponset river, forming a canal between the two; the Charles, thence by Roxbury line S. W. passes northerly, between Needham and Newton to Weston, where circling eastward, separates Weston and Waltham from Newton; from the south-east corner of Waltham, it divides Newton and Brighton from Wattertown and Cambridge, and then commingles with the salt-sea-ocean in Boston Harbor.

The junction of Charles River with the Neponset, by the medium of the Mother Brook canal, forms a beautiful island of the towns which lie between them, viz: Brookline, Brighton, Newton, part of Dedham, Dorchester, Roxbury and Boston: these rivers have several elegant and important falls, affording advantageous spots for Mills and Manufactories.

ISLANDS ; POINTS OF LAND AND ROCKS IN BOSTON HARBOR ;
With an engraved Chart ; their distances from Long Wharf,
laid down according to the latest Surveys.

NAME OF ISLANDS, ROCKS, &C. MILES.	NAME OF ISLANDS, ROCKS, &C. MILES.
Alderton Point,	9 1-4.
Apple Island.	3
Apthorp's Island,	7 3-4.
A small Is. near Moon Is.	5 1-2.
Bumpkin Is. between Nantasket & Little Hog Is.	9 1-2.
Button Is. betw'n Sailor's Is. and Hingham,	11 1-4.
Calf Island Rock ; part soil ; betw'n Gt. Brewster and Green Island,	7 3-4.
Chandler's Is. betw'n Bumpkin Is. & Hingham,	10 1-4.
Deer Island, betw'n Shirley Point & Lovell's Island,	4 1-8.
Egg Rock, North-east of Nahant,	10 1-2.
Egg Rock, east of Light H., East Boston, (Noddle's Is.),	8 1-2.
Fort Independence (Castle I.)	1-3.
Gallop's Is. betw'n Lovell's and Rainsford's Island,	2 1-8.
Great Brewster, 25 acres ; betw'n Lovell's & Lt. hou.	6
George's Is. Fort Warren,	8
Gov. Island, Fort Winthrop,	6 2-3.
Grape Is. betw'n Bumpkin and Weymouth,	1 7-8.
Green Is. betw'n Calf & the Graves Rocks,	9
Graves ; bare Rocks,	7 7-8.
Hangman's Is. between Pettick's Is. & Squantum,	9
Harding's Rocks seen at low water,	6 1-2.
Half Moon Island S.W. of Moon Island,	10 1-2.
Hog Is. near Stony Beach,	5 1-3.
	8 7-8.
Long Is. betw'n Rainsford & Spectacle Is. 1st. lighthouse	4 3-4.
Lovell's Is. betw'n Long & Great Brewster,	6 1-8.
Moon Is. between Long Is. and Squantum,	4 7-8.
Middle Brewster, betw'n Gt. and Outer Brewster,	8 1-8.
Nick's Mate Beacon, betw'n Long & Lovell's Island,	5 1-2.
Nut Is. betw'n Pettick's Is. and Quincy Bay,	7 1-4.
Nahant ; Peninsula of, but if through Broad Sound,	9 1-3.
Outer Brewster,	11
Outer Light House Rock,	8 1-2.
Pulling Point, Chelsea Neck,	8 1-8.
Pettick's Island, South-west of Nantasket,	3
Quarantine Ground,	7 1-2.
Rainsford's Island,	5 1-2.
Sheep Is. betw'n Bumpkin & Nut Island,	6 1-4.
Snake Is. betw'n Apple Is. & Pulling Point,	8 1-8.
Spectacle Is. betw'n Long Is. and Thompson's Island,	3 3-4.
Slate Island, South-east-by-east of Grape Island,	3 5-8.
Squantum Rock North point of Quincy,	9 1-2.
Shirley Point, betw'n Deer Island and Apple,	5 1-3.
Thompson's Is. Farm school, betw'n Spectacle Island and Squantum,	3
White Head, ne. Bumpkin Is.	3 5-8.
World's End, Hingham,	9 7-8.
	10 1-2.

CITY GOVERNMENT, FOR 1847.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR. MAYOR. Salary \$2,500.

ALDERMEN.

Wm. Parker, John Hathaway, Frederic Gould, Thomas Jones, George E. Head, Thomas Wetmore, John H. Wilkins, Billings Briggs.

COMMON COUNCIL.

GEO S. HILLARD, *Pres.* WM. P GREGG, *Clerk.*

1.—John P. Ober, Samuel C. Notage, Noah Lincoln, Jr. S. P. Oliver.

2.—William Wildes, John Turner, Noah Harrod, George Carlisle.

3.—James Whiting, Edwin C. Bailey, James Boynton, Geo. W. Felt.

4.—S. W. Hall, W. W. Greenough, Darwin E. Jewett, Wm. B. Spooner.

5.—Benj. Seaver, Geo. W. Abbott, Wm. D. Coolidge, Eliphalet Jones.

6.—Geo. S. Hillard, Rich'd B. Carter, Thomas Haviland, C. H. Parker.

7.—G. F. Thayer, Wm. G. Brooks, Sam. E. Guild, Theoph. R. Marvin.

8.—Sam. Toppliff, Geo. Whittemore, Francis Gardner, W. A. Harrington.

9.—Wm. Blake, Tisdale Drake, H. W. Cushing, Walter Bryant.

10.—Ezra Lincoln, Jr., Henry W. Dutton, G. R. Sampson, S. Wales, Jr.

11.—John Green, Edwd. S. Erving, G. W. Frothingham, Steph'n Tucker.

12.—Wm. Eaton, Jabez Coney, S. S. Perkins, Alvan Simonds.

Samuel F. McCleary, *City Clerk.* Salary \$1,500. Asst. Clerks, \$600.

James C. Dunn, *City and County Treasurer and Collector.* Salary \$2,200. Assistant Clerks, \$3,000.

Peleg W. Chandler, *City Solicitor.* Salary \$2,500.

Elisha Copeland, Jr., *Auditor of Accounts.* Salary \$2,000.

Francis Tukey, *City Marshal.* Salary \$1,800.

Ira Gibbs, Hezekiah Earl, *Deputy City Marshals.* Salary \$800 each.

W. P. Gregg, *Clerk of the Common Council.* Salary \$800.

Daniel Rhodes, *Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market.*

Thomas Hunting, *Superintendent of Streets.* Salary \$1,400.

Charles B. Wells, *Superintendent of Common Sewers.* Salary \$1,200.

Freeman L. Cushman, *Superintendent of Public Buildings.*

James Barry, *Captain of the Watch and Superintendent of Lamps.*

Samuel Jenkins, *Superintendent of N. Free Bridge.* Salary \$600.

Abner T. Gafield, *Superintendent of S. Free Bridge.* Salary \$300.

Calvin Bailey, *Superintendent of Alien Passengers.* Salary \$500 and fees.

Johnson Colby, *Messenger to City Council.* Salary \$900.

Francis Lincoln, *Superintendent of Burial Grounds.* Salary \$1,000.

Jerome V. C. Smith, M. D., *Port Physician.* Salary \$1,400.

Drs. John C. Warren, Geo. Hayward, Geo. C. Shattuck, Jacob Bigelow,

John Ware, *Consulting Physicians.*

Jonathan Bruce, *Keeper of Rainsford Island and Captain of Quarantine Boat.*

Samuel T. Edwards, *City Crier.*

Samuel Norwood, George Jackson, Henry Sergeant, *Assessors.* Salary \$1,300 each. For Clerk hire, \$2,000

Assistants Assessors. Ward 1. Benj. Dodd, Enoch Snelling.

2. Tim. C. Kendall, Eph. Milton.

3. Ezekiel Bates, Osmyn Brewster.

4. William Denton, Thos. French.

5. Jas. McAllister, Loring Norcross.

6. N. Curtis, Jr., Oliver Downing.

7. Abel G. Peck, Alfred C. Hersey.

8. T. J. Shelton, B. P. Richardson.

9. Clement Willis, Levi Bliss.

10. Samuel Millard, F. C. Whiston.

11. Henry R. Andrews, Fitz J. Price.

12. Chas. C. Conley, Theoph. Stover.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

OFFICE CITY HALL.

1. Elijah Stearns, 7. Thos. Tarbell,

2. Eph. Milton, 8. J. W. Warren Jr

3. Jos. Moriarty, 9. Joseph Lewis,

4. Wm. Freeman, 10. C. F. Barnard,

5. D. Henchman, 11. Wm. Willet,

6. Paul Adams, 12. T. Blasland
Jas. Phillips, *Secretary.* Salary \$800.

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WM. BARNICOAT, CHIEF ENGINEER. Salary \$1,200.

ASSISTANTS.

Henry Smith, Jas. G. Sanderson, Charles S. Clark, John Shelton, Joshua Jacobs, George W. Bird, Thomas French, Brewster Reynolds
Salary \$150 each. Henry Hart, Clerk. Salary \$500.
Foremen of Companies \$125; Assistant Foremen and Clerks \$100; Mem-
bers (each) \$50. Each company has about 40 members.

COMPANIES AND THEIR OFFICERS.

SUFFOLK ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 1. House in Suffolk Street.
Wm. L. Champney, Foreman. Wm.
H. Eastman, Assistant Foreman.
A. P. Melzar, Clerk. E. T. Talbot,
Steward.

WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 3. Wm. Dyke, Foreman.
Jesse Farmer, Assistant Foreman.
A. P. Bessey, Clerk. Edward War-
ren, Steward.

LYMAN ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 5. House in Dock Square.
Horace S. Gorham, Foreman. Amos
R. Davis, Assistant Foreman. John
S. Ryan, Clerk. M. Gorham, Stew-
ard.

HERO ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 6. House in Derne Street.
Franklin E. Whitney, Foreman.
Samuel Darling, Assistant Foreman.
Charles Mountfort, Clerk. Albert
Chandler, Steward.

HOWARD ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 7. House in Purchase St. Caleb
S. McClellen, Foreman. Wm. M.
Lewis, Assistant Foreman. Wm.
C. Savage, Clerk. Thomas Melzar,
Steward.

TREMONT ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 8. House in Tremont Street.
J. M. Welch, Foreman. W. M.
Wise, Assistant Foreman. Charles
Carver, Clerk. E. Witherell, Stew-
ard.

DESPATCH ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 9. House in Court Square.
Wm. E. Harsey, Foreman. David
Chamberlin, Assistant Foreman,
Seth F. Frost, Clerk. Jas. Gourley,
Steward.

HANCOCK ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 10. House in Friend St. Jas.
Quinn, Foreman. Moses F. Web-
ster, Assistant Foreman. Thomas
Sprague, Clerk. Charles F. Jones,
Steward.

MAVERICK ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 11. House in East Boston.
Thomas Brown, Foreman. Jacob

Barker, Assistant Foreman Darius
B. Kidder, Clerk.

EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 12. House in Washington St.
E. W. W. Hawes, Foreman. Zenas
E. Smith, Assistant Foreman. Jas.
N. Tolman, Clerk.

MELVILL ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 13. House in Leverett Street.
Wm. Jepson, Foreman. Chs. Carter,
Assistant Foreman. Obed W. Bart-
lett, Clerk. S. Hanscomb, Steward.

BOSTON ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 15. House in Commercial St.
Robert Taylor, Foreman. Henry S.
Ellms, Assistant Foreman. W. H.
Simonds, Clerk. Archibald Smith,
Steward.

PERKINS ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 16. House in Broadway, S.
Boston. John Davis, Jr. Foreman.
James Wood, Assistant Foreman.
Jackson L. Stimpson. Clerk.

MAZZEPPA ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 17. House in Broadway, S.
Boston. John R. Butler, Foreman,
George Thorn, Assistant Foreman.
Elijah Goodwin, Clerk.

LAFAYETTE ENGINE COMPANY.

No. 18. House on Pemberton hill.
F. A. Colburn, Foreman Chas. C.
Henry, Assistant Foreman. Leonard
Metcalf, Clerk. James Henry, Stew-
ard.

EXTINGUISHER ENGINE COMPANY.

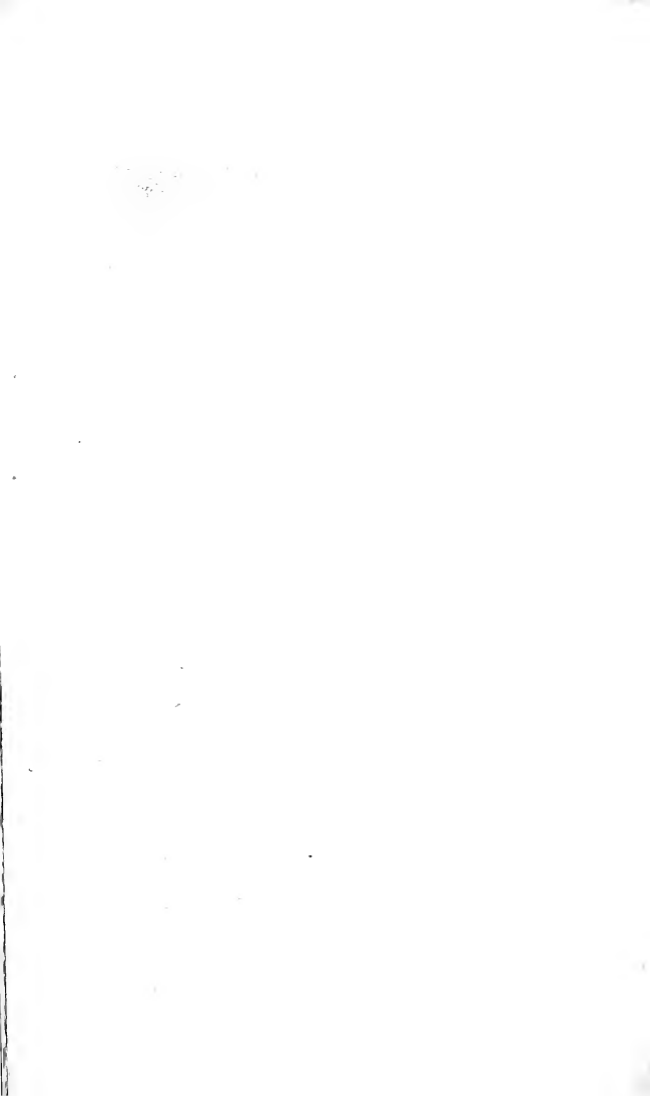
No. 20. House in East St. Jona-
than Pierce, Foreman. Charles B.
Starkweather, Assistant Foreman.
N. B. Howe, Clerk. E. G. Damrell,
Steward.

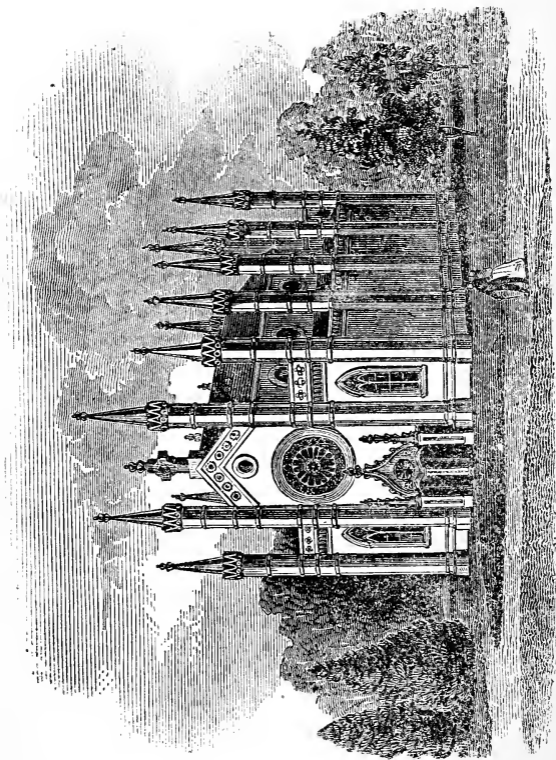
WARREN HOOK AND LADDER CO.

No. 1. House in Friend St. Den-
nis Smith, Foreman. G. G. Wilder,
Assistant Foreman. Philip Fox,
Clerk. Wm. Calder, Steward.

CITY HOSE COMPANY.

No. 1 Room in Engine House, No.
18. R. S. Martin, Foreman. J. I.
Wright, Assistant Foreman. Wm.
Blake, Clerk.





CHAPEL, AT MT. AUBURN CEMETERY. PAGE 415.

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

Mount Auburn Cemetery was consecrated as a place for the burial of the dead, Sept. 24th, 1831; by an address from the late Judge Story; prayers from Rev. Dr. Ware and Rev. John Pierpont, with the following hymn from the pen of the latter:

HYMN.

To thee, O God, in humble trust,
 Our hearts their cheerful incense burn,
 For this thy word, "Thou art of dust,"
 And unto dust shalt thou return.

And what were life, life's work all done,
 The hopes, joys, loves, that cling to clay,
 All, all, departed, one by one,
 And yet life's load borne on for aye!

Decay! decay! 'tis stamped on all,
 All bloom in flower and flesh shall fade,
 Ye whispering trees when ye shall fall,
 Be our long sleep beneath your shade!

Here to thy bosom mother earth,
 Take back in peace what thou hast given,
 And all that is of heavenly birth,
 O God, in peace, recall to heaven.

The lot originally comprised 72 acres, but by an after purchase of $38 \frac{1}{3}$ acres, it measures $110 \frac{1}{3}$ acres: The entrance gate on the North front of the cemetery, is from an Egyptian model, and is chiselled in a very superior manner from Quincy granite at a cost of about 10,000 dollars: this north front line has an imposing cast iron rail fence its whole length; erected at a cost of about \$15,000: a splendid Chapel has been built during the past and present season, near to the entrance gate, at a cost of about \$25,000: and the Mausoleums, Cenotaphs, Shafts, Slabs, and Monuments of Marble, Freestone, Redstone, Granite, &c., which are there stationed, may be valued at more than half a million of dollars.

The highest mound in the Cemetery is 125 feet above the level of the river Charles, which meanders by its South-eastern boundary ; on which mound it is contemplated to erect a tower 60 feet high, which will afford an interesting position for a panoramic survey of the cultivated farms and varied scenery all around, it being then at an elevation of 185 feet.

The usual price of a lot of 300 square feet in the cemetery, is 100 dollars, but if a choice be made of a lot not being surveyed, or not specially placed on the market list, the price is something more ; and if less than 300 feet, the price will be less : the superintendent, Mr. Rufus Howe, who resides within the cemetery boundaries, will explain all the conditions and locate the various lots as required : he is a polite, gentlemanly agent for the institution, and any one desirous of any business concerns with Mount Auburn, had best go out at once to the Superintendent, for a correct procedure, and to save trouble and time.

Dr. Jacob Bigelow is President of the institution, at whose house the first preliminary steps in 1825, were arranged for the establishment of this great, grand, noble and most beautiful spectacle : and he has never been faint-hearted or weary in his attention for 22 years, to the subject of furthering every object to constitute this one of the most interesting objects of public utility and beauty near Boston, for the eye of a stranger to gaze on, or the reflective mind of man to dwell on : there lay the bodies of the eminent men of our neighborhood, and there lay some of our friends and acquaintances : it is a holy spot, and links itself with our being with a cherished fondness and satisfaction.

The grounds are laid out to suit the hill and dale of the place ; pretty much in the circumambient manner that ancient Boston was laid out by the cows making a path to the different watering places in the town : yet, in this place the

involving line of its paths constitutes one of its most pleasing arrangements; but if a visitor to the cemetery is without a guide to the clusters of Mausoleums and Monuments, he may traverse the Avenues and Paths with fatigue and exhaustion, and perhaps see but few of its beauties: for if their lengths were measured in a straight line, it would be to an extent of 30 miles: when a judicious ramble of 2 to 3 miles, will compass most of the interesting objects there to be seen.

The following GUIDE THROUGH MOUNT AUBURN, will show to a stranger the most eminent clusters of Shafts, Mementos and Monuments with the least possible trouble or fatigue.

On entering the Gate advance in front up Central Avenue and pass the Monument to Spurzheim on the left, and a little farther in front is the cast bronzed full length statue of Bowditch; turn to the right-hand and view the beautiful Chapel, then pass to the right-hand into Pine Avenue and there is a Monument to Dorr: then turn to the left and there are Green Brier and Yarrow Paths: monuments to Haughton, Fessenden, Channing, Curtis, Bangs, the sculptured child of Binney, Doane, Gossler, and numerous shafts and monuments to interest the eye and mind of the visitor: after this examination, turn into Fir Avenue on the west, where are Monuments to the memory of Mrs. N. P. Willis, Bates, Lincoln, Pickens and others: then turn to the right into Walnut Avenue, and on the right-hand, are Pilgrim and Snow-drop Paths, and view those of Miles, (Foss,) Cotting, Bush, Penniman, Shattuck and others: then pass through Walnut Avenue, and view those to Worcester, Watson and others: then turn to the left and ascend Mountain Avenue, up to Mount Auburn's highest eminence, that being 125 feet above the river Charles, where Boston and the surrounding country may be seen in the distance: descend Mt. Auburn on a south-easterly direction, and pass through Hazel Path to Harvard Hill; and here the eye will greet the Monuments to Kirkland, Ashmun,

Hoffman and officers of Harvard University, and also to some of the students: descend from Harvard Hill to the left-hand, turn into Rose Path and pass through it to Cedar Hill; where are the monuments of Appleton, Hildreth, &c.: then from the south-west of Cedar Hill, pass through Ivy Path, which winds round to the north, to Consecration Dell: here are monuments to Stanton, Waterston, Watts, Leverett, Dana, &c., leave Consecration Dell on its north-west, through Vine Path to Central Square, where are Monuments to Murray, Hannah Adams, Gray and others: then pass up Poplar Avenue, leading to the south-east, where are Mementos to Munson, Mrs. Ellis and others: then pass through the eastern line of Willow Avenue, and view the monuments to Randall, Chamberlain, Thayer, Tuckerman, Mrs. Gannett, &c., and on its western path are those of Lowell, Mason, Howard, &c.: on leaving Willow Av. at the southern limb, turn to the right-hand, around into Alder Path and there see Mementos to Wetmore, &c., pass along Forrest Pond, by Narcissus Path, where are Monuments to Story, Rich, Durgin, Oxnard and others: pass up Catalpa Path, on to Indian Ridge Path, where those to Bond, Patterson, Brimmer, Greenleaf and others are erected: return by Catalpa Path to Linden Path, where are Monuments to Tappan, Raymond and others: then pass through Beach Avenue to the south, where are Monuments to Bigelow, Coolidge, Putnam and others: then turn to the right, into Central Avenue, where there are monuments to Harnden, Gibbs, Burges, Abbe, Clary, and the sculptured Watch Dog of Perkins: turn to the left into Cypress Avenue and near to Central Avenue, view the Monuments of Tisdale, Hewins, Buckminster, Cleveland, Lawrence, Herwig and others: continue through Cypress Avenue to the South and there the Public Lot will meet the eye, with its many obelisks and shafts in memory of friends, the sculptured figure of Christ blessing little children, &c.: then turn round to the left-hand,

into Cedar Avenue, and there are Monuments to Gridley, Hayward, Benjamin, and others: turn to the right-hand to Central Avenue, by the statue of Bowditch, Monument to the Officers lost in the exploring expedition and others: after which, a return to the Gate may be made direct.

HON. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, L L. D. Died March 16, 1838.

The Bowditch Statue is placed about midway on Central Avenue, at the junction of Central and Chapel Avenues: The figure is of a Metallic composition (whose weight is about 2500.) representing that supreme Mathematician in a contemplative studious, sitting attitude; with his volume of "MECANIQUE CELESTE," on which he rests his right arm, as if it were fully sufficient for the support of a more important part:—that of mind, talent, industry and character; and beside him is a tome from his mathematical energies, of equally important contents:—that of his "AMERICAN NAVIGATOR," whereby most of the ships and floating craft on the broad expanse of ocean, which covers 3-5ths of the earth, are guided and directed safely to their destined port, if the elements of nature permit:—and next to that, is the Globe, over which he traversed as a navigator many years; and which furnished his gigantic mind with the only basis for his immortal productions, and caused him to out-reach every one of his age in the abstruse yet sublime study of mathematics. to become President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and to be invested with the collegiate degree of Doctor of Laws;—and yet, he set out in life with a common school education, and was brought up as a sailor boy from the port of Salem, Mass.; he removed to Boston in 1823, and died at the age of 65 years.

This statue is the first full length, cast metal figure, ever accomplished in this country: it was the work of Ball Hughes

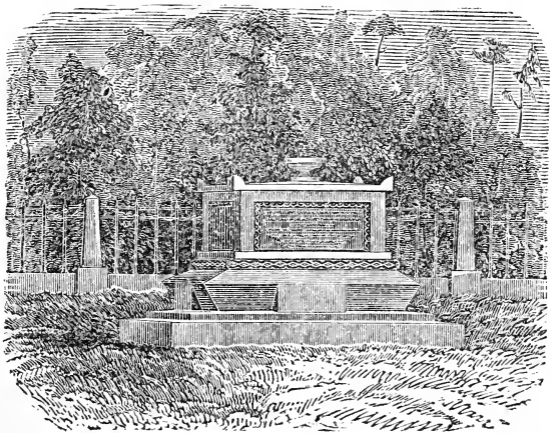
with his better half: they together formed this *Chef d'Oeuvre* in metal statuary: yet after they had formed the almost living form in clay, it is difficult to conceive in what manner the limbs could have been cast in sand, to be produced free and fair from the mould in perfect form and shape: but it is done; and beautifully, faultlessly done, as could be expected of human ingenuity.



REV. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D. LOT 678.

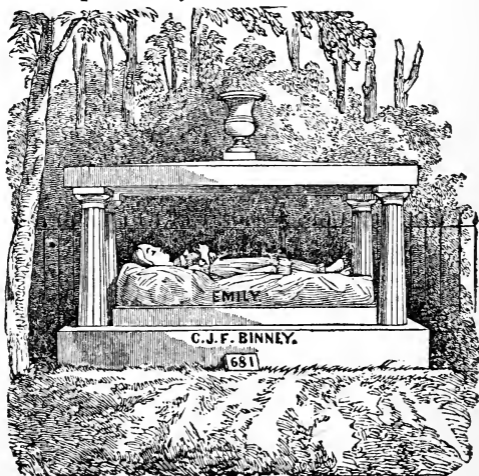
Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Channing was born in Newport, R. I. April 7th, 1780, and graduated from Harvard University in 1798: was ordained Pastor of Federal street Church June 1, 1803, and died Oct. 2d. 1842, in the 40th year of his Ministry and in the 63d year of his age: respected and beloved on both sides of the great Ocean.

The Channing lot is on Green Brier Path near to little EMILY: the design for this monument was from the pencil of the late Mr. Allston and the execution of it, is honorable to the correct talents of Mr. Alpheus Cary, whose work in marble is always neat with well proportioned and agreeable shaped letters for mementos.



LOT 681. DEXTER'S SCULPTURE,

Of EMILY, is on Yarrow Path at the north-west part of the Cemetery; it is a beautiful specimen of the art of sculpture and interesting to the visitor—this part was executed by Mr. Dexter, and the marble slab, pillars and basis, were furnished by Mr. Alpheus Cary.

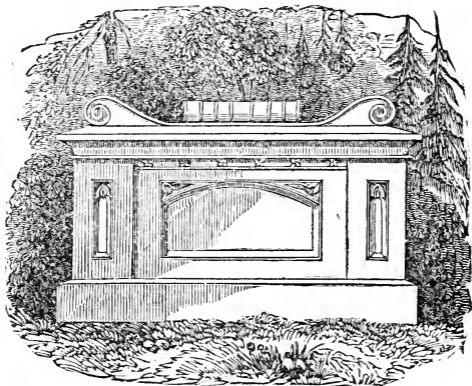


JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND.

This monument is on the summit of Harvard Hill; erected by the Alumni of Harvard University.

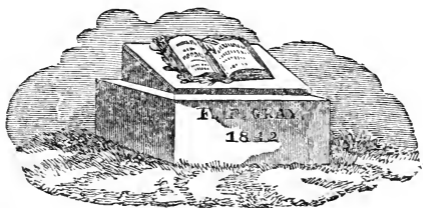
John Thornton Kirkland was President of Harvard University $17 \frac{1}{3}$ years: from Nov. 14th, 1810, to March 28, 1828; which proved to be a most prosperous age for that institution: it was crowded with students; but his generous dealing with them kept him poor and penniless during the term of his Presidency: he dearly loved his mother, for in his memorandum book, he wrote, "one misfortune befel me in my

' junior year, which this world can never repair ; my mother
' on January 23d., 1788 died : the highest pleasure I could
' ever enjoy was that of pleasing her." Mr. Kirkland died
April 26th, 1840, aged 69 years.



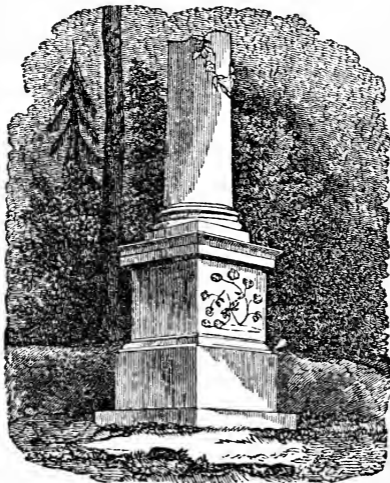
REV. FREDERICK T. GRAY: LOT 46.

At the junction of Ivy and Moss path fronting Central Square is a lowly, neat monument of a Bible opened, encircled with a branch of olive, resting on an inclined slab supported by a marble base.



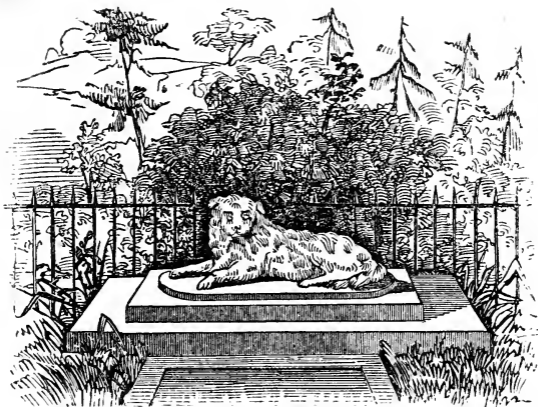
MR. JOHN TAPPAN'S MONUMENT. LOT 307.

At the junction of Linden and Narcissus Path is a broken shaft, as an emblem of an unfinished course of life; with a rose bush limb, from which five of its flowers and buds have been broken off, leaving five roses on the principal stem; betokening the number of the social circle alive and deceased.



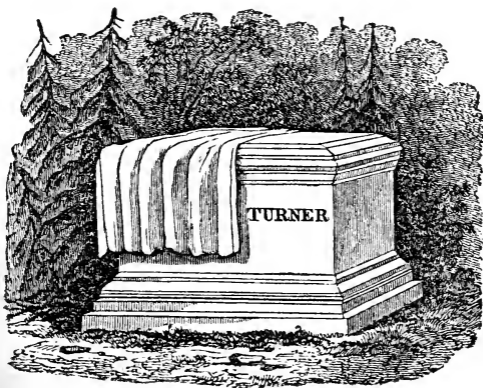
THE NEWFOUNDLAND WATCH DOG ;

On Lot No. 108, on Central Avenue, belonging to Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, Jr. is much admired;—and as history makes record of so many acts of fidelity, watchfulness and sagacity of the Dog, it is here considered appropriate to place him, as an apparent guard to the remains of the family who were his friends;—it was beautifully sculptured in Italy from the purest Italian marble.



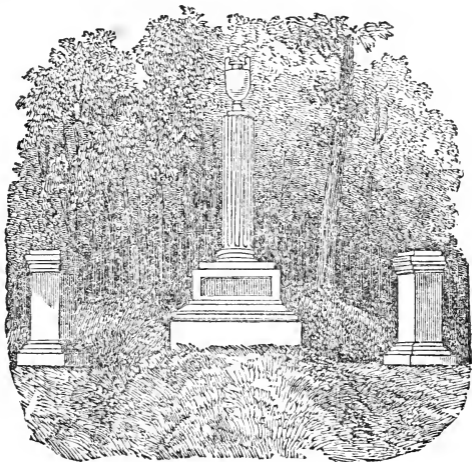
LOT 714. A MONUMENT ON YARROW PATH,

On the lot of Mr. Elisha Turner of Dedham, has been much liked for its simple adornment of a Pall, and its correct proportions.



MONUMENTS AT THE JUNCTION OF IVY AND ASTER PATHS. LOT 407.

The centre Shaft is in memory of the late Francis Stanton, merchant, and the right and left monuments are to the late Joshua Blake and to George Hallet.



Mount Auburn Cemetery is on the western line of Cambridge, stretching into Watertown: nearly 5 miles westerly by north of Boston, and Fresh Pond is at the north of Mount Auburn, about half a mile.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.—BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

One little bud adorned my bower,
 And shed sweet fragrance round;
 It grew in beauty, hour by hour,
 Till, ah! the spoiler came in power,
 And crushed it to the ground.

Yet not forever in the dust
 That beauteous bud shall lie;
 No!—in the garden of the just,
 Beneath God's glorious eye, I trust,
 'Twill bloom again on high.

FINIS.

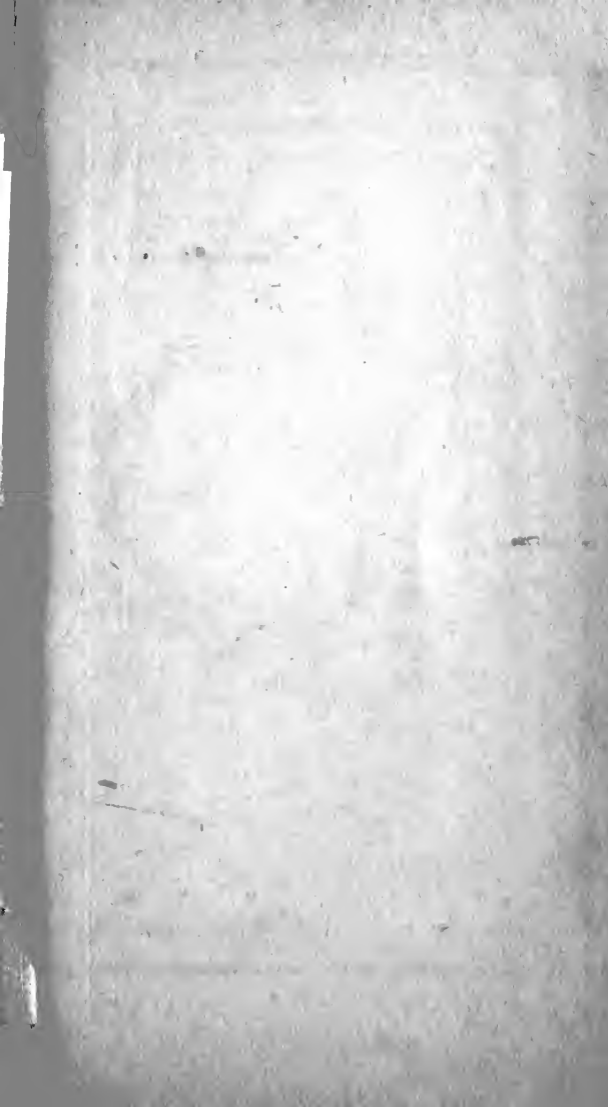
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MONTMARTRE

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MOUNT AUBURN.
AVENUES
 and Paths
 Published by NATH' DEARBORN Boston 1851
 101 Acres of ground

ROAD TO WATERTOWN



Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1851, in the Clerk's Office of the District of Massachusetts.



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